The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

VOL. XIV. WHEELING, WEST VA., THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 23, 1865. NO. 77.

Medical.

SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP.

IT IS PROMPT IN ITS ACTION, ALWAYS safe, and may be given to the smallest child or most delicate female with confidence in its success. Containing no inflammatory or spirituous ingredients whatever, it is not only applicable to the vast majority of Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, but is peculiarly valuable to children, affording great relief in Whooping Cough and kindred diseases. From a large number of certificates received from year to year, we present the following:

From the Rev. T. G. Lamb, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Alexandria, Ohio.

ALEXANDRIA, Licking Co., Feb. 24, 1856.

In January, 1854, I had a severe cough, proceeding from a bad cold, so that I coughed almost incessantly for two days and a night: from Friday morning until Saturday night, I took twice, in the evening, of the prescribed dose and retired and slept all night without a single interruption from coughing.

I took the syrup again in the morning, and prevented fits during the day without any inconvenience.

Since that time I have given it frequently to my children, and believe that it has essentially relieved them. Yours, truly,

T. G. LAMB.

Recommended particularly to Clergymen, Lawyers and other Public Speakers.

Professor Porter has, without solicitation, given a certificate of the excellence of this popular Cough Medicine. It will be interesting to all who are afflicted with coughs.—*Pittsburg Daily Post.*

EXCHANGE HOTEL, December 19, 1856.

Messrs. Editors:—Having been for some time past very much afflicted with a severe cold, and almost constant cough, and having tried various remedies, syrups, &c., and all to no effect, I was induced by my esteemed friend, W. W. Wallace, of this city, to make a trial of R. E. Sellers' Cough Syrup. I did so, and to my great surprise, I received almost immediate relief. It was with the greatest difficulty that I lectured before my respective classes, but on taking a spoonful of the Syrup, just before entering my lecture room, I could speak with perfect ease during the evening. I would particularly recommend it to clergymen, lawyers, and other public speakers.

JAMES H. PORTER, *Prof. of Mathematics.*

PREPARED BY

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

SOLE PROPRIETORS.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS,

PLAIN AND SUGAR COATED.

(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.

Owing to the increased demand throughout the country for Sugar Coated Pills, the proprietor has commenced the process of Sugar Coating "the celebrated Liver Pill," thereby placing them before the public in both ways, "Sugar Coated and Plain."

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 *thereee-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 years 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 31, 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,

☞ For sale, wholesale and retail, by McCABE, KRAFT & Co., and Druggists generally.

dec15'64-1y30-sep25 PITTSBURGH, PA.

Recommended by the Medical Faculty.

RANKIN'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU!

BAROSMA CRENATA

OR

BUCHU LEAF!

Combining Efficacy, Economy and Portability, with such additions as will be found to materially

Increase its Medical Properties.

This much esteemed and highly valuable preparation will not fail to effectually remove

Nervous Debility, Depression of Spirits, Loss of Appetite, Inflammatory Complaints, Gravel, Calculus, Brick Dust Deposits, Ulceration of the Kidneys, Weak Nerves,

AND ALL

Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys.

IT IS INDEED

A SOVEREIGN REMEDY.

It acts gently upon the system, restores the Digestive Organs when Inactive, and excites a

Health and Vigor to the System,

Giving to the Patient

Renewed Health and Strength.

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,

Sole Agents, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Sold by M'CABE, KRAFT & CO., Wheeling, W. Va. oc13-1y

DR. T. J. KISNER,

TENDERS HIS THANKS TO ALL THOSE who have taken him 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, next door to 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. Treat scrofula of the human race, Scrofula, in all its varied forms, viz: Purulent Discharges from the Ear, so prevalent among children, Purulent Ophthalmia, Coena, Enlarged Glands, Ulcerations, and Swellings, and all varieties 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, Dyemenorrhea, 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. Terms reasonable cheerfully answered. Office hours from 9 to 12 A. M., 1 to 4 and 6 to 9 P. M. jun2

New Wholesale Tobcco House.

RHODES & SINGLETON

HAVE OPENED AT NO. 4 QUINCY street Wheeling, a large stock of the best brands of TOBACCOS & CIGARS, which they offer to the trade on as favorable terms as any house in the West. sept2b-3m

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.—A large stock just received.

