The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

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Medical.

1835. STOP 1865

Your Cough.

FACTS. FACTS.

SELLER'S IMPERIAL

COUGH SYRUP!

Will effectually cure

COUGHS, HOARSENESS, CROUP, COLDS, WHOOPING COUGH, INFLUENZA,

And all diseases of the

Throat and Lungs.

It is pronounced by all who have used it, the most pleasant and efficacious Cough Remedy ever introduced. It has stood the test of Thirty Years, and constantly grown in favor

☞No Mother should be without it.

☞No Nursery is complete without it.

☞In fact, it should be in every family.

It is the most perfect Soothing Syrup for Sore Throat and Irritated Lungs known, as hundreds can testify who have proved its efficacy.

It is PROMPT in its action, always SAFE, and can be given to the most delicate child with confidence and success.

One trial will convince you!

R. E. SELLERS & CO., Sole Proprietors Pittsburg, Pa.

SELLER'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS,

PLAIN AND SUGAR-COATED,

As a safe, convenient, and never-failing remedy for LIVER COMPLAINT, COSTIVENESS, SICK HEADACHE, and all BILLIARY DISORDERS.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS

Stand Unrivalled!

They are prompt, but mild in their effect arouse a healthy action of the Liver; carry off morbid secretions, and leave the system in a healthy condition.

To prove what we say, we only ask a trial.

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

Rejoice, Ye Afflicted Ones!

EAD AND BELIEVE—TRY IT, AND BE CONVINCED.

Rheumatism of 16 Years' Standing Completely Cured

—BY—

JOHNSON'S

RHEUMATIC

Compound

And Blood Purifier!

The Great Internal Remedy,

Why do you suffer when the cure is at hand! Read this testimonial and be convinced.

Messrs R. E. Sellers & Co.—This is to certify that for the last sixteen years I have been severely afflicted with Rheumatism, often confined to my house and even unable to walk. Being in the post office about two months ago, Mr. Clark observed my crippled condition, and urged me to try a bottle of Johnson's Rheumatic Compound. I followed his advice, and b.w, by the blessing of God and the use of a half bottle of your Compound, I am free from all symptoms of rheumatism, and can walk without the aid of my staff as well as ever.

JAMES McDOWELL.

TARRYTOWN, Oct. 25th, 1865.

I ha e known Mr. McDowell for a number of years, and do not hesitate to vouch for the truth of the above statement.

JAS. CLARK, P. M.

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

Corner of Wood and Second Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

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

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Recommended by the Medical Faculty.

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FLUID

EXTRACT OF BUCHU!

BAROSMA CRENATA

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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, Gravel, Calculus,
Depression of Spirits, Brick Dust Deposits,
Loss of Appetite, Ulceration of the Kidneys,
Inflammatory Complaints, 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.,

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Private Diseases

CURED IN THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME BY

DR. YOUNG,

(Late of Philadelphia,)

WHO HAS LOCATED HIMSELF PERMANENTLY at No. 75 *THIRD STREET, PITTSBURG, PA.*

Dr. Y. proposes to cure Gonorrhœa and Gleet in from one to three days, without interference with diet or hindrance to business. Primary Syphilis in from one to five days. Secondary in from one to three weeks. Nocturnal and Seminal Emissions stopped in from five to ten days. Skin diseases and all other diseases of a private nature, treated with unparalled success.

Erysipelas, Neuralgia, Dispepsia, Scrofula and all impurities of the Blood, and diseases of the Kidney and Liver speedily cured by Dr. Young's Celebrated Extract of Fireweed, a preparation to be procured from no other source.

AN EMMENAGOGUE FOR LADIES.

A compound prepared and sold only by Dr. Young, warranted to remove all obstructions to the healthy menstrual flood, imparting new tone and activity to the system; price $1 per bottle. Obstinate cases of long standing may require No. 2, which is four degrees stronger than No. 1; price $5 per bottle.

☞Married ladies should not use the above compound for reasons made known with each package.

☞A safe, certain and healthy preventative to conception furnished on application.

