The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

VOL. XIV. WHEELING, WEST VA., MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1865. NO. 13.

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 CONTERFEITS 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 symptom 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.

dec1'64-1y

DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY.

CURE WARRANTED

IF DIRECTIONS ARE FOLLOWED.

Call for Circular describing all symptoms.

SYMPTOMS:

THE SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH AS they generally appear are at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold, that they have frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition, the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and acrid, afterwards becoming thick and adhesive. As the disease becomes chronic, the discharges are increased in quantity and changed in quality; they are now thick and heavy, and are hawked or coughed off. The secretions are offensive, causing bad breath; the voice is thick and nasal, the eyes are weak; the sense of the smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place. Another common and important symtom of Catarrh is that the person is obliged to clear his throat in the morning of a thick or slimy mucus, which has fallen down from the head during the night. When this takes place the person may be sure that his disease is on its way to the lungs, and should lose no time in arresting it.

The above are but few of the many Catarrh Symptoms.

A single Bottle will last a month—to be used three times a day.

DR. D. H. SEELYE & CO.,

Sole Proprietors, Chicago, Illinois,

And for sale by all Druggists.

McCABE, KRAFT & CO.,

WHEELING,

Wholesale Agents for Eastern Ohio and West Virginia. fe23-1y

DR. T. J. KISNER,

TENDERS HIS THANKS TO ALL THOSE who have bestowed with their confidence and patronage, and would inform his friends and the people generally, that he will, the coming year, occupy his old office on 3d street, near Reed & Kraft's Drug Store, Centre Wheeling, W. Va., where he may be consulted in reference to their disease, the nature and character of which the Doctor is able at all times, and under all circumstances, to describe and to assure of the probable result and duration of treatment. He practices the Eclectic System of Medicine, using mild but effective remedies, supporting instead of depressing the Vital Powers. The medicines used by him are prepared and put up in his own office. Besides the treatment of Acute Diseases, Dr. Kisner will give his attention to the treatment of all varieties of Chronic disease. That scourge of the human race, Scrofula, in all its varied forms, viz: Purulent Discharges from the Ear, so prevalent among children, Tuberculous, Cancerous and all varities of Skin Diseases, will receive his special attention.—Diseases of the Throat, Lung and Heart, Liver Complaints, Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Piles, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Syphilis, &c., Nervous and Spinal Affections, Epilepsy, Rheumatism and Paralysis, Diseases of Females, Dysmenorrhea, Leucorrhea, Prolapsus Uteri, and all Painful Irregularities and Nervous Diseases to which they are subject, he treats successfully. The treatment of CHILDREN will receive the same attention as heretofore. All consultations and communications strictly confidential, and will receive prompt attention. Night calls cheerfully answered. Office hours from 9 to 12 A. M., 1 to 4 and 6 to 9 P. M. jun2

FLOUR, FLOUR.

300 BARRELS CHAMPION FAMILY.
300 Barrels Phœnix Family.
300 Barrels Miami XXX Just received by LIST, MORRISON & CO.

Financial.

The Merchants' National Bank of West Virginia, AT WHEELING.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, June 20th, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "**The Merchants' National Bank of West Virginia, at Wheeling,**" in the City of Wheeling, in the County of Ohio and State of West Virginia, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clark, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "**The National Bank of West Virginia, at Wheeling**," in the City of Wheeling, in the County of Ohio, and State of West Virginia, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this 11th day of July, 1865.

(L. S.)

FREEMAN CLARK,
Compt'r of the Currency.

jul8-60d

FIRST

NATIONAL BANK

OF WHEELING.

Designated Depositary U. S.

CAPITAL PAID IN, ... $200,000
CAITAL AUTHORIZED, ... 500,000

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT. Interest paid on Special Deposits. Collections made and proceeds promptly remitted. Exchange bought and sold.

DIRECTORS:

George K. Wheat, Jacob Hornbrook, John K. Botsford, Joseph Bell, Jacob S. Rhodes, Chester D. Knox, Geo. W. Frazuheim, George Edwards, John F. McDermott.

GEORGE K. WHEAT, President.
GEORGE ADAMS, Cashier. d&w

The People's Bank.