H. C. HARBOUR.

ep4

Merchant Tailoring.

THOMAS HUGHES

MERCHANT

TAILOR,

AND

Dealer in Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings & Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

At the well known stand

NO. 35,

COR. OF MONROE & WATER STS.,

Wheeling, W. Va.,

WILL BE RECEIVING DAILY NEW additions to his already extensive stock. The attention of the public is respectfully solicited.

The Merchant Tailoring

Department

Of this House is unsurpassed by any East or West. The most perfect satisfaction is guaranteed in every particular.

A FINE LOT OF

GENTLEMEN'S Furnishing Goods,

In an endless variety, comprising every thing new and desirable to complete an outfit, will be found here.

Ready-Made Clothing,

Manufactured in this establishment, is equal to custom Work both in Style and finish, and will be sold at

THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE,

Thos. Hughes,

No. 35, Cor. Monroe and Water Streets. oct 27

Financial.

National Bank of West Virginia,

At Wheeling.

Capital - - $200,000.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT. Interest paid on Special deposits. Notes and bills discounted. Exchange bought and sold. Collections made on all points and proceeds promptly remitted.

JAMES W. PAXTON, President.
GIBSON LAMB, Cashier. oc7-6m

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, John K. Botsford, Jacob S. Rhodes, Geo. W. Franzheim, John F. McDermot, Jacob Hornbrook, Joseph Bell, Chester D. Knox, George Edwards,

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

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

Pork, Bacon and Lard.

20 BBLS. Mess Pork.
3 Casks Choice Shoulders.
15 Tierces New Lard

Just received by LIST, MORRISON & CO.

Flour. Flour.

300 BBLS. Champion Choice family.
200 bbls. Solar Star choice family.
200 bbls. Pheonix, extra family.
180 bbls. St. Genevieve Double Extra.
25 bbls. Golden Sheaf Double Extra for sale by

nov10 LIST, MORRISON & CO.

Tobacco.

50 CADDIES Monitor Navy ¼s.
20 " Dunderberg Navy ¼s
2 Cases Rosy Dawn, bright 10s.
15 Kegs Sunnyside Fine cut Chewing.
10 " " Diamond " "
15 Batts Diadem, ¼s bright chewing.

Just received and for sale by

nov10 LIST, MORRISON & CO.

Ammunition.

25 KEGS Rifle Powder.
25 " Mining Powder.
1000 lbs. Bar Lead.
10 kegs assorted shot.
500 bxs. G. D. percussion caps, for sale by

nov 10 LIST, MORRISON & CO.

SUNDRIES.

50 DOZ. Washtubs, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.
50 doz. Painted Buckets.
25 doz. Washboards.
300 doz. Brooms.
5 barrels Mason's Blacking.
25 bales Cotton Batting, Extra.
20 bales Candlewick. Just received and for sale by

nov10 LIST, MORRISON & CO.

Foundry Iron.

125 TONS Hamden Furnace arriving on consignment, and for sale by

nov9. LIST, MORRISON & CO.

New Mackerel.

150 HALF BBLS., No. 2, LARGE.
200 half " No. 3, "
50 Barrels, No. 2 & 3, medium.
50 half " No. 3, medium.
100 Kits, No. 1 & 2, large.
200 Boxes Scotch Herring.

Just received by

oc22 LIST, MORRISON & Co.

Coffee! Coffee!

79 BAGS CHOICE.
28 " Prime.
" Fair and low grades.

A few pockets choice old Java, just arriving at

oc24 LIST, MORRISON & Co's.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

CUMBERLAND, Md.

S. LUMAN, Proprietor.

THIS HOTEL IS LOCATED NEAR THE Railroad Depot and in the centre of the business portion of the city.

Accommodating porters in attendance at all trains. sep27-6m

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

THE REVOLT IN JAMAICA.

Particulars of the Insurrection—How it Originated—Dreadful Scenes at Morant Bay—Capture and Execution of the Chiefs of the Revolt.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Monday, Nov. 6.

