The Intelligencer.

CAMPBELL & M'DERMOT
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 8.

The President's Message---His Policy of "Reconstruction."

The distinguishing feature of President Johnson's message, and the one which, anticipated, excited most expectation, and, now before the country, will elicit most discussion, is the enunciation of his policy respecting the States lately in open rebellion. According to the President's theory, the work to be done is not a work of "reconstruction," accurately speaking, but of rehabilitation. He holds that it is not in the power of any State to secede, and that the Union therefor has never been dissolved and does not need to be reconstructed.

The elaborate and able argument with which the message sets out to show that in constituting the Federal Union, states were intended to and do possess a distinctive individual character as subordinate parts of the Union, and that in that character they are as indestructible as the Union itself, is designed, unless we mistake its purpose, to overthrow the theory entertained by Mr. Stephens, of Pennsylvania, Senator Sumner and others, who hold that the rebellious States no longer possess any distinctive character as States, but simply form an area of conquered territory subject like any other territory of the United States to the legislation of Congress. This proposition can only be reached by conceding that the rebel States did in reality withdraw from the Union; that they thus became a league of foreign powers, and as such were conquered and are now held by a power which under this theory cannot be the Federal government, because the Union having been broken up by the withdrawal of a portion of the States, that government then ceased to exist. Until difficulties like these are cleared away from Mr. Thad. Stephens' territorial theory, we cannot adopt or commend it.

The President's definition of the relations between the General Government and the State Governments could scarcely have been rendered more simple and lucid.

The maintenance of the Union brings with it "the support of the State Governments in all their right;" but it is not one of the rights of any State Government to renounce its own place in the Union, or to nullify the laws of the Union. * * * * * *

"The sovereignty of the States" is the language of the Confederacy, and not the language of the Constitution. The latter contains the emphatic words: "The Constitution, and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

Certainly the Government of the United States is a limited government; and so is every State government a limited government. With us, this idea of limitation spreads through every form of administration, general, State, and municipal, and rests on the great distinguishing principles of the recognition of the rights of men. The ancient republics absorbed the individual in the State, prescribed his religion, and controlled his activity. The American system rests on the assertion of the equal right of every man to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; to freedom of conscience, to the culture and exercise of all his faculties. As a consequence, the State Government is limited, as to the General Government in the interest of Union, as to the individual citizen in the interest of freedom.

States with proper limitations of power, are essential to the existence of the Constitution of the United States. At the very commencement, when we assumed a place among the Powers of the earth, the Declaration of Independence was adopted by States; so also were the Articles of Confederation; and when "the People of the United States" ordained and established the Constitution, it was the assent of the States, one by one, which gave it vitality. In the event, too, of any amendment to the Constitution, the proposition of Congess needs the confirmation of States. Without States, one great branch of the legislative government would be wanting.

Upon these definitions of terms, the President founds the enunciation of his policy of restoration. To our people, at least, his theory is not a novel one. It is that upon which the Government of Virginia was rehabilitated, by the Convention held in this city in the summer of 1861. That body, by what now seems to have been a happy inspiration, exemplified for the first time in the history of the country, the resumption by a State of suspended powers of government. Their theory was that the State of Virginia, as an abstract government, and as a subordinate but distinctive member of the entire Government of the Union, was coexistent with that government, and that neither could be destroyed by force; that the persons exercising the functions of the State, in making war on the General Government necessarily made war on the source whence they derived their own powers, and thereby abdicated their functions; that the powers of government incapable of annihilation returned for exercise to those who were willing to exercise them. They held that the powers of the State were inherent and its relation to the Central Government unchanged; that the exercise of these powers was simply suspended by the abandonment on the part of the agents; that it was only necessary to reclothe the powers of government belonging to the people represented in the Convention, by appointing new agents for their proper exercise; and this they did.

The Government of the United States, in its several departments recognized the legality of these proceedings, by acts so complete and binding that they can never be undone; and this policy, not only recognized as valid, but deliberately adopted, by the government under the administration of Mr. Lincoln, has since been pursued and is now officially declared by President Johnson.

If it is agreed that the States are to be restored in a particular mode, it is still a question how rapidly or how cautiously the work is to be done. A discretion equal to the demands of public safety must vest somewhere; and it does vest in Congress. The President affirms this when he says to Congress that they are to judge for themselves of the election, returns and qualifications of members applying from the lately rebellious States. The work of rehabilitation in the State may go on to completion except as to the admission to representation in Congress, and when representatives are admitted to both Houses the State is fully restored to the sisterhood of States.