OFFICE, No. 69 MAIN ST., WHEELING, W. Va. Money received on deposit. Interest paid on special deposits.

Notes and bills discounted. Exchange bought and sold. Collections at home or from abroad promptly attended to.

DIRECTORS.

John Reid, Christian Hess, J. T. Scott, John Voekler, Sam'l J. Boyd, Richard Carter.

JOSIAH UPDEGRAFF, Cash'r. JOHN REID, Pres't. my9

SAVINGS BANK OF WHEELING.

Office, Main St., between Monroe and Quincy.

MONEY RECEIVED ON TRANSIENT Deposite. Interest paid on Special Deposits. Collections promptly attended to. Exchange on the East bought and sold.

THOS. H. LIBBY, President.
SAM'L P. HILDRETH, Treasurer.
jan14

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.

Ja11 M. MENDELSON.

JOHN HAMILTON & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

Coal and Wood

COOKING STOVES.

Also all kinds o

PARLOR & HEATING STOVES,

Adapted for either Wood or Coal.

Hollow-Ware, Plough Points, Grates' Arches, and every description of

Castings,

Rolling Mill, Flouring Mill, and Saw Mill Castings,

QUINCY FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOP,
may18 Wheeling W. Va.

TRUSSES, ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, Shoulder Braces. A large assortment at E. BOCKING'S Odd Fellow's Hall Drug Store.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.—A large supply. Just received and for sale Wholesale and Retail by E. BOCKING, Odd Fellow's Hall Drug Store. aug31

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

SECRETARY STANTON.

How His Roman Virtues Saved the Republic—A Glimpse Behind the Scenes.

Thurlow Weed has published a letter in reply to Montgomery Blair's recent attack in a Maryland speech, on Messrs. Stanton, Seward and Holt. Mr. Weed opens his letter with a "hit" at Mr. Blair, which is full of genuine humor, and is one of the best things that veteran writer has ever put on paper. He says:

There is somewhere in Maryland a suppositious locality where Mr. Blair affects to find "fellow-citizens," on whom he inflicts imaginary speeches. These fictions enable him to get long-winded tirades into the newspapers, one of which, garnished with flaming head lines, appeared in the *World*, and the introductory expletives in the *Tribune*.

Mr. Weed defends Mr. Seward and Mr. Stanton from the charges of Mr. Blair, and briefly sketches some of the incidents of the winter of 1860-61. We quote:

The truth is, that the first and paramount design of the secession leaders was to obtain before or on the fourth of March, by *coup d'etat*, possession of the Capital with the sanction of the Government. That design was thwarted by Mr. Stanton. As a member of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, he became informed of the treasonable objects of his colleagues, Cobb, Thompson and Toucey, and of the imbecility, at least, of the President. Placing himself in confidential communication with Mr. Seward, Mr. Stanton went to his watch and work boldly and sagaciously. Traitors were by degrees weeded out of the Cabinet, and their vacant seats given to General Dix and Judge Holt, who cooperated with Mr. Stanton and Mr. Seward in preserving the Government. The fourth of March approached, amid treasons and conspiracies in the highest classes. Washington was, without doubt, disloyal. A conspiracy to assassinate Mr. Lincoln at Baltimore, was discovered and thwarted. On the occasion of the inauguration, General Scott had scarcely more than 2,000 troops for the defense of the Capital. The danger was imminent. But the chief traitors had been ejected from the Cabinet. Their plans were disconcerted, Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated, and the Government prevailed! For that Government's salvation the people of the Union are indebted to the Roman virtues of Edwin M. Stanton.

During the five or six weeks that Mr. Stanton was striving to preserve the Capital, though in constant communication through a trusty third party, Messrs. Stanton and Seward never met. When the danger was over and the day of rejoicing came, Mr. Stanton supped with Mr. Seward. I was present, meeting Mr. Stanton then for the first time. Confidence had been established between these eminent men while engaged as counsel, many years ago, in an important and protracted trial, in Michigan, I believe. But it was then and there that I learned how large a debt of gratitude we owed to Edwin M. Stanton before the rebellion broke out.