The insurrection which broke out a few weeks since, in the parish of St. Thomas-in-the-East, has been put down. Most of the ringleaders and chiefs of the movement, through whose guilty agency the black peasants were incited to rise, have been captured, tried, convicted, and summarily executed. Martial law is still in force, but all danger is considered past. The insurgents have been put down with short, sharp, and decisive blows, and at least fifteen hundred of these deluded wretches have suffered the penalty of outraged law.

It may interest your readers to have a brief account of the circumstances under which the insurrection began. The first disturbance of the peace occurred on the 7th of October last, in the parish of St. Thomas-in-the-East, when a prisoner was rescued from the district jail by a mob. This was followed by a series of violent acts, and the next day the Governor, at Spanish Town, was called upon by the authorities to send troops for their protection, as the movement was likely to become a formidable rebellion. These fears were well grounded. It was well known that ever since the beginning of last year, a set of men have been at work sowing the seeds of dissatisfaction among the peasantry, using their prejudices, and their fancied as well as their actual wrongs, to excite them against the authorities. Associations were formed in St. Thomas-in-the-East, under the direction of a malcontent named Grant, a saddler by trade, a man of considerable tact and influence as a local politician. Among the principal leaders was the pastor of a negro chapel at Stony Gut, named Paul Bogle, at whose place of worship the association were accustomed to hold their treasonable meetings. From every one who became a member of this secret society, an oath of secrecy was extorted, and a compliance with the combination, under pain of immediate death. It is generally believed that these misguided people have been "swearing in" their own class all round the country for several months past, and secretly taking the life of every one upon whom they had the slightest suspicion of being inconstant. Men were sent for to attend their meetings at the chapel at Stony Gut, and were then and there required to take the oath that had been prepared for them, or told that they would be killed if they did not do so at once.

According to the stories of prisoners taken in the rebellion, it would appear that the 19th of October had been fixed upon by the conspirators for a general uprising of the blacks and the indiscriminate slaughter of the white population. The rescue of a prisoner, already alluded to, hastened the outbreak, and precipitated hostilities before the leaders had completed their arrangements for a simultaneous rising. The circumstances of this rescue were as follows: At the court of petty sessions held at Morant Bay, Oct. 7, a man named George Geohegan was ordered under arrest by the magistrates for creating a disturbance in the court room. The officers were, however, set upon by Paul Bogle, and about a hundred of his followers, armed with sticks, and Geohegan was soon placed beyond their reach. The police were severely beaten, and were not strong enough to enforce the orders of the court. A day or two afterward, Bogle and Geohegan again appeared in the court room, and attempted to browbeat the magistrates, who forthwith ordered their arrest. A force of seven policemen and three constables were sent to make the capture. On reaching Stony Gut, the negro settlement where Bogle's chapel stands, they exhibited their warrant to Bogle, and told him he must go along with them. Instead of complying, Bogle blew a shell, which was answered from three or four directions, and in a few moments the policemen were surrounded by a mob of two or three hundred yelling, frantic negroes, by whom three of them were taken prisoners and put in irons. The negroes held their prisoners until they gave a sort of parole, when they were liberated. No personal injury was inflicted.

During the next three days the excitement at Stony Gut continued to increase. Large numbers of negroes continued to flock there. A mixture of rum and gunpowder was handed about among them, and of this they drank until madness overcame every feeling of humanity and prudence. On the 11th, a force of about five hundred rebels, armed with rifles, cutlasses and clubs, under command of Paul Bogle, made a furious attack on the government buildings at Morant Bay. A detachment of volunteers, hastily gathered to defend the place, were compelled, after firing once or twice, to seek shelter in the court house, where they barricaded themselves against the rebels. Finding themselves unable to dislodge the military, the insurgents began to plunder the private houses, and attacked every citizen who ventured to show himself in the streets. I cannot do better than to copy here the graphic account of the affair given by the rector of Morant Bay, who, at the time of the attack, was in the court house consulting with the vestry as to the best means of defence.