But Congress, as representing the nation, has a right to be satisfied that the public safety will not be endangered, before admitting representation from a State even if reorganized; and in the discretion vested in it, clearly has this power. It is only a question as to how long the functions of particular States shall be suspended; and that question is to be answered by the question of safety. It may be deemed safe and expedient to admit the delegates from Tennessee this winter, while it might be deemed unsafe and inexpedient to admit representation from South Carolina, though it had gone as far in the forms of reorganization as Tennessee.

The President says his policy is attended with some risk. If he means that a State would have a right to *demand* representation in Congress as soon as it had gone through the forms of a reorganization, and Congress had no power to deny it, then we agree there would be risk, and a good deal of it. But we understand the President himself concedes this power to Congress, and think if it is exercised with moderate statesmanship there is but little risk.

We believe, therefore, there is no substantial difference on this question between the President and the majority in Congress; for we take it the territorial theory men are a minority. There may be differences as to the rate of progress, but we think not as to the mode of procedure. Upon this point the President does not even take the liberty of making suggestions, much less of attempting to dictate, but leaves the entire question with Congress, where it belongs.

There are other points in the message closely connected with the general policy of restoration, to which we shall take occasion to refer hereafter.

NOTES FROM CONGRESS.

Theories of Reconstruction---Status of West Virginia ---- Frederick County Wants In.

We are permitted to make the following extracts from a letter written by Hon. C. D. Hubbard, our member of Congress, under date of 4th inst.:

* * * *

"The House was organized without much delay, Brooks, of New York, making an ineffectual effort to have the names of the members from Tennessee and Virginia placed on the roll. I am not fully satisfied with the resolution adopted in reference to the seceded States. There seemed to be no alternative, however, and those entitled to seats may more readily obtain them through the Committee than by a direct appeal to the House. I fear, however, that Stevens, who is the author of the resolution, and others, have not given up their territorial idea, and that there is more behind it.

"Some of our friends are a little anxious as to the status of West Virginia, in case the territorial theory prevails. But I contend we are equally safe on either theory. If the seceded States are regarded as conquered territory, then we are a State erected out of that territory, as Stevens indicated in his speech on the admission of the new State, which Congress could of right do. If the States are still States in the Union, and have never been out, then we must stand by the restored government of Virginia and claim our legitimacy through that.

"The first theory, which would regard us as conquered territory, is not very complimentary to our loyalty and devotion to the Union on which we have provided ourselves, and which history will accord to us; nevertheless it cannot deprive us of our integrity in the Union.

* * * There is a delegation here from Frederick county trying to get some legislation that will transfer them to the new State. I would be glad to help them, if possible; but it seems to me out of the power of Congress to interfere, except on the *territorial theory*.

* * *

THE Secretary of War reports the army numbered, on the 1st of last May, 1,000,516 men. More than 800,000 have since been discharged; and the army is to be reduced to a peace establishment of 50,000 men, which will cost but $33,000,000 a year.

THE sentiment of the whole country fully accords with that expressed by President Johnson when he says, in referring to our relations with Great Britain, that "For the future, friendship between the two countries must rest on the basis of mutual justice." Mr. Bull will understand that little hint.

THE United States Treasurer's report shows a very gratifying fact, as referred to in the message, viz: that although the expenditures for the present year (ending with next June) will exceed the receipts by $112,000,000, the revenue for the next year will exceed the expenditures by $111,000,000. After that there will be a large surplus every year to be applied to the reduction of the public debt. The Secretary estimates that the entire debt, now $2,740,854,750, may be liquidated within thirty years.

THE Virginia legislature assembled at Richmond on Monday. Governor Peirpoint's message states that the debt of the State is $41,000,000; the available assets are $22,000,000. The interest due in January is $6,000,000. The Governor says a very large levy on the real estate will be required, and recommends a tax or license for taking oysters in the waters of Virginia. He suggests the sale of the State investment in railroad stocks and bonds, which would relieve the State of $15,000,000 of debt, and promote the efficiency of the railroads. The educational interests of Virginia are specially commended to the attention of the legislature, and the establishment of a polytechnic school is urged. The Governor also advises the $3,000,000 heretofore invested in the Covington (Ohio) Railroad, be given as bounty to any company that will complete the road.

LIVES LOST BY THE REBELLION.—The War Department computes the number of deaths in the Union armies since the commencement of the war at 350,000, and of the Southern soldiers at 225,000, making at least 525,000 lives that have been lost, a part of the costly price paid for the defense of the nation's life. At Gettysburg, 23,000 Union soldiers were killed, wounded or taken prisoners—our greatest loss during one campaign. General Grant's losses, from the time he crossed the Rapidan until Lee's surrender, were about 90,000. Great as were our losses, they were far below those incurred in European wars, owing to our superior medical and sanitary arrangements, and the care of the government for its troops.