A fuller revelation of the history of that winter is promised by Mr. Weed, who says:

Mr. Seward has endured, as is his habit, much of misapprehension and obloquy, in reference to the question, without reply. I shall content myself now, with saying that a few days will entirely clear away the mists which have rendered it obscure, placing the responsibility, with the reasons for his action, where it belongs.

Mr. Blair's charge against Mr. Stanton, of his affiliation with the secessionists and the encouragement he gave to Senator Brown, of Mississippi, is practically met by Mr. Weed in the extract we have made above.

Have we a Secession Party Among us?

The New York correspondent of the London *Times* excuses British hostility to the Union cause during the war by the existence of a secession party in the North, and says:

"To this very hour, there remains a very large loyal northern party in the United States, which constantly asserts, in newspapers and in private life, that the war was an unrighteous one; that it never ought to have been waged; that the principle of state rights gave the South full liberty to secede; that the constitution has been violated; and that slavery is not abolished. A very large section of the party called democratic, and which aspires to rule the next elections, and seems likely to do so, maintains these opinions."

These statements cannot well be denied, after the record made by democratic conventions and newspapers during the last four years. Has the democratic party abandoned this position? The South has not only given up the experiment of secession, but is renouncing the doctrine itself, which is more than we have reason to demand or expect—how is it with the Democracy of the North? In the State Convention of Mississippi, the home of Davis, where the southern idea of "state rights" would naturally be adhered to as strongly as anywhere in the South, a square issue was made on the repudiation of the doctrine of secession, and the repudiation was carried by a vote of 81 to 12—a majority less only by three than that by which the ordinance of secession was repealed. Thus Mississippi has renounced both the act and doctrine of secession. The only important controversy in the convention was on this point. A minority report on the matter of secession advised the repeal of the ordinance, without expressing any opinion as to the doctrine; but A. R. Johnston, chairman of the committee, said:—

"We did not use the words 'null and void' without due consideration. They had a significance and an object, which was simply to make a direct attack upon the doctrine of secession and destroy it. The words 'abrogate' or 'repeal' would recognise and confirm the right of secession. By employing the phraseology they had, the committee had fully expected that it would bring on a contest in the convention, and had not sought to avoid it."

The question was thus squarely met, and Mississippi openly renounced the doctrine of secession! Will the northern democracy follow the example of Mississippi, or shall we have a secession party in the North after the bad cause has been abandoned and repudiated by the South?

A LITTLE RAILLERY.

BY ORPHEUS C. KERR.

Kiss me, Dollie, dearest one,
Lay your head upon my shoulder;
Will you go and be a nun,
When your lover's hand is colder?

Will his mangled last remains
Win from you a tear of pity?
Oh, that other things than trains
Took us to a neighboring city.

Wildly gazed she in my face,
Crying, as she clung about me,
"Robbie, in the name of grace,
Go away you shan't without me!

"Why, I thought you only meant,
Just a business trip to make it;
Yet you seem on death intent:—
Have you stole my heart to break it?

"Wherefore speak of death at all,
Aren't you coming back to-morrow?"
Let me some physician call,
What has crazed you, joy or sorrow?"

"Dollie, darling!—low I spoke—
Don't you know by rail I'm going?
Ev'ry train there's something broke,
By daily papers showing.

"Tis as sure its sure can be,
That some accident shall happen;
Likely the first bridge we see,
Will give way and let us slap in.

Or, a train of freight we'll strike,
Or another train run into
Count on life, with death so like;
Well you know 'twould be a sin to.

Sadly droop'd her pretty head,
Like a lily rudely shaken;
"If for life you care a red,
Stay at home and save your bacon!"