"Business was proceeded with, as usual, until about 4 o'clock, when the meeting was disturbed. Mr. Bowen mentioned that as he came down from Colle, he had met parties of twenty or thirty men, who stated that they were recruiting. I then told the baron that there were 300 armed men assembled at the Baptist chapel on the Blue Mountain road, where Bule officiated, and that they had dispersed for recruits, because they had heard that the Bath volunteers had been sent for. The baron did not seem to think that there was any danger to be apprehended, but I urged him to get over the business as quickly as possible. Shortly after this we heard the sound of a fife, and then a drum, and I rose up and said, 'Now, baron, they are coming!' Several magistrates then rose, and the baron closed the books of the vestry, and so concluded the meeting of the vestry. By this time the rebels had entered the square, where the volunteers had formed a line. They numbered some 500 or 600 people, armed with guns, pikes, swords, cutlasses, sticks and stones. On their way to the court house, they released some fifty-one prisoners from the Morant Bay district prison, took the police station, and seized the arms that were there, and armed themselves with stones from the prison yard, which prisoners had been engaged in breaking there. They steadily advanced on the volunteers; a man (whom I was not near enough to recognize) being in front, dancing some African war dance, and flourishing a stick. The baron, by advice, then read the riot act; but while that was going on the mob began to pepper the volunteers with stones, and bottles and brick-bats. It was not until then that the order was given to fire, as the baron exercised the most extraordinary forbearance. Upon the tumult. The volunteers fired; numbers of the mob were wounded and carried off by the rebels, while only three or four dead bodies were all that were left upon the ground when the rebels had retreated. When the first volley had been fired, we all retreated within the court house, where we barricaded ourselves for the time. We were here assailed by hundreds of stones and brickbats that came showering from the windows. The volunteers then picked off from the windows men who appeared at intervals to shower in volleys of stones, and in this way they managed for a time to keep the rebels at a distance.

"Finding their men picked off by the volunteers from the windows of the court-house, and fearing to approach by the front, they retreated from the square to plunder a store for ammunition. At this juncture, a few of the volunteers who had been secreted below, made their way to the top-door for admission, and, finding the square cleared, I was, as by inspiration, instinctively induced to leave, committing myself to the care of an overruling Providence.

"I left the court-house alone, and proceeded quietly, and without interruption, down stairs and down the hill, until I got about half-way to the road.—Here I was interrupted by four or five people, who made a rush to strike me. I immediately folded my arms, and looking them full in the face, said, 'How dare you strike an old man like me—a minister of the Gospel! who has labored among you for so long a time—who has always been your friend—your firm friend—and done everything for you?' They seemed surprised at this unexpected address, and paused for a moment. One man, bolder than the rest, made a rush at me; he made a blow at me with his stick, which I warded off with my stick, and a second blow knocked off my hat. A man and a woman then sprang upon me, crying, 'You shall not strike him; no, you shall not strike him,' and covered me so completely in their embrace that no blows could reach me that did not first fall upon them.

"I was then lifted into the buggy standing at the foot of the hill, and was driven off in great haste to the rectory.

"My son Arthur was following me, and was just getting into the buggy with me, when he was beaten and left for dead upon the ground. Millie Frazer, hearing that he had been killed, went in search of the body; finding that he was still breathing, begged the man who was standing over him not to strike him again; but even this entreaty was disregarded, for he gave another heavy blow across the face, which drove my son's eye from the socket, and left him! He was now dead, and this faithful woman pulled some bushes and covered his face, to conceal the horrible disfigurement and to keep away the flies.

"After dusk, Millie Frazier, Mrs. Taylor, and Mrs. Darby assisted in bringing the body to the Mission house at Highbury, where I and my family had taken refuge.

On the morning of the outbreak, some of the rebels told my coachman that they would have my head cut off before night; but the poor fellow, with an amount of forethought hardly to be expected, said, 'No! no! you must not do that; massa owe me a lot of money, and if you kill him I'll not get a quattie; you must not do that.' 'Oh! well,' replied the rebels, 'if that's so we won't touch him.' This boy knew what was logic for the negroes, and although I did not owe him a shilling, I have no doubt but that interposition of his did me a service.

"On the Wednesday evening, while we were at the Wesleyan mission house, two men walked in at the rectory gate, where they were met by an old woman who was standing at the gate. She asked them what they were going to do; to which they replied: 'To burn the house, to be sure.' 'No, you don't,' she replied, stopping the way. 'Dis de parson house; you shan't do it; if it was not for Massa Anthony, me would had been beggar to-day.'"