THE infamous La Crosse *Democrat* continues the utterance of its diabolical sentiments in admiration of the assassin of President Lincoln and of the cause which he served. The following is a late specimen:

"There is not a man or woman who does not from the inmost heart respect John Wilkes Booth, with all his crime, more than they do Ben. Butler, the thief and renegade who has disgraced the nation. There is not an honest man who does not respect the people of the South more than he does the ranting cowards of New England, backed by the fawning sycophants of the West. People admire bravery, and when backed by honest principles, freely endorse."

The Union Men of the South.

The tone of the New York Daily *News*, the secession organ, which flourishes whatever may be the vicissitudes of its editors, is perhaps worth noting from time to time. A recent number contains a communication, signed "Junius," conspicuously placed in the editorial columns. It berates the Union men of the South after this fashion:—

"Many of them—yea, the most of them—were men of no character, and of no position in the South. Many of them were disappointed office seekers, who, like Micawber, yet without his honest manliess, were ever 'waiting for something to turn up.' Many of them—'I speak that I do know, and testify that I have seen'; many of them were men that made their living at the expense of the confederate government. They say now, it was not from love of the cause, but through necessity. Rather a strange doctrine to preach at this day, and one that only deepens their former hypocrisy. Many of them were moneyless adventurers, who gathered, as the buzzards gather around the carcass of a dead animal, to feed and fatten on the ruins of once noble and opulent people. In any case they are men that have been confessedly actuated by supreme selfishness. They are lost to all sense of patriotism and philanthropy. They are totally devoid of every generous impulse of a noble manhood, and they are recreant to every trust that God and man had imposed upon them.

"And, as an honest man, I must assert that no man can take that oath in the South who is worthy of office; and, for myself, I had rather see a regular Yankee imported for every such office than to see them given to our Union men."

This tirade is worth nothing except to show the *animus* of the writer and the character of the paper. The concurrent testimony of those who have traveled at the South since the war, goes to show that those men who have been in the Southern army are now most to be trusted, while those who staid at home and fattened on government contracts are still the most bitter against the Union.

"Go In."

General Grant's report to the Secretary of War is dated July 22, 1865. It does not contain anything new, therefore, and is chiefly valuable as containing a succinct and brief official history of the last year of the war. The facts are already well known to the public, and need not be repeated; but his opinions of some of his Generals are fresh and not very flattering to Rosecrans, Butler, and the Gen. Smith who commanded at the battle of Petersburg. His opinion of Sheridan is rather graphically expressed.

"Fearing to telegraph the order for an attack without knowing more than I did of the General's feelings as to what would be the probable result, I left City Point on the 15th of September, to visit him at his headquarters, to decide, after a conference with him, what should be done. I met him at Charlestown; and he pointed out distinctly how each army lay, what he could do the moment he was authorized, and expressed such confidence of success, that I saw there were but two words of instruction necessary—'Go in.'" For the convenience of forage, teams for supplying the army were kept at Harper's Ferry. I asked him if he could get out his teams and supplies in time to make an attack on the ensuing Tuesday morning. He replied that he could before daylight on Monday. He was off promptly to leave, and I may here add that the result was such that I have never since deemed it necessary to visit General Sheridan before giving him orders."

SENTIMENTS OF A GEORGIA UNIONIST.—The correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* found a Georgian who had been for the Union from the start, and gives this account of him:

"He kept out of the war, but only at the expense of all his property. He thought there were not over one hundred men in the country who could be trusted as Union men; he was very certain the President ought not to pardon Howell Cobb, and reckoned it would have been a good thing if Gen. Wilson had strung him up the first time he got eyes on him; he wanted South Carolina blotted out of existence as a State, and allowed it would suit every Union man in the South if she was turned over to the niggers; he could never vote for a man who was a secessionist, and hadn't voted at the recent congressional election; he was glad the president had paroled Alexander Stephens, though he wanted a man to be one thing or t'other, not half Union and half secesh, and he hoped C. C. Clay would soon be paroled; as for Jeff Davis, he didn't know, though he reckoned the old fellow might as well be set loose on t'other side the ocean, and, finally, he thought we should have more peace in the country if each side, the North and the South, just hung about a thousand persons each!"

TO LEAD people by the nose, place under the sensitive organ a handkerchief perfumed with Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus." They will thereby be led to the just conclusion that its fragrance cannot be matched among the sweets of the earth. Sold everywhere. 1t.