Persons at a distance, by stating their symptoms, age and occupation, can receive medicine by express, securely packed from observation.

Address Dr. YOUNG, No. 75 Third street Pittsburg, Pa. Office, Philo Hall, second floor entrance on Third, next door to Market. Office hours 8 a. m. to 12 m. and 1 p. m. to 5 p. m. oct 5

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

2000 LBS PURE BUCKWHEAT Flour just received and for sale by

R. J. SMYTH,

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Boots & Shoes.

Terrible Panic!

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

ATTENTION

FARMERS & WORKING PEOPLE.

"The day has come when"

Boots & Shoes

Can be sold for less than the Cost of the RAW

MATERIAL.

The entire stock in the hands of

The Sheriff

And must be closed out.

POSITIVELY

No Regard to the Cost of Goods.

Misses' Fine Morocco Shoes
Actually Selling for 60 cts.

Boys' and Youths' Calf Shoes
Actually selling for 50 cts.

Men's Boots
Actually Selling for $1 00.

ALL GOODS
Positively Selling in same proportion.

WONDERFUL BARGAINS

ALL THIS WEEK

AT

159 Main Street

GO AT ONCE

AND BE CONVINCED THAT YOU CAN SECURE

A BARGAIN

AT

"159" Main Street.

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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

1865. New Firm. 1865.

WINSHIP, WOODS & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

China, Glass and Queensware,

STEAMBOAT AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, OILS, &c., &c., &c.,

No. 8 Main Street, Wheeling, W. Va.,

Opp. Street leading to B. & O. R. R. Passenger Depot, and next door to John Reid.

ALWAYS ON HAND, A LARGE STOCK of Common, Stone and Yellow Ware, and Window Glass. apl8-tf

FOR CHRISTMAS.

200 BREAKFAST SHAWLS, FROM $1 75 to $5. A most suitable article for a present.

dec20 J. S. RHODES.

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

Beecher Sustaining the President's Veto.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered an address on Tuesday evening, sustaining the President's veto, and taking the ground that the Southern States should be admitted without further delay. He thought from a careful reading of the veto message he was free to say that it had made on his mind a profound impression that the bill was open to serious constitutional objections. It was not to be understood from this, however, that the President was opposed to any proper measure having for its object the protection of the freedmen in the rights and immunities belonging to them in their new status of full manhood. He has only vetoed that particular bill, and from what was known of him, it could be truly said that there was no man more in favor of proper legislation for the black race. He believed in leaving a great deal to be wrought out by the natural working of social and political life.

Mr. B. said he did not see the propriety or expediency in keeping the South out of the Union one year or five. He held that the Southern States ought to be reinstated as soon as possible. It might not be best to reinstate them today or to-morrow, or this week or next week. But any cause for delay was so far an evil. In this respect he could not agree either with the President or Congress.

The President would let them all in at once. Congress would keep them all out at once. He would let a part of them in, and let the rest stay out and see how they liked it. He would admit Tennessee, and Alabama, and Georgia, and Virginia. But there were those who wanted guarantees. They wanted the South to give up the principle of secession, to give up the idea that slavery was right, to grant to the freedmen suffrage, and own up that they ought to have it. He held that these were unreasonable, were utterly nonsensical.—The South had acknowledged that secession was a failure, and it was not necessary to attempt to make them own that secession was wrong. It could not be expected in the nature of things.

Referring to the many exaggerated reports concerning the feeling in the South, Mr. B. remarked that newspaper correspondents sent to the South had not found things of rose color, and had not been feasted on the fat of the land. And these fellows told doleful stories about Southern sentiment. Because the Southern people did not throw their arms around every Yankee who came among them, and cry out in the excess of their new-born affection, "O, Yankee, how I love you!" therefore they were to be kept out of the Union until they would.