THE Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* makes some revelations about the pardon brokerage business at Washington, the recent exposure of which caused a temporary suspension of pardons by the President. It appears that Mr. Conway, of Richmond, formerly of Kansas, had prepared and sent in petitions for pardon from thirty-five Virginians. Getting impatient for answers, several of the petitioners went to Washington and obtained their pardons, one of them paying Tom Corwin $500 for his interposition, and the others also succeeding by the liberal use of money. All the thirty-five succeeded by the same means, and Mr. Conway, on learning the facts, went to Washington, and indignantly reported them to the President. He stated it to be the common understanding in Richmond that pardons could not be promptly secured except through the aid of "the ring" of pardon brokers. A brother of the pardon clerk in the attorney general's office, Mr. Pleasants, and a person of the same name with the attorney general, and representing himself to be his cousin, were popularly understood to be in "the ring," and it was intimated for them, if not by them, to the principal citizens of Virginia, that cases entrusted to their care could be greatly expedited, in consequence of their relations to the office of the attorney general. The consequence of these revelations was an explosion at the White House, claim and pardon brokers were warned off, and the business of pardoning came to a standstill for awhile. The pardon brokers deserve some punishment more severe than exposure for this discreditable business.

A Visit to Jefferson Davis.

Mrs. Grundy has the following burlesque of the sensation reports about Jeff. Davis at Fortress Monroe:

From our own Special.

AUGUST 9, 1865.—Passing by Fortress Monroe yesterday, I took occasion to drop in for a call upon the ex-President of the late lamented Confederate States.

Mr. Davis is looking quite old. Many ascribe this to his treatment here, but I think it may possibly arise from the fact that he was born in 1808.

When I entered his apartment he was sitting in a chair which stood upon the floor. He had one hand in his coat pocket, and the other rested upon his knee.

This position, however, is not compulsory, and he varies it at will.

I said, "How do you do, Sir?"

He said, "Pretty well, Augustus; how are you?"

I do not know why he called me "Augustus." It is not my name.

I then said, "Sir, there are many conflicting Rumors concerning your Treatment in this place. Have you anything to complain of?"

He then said, "Young Man, I should think I had!"

Said I, "Of what?"

Said he, "Of being Locked Up."

This has not hitherto been mentioned as a source of dissatisfaction with him.

I then thrust my left hand into my waistcoat pocket, separated my feet, threw back my head, extended my right hand in the air, and said:

"Sir, are you aware that you have been guilty of originating, inaugurating and prosecuting a wicked and causeless Rebellion against the Best Government in the World. That you and your Myrmidons—the Unprincipled Tyrants of a domestic Oligarchy—have conspired to disrupt the Union of States for which our Forefathers fought, bled and died? That you have endangered those Rights and Liberties that constitute the Palladium of

"O, Stuff!" said he, interrupting me, "you've been reading *The Nation!*"

"How do they Feed you here?" I asked.

"On Victuals, mostly," he answered.

"Do the Mosquitos trouble you?" I asked.

Yes, when they Bite me," he answered.

"You are not allowed to go out of your Cell?" said I.

"Ain't I?" said he.

"I suppose you realize your position," I said.

"Well," he replied, "I am pretty well aware of being in Jail."

Said I, "I presume you comprehend the possibility of terminating your reckless career by the gravest of all expiations—Death."

Said he, "Well, most people terminate their career in that way, and I don't call myself an exception."

"Do you call yourself a Persecuted Man?" I inquired.

"There's no Brussels Carpet on the floor," said he, "and I don't get many Truffles with my *Pate de Foie Gras*."

"But you are kindly treated?"

"I'm willing to change places with you, if you like Kind Treatment."

At this juncture a Sentinel brought Mr. Davis his Supper. I inspected it narrowly, and found it to consist of a Mess of Something Brown, and Something Else in a Dish.

Mr. Davis ate it with apparent appetite.

He then informed me that it was about Closing up Time, and that my absence would not be entirely disagreeable to him; so I departed.

The Officer of the Day escorted me out of the Fortress.

"Do you think Mr. Davis is persecuted?" said I.

"Don't you know?" said he.

"I do not," said I.

"That's very curious!" said he.

FASHIONS IN HAIR.—The Saratoga correspondent of the Boston *Post* writes as follows:

I have unqualified pleasure in mentioning the fall of the waterfall—a monstrous "invention of the enemy" of beauty, which should have died at its birth. A rather pretty fashion of dressing the hair, which I venture to call the staple-and-ring style, is getting in vogue with the dames, while ringlets for the girls have quite superseded the ugly-plying abominations which wagged behind them, like a beaver's tail, a few weeks ago. Among the really fashionable women you might as well look for a cataract in the eye as a waterfall at the back of the head.