CATCHING A TARTAR.—Neglect your teeth and you will soon catch a tartar there. Manipulate them daily with that rare vegetable compound, Sozodont, and neither tartar nor canker, or any dental disease can ever infect or injure either them or the red cushions in which they are inserted.
dec5-3teod

Hotel Arrivals.

GRANT HOUSE, Bridge Corner, LEWIS & WOODMANSEE, Proprietors.
Wednesday, Dec. 7.

E Newton and lady, T Train, Illinois; W T Frazier, Elm Grove; R Thomas, Kentucky; G Mitchell, Oil City; E Kepner, Pittsburg; G W Brown, New York; E Stagg and lady, Steubenburg, Pa; J Stuggeon, city; B Parker, W Parker, Columbus; F Waisbrough, Pittsburg; M Martin, W Hawkins, D Cooper, W J Hobbs, W Va; P Fay, S Jenkins, G Hawthorne, Pittsburg; L Moore, Brookville, Pa; T Boseman, Fairview; B WoodMansee, St Clairsville; L Browning, J Kinsey, J Hathorne, M Albert, Marx Albert, Ohio; S Kilians; E Arbuckle, Va; J Beusteln, Baltimore; E Owens, Columbus; B Smith, Newark, O; G Marshall, O.

Board of Health.

REPORT of the Board of Health of the City of Wheeling, for the month of November, 1865.

Cause of death unknown	
Cholera Infantum	1
Consumption	4
Convulsions	2
Croup	1
Diarrhea	1
Fever Scarlet	1
Fever Typhoid	1
Hemmorrhage of the Lungs	1
Inflammation of the Bowels	1
Inflammation of the lungs	1
Killed by a fall	1
Killed in battle	1
Marasmus	2
Premature births	3
Still-born	3
	25
Of the above there were	
Under 1 year	11
Between 1 and 5 years	4
" 5 and 10 "	1
" 20 and 30 "	2
" 30 and 40 "	4
" 40 and 50 "	6
" 50 and 60 "	2
" 60 and 70 "	1
" 70 and 80 "	0
" 80 and 90 "	0
	25
Males	25
Females	17
	8
	25

dec7-3t G. BAIRD, Secretary.

Dr. E. A. Russell.

OFFICE:
Quincy St., Opposite the Convent.
dec6-6m

National Savings Bank.

AN INSTALLMENT OF TEN PER centum on the capital stock of the above Bank is due, and payment should be made by the stockholders immediately.
dec5-1w S. P. HILDRETH, Cashier.

Special Notices.

AUCTION.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF
BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

GEO. E. WICKHAM WILL SELL AT auction, at his salesroom, on **Saturday Evening, Dec. 9, 1865,** a large and splendid assortment of Standard and Miscellaneous Books, selected with great care for the retail trade.

Books for the Merchant!!!
Books for the Mechanic!!!
Books for the Farmer!!!!!

And Books for everybody. Photograph Albums in great variety. These are all new Books, and can be examined previous to the sale, on Friday and Saturday. dec7-3t

ITCH, ITCH, ITCH.
Scratch, Scratch, Scratch.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT
Will cure the Itch in 48 hours.

Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, Mass., it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States.

T. H. LOGAN & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Agents for Wheeling.
sep19dm*

COCO CREAM FOR THE HAIR.

Coco Cream for the Hair.
Coco Cream for the Hair.
Away with your Grey Hair.
Away with your Grey Hair.
No more rancid Pomades!!
No more rancid Pomades!!
you want something elegant,
If you admire delicious Perfume,
If you desire soft and silky Hair,
If you want your Hair preserved,
If you want your Hair to grow
If you want to prevent premature Baldness,
If you want to be rid of Dandruff,
Use the Coco Cream.
Use the Coco Cream.
Use the Coco Cream.
Use the Coco Cream.
Use the Coco Cream.

Price 35 cents a bottle.
For sale by
LAUGHLINS & BUSHFIELD,
ju24 Wheeling, W. Va.

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

This celebrated TOILET SOAP, in such universal demand, is made from the Choicest materials, is MILD and EMOLLIENT in its nature, FRAGRANTLY SCENTED, and extremely BENEICIAL in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. mar15-1yd&w

Wines and Liquors.

HENRY ROSENTHAL. A. A. LEVISON
H. ROSENTHAL & CO.,
Importers & Wholesale Dealers in
Brandies, Wines, Gins,
ALCOHOL, BOURBON, RYE,
MONONGAHELA WHISKY,
Catawba Wines, &c.,
Manufacturers of
Cider Vinegar, Domestic Wines &c.,
No. 23 Main Street,
(In room formerly occupied by Pryor & Frost,)
WHEELING, W. VA.