But was it the very best way to create a love for the Union in the South by keeping the South out of the Union.—Every day that she was kept out had the effect to wean her from the Union. She had been out for five years and had not felt the need of union with the North. Keep out the Southern States five more years, and they would learn to get along out of it. They would learn that union was not necessary to their existence. He therefore claimed the right to see the Union reinstated in all its integrity, and he should lose his guess if the South did not show us, with her fervid spirits, greater zeal for freedom than we had ever shown ourselves.

War Debts of Loyal States and pro rata Estimate for Payment.

We have heretofore stated that a bill has been reported in congress by the committee having the subject in charge, to reimburse to each of the States that furnished troops, and the several Territories, and the District of Columbia, a sum equal to fifty-five dollars for each man duly enlisted in the military or naval service of the United States during the late war, the total number being reduced to a uniform standard of three years' service.

The amount of war debts owed by the several States, according to the report of Representative Blaine, of the committee already mentioned, is as follows:

Maine	$12,632,580	West Va	$2,000,000
N. Hamp're	13,135,000	Ohio	64,867,813
Vermont	8,946,769	Indiana	22,334,967
Massachu'ts	47,809,827	Illinois	30,000,000
R. Island	6,500,772	Michigan	12,240,000
Connecticut	17,386,151	Wisconsin	12,700,750
New York	41,993,933	Minnesota	2,518,361
New Jersey	26,786,421	Iowa	2,200,000
Pennsylva'a	5,352,395	Missouri	9,446,595
Delaware	1,140,000	Kentucky	2,150,537
Maryland	8,650,448	Kansas	818,000

The sum total of such debts, as far as ascertained, is $467,954,364, and the pro rata payment provided for in the bill before Congress is according to the following:

Maine, 56,595 men	$3,112,725
New Hampshire, 30,527 men	1,695,485
Vermont, 29,952 men	1,597,860
Massachusetts, 123,844 men	6,811,420
Rhode Island, 17,878 men	983,290
Connecticut, 50,514 men	2,778,270
New York, 381,696 men	20,993,280
New Jersey, 55,783 men	3,068,115
Pennsylvania, 267,568 men	14,715,690
Delaware, 10,303 men	566,665
Maryland, 40,892 men	2,288,000
West Virginia, 27,653 men	1,520,915
Ohio, 337,936 men	18,088,680
Indiana, 152,283 men	8,275,261
Michigan, 88,865 men	4,797,975
Wisconsin, 78,885 men	4,341,175
Minnesota, 19,675 men	1,084,125
Iowa, 68,182 men	3,750,010
Missouri, 86,492 men	4,740,560
Kentucky, 70,318 men	3,869,140
Kansas, 18,604 men	1,025,970
Tennessee, 19,077 men	654,235
California, 7,451 men	409,805
Nevada, 218 men	11,880
Oregon, 681 men	31,955
District of Columbia, 11,506 men	631,830
Washington Territory, 895 men	49,225
Nebraska Territory, 350 men	20,900
Colorado Territory, 1,762 men	96,910
Dacotah Territory, 181 men	9,955
New Mexico Territory, 1,011 men	55,005

A YOUNG fellow at Pittsfield, Mass., had for some time been paying his attentions to a young lady at Williamstown, and a few days since, having obtained the consent of the lady as well as that of her parents, the pair started for an adjoining town to be made one. A clergyman was called, and the marriage ceremony commenced, when the almost bride required that her lover should give a pledge that he would henceforth abstain from the use of all intoxicating liquors as a beverage. The young man refusing to dash the intoxicating cup from his lips, the matrimonial cup of bliss which might have been his was dashed instead. The couple left the scene as they came, except perhaps he was a trifle sadder, and she a trifle wiser.

THE LADIES.—May their virtue exceed even the magnitude of their skirts, while their faults are still smaller than their bonnets.

Remarks of Senator Burdett on the Bill Providing for a Registration Law.

(Published by Request.)