Hard to Please.

The *Daily News* this morning writes: "The working classes of the South are exposed more than those of this section at present are, to the pressure of negro competition. The equality of the two begins its assertion there, in a form more threatening to the white laborer than even in the case of the North. The progress of the struggle at the South may, therefore, be watched by the working classes here as a study of what is, as yet, but in progress of development among themselves."

It is difficult to satisfy men who are determined to grumble. We have been confidently assured at different times by the *Daily News* and its friends, the malignant pro-slavery men,

First, That the free negro will not work at all, but

Second, That he will work so much better than the white laborer, that the latter will be injured by the "pressure of negro competition."

Third, That the country will be ruined by the idleness of the free blacks, but

Fourth, That the negroes are so eager for work as to leave none for white workmen.

Fifth, That the negroes are a curse to the country, but

Sixth, That the slave system, which made negro-breeding a regular and profitable business, and thus increased their numbers at an abnormal rate, was a divine institution and a blessing to the land.

Seventh, That the negro is naturally an abject coward, but

Eegthly, That he is a most dangerous creature, capable of rising and murdering a community double his numbers and with a hundred times his strength in arms and all preparations for defence.

Ninth, That the negro can only live in a warm climate, like that of the southern states, but

Tenth, That now he is set free there he will immediately rush north, and take the bread out of the mouths of the white workingmen here.

Eleventh That white men cannot work in the southern fields, which can be cultivated only by negroes, but

Twelfth, That the negroes ought all to be colonized in Africa, or driven off to some remote corner of this continent.

Thirteenth, That the freedmen are so studid and ignorant as to be dangerous to the republic, but

Fourteenth, That they ought not to be instructed or permitted to acquire knowledge,

Fifteenth, That it would be a curse to northern workingmen to have the negroes flock into these States, but

Sixteenth, That northern workingmen ought not to favor a policy which would make the negroes contented to remain in the South.

Seventeenth, That the workingmen of the northern States are the most intelligent, the most capable, the most industrious and the most virtuous in the world, but

Eighteenth, That they will inevitably be ruined and deprived of work by the competition of ignorant and idle negroes.

Nineteenth, That the presence of the blacks amongst us will always be a source of difficulty and trouble, but

Twentieth, That the Emancipation Act is wrong, chiefly because, under its operation, the negro race is likely to die out, like the Indians.

These are some of the curious contradictions into which men fall who ignore all general principles, and follow only the will-o'the-wisp of their prejudices. It is not only in relation to the negro question that they are thus blinded—their folly extends to other affairs. For instance, they assert very earnestly that a merchant ought to be free to sell his goods wherever he wants; but they will not have a laborer sell his labor as freely—though that labor creates the goods. They insist that we shall buy calico in the cheapest market, but not labor. They laugh at the absurdities and crudities of "protective legislation," and yet cry out that white workmen must suffer, unless protected against "the pressure of negro competition." They welcome immigration from abroad, at the same time that they try to persuade workingmen here that the labor market is already overstocked. These are the same men, who, before the war, declared the negro a beast, a monkey, possessed of every vile quality, and a terrible danger to the community, and yet urged the reopening of the African slave trade.

A Musquito Combat.

The alarming and growing prevalence of musquitoes in Cleveland, will enable our readers to appreciate the following account from a contemporary, of a combat with them:

The physical powers of musquitoes are unusually vigorous this season, considering the fact that they are up so much nights. With the single exception of retiring late, their other habits, we believe, are regular. They have a peculiar system of gymnastics that gives a sturdy development to their muscles, and using their voices a good deal in festive chorus has the effect to strengthen their lungs and ward off any tendency to pulmonary complaint.—They sat up with us last night in strong force, and attacked us in single companies and in battalions. While our attention was diverted by a brisk skirmishing party on our right, the enemy had massed on our left, and made so sudden and well directed an attack, that we were driven half out of bed. Taking advantage of a lull in hostilities, during which the enemy seemed to be holding a consultation of war, we crawled stealthily out of bed, leaving the musquitoes beneath the bar, and took to the sofa. They missed us very soon, and sent out a scout, who was not long ascertaining our whereabouts and reporting, when the whole force charged upon us with a violence that was increased by rage at our momentary escape. So the contest raged all night, fighting from the bed to the sofa, and from the sofa to the bed. Our loss was a pint of blood and a total loss of sleep. Loss of the enemy not known. They were several hours in burying their dead, however. "We could not pass such another night though twere to buy a world of happy days."