I cannot, in a single letter, trace the insurrection through the different towns and settlements of the island. A perfect reign of terror prevailed everywhere. The most dreadful rumors were everywhere prevalent. The work of plunder and murder went on for days, almost without hindrance, for there was no concert of action among the whites, and it was impossible for the inhabitants of one village to communicate with those of another, the roads being everywhere held and guarded by the insurgents. But on the 12th, the troops sent for by the baron arrived from Spanish Town at Morant Bay. Immediate measures were taken to put down the insurgents.

From Morant Bay the troops were marched toward the interior, where the rebel forces were assembled. Of course they had no regular organization, nothing that could be called an army; but throughout the parish they had established camps, where they gathered stores of provisions plundered from the whites. Their war-cry was death to the white man, and the atrocities they practiced upon the defenceless citizens were beyond all description.

The presence of the military put an end to these outrages, and seemed to quell the spirit of the rebels. The first insurgents taken prisoners were tried and immediately hung. These summary measures had the effect to induce great numbers to throw away their arms and surrender themselves, at the same time asking for protection against the military and their own friends. Most of them were at once handed over to the magistrates. Wherever the troops marched the rebels dispersed at once, and arresting and punishing, rather than fighting, became the duty of the military.

It was well known from the first that the master spirit of the insurrection was a white man named George Geshegon, who, for the sake of revenging a private wrong, had for months been fomenting a spirit of discontent among the peasants. This man, finding himself in danger of arrest, gave himself up to the military authorities. He was immediately placed in close confinement, in which his only solace was singing psalms and praying. On the 20th he was taken to Morant Bay, and on the following day he was put on trial. He looked pale and emaciated, but was not wanting in coolness and deliberation. He took notes during his trial. The court was dissolved at 5:30 o'clock, and separated without passing sentence. On his removal from the court the prisoner was taken to the police station, where he remained until justice claimed him as her own. The following day being Sunday, he passed the entire Sabbath reading from the Bible. Late in the day preceding his execution, I saw him pale and thin, and as if dreaming, although awake. A fixed, earnest, settled stare was on his countenance; a stare evidently bespeaking mental torture, and a heart torn with remorse the most acute.

HIS LAST MOMENTS.

Monday, the 23d, the day of the execution, dawned dark and gloomy. The prisoner rose early, and asked for a basin of water to bathe his face and hands, which was given to him by order of the provost marshal. While bathing himself, he said, "Should my life be spared, I shall never again meddle with politics." A cup of tea was then given him, which he drank. It was evident, up to that time, that the wretched man had no idea of his earthly career coming to so near a close. Shortly after his doom was announced to him, the effect of which was forcibly apparent on his pale and emaciated countenance. He then asked for half an hour, which was granted to him, and which he employed in reading a couple of chapters in the Bible and writing a short note to his wife. After doing so, he was marched under a strong guard of the 6th royal regiment to the place of execution. With a firm step he mounted the ladder placed beneath the centre arch of the burnt court house, the rope hanging from the same, and stood on the barrel prepared as a trap board. Standing thereon, he gazed beneath him on the loyal hearts assembled, as well as the prisoners paraded to witness the doom he so justly merited, and on eighteen of his brothers in crime, who were hanging below. On his arms and legs being held to be pinioned, he handed his spectacles to a sailor of the Wolverine. The provost marshal then uttered the words, "Sentenced to be hanged;" the order was given, "Pull away," and the traitor was launched into eternity. He struggled fully fifteen minutes.

PAUL BOGLE.

This notorious rebel was brought into Morant Bay about 11 o'clock on the Tuesday following Geohegan's execution. He came in escorted by a large body of Maroons, and his arrival was announced by the blowing of shells. The greatest excitement prevailed in Morant Bay when it was positively ascertained that the monster had really fallen into our hands, and was soon to meet the punishment he so justly merited. In appearance he was a man about forty or fifty years old, black, with thick heavy, reddish lips, bleared eyes, and very much pitted with marks of small pox. His sullen countenance and dogged manner bespoke him a man capable of committing all the atrocities with which he was charged.

At about 1 o'clock of the same day he was placed on his trial, and entered into no defense whatever, except a few questions in the form of cross-examination.