MR. PRESIDENT—The Senate will bear with me in an attempt to say a few words in opposition to the bill under consideration, providing for a registration act, being one of a series of measures that seems to me looking to the utter disfranchisement of almost the entire population of your border counties, and nearly one half the voters of the State, sweeping in its operation alike Union and rebels, and thousands to-day as good citizens as many that will vote for this measure. Pause, I entreat you, to pause before enacting in such haste so cruel a proposition, blasting and discouraging in its effects on the future prosperity and glory of our young State, dimming the lustre and brightness of the noble example furnished by us for a reconstruction of the States of the Union. Mr. President, I started out at the beginning of the rebellion with the motto, "The Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws," and have only yielded to departures from the old land marks as the results of the war forced them upon me; the great end of which was the freeing of four millions of slaves, which all accept as the great providence of the war. Now, sir, the war is over, and some allowance must be made for an honest difference of opinion, and at least concede that our erring brethren believed what they fought for, and I have more respect for a gallant foe than for the coward in the rear, who snuffed the war afar off, and today is doing all he can to destroy the harmony of the country.

It is proposed by this bill to tax us about thirty thousand dollars, to do what?—to virtually degrade nearly one half of the voters of the State, aye! to send sadness and sorrow to the already humiliated hearts of a down-trodden, fallen foe, driving from your State population, of those to the *manor born*, at the same time that you are anxiously inviting immigration, and have expensive agents employed for the purpose. It is human to err, and God-like to forgive, does it comport with the duty of wise statesmanship to so legislate as that looks to party instead of country? Let patriotism take the place of passion, and the future and prosperity of our State become a paramount consideration, Sir, I opposed secession (the Pandora box,) from which comes all our trouble, that *ism* has met its reward, and I stand here in my place, alike to resist such measures (come from what quarter they may,) conflicting in my judgment with wisdom and justice, as well as to infract the organic laws of the land, both federal and State, such I think not only this proposed law, but others already enacted.

The Constitution of the United States declares that "Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech." Thus for strong reasons a man should not be punished for conscience sake. His words he may restrain, but his thoughts come at will and his conscience is entirely independent of his control. Can no more avoid his convictions and sympathies than the leopard can change his spots.

Article 2d, section 10 "declares that treason shall be punished according to the character of the acts committed, by the infliction of one or more of the penalties of death, imprisonment, fine, or confiscation of the real and personal property of the offender. Then we see that a man may be imprisoned, fined, or his property confiscated and still not disfranchised. Then I ask any candid man how he can disfranchise a citizen in the absence of an arrest, trial or conviction, when disfranchisement is not one of the penalties annexed to the crime by our Constitution?

Again; the law is a violation of our Constitution, as it is retroactive or *ex post facto* in its operation; it creates a penalty that did not attach to the offense complained of at the time of its commission. Such a law would be at war with the best interest and ultimate prospects of our State. Let us examine for a moment that branch of the subject, as every member of society is more or less dependent upon the community around him for mutual help and assistance, it is of the first importance for the well being and happiness of society that a general feeling of friendship should pervade all classes. How, I ask, can that be, when such invidious distinctions, such class legislation exists? How can you expect the friendship and good will of your neighbors when we and our party deny to them the rights of a freeman, merely because he has differed with you with regard to the administration of the Government. No, sir; such a course must engender strife and bickerings of the most unpleasant character, unlike any political difference heretofore existing. It will eventuate in destroying family and social intercourse, growing worse and worse, spreading its baleful influences to all circles, haunting churches and school houses. The animosity will lose none of its bitterness as it is transmitted from father to son, and in all communities the weaker will be the sufferer.

The advocates of this measure are blindly led by the delusive idea that thereby they can entrench themselves behind this unstable breastwork and perpetuate themselves in power; but who, that will judge the future by the past, cannot discern the fallacy of such a hope? All past experience proves to us that no party ever has or ever will secure the permanency of its position by such means.