Besides the Miss Sketoes we are certain we recognized the voices of Mr. and Mrs. Sketoe. The Sketoe family was largely represented in cousins, relatives by marriage, &c. We felt before morning that they were all blood relatives to us.

THOSE who take an interest in great scamps—and we believe it is quite extensive—will perhaps be glad to know how "Young Ketchum" looks. He is between twenty-five and twenty-seven years of age, five feet five or six inches high. His pale face is not particularly prepossessing nor intelligent, and at the first glance he would be taken for an ignorant country gawky, who had been "looking at the elephant," instead of showing that interesting animal to others. His hair is cut short and very black, overhanging a pair of dark piercing eyes, constantly directed toward the ground, except when he was addressed by a friend. Then he raised his eyes, which lighted up a moment as he smiled and gave a nod of recognition. His nose appears as if it was made half an inch too short. The face cannot be called long, nor round, yet it inclines somewhat to the latter, and is rather short than otherwise. His mouth is small and chin inclined to double. When arranged for examination, he wore a handsome suit of fine blue cloth, consisting of sack, vest and pants, and from his general appearance he seemed to be as unconcerned as any one around him, but a nervous twitching of the mouth occasionally showed that he probably realized the position in which he is placed, and that the coolness and courage exhibited are all put on for the occasion. He has no whiskers, moustache or beard.

A Mississippi Loyalist's Speech—The Delegate from Jones Speaking His Mind.

One sturdy loyal man in the Mississippi State Convention—a delegate named Crawford, from Jones county—made his mark as an original talker. One of his speeches was as follows;

"Mr. President—Sir, I have come up here to express the feelings of my constituents on the great subjec. I come up here sir to represent my constituents where I come from. People hoot and wink up the streets, and say, 'there goes mossy-back from Jones; but, sir, I have no prejudices; I am disposed to treat my enemies in a more Christian, a more missionary spirit than they treated me. I am a mossy-back, sir, and I stand here to-day to represent the county of Jones, otherwise known as 'the free State of Jones.' But let not people think to insult me with impunity. I love a dog for his faithfulness, but the yelping of puppies I despise. People said that the county of Jones, the free State of Jones,' seceded from Mississippi. Yes, sir, we did secede from the Confederacy, and, sir, we fought them like dogs, we killed them like devils, we buried them like asses—yes, like asses, sir! My people down there in the county of Jones did, in their sovereign capacity, did secede, and did become mossy-backs, sir. We did fight them like dogs and kill them like hellions—like hellions, I say, sir. But I did'nt come up here to gas, sir, and I surrender my rights to the floor, sir, expressing only the one sentiment, that I stand up for the county of Jones in general; yes, sir, I am for Jones all the time."

At another time referring to the opposition to the Constitutional Amendment because it did not provide for compensating slave owners, Mr. Crawford said:

"The principle of the opposition to the section introduced in the report of the committee seems to be remuneration. I agree to that amendment, were it broad enough, but in the essential all the provisos fall short. These have only aimed at the remuneration to certain classes who have heretofore been owners of African slaves, while I, Mr. President, represent women and children of the Caucasian race, whose cries are now ascending in my down-trodden county for bread. Yes; sir, in my suffering county of Jones to-day, the wails of three hundred and eighty widowed women and shirt-tail children are ascending before the God of right, and appealing in tears to the powers appointed for relief; yet in the midst of these facts it appears that the entire sympathies of this body are directed to that class who are presumptively suffering from the passage of the section under consideration. I appeal in honesty to this convention to remember the white race, and not to be wholly absorbed in the African."

Is Beauty Cheap?