MOSES BOGLE,

Paul's brother, was placed along with him for trial, and portrayed the same sullen and dogged appearance. He was severely wounded by a brown man named Bothwell, who captured him, and who also received a severe wound on the right arm. Moses Bogle was what is generally termed a yellow negro, taller and stouter than Paul, with large heavy whiskers.

OLD BULE,

The "captain general" of the rebel forces, was also tried and condemned on the same day. He was a man we should suppose bordering on sixty-five years of age, short, thin, and remarkable in his appearance from the gray beard which he wore.

On the same day these three rebels, the principal ringleaders of the massacre, were executed at 5 p. m., on the ruins of the old court-house—Paul hanging in the centre, Moses on the left, and Bule on the right, all hanging on the centre arch of the burnt building.—Beneath them were fourteen others hanging. Neither of the three uttered one word after condemnation, but met their doom with an indifference painful to behold.

A PLOT TO BURN KINGSTON.

Among the treasonable documents recently captured by the authorities, in their search since the outbreak in St. Thomas-in-the-East, is a plan of Kingston, said to have been prepared under the direction of General Lamothe, the Haytion refugee.

The plan presents the point at which the city was to be fired—the points to which it was expected the authorities would repair—the points at which the massacre was to commence, and the points at which posts were to be stationed, so as to cut off the flight of those who escaped to the roads leading out of the city. The conspirators were to await the arrival of the troops at the scene of conflagration, and then on a given signal to seize the camp, the barracks, the arsenal, and the batteries; there was to have followed a general massacre in every street from both ends, every house being entered and searched.

THE PLAN FOR A GENERAL RISING.

From all that can be gathered, it appears that the outbreak at Morant Bay was premature. It was to have commenced on Christmas eve, and was to have been general throughout the island. In support of this, it is strange that a verification of this information should have been elicited from a prisoner in the general penitentiary. A man named Anthony, who was one of the five prisoners brought from "Monklands," and sentenced to seven years in the general penitentiary, being overheard using seditious language, was sent to camp along with a prisoner belonging to this city and named Elbert Bayley, who carried on the seditious conversation with Anthony. A part of the conversation of Anthony was to the following effect: "We black people never make anything go straight. We break out too soon; we were to have come to town some time about races or Christmas."

Such was the comprehensive plan which had been matured for a new revolution and a new massacre of the whites. But it is instructive to note that the plot originated in the resentment of a white man, who was not only a respected citizen, but a prominent member of the assembly. Had there been no such tampering with their loyalty, the black population of the island would probably have remained contented and quiet. They are, for the most part, a loyal, industrious, simple-hearted race, who only require just treatment, wise and moderate control, and proper encouragement, to make them a most useful class of citizens. Once roused by the arts of designing men, and the old half-extinguished fires of barbarism once more enkindled in their hearts, they become savages, demons; but even then are they not as much sinned against as sinning?

The island is now comparatively tranquil again; but we cannot but feel that we are sleeping upon a volcano, which at any moment may break forth and overwhelm us with fearful ruin.

GLOVER.

THE PLAGUES OF MIDDLE AGES.

Interesting Historical Notes by an Italian Writer.

In the Paris correspondent of *The London Times* we find the following notice of a valuable work:

"Economie Politique du Moyen Age" is the title of a work which has appeared in Paris. It is a translation into French from the Italian of M. Louis Cibrio, who is said to rank among the most eminent of the patriots of Italy as among her profoundest thinkers. Notwithstanding its title, it is less an essay on political economy, in the strict meaning of the term, than a complete exposition of the political, civil, economic, social, literary, and religious condition of the populations of Europe during the middle ages. It is, indeed, an attractive narrative of their lives, from the humblest serf to the most powerful noble, during those centuries when the mass of mankind seemed to have lost all social energy or desire of progress. One subject of particular interest is treated, that of the plagues which ravaged Europe in those days when ignorance was general, when medical science was so low, and when those mysterious visitations which astonished and terrified Europe were attributed solely to the anger of Heaven at the vices and crimes of mankind.