ENCOURAGED BY THE LIBERAL PATronage heretofore extended to this house, we have secured one of the largest and best located warerooms in the city, where we will have excellent facilities for receiving and shipping our goods. We have fitted up the house in the latest and most approved manner, for the manufacture of the celebrated Rose Whisky and superior Cider Vinegar.

The best brands of everything usually kept in a first class liquor store continually on hand and for sale at the lowest prices.
febr-1y

HENRY SCHMULBACH. GEORGE FELLER.
H. SCHMULBACH & CO.,
NO. 6 MONROE ST., WHEELING,
Importers & Dealers in
Brandies, Wines, Gin,
Monongahela, Bourbon and
RYE WHISKY.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL supply of the best brands of everything in their line.

We manufacture the best of
CIDER VINEGAR.
H. SCHMULBACH & CO.,
No. 6 Monroe street, in room formerly occupied by S. I. Block. jel4

CLARK L. ZANE. S. F. MILLER.
C. L. ZANE & CO.,
Importers & Dealers in Foreign & Domestic
WINES & LIQUORS,
Manufacturers of
PURE CATAWBA WINES,
Quincy St., bet. Main & Market Sts.,
WHEELING, W. VA.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND BRANdies, Scotch and Irish Whiskies, Jamaica Rums and Cordial, Choice Old Rye and Bourbon Whiskies. sep27

For Rent.

THE ROOM NOW OCCUPIED BY N. C. ARTHUR, in McLure House. Possession April 1st. Also the room occupied by Jacob & Bro., and a small room in same building, on Monroe street. Possession given at any time. Apply to JNO. M'LURE, JR., or I. H. WILLIAMS.
dec6-1w

Notice.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE late firm of Poole & Downs will make payment by the 20th inst. to A. N. Johnson, who is authorized to settle the same. After that date, on all accounts unsettled, suits will be instituted without respect to persons.
dec6-3t JASON POOLE.

For Sale Cheap.

PART OF LOT NO. 9, SQUARE NO. 16, IN Graham's Addition to the City of Wheeling, upon which is erected a good two-story brick house. This property adjoins the residence of Gov. Boreman, on Centre street. For terms, &c., see THOS. O'BRIEN,
Real Estate Agent, Register Building.
dec6-1w

1865 Second Fall Stock. 1866

School Books, Stationery, Wall Paper and Window Shades.

MISCELLANEOUS, JUVENILE AND Toy Books, Diaries for 1866, Elegant Family Bibles, Hymn and Prayer Books, Portfolios, Read Purses, Satchels, Pocket Books of the Finest Quality. Letter, Cap and Note Papers, Envelopes, Memorandum and Pass Books.

BLANK BOOKS,

Photograph Albums, Cheap Publications and Pictures, A B C Blocks, &c., &c.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
JOSEPH GRAVES,
dec6 No. 30 Monroe street.

NOTICE TO BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS.

A RARE CHANCE

WE OFFER FOR SALE OUR RETAIL Stock of Boots and Shoes, for cash or its equivalent, together with store furniture, fixtures and lease of house to first day of April, 1867, with the good will and patronage of the best retail house in the city. The location is No. 135 Main street, about the centre of business. Possession given at any time from 1st of January to 1st of April. In the meantime we have to say to our friends and the public generally, that we shall continue to keep a well selected stock, as heretofore. We have just received a fine lot of Ladies', Misses', Men's and Children's wear, to which we invite attention. R. PORTER & SONS.
dec1-1md&w

ANCHOR BREWERY.

EUSTON, McCANN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALES, PORTER & BROWN STOUT,
Malt and Hop Dealers,
WHEELING.

Bottled Ales and Porter always on hand.
dec4-tf

Co-Partnership.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH me, Messrs. T. K. McCann and J. K. McCann, and will continue the Brewing business at the Anchor Brewery, under the firm name of Euston, McCann & Co.

ALEX. EUSTON.
Wheeling, Dec. 1, 1865. dec1

Sale of Household Property.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR sale, at her residence, corner of Quincy and Market streets, part of her household and kitchen furniture. The house, or such portion of it as joins the office of Dr. Hullihen is for rent; possession given 1st January.
dec2-1w* MRS. S. P. HULLIHEN.

Proposals Wanted.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNtil the 15th of December, for building an Engine House, in the 6th Ward for the use of the United Fire Company. Plans and specifications can be seen by calling on the undersigned. JAS. BODLEY,
nov25-tdec9 Ch'n Com. of Fire Dep'rt.

CLOAK AND DRESS TRIMMINGS, BUTtons in great variety, Cord Edge and Fancy Ribbons, Setts, Collars and Cuffs, very fine Fans, Embroidered Slippers, received at the Variety Store of
dec5 D. NICOLL & BRO.