There is an error, common with those who are not over-well acquainted with the particular difficulties of a given art; they often say that a beautiful object can be manufactured as cheaply as an ugly one. A moment's reflection should suffice to undeceive them. The beautiful object will be dearer than one perfectly bare and bald; not because utility is curtailed or compromised for the sake of beauty, but because there may be more manual labor, and there must be more thought, in the original design. Therefore the manufacturer, whose daily thought it must and ought to be to cheapen his productions, endeavoring to dispense with all that can be spared, is under much temptation to decline fetting beauty stand as an item in the account of the costs of production. So the pressure of economical laws tells severely upon the finer elements of trade. And yet it may be argued that, in this as in other cases, in the case for example of durability and solidity of articles, that which appears cheapest at first may not appear cheapest in the long run. And this for two reasons. In the first place, because in the long run, mankind are willing to pay a price for beauty. I will seek for a proof of this proposition in an illustrious neighboring nation. France is the second commercial country of the world; and her command of foreign markets seems clearly referable, in a great degree, to the real elegance of her productions, and to establish, in the most intelligible form, the principle that taste has an exchangeable value, and that it fetches a price in the markets of the world.

But, furthermore, there seems to be another way by which the law of nature arrives at its revenge upon the short-sighted lust for cheapness. We begin, say, by finding beauty expensive. We accordingly decline to pay a class of artists for producing it. Their employment ceases, and the class itself disappears. Presently we find by experience that works reduced to utter baldness do not long satisfy. We have to meet a demand for embellishment of some kind. But we have now starved out the race who knew the laws and modes of its production. Something, however, must be done. So we substitute strength for flavor, quantity for quantity; and we end by producing incongruous excresences, or even hideous malformations at a greater cost than would have sufficed for the nourishment among us, without a break, of chaste and virgin art.—*New Path.*

METHODIST OPINION ON THE SOUTHERN METHODIST PASTORAL ADDRESS.—The New York *Methodist* comments as follows upon the Pastoral Address of the southern Methodist bishops, of which we spoke the other day:

"It is clear that these southern leaders have learned no wisdom from the past; that they cherish with fondness the souvenirs of the rebellion; that they are determined to foster in the minds of their flocks, the opinions and the spirit which led to rebellion. Loyal men will indignantly ask, for what end is this done? Is it their design to make the southern Methodist Episcopal Church the nursery of future treasons and future outbreaks against the authority of the Union?

"In this document the bishops have written the death warrant of southern Methodism. No church which thus cherishes a hatred of loyal men because of their devotion to freedom and the Union, can stand before the American people. The ever-intensifying indignation against the pro-slavery and rebellious spirit will shorten its days. The southern bishops have had offered to them the oblivion of the past, and the opportunity of entering upon a new life. They have preferred to haunt their past, odious as it is to all true men, in our faces, and to glory in it as a badge of distinction. Henceforth they are known and read of us all."

A GOOD story is told of Mr. Newton, of the Agricultural Department—the same gentleman who knew not the distinction between hydraulic rams and sheep of the masculine gender. Once he was brought before a sub-committee of the Ways and Means, to explain the unaccountable expenses of his department. "How comes it, Mr. Newton," asked Justin S. Morrill, "how comes it that the expenses of your Department have overrun your estimates so much?" Leaning over the table, and thrusting his finger through Mr. Morrill's button hole, the benevolent looking old man slowly said, in his lowest and most impressive tones, "The truth is, Mr. Morrill, the expenses of my Department for the past year have surpassed my most sanguine expectations!" The explanation was too good to keep, and Mr. Morrill himself told it.

Gen. Canby has forbidden the Mayor of New Orleans to interfere in the sale, lease, or disposal of the wharves of that city, claiming them captured property of the National Government.

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 ..... 1,587,601 90
$3,587,601 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.,
The Hanover " " " } Cash Capital
The Niagara " " " } and Assets
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, W. Frazheim, 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, 1861.

PASSENGER TRAINS WILL RUN BY the following schedule on and after Nov. 6th, 1861:

EXPRESS TRAIN.

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

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave—		Returning leave—	
Wheeling at	8:50 P. M.	Baltimore at	9:00 A. M.
Benwood