"In 166 of the Christian era a frightful pestilence, which penetrated into every part of the known world, was accounted for by the transport to Rome of the statue of Apollo, after the taking of Selucia. It was remarked that, like the cholera in our days, the plague had always come from the east. That which devastated Rome in 589 spared no class of society. Abbe Pelegius was one of the first who fell a victim to it. The year following (590,) it penetrated into France by Marseilles, and King Gontrain, in a general assembly of notables, ordered a general fast to appease the anger of Heaven, when the only nourishment allowed to be consumed was coarse barley bread and water. The successor of Pelagius, Gregory the Great, ordered seven distinct processions, composed of clerks, monks, religious fraternities, married women, widows and children. Still the plague was not allayed, and during a procession which lasted one hour eighty persons were struck down.

"'One of the most cruel pestilences,' says M. Cibrio, 'was certainly that which at the close of 1344, invaded England from the east, and in six years depopulated nearly the whole world. It was said to have been brought by Genoese ships into Sicily, and hence to Genoa and Pisa. In this last city there were no less than 400 deaths daily, and it was related, though it seems incredible, that at Orvieto and Sienna nine persons out of ten died. At Verona the twentieth part of the whole population was swept away, and in the other towns one-tenth. It was related that at Florence the number of deaths amounted to 80,000, and to 90,000 at Lubeck, where, in the space of 24 hours, 1,500 persons died. It was then that the fable became current about poisoners—the most terrible of all fallacies, because it arises in a moment when the law and the magistrates are almost forced to adopt them; and when, if they have power to mitigate their effects, they have none to effectually repress them. The Jews were accused of having propagated the pestilence by poisoning the fountains, and were massacred by a furious populace. At Ausburg and in Dauphine they were burnt alive."

"There were also some burnt in Savoy, but under other circumstances. The count of Savoy had given them shelter in his castle of Chambery; but the populace, exasperated and terror-stricken, attacked the castle, broke open the gates, and massacred many of those who had sought refuge within its walls. The count, however, repulsed the mob, and hanged the ring-leaders on the battlements. But even he soon adopted the popular prejudice against the Jews. He brought to trial those who escaped being torn to pieces; they were condemned to death, and were burnt in an old barn.

"The plague was not the only visitation in these times. There was also leprosy, and M. Cibrio's description of this hideous malady is painfully graphic. It also came from the east, like the plague, though, according to the writer, Pope Stephen undesirous of promoting the marriage of Carlomun with a daughter of Didier, King of the Lombards, called, in a letter which he wrote to his niece, Bertha, the Lombards sordid and infected, and affirmed leprosy came from them.

"In the early part of the fourteenth century the number infected with leprosy was considerable. They were driven out of every city, out of every monastray, as out of every earth; now the wretched outcasts wandered in bands through the country, and sometimes encamped in the neighborhood of small towns. In 1321 the rumor spread on both banks of the Rhine, that those miserable creatures, inspired by the demon, through the agency of the Jews, imagined that if they could find the means of communicating their own horrible malady, they should have a share in the wealth and grandeur of mankind. To attain this object they were said to have corrupted the water with certain poisoned powders, and forthwith they began to give each other the titles of count and baron. The populace rose and hunted them down; many were caught and burnt alive, and others sentenced to die of hunger."

The Cholera—Dr. Sayres' Advice.

The following, from Dr. Lewis Sayres, of New York, whose name we have frequently mentioned in connection with the proximity of cholera to that city, will prove of interest. The Doctor says: The undersigned, having been requested by the Commissioners of Health of the city of New York, to publish such information as may be of use to the people at large, in view of the anticipated approach of the epidemic of cholera, would most earnestly call the attention of the public to the following statement of facts, and beg their careful consideration of the suggestions and advice:

Whatever differences of opinion may exist in regard to the cause and mode of propagation of the cholera, all now agree in their observations in this acknowledged fact: That its ravages and most fearful mortality is among the filthy, the vicious, and the destitute, and in fact it is almost confined to the imprudent, the intemperate, and those who injure themselves by taking improper medicines.

Cleanliness, therefore, is of the first importance, both of your person and of your houses, particularly of your yards, sinks, privies and cess-pools, where fresh chloride of lime should be daily sprinkled, and the adjoining walls and fences surrounding them repeatedly whitewashed.