New Advertisements.

To Blacksmiths, or any Other Man.

ANVILS—"PETER WRIGHT'S" SOLID Bick Face, warranted.
BELLOWS—"Arndt's," warranted, all sizes.
VICES—Solid Box, assorted sizes.
SLEDGES—From 8 to 12 lbs.
SLEDGE MOULDS—From 10 to 15 lbs.
HAND HAMMERS—From 2½ to 4 lbs.
On hand and for sale by
dec8 P. C. HILDRETH & BRO.

NORWAY BAR IRON.

25 TONS "NORWAY" IRON, FOR OIL Well Tools; assorted sizes, received by
P. C. HILDRETH & BRO.,
dec8 53 Main street.

NUTS AND WASHERS.

HOT PRESSED NUTS, FOR ¼ TO 1 INCH Bolts, and Washers to suit.
dec8 P. C. HILDRETH & BRO.

Sale of Subsistence Stores.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 7, 1865.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL AT public auction in this city, on Thursday, the 21st day of December, 1865, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Government Warehouse, on John street, the following subsistence stores, viz:

50,000 Pounds (More or Less) Hard Bread.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed best for the interest of the Government.

Terms—Cash in Government funds on day of sale. O. W. HEISTELL,
dec8-td Captain and C. S.

Great Distribution

BY THE
Eureka Gift Association.
Established 1846.
180 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
ROSEWOOD PIANOS, MELODEONS,
Fine Oil Paintings, Engravings,
Silver Ware, Fine Gold & Silver Watches
Diamond Pins, Diamond Rings, Gold Bracelets, Coral, Florentine, Mosaic, Jet, Lava and Cameo Ladies' Sets, Gold Pens with Gold and Silver Extension Holders, Sleeve Buttons, Sets of Studs, Vest and Neck Chains, Gold Rings, &c., &c., Valued at

$1,000,000.

DISTRIBUTION IS MADE IN THE FOLLOWING MANNER:

CERTIFICATES, naming each article and its VALUE, are placed in SEALED ENVELOPES, which are well mixed. One of these envelopes, containing the certificate or order for some article, will be delivered at our office or sent by mail to any address, without regard to choice, on receipt of 25 cents.

On receiving the certificate the purchaser will see what article it draws, and its value, and can then send ONE DOLLAR and receive the article named, or can choose ANY OTHER one article on our list, of the same value.

Purchasers of our Sealed Envelopes, may, in this manner, obtain an article worth from one to five hundred dollars,

FOR ONE DOLLAR,

which they need not pay until it is known what is drawn and its value. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

THE EUREKA GIFT ASSOCIATION would call attention to the fact of its being the original and largest Gift Association in the country. We are therefore enabled to send finer goods, and give better chances to obtain the more valuable prizes, than any other establishment of the kind. The business continues to be conducted in a fair and honorable manner, and a large and greatly increasing trade is proof that our patrons appreciate this method of obtaining rich and elegant goods.

During the past year this Association has sent a very large number of valuable prizes to all parts of the country. Those who patronize us will receive the full value of their money, as no article on our list is worth less than one dollar, retail, and there are no blanks.

Parties dealing with us may depend on having prompt returns, and the article drawn will be immediately sent to any address by return mail or express.

The following parties have recently drawn valuable prizes from the Eureka Association, and have kindly allowed the use of their names; many other names might be published were we permitted:

Dr. J. R. Marsh, 146 Chestnut-st., Phila., Piano value $400; Col. S. M. Robertson, St. Charles Hotel, N. O., La., Oil Painting, value $100; Mrs. Lucy Adams, Detroit, Mich., Gold Watch value $150; Patrick Burk, 121 Chapel-st., New Haven, Ct., Melodeon, value $200; Jesse R. Williams, Springfield, Mass., Gold Watch, value $130; Mrs. M. N. Roberts, Revere House, Boston, Mass., Piano, value $350; Hon. Nelson J. White, Washington, D. C., Oil Painting, value $100; Luther Brown, 23 Pleasant-st., Fall River, Mass., Gold Watch, value $150; Mrs. J. Phillips, Worcester, Mass., Melodeon, value $200; J. S. Brown, Westfield, Mass., Gold Watch, value $125; Miss E. Davis, Natick, Mass., two prizes, Melodeon, value $225, Cluster Diamond Ring, value $200.

Letters from various parties throughout the country, acknowledging the receipt of very valuable gifts, may be seen on file at our office.

To Be Sold for One Dollar Each.

Without regard to value, and not to be paid for until you know what you will receive.