The party in power is only forging the shackels that must some day, sooner or later, recoil upon themselves. It would be idle to suppose that they could always hold the reins of power. Hence it would be expecting too much of the down trodden and disgraced, if an accession to power, they would not retaliate, which would produce a counter spirit of retaliation with alternate vibrations, until the good sense of the people operating as the force of gravity would at last bring about an equilibrium. And oh, how demoralizing the effect of such a law; an incentive to perjury to regain lost political rights. Then I repeat and implore the advocates of this measure to pause and reflect upon the consequences inevitably flowing from such short sighted and misguided policy, driving men to the dire necessity of forgetting the sanctity of an oath to defend themselves against the denial of the inestimable privilege of every freeman the sacred rights of suffrage.

To clamor for the right of representation when not exempt from taxation, one without the other violates the great fundamental principle that underlies all free governments.

Constitution of the United States, article 6th, section 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of the citizens in the several States.

Virginia, 1776, Bill of Rights, sections 6 and 15. That no free government or the blessings of liberty can be preserved to any people but by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality and virtue, and a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles.

Mr. President we have, in erecting this new State, drawn our lines, regardless at the time of the bloody and relentless war that held in duress, controled and moulded the actions of the citizens all along our southern border, from Harper's Ferry to the Ohio river. So protection and allegiance is expected to go together for a time, we did not and could not afford the very class now proposed to be disfranchised by the rigor of this law the needed protection. But the war closed and the ink of the amnesty proclamation, and parole of General Grant was hardly dry, when these same people, within the lines of your new State, felt to thank God they were citizens of the new State of West Virginia, not anticipating then, but they were to be put on a general footing, and came in for their needed share of paternal care. But the next news brought to the ear the clash, not of arms, but chains forged out of sensation stories, of test oaths, constitutional amendments, and measures for their degradation, in the destruction of the last vestige of the freedom of elections. How sad the contrast, side by side, all along the long line between us and old Virginia, they behold their neighbor enjoying all the blessings of civil and political liberty, unrestrained by restrictions odious to an American citizen. What a commentary on West Virginia and her claim to superiority to East Virginia and the liberties of the two people. How can you endear your people to you by oppression and tyranny? Tennessee in harmony with the federal government is pursuing a more lenient course. It is desired by all that kindness and conciliation should supersede the acrimony and passions of the hour. Organic laws are intended to restrain majorities and protect minorities. Having taken the respective oaths to support the Constitution of the United States and this State, I dare not vote for the measure under consideration, violating as it does the spirit, true meaning and intent of both. It would then seem that we based our action on the principle that "might makes right," the ends justifying the means, "and that we feared to trust the *whole* people.

The constitution of West Virginia, article 1, section 1, provides "That the constitution of the United States and the laws and treaties made in pursuance thereof shall be the supreme law of the land."

In section 6, "That the citizens of the State are the citizens of the United States residing therein."

In section 3, That the powers of government reside in all the citizens of the State and can be rightfully exercised *only* in accordance with their will and appointment.

In section 7, That every citizen shall be entitled to equal representation in the government.

Again it is provided in the constitution of the United States, article 1, section 10, That no State shall pass any ex post facto law, and our constitution, in accordance with that, provides that no ex post facto law shall be passed by the Legislature. See art. 2, sec. 1.

But more than all, our constitution, in article 3, section 1; declares expressly who shall and who shall not vote at the elections in this State, and by what authority can this Legislature affect the right of any one allowed to vote by that instrument.

The Senator from Jefferson reminds me of the late speech of Andy Johnson, and quotes as suits his purposes.

Let me ask the Senator to read that other paragraph of our patriotic President's speech, that says taxation without representation is violation of the great fundamental principles of a free government.

Now, sir, I am done, having endeavored to persuade Senators not to pass this bill, that I believe fraught with so much mischief to the happiness of the people of West Virginia, whose bark, though launched amidst the storms of war, has proudly breasted the waves of the revolution; now let her be moored and anchored in the heaven of rest, on earth peace and good will to man.

Meeting at Triadelphia Last Friday.

TRIADELPHIA, Feb. 23, 1866.

Editors Intelligencer:

There was a Union meeting held in Triadelphia on Friday evening, 23d instant, by citizens of all parties, in support of Andrew Johnson's Presidential policy, and proved to be a perfect success. The attendance was large, the old hills were made to echo to the strains of martial music, and the feelings of the people were enthusiastic and determined in defence of their personal rights and liberties.