Be careful that there is no stagnant water, either in your cellars or yards, and if your basements are damp use fires in them frequently to burn up the foul air and cause a more perfect ventilation.

Remove all garbage at least once a day, and twice if possible, and permit nothing to remain on the premises to undergo decomposition.

Be temperate in all things, both in eating and drinking. Be temperate in exercise, in labor, both physical and mental. Keep good hours. Take proper food in reasonable quantities at proper times. Plainly cooked meats, with boiled rice, bread, and thoroughly cooked potatoes, should form the ordinary base of diet.

Abstain from all unripe fruits, and stale or partially decayed vegetables. But, above all avoid excess in intoxicating drinks of every kind.

Wear flannel next to the skin, and at all times maintain the natural temperature of the body by a sufficient amount of clothing. Avoid all exposure to sudden changes of temperature, and if accidentally exposed to a storm, remove your wet boots and clothes as soon as possible.

The cholera is not the necessarily fatal disease which it is commonly believed to be, but is a disease that is both preventable and curable. It is always preceded by symptoms of languor and debility, with diarrhea, and in this stage is almost always curable; but if neglected at this period, and the diarrhea permitted to continue until collapse comes on, it is then almost always fatal.

A Paris letter of the 28th ult., contains the following items: Mrs. Lincoln has ordered, in Zwickau, Germany, a monument for the grave of her husband, the lamented President. It is cut of serpentine stone, of an obscure green color, in the form of a large die, and bears the simple inscription, "Abraham Lincoln." In the middle of October it was to be forwarded by rail to Bremen, where it will be shipped to your country. The quarries of Zwickau are celebrated for their stones.

TO THE TERRESTRIAL GLOBE.

BY A MISERABLE WRETCH.

Roll on, thou ball, roll on!
Through pathless realms of space
Roll on!
What though I'm in a sorry case?
What though I cannot meet my bills?
What though I suffer toothache's ills?
What though I swallow countless pills?
Never *you* mind!
Roll on!

Roll on, thou ball, roll on!
Through seas of inky air
Roll on!
It's true I've got no shirts to wear;
It's true my butcher's bill is due;
It's true my prospects all look blue—
But don't let that muddle you.
Never *you* mind!
Roll on! *[It rolls on.]*

THE HEART OF MAN.

Much is there which the Sea
Conceals from man, who cannot plumb its depths.
Air to his unwinged form denies a way,
And keeps its liquid solitudes unscaled.
Even Earth, whereon he treads,
So feeble is his march, so slow,
Holds countless tracts untrod.

But, more than all unplumbed,
Unscaled, untrodden, is the heart of man,
More than all secrets hid, the way it keeps,
Nor any of our organs so obtuse,
Inaccurate and frail,
As those with which we try to test
Feelings and motives there.

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.

C. J. RAWLING & Co.,

Wholesale & Retail

DRUGGISTS,

NO. 27 MONROE STREET,

(Two doors above Merchants' National Bank.)

WE DESIRE TO ANNOUNCE TO OUR friends and the public, that we have engaged in the

DRUG BUSINESS,

In the room lately occupied by

A. C. GOOD & CO.

We are now receiving a full stock of good and respectfully solicit the patronage of

Merchants, Manufacturers, Physicians and Families,

Particular attention paid to Prescription and Retail business.

☞ Prescriptions carefully filled *at all hours.*

oc11 C. J. RAWLING & CO.

Look out for Bargains

IN

BOOTS & SHOES!

TREMENDOUS STOCK

Just Received.

Fall and Winter Goods,

AT AND

Below Cost!

D. GUNDLING, AT NO 155 MAIN ST., has just returned from the East with a tremendous stock of

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,

Embracing all the Latest Styles. Also a splendid stock of

Home-Made Work,

Warranted for Six Months, and guaranteed o give satisfaction.

Call Soon, and Secure Bargains!

As the Goods will be sold at the lowest figures.

D. GUNDLING,

sep26-6m 155 Main St., Wheeling, W. Va.

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING BETween M. C. Leech and Thomas Hughes, under the firm name of M. C. Leech, was dissolved on the 19th inst., by mutual consent. Those having claims against the late firm will present the same for settlement, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment. A collector will call on those whose accounts are due.

M. C