	EACH
50 Eleg'nt Rosew'd Pianos, worth from	$250 00 to $500 00
50 Melodeo's, rosew'd cases,	125 00 to 225 00
100 Fine oil paintings	25 00 to 100 00
100 G'ld hunt'g c'se watches,	75 00 to 150 00
100 Diamond rings	50 00 to 200 00
250 Ladies' gold watches	50 00 to 85 00
450 silver watches	25 00 to 50 00
200 Fine steel eng'v'gs, f'md,	12 00 to 25 00
100 Music boxes	12 00 to 45 00
100 silver rev'l'v'g pist's	15 00 to 40 00
100 silver fruit & cake b'skt's	15 00 to 35 00
500 sets silv'r tea & table spns	15 00 to 30 00
2,500 Vest and neck chains	5 00 to 7 00
2,500 Ladies' silver porte mon.	8 00 to 15 00
3,000 Silver butter knives	3 00 to 7 00
2,000 P'rs ear rings, new styles	1 50 to 6 00
3,000 G'ld p'nels & tooth pi'ks	3 00 to 8 00
3,000 Onyx & amethyst br'ches	4 00 to 10 00
3,000 Lava & for'aline br'ches	4 00 to 6 00
1,000 Masonic Pins	4 00 to 6 50
2,000 Fine gold watch keys	3 50 to 6 50
5,000 Children's armlets	2 50 to 8 00
2,500 Sets of bosom studs	1 50 to 5 00
2,500 Enam'led sleeve buttons	2 50 to 10 00
10,000 Plain gold & chas'd rings	1 00 to 5 00
5,000 Stone set & seal rings	2 50 to 10 00
5,000 Lockets, all sizes	2 00 to 7 00
10,000 Sets of ladies' jewelry	8 00 to 20 00
4,000 Watch charms (each)	3 00 to 5 00
5,000 Gold pens, silv. ex. cases	4 00 to 6 00
5,000 Gents' breast & scr'f pins	3 00 to 20 00
2,000 Lad's' new style b'l'n skts	4 00 to 6 50
2,000 Chatelaine & guard chns	6 00 to 20 00
1,000 Gold thimbles	7 00 to 14 00
9,000 Sets ladies' jet & gold	10 00 to 20 00
10,000 Gold crosses	1 50 to 6 00
6,000 Oval band bracelets	6 00 to 20 00
4,000 Chased bracelets	5 00 to 16 00
2,000 Ball eardrops, all colors,	3 00 to 5 00
5,000 Fine gold pens	2 00 to 8 50
2,000 N'w style jet & gld eardps	3 00 to 7 00
2,500 N'w st'le l'ng crystal eardps	4 00 to 8 00
2,000 Gold pens	4 00 to 6 00

A Chance to Obtain any of the Above Articles for one Dollar, by Purchasing a Sealed Envelope for 25 cts.

Five Sealed Envelopes will be sent for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; one hundred for $15.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

Our patrons are desired to send United States money when it is convenient. Long letters are unnecessary.

Orders for Sealed Envelopes must in every case be accompanied by the CASH, with the name of the person sending, and Town, County and State plainly written. Letters should be addressed to the Managers, as follows

GOODWIN, HUNT & CO.,
Box 5706 Post Office, New York.
dec6-1mdaw*

Public Sale of Government Buildings.

ASS'T QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U.S.A., WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 6, 1865.

WILL OFFER FOR SALE THE GOVERNMENT Buildings known as the "Commissary Warehouses," corner of Fourth and John streets, Wheeling, W. Va.; also one frame shed, situated in Benwood, W. Va., 160 feet long, 12 feet high and 24 feet wide, on the 27th day of December, 1865.

R. S. GARDNER,
dec7-td Capt. and A. Q. M.

BOTTLED ALE.

HAVING COMMENCED BOTTLING ALE and Porter at the Anchor Brewery, we solicit a trial of our Superior Kennett Ale and Porter in glass, which, for the convenience of families and shippers, are put up in boxes containing two dozen quarts. Price, $7.50 per box. $5 allowed for box and bottles when returned,
dec7-1m EUSTON, McCANN & CO.

The West Virginia Mining and Manufacturing Company.

CAPITAL,.....$125,000

DIRECTORS:
HENRY CRANGLE, JACOB BERGER, President, Vice President,
M. W. BURT, A. ALLEN HOWELL,
W. B. SIMPSON, T. M. DODSON,
W. F. PETERSON, Secretary.

THIS COMPANY is now fully organized, and will, in a short time, commence the manufacture of refined Carbon and Lubricating Oils, Lamp Wick and Chimneys.