About half past seven o'clock the meeting was called to order by N. H. Garrison, Esq., who nominated Mr. John Suppler, to be President of the meeting. Upon taking the chair Mr. Suppler stated the object of the meeting, and remarked that it was well worthy the consideration of all present. Without further remark he proposed that the meeting proceed to complete its organization, and proceed to the business of the evening. The following named gentlemen was thereupon nominated and elected Secretary, Lewis Wheeler. Mr. Garrison was then called upon to address the meeting, and responded to the same with much credit to himself, as well as to the cause which he espoused. On concluding his remarks, Mr. Hancher was called upon, who answered with a short speech, full of energetic appeals to the citizens, calling upon them to rally to the support of the President and the Constitution, in opposition to the radicals who were trampling upon them through an ambitious lust of power. After Mr. Hancher had closed his speech, the President, on motion of Mr. Garrison, appointed Messrs. Hancher, Vance and Heier, a committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. After a few moments the committee through their chairman, Mr. Hancher, presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That we desire to see peace and quiet reign throughout the entire United States, and we pledge ourselves to abandon party ties and use all lawful means to effect this end.

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the recent veto message of the President, and utterly repudiate the course of the radical wing of the Congress of the United States, and that the Constitution and the President must be sustained.

Resolved, That we approve the course taken by the Legislature of West Virginia in opposing the registration, or test oath bill, as unconstitutional; and think that their fidelity to the interests of the State and people is worthy of universal commendation.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to support and maintain the State of West Virginia in its integrity, and to use our every endeavor against any party who is seeking to trample upon the rights of our people for the sake of their own political aggrandizement.

Resolved, That we send a copy of these resolutions to each of the county papers for publication.

JOHN SUPPLER, Pres't.

LEWIS WHEELER, Sec'y.

Important Letter from the Commissioner of Immigration.

OFFICE OF THE COM'R OF IMMIGRATION, FOR WEST VIRGINIA,
St. Clara Colony, Doddridge Co., Feb. 21, '66.

Eds. Intelligencer:

DEAR SIRS—On my return here yesterday, I found a letter from official source in Europe, from which I translate the following:

"We desire you to add to your printed directions for Emigrants to West Virginia the names of one public officer and of at least one Swiss or German settler in each county, to whom the new comers may apply for assistance in their search for land or labor. Our printer here ought to have this information before the 20th of March."

It is my duty and part of my plan to supply immigrants *after their landing* with the above, and a great deal of other local information, but I do not wish to retard the progress of the good work by standing on details. The time being too short, however, to elicit the desired information from distant sections of the State, by mail, I beg to take this method of applying for it to the members of our Legislature from the following counties, where the war may have wrought changes among my personal acquaintances: Jeffarson, Berkeley, Morgan, Tucker, Randolph, Upshur, Barbour, Webster, Nicholas, Clay, Pocahontas, Fayette, McDowell, Logan, Wayne, Wyoming, Boone, Putnam, Mason, Cabell and Calhoun.

By calling immediate attention to the above request, you will greatly oblige.

Yours truly and respectfully,

T. H. DISS DEBAR,
Comm'r of Immigration.

THREE things only are essential to happiness—namely: Something to do, something to love, and something to hope for.

THE New York common council have adopted resolutions in favor of erecting bridges over Broadway at several of the crossings.

WOOL GROWERS' CONVENTION IN ILLINOIS.

Interesting Information as to Sheep in That Country.

[From the proceedings of the convention at Bloomington on February 21st.]

DOES WOOL GROWING PAY?

Mr. Amsden of Henry county said the question had been asked whether wool-growing paid. This was not a time to entertain doubts. If it paid but a small profit, let us attend to it. He had begun by shipping grain, and on the first lot he shipped to Chicago, in corn, it lacked $27,57 of paying the charges. He vowed revenge, and in three years raised $9,800 worth of produce, and the railroads in their magnanimity shipped that to New York for him for the modest sum of $392. That produce was wool and mutton. If he had had that in grain, it would amount to 4,800 bushels, costing $2,000 to get it to New York. It therefore cost 120 times as much to get $1 worth of corn to market as it did wool. He believed that all things else being equal, corn would produce as much wool, when fed to sheep here, as when they were shipped to Vermont and fed there. One thousand bushels of corn at his depot was worth $180; to ship it to Vermont cost $100 more, and that might have been saved. One hundred and eighty dollars worth of wool could be shipped to New York for $6. He had got more for wool at his own door than in Chicago. Moreover, sheep were worth much to a farm, because of the manure. The true state of the case was, that, instead of sending wool to the East we should ship food there, and use our wool here. His interests were rather opposed to a reduction of railroad tariffs, because it would pay him to feed corn to his sheep. It was true his oats and other grains cost more to harvest than the market price returned; but, if sheep were properly fed, there need be no fears entertained of loss. It costs something to learn how to feed sheep. The best way to feed them was in the field. He had told a friend who was beginning to raise sheep, that he must pay $500 to learn how to do it. A week ago he found that man's sheep literally starving to death. On the last cold night 18 died, smothered. They had been fed but half an ear of corn per day. The tactics in feeding were immediately changed, the hunger of the sheep satisfied, and they were now doing well.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions, through Mr. Boardman, reported as follows:

WHEREAS, The wool growing interest of the country is laboring under disadvantages and difficulties seriously affecting its prosperity, and, in fact, threatening its ruin, the Illinois State Wool-Growers' Association adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That it is the duty of our Congressmen to see that we have sufficient protection against the low price of foreign wools produced in warmer latitudes, where the raising of feed for sheep is unnecessary, semi civilized labor cheap, and where wool can be grown for from 5 to 12 cents per pound.

2. That we ask Congress to adopt a specific duty of 15 cents per pound on all unwashed wools, and 30 cents per pound on all washed wools.

3. That the shoddy and woolen rags imported into the country should be subjected to at least equal duties with wool, as they take the place of wool, to the detriment of the clothes-wearing community.

4. That it is vitally necessary that some change be made in the manner of marketing our wool, so as to give the grower some voice in fixing its price, and not leave the matter, as at present in the hands of middle-men, managers of wool-houses, whose only interest in the matter is to get their commission and perquisites, and who have sold our wool at ruinously low prices the past season, much lower for gold than before the war, while our expenses indeed have increased at least 50 per cent.

5. That we urge upon the wool-growers of Illinois to form county societies in every county in the state, where one is not already established, hold frequent meetings, and thus, with the State Association, establish a unity of action and sentiment whereby manufacturers will find it necessary to come to us to buy our wool, as they did before the war.

Signed, F. FASSETT, Chairman.

The report of the committee was accepted.

Mr. Kitchen's Bill.

From the Berkeley Union.

Governor Boreman in his message to the Legislature recommended the repeal or modification of our present statutes creating disabilities to sue on the part of those who were connected with the late rebellion. The Wheeling INTELLIGENCER, a paper which speaks the sentiments of the Union party of this State as fully as any published within its limits, has ably exposed the impolicy of these laws, and recommends their repeal. This paper has expressed similar views. We believe it is the wish of the Union men of this section of the State that these disabilities to sue shall be done away. The legislative session is drawing to a close. We hope it will not adjourn without giving its favorable attention to this subject.

Mr. Kitchen has introduced into the Senate a bill which, whilst it fully protects all loyal persons from improper and vexatious suits, removes these disabilities which retard the expansion of business operations of our country. We hope to hear of the passage of this bill.

QUEEN VICTORIA made a nice little speech at the opening of Parliament a few days ago. The reporter of the London *Times* adds the fact, that she wore a black—some said a deep velvet—robe, which, whether it was purple or black, looked intensely black in the dim light of the chamber, trimmed with white miniver, and a white lace cap *a la Marie Stuart*, to the portraits of which unfortunate lady she bore in this attire a remarkable similitude. Around her neck she wore a collar of brilliants, and over her breast the blue ribbon of the Order of the Garter. Other ornaments she had none, and looked in this simple and highly becoming costume "every inch a Queen," and far more picturesque and regal than if she had worn the royal robes that had become so distasteful to her.