For information in regard to the Stock or Business of the Company, apply to either of the undersigned officers, or at the Company's office on Main street, next door to the M. & M. Bank. S. P. HILDRETH, Treas'r,
JOSEPH H. CONNELLY, Sup't,
dec7 W. F. PETERSON, Sec'y.

Notice to Stockholders.

BY AN ORDER OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the West Virginia Mining and Manufacturing Company, the stockholders are hereby notified to pay fifty per centum additional of their stock, on or before the 9th inst., at the office of W. F. Peterson, on Main street, next door to M. & M. Bank.

W. F. PETERSON, JR.,
dec5-td Secretary.

Dry Goods.

FURS,
FURS,
FURS.

CLOAKS,
CLOAKS,
CLOAKS.

THIRD STOCK
JUST OPENED BY
GEO. R. TAYLOR,
Nov. 20th, 1865.

FURS
From $20 00 to $250 00 a Set,

CLOAKS
In newest and most fashionable styles at all prices.

FINE LACE COLLARS.
POINT GAZE SETS.
POINT GAZE COLLARS.
INSIGNIA RIBBONS.
JUST OPENED BY
GEO. R. TAYLOR.

CLOAKING CLOTHS.
FUR TRIMMED HOODS.
SPOTTED ERMINE.
Black & White Plaid Long Shawls.

DRESS GOODS.
SHEPHERD'S PLAIDS.
MERINOS.
RICH BLACK SILKS.
FANCY SILKS.
PRINTS,
MUSLINS.
BLANKETS.
TOWELS.
NAPKINS.
RUSSIA CRASH.

Thompson's Celebrated
BOULEVARD HOOP SKIRTS,
JUST OPENED BY
GEO. R. TAYLOR.
nov20

THOS. G. CULBERTSON,
STAR FOUNDRY,
No. 62 Market Street,
WHEELING, W. VA.

MANUFACTURERS, AND HAS CONstantly on hand
Coal and Wood Cooking Stoves,
Parlor Stoves,
Heating Stoves,
Common Hollow-ware,
Stove Hollow-ware,
All of the best Patterns.

ARCHES & GRATES, COMMON GRATES,
PLOUGH POINTS, &c, &c.

THRESHING MACHINE CASTINGS, AND SAW MILL CASTINGS,

Made to order, of the best material and at lowest rates.

SORGHUM CANE SUGAR MILLS,
Martin's Ferry patterns at Martin's Ferry prices
ALSO,
No. 1 (VERY SOFT) FOUNDRY PIG IRON constantly on sale at lowest rates.
Wheeling, April 18, 1865.

New Books.

JUST RECEIVED, "OUR MUTUAL Friend," by Dickens, and all other new novels.

MAGAZINES.—Harper's, Eclectic, Peterson, Godey, Frank Leslies, Demorest, &c., and for sale by JOSEPH GRAVES,
nov29 No. 30 Monroe street.

PARTRIDGE'S
GALLERY AND DEPOT FOR
Photographic Materials.

LIKENESSES OF ALL KINDS AND sizes, finished in the best manner, always as cheap as elsewhere.

Gem Pictures for Albums, finished in a few moments, at $1 00 per dozen.

GREAT BARGAINS IN ALBUMS.

Just received the finest assortment ever in Wheeling.

PICTURE FRAMES
of all sizes at lowest prices.
LOOKING GLASSES,
FANCY PICTURES,
PORCELAIN PICTURES.
All Goods at Wholesale and Retail.
nov29

No. 32 Monroe Srteet.
J. HUTCHINGS,
SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER.
(Late of the firm of Hamilton & Hutchings.)

HAS TAKEN A ROOM OVER JOS. Bell's Foundry Warehouse, where he is prepared to execute in the very best style, Signs of every description, Flags and Banners, Window Blinds for stores, Transparencies, Ornamental Steamboat work, Landscapes, and Card Writing, in the newest styles.
nov28-1m*

Centre Wheeling Market.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DECEMber 11, 1865, and until Tuesday, May 1st, 1866, there will be held at the Centre Wheeling Market House, on every Monday and Thursday, in each week, an

AFTERNOON MARKET,

commencing at 2 o'clock p. m., and closing at 5 o'clock p. m.

The markets now held on Tuesday and Friday mornings, will be discontinued during the period above named.

ANDREW WILSON, Pres't.
A. Q. EOFF, Sec'y. dec2-ditilla&tw

Home Insurance Company,
OF COLUMBUS, OHIO.
Capital - - - - $300,000.
E. P. HUBBARD, Agent,
Wheeling, W. Va.
Office, Main street, Hornbrook's Block, second floor. nov30tf

OIL LEASES