THE lodestone is found in the iron mines of Germany, Hungary, England, Arabia, Bengal and China.

OFFICE WIRT OIL COMPANY,
218½ Walnut St., 2d Story.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14th, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the "Wirt Oil Company" will be held at this office on Monday, March 5th, 1866, at 12 o'clock, m., for the purpose of choosing Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for any other business. CHAS. M. SITER, Secretary.

feb19-1tawtw

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CAN THE TEETH BE RENDERED IMperishable? Unquestionably they can. Sozodont, used daily, will render the enamel absolutely proof against decay, harden the gums and expel from the whole dental apparatus every offensive and pernicious element. feb19-1tevod

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WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, February 21st and 22d.

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WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, April 18th and 19th.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, May 16th and 17th.

Patients should call on the first day and as early as possible. Drs. Hazlett & Barbour refer to the Editors of the Christian Advocate, United Presbyterian, and Presbyterian Banner. One of the firm is always in their office, 252 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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THE BEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.—They invigorate, strengthen and give new life to the system. They work like magic, and will cure all cases of Dyspepsia, Debility, Intermittent Fever, Diarrhea, Scrofula, Gout, Gravel, Jaundice, Nervous Affections, Liver Complaint, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, Billious Colic, Cholera Morbus, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Sea-sickness, &c., &c.

They Contain no Poisonous Drug.

PURELY VEGETABLE.—Hubbel's celebrated Golden Bitters are composed of Gentian, Calamus Root, Wild Cherry Bark, Anise, Orange Peel, Calisaya Bark, Columbo, Bark of Sassafras Root, Sherry Wine, Butternut Bark, Caraway Seed, Yellow Dock, Dandelion, &c.,—all preserved in Jamaica Rum.

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The sick and suffering have always felt the necessity for a safe and trustworthy medicine, free from calomel and other corrosive minerals, which, while acting gently and without producing nausea or pain, would so thoroughly cleanse, strengthen and regulate the internal organs as to enable them to perform their proper functions without a continual resort to medicinal aid.

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Keep it in your house, and be prepared for any sudden attack of

"CHOLERA,"

or its kindred diseases—during the coming summer.

The following are a few of the certificates which have been voluntarily given to the Proprietors, by persons who are well known

WHEELING, Apri 25th, 1865.

Messrs. McCABE, KRAFT & Co., *Gentlemen:* Having used Kraft's Diarrhea Compound, for Camp Diarrhea, with which I have been deeply afflicted for almost one month, *all other remedies tried having failed*, and finding it not only a *present relief* but a *permanent cure*, I take pleasure in recommending it to the favorable notice of all who may be alike afflicted. G. MARTIN,

Chaplin 15th W. Va. Infantry.

PITTSBURG, July 5, 1865.

Messrs. McCABE, KRAFT & Co., *Gentlemen:* Allow me to add my testimony to that of others, in regard to your celebrated "Diarrhea Compound." I have been for a long time subject to the disease for which it is recommended. I have tried various remedies; but never found one that so completely eradicates the disease as your medicine. A short time ago I was suffering terribly with Diarrhea I procured a bottle of "Kraft's Diarrhea Compound." I experienced immediate relief from one dose, and after a third dose felt as well as ever. I regard it as an invaluable medicine, and would not be without it. Yours truly,

L. W. STEWART.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 1st, 1865.

Messrs. McCABE, KRAFT & Co., *Gentlemen:* I have been using your "Diarrhea Compound" in my family for some time, and can say with much pleasure, that it is the best MEDICINE of the kind I have ever used, and do cheerfully recommend it to my friends.

With much respect, I am your friend,

V. H. METCALFE,
of Metcalfe, Bro. & Co.

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