READ THESE EXTRACTS

"My Policy" in 1864 and 1865.

Andrew Johnson on Treason.

"Treason against the Government is the highest crime that can be committed, and those engaged in it should suffer all the penalties. Traitors must not only be punished but their social power must be destroyed. If not they maintain an ascendancy, and may again become numerous enough for treason to become respectable."

ANDREW JOHNSON FAVORS CONFISCATION.

"Treason must be made odious and traitors must be punished and impoverished. Their great plantations must be seized and divided into small farms, and sold to honest, industrious men."

ANDREW JOHNSON ON RECONSTRUCTION.

"In calling a convention to restore the State, who shall restore and re-establish it? Shall the man who gave his influence and his means to destroy the Government? Is he to participate in the great work of reorganization? Shall he who brought this misery upon the State be permitted to control its destinies? If this be so, then all this precious blood of our brave soldiers and officers so freely poured out will have been wantonly spilled, all the glorious victories won by our noble armies will go for naught, and all the battle-fields which have been sown with dead heroes during the rebellion will have been made memorial in vain. Why all this carnage and devastation? It was that treason might be put down and traitors punished. Therefore I say that traitors shall take a back seat in the work of reconstruction."

ANDREW JOHNSON IN FAVOR OF DISFRANCHISING TRAITORS.

"I say that the traitor has ceased to be a citizen; and in joining the rebellion has become a public enemy. He forfeited his right to vote with loyal men when he renounced his citizenship and sought to destroy our Government. We say to the most honest and industrious foreigner who comes from England and Germany, to dwell among us, and to add to the wealth of the country, 'before you can be a citizen you must stay here for five years.' If we are so cautious about foreigners, who voluntarily renounce their homes to live with us, what should we say to the traitor who, although born and reared among us, has raised a parricidal hand against the Government which always protected him? My judgment is that he should be subjected to a severer ordeal before he is restored to citizenship."

ANDREW JOHNSON IN FAVOR OF NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, '65.

Gov. W. L. Sharkey, Jackson, Miss.:

"I am gratified to see that you have organized your Convention without difficulty. I hope that without delay your Convention will amend your State constitution, abolishing slavery, and depriving all future legislatures the power to legislate that there is property in man; also that they will adopt the amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery. *If you could extend the elective franchise to all persons of color who can read the Constitution of the United States in English and write their names, and to all persons of color who own real estate valued at not less than two hundred and fifty dollars, and pay taxes thereon, you would set an example the other States will follow.* This you can do with perfect safety, and you thus place the Southern States, in reference to free persons of color, upon the same basis with the free States. I hope and trust your Convention will do this, and, as a consequence, the Radicals, who are wild upon negro franchise, will be completely foiled in their attempt to keep the Southern States from renewing their relations to the Union by not accepting their Senators and Representatives."

(signed) ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

ANDREW JOHNSON JUDGED BY HIMSELF:

"Whenever you find a man anywhere prating about the Constitution of the United States, spot him; he's a traitor."—*Andrew Johnson's Campaign Speech at Nashville, September, 1864.*

The Intelligencer.

A. W. CAMPBELL. L. A. HAGANS.
JOHN FREW. G. D. HALL.

CAMPBELL, FREW & CO.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 13.

Union State Ticket.

For Governor,
ARTHUR I. BOREMAN, of Wood.

Secretary of the State,
COL. JOHN S. WITCHER, of Cabell.

Auditor,
JOSEPH M. MCWHORTER, of Roane.

Treasurer,
MAJOR JACOB H. BRISTOR, of Taylor.

Attorney General,
COL. THAYER MELVIN, of Brooke.

Judge of Supreme Court of Appeals,
EDWIN MAXWELL, of Doddridge.

For Congress.
1st District—C. D. HUBBARD, of Ohio.
2nd District—B. M. KITCHEN, of Berkeley.
3d District—DANIEL PALSLEY, of Mason.

For State Senate (First District.)
ARCHIBALD W. CAMPBELL, of Ohio.

Ohio County Union Ticket.

House of Delegates,
COL. NORTON McGIFFEN,
CAPT. HENRY WALLACE,
GIBSON L. CRANMER.

Sheriff,
JACOB BURKLE.

Prosecuting Attorney.
A. BOLTON CALDWELL.

Clerk Circuit Court,
LIEUT. SAMUEL B. McCOLLOCH.

Recorder,
SERGEANT JAMES A. MACAULEY.

County Treasurer,
COL. WM. B. CURTIS.

County Surveyor,
SERGEANT J. D. WHITHAM.

Assessors,
City District—ELIJAH DAY,
County " PRIVATE JAS. C. MAXWELL.

UNION MEETINGS TO-DAY.

Hon. John A. Bingham, of Ohio, addresses a Union meeting at West Liberty to-day at 2 p. m.

In the evening at 7 o'clock, he speaks at the Court House. Every one who knows the masterly manner in which Mr. Bingham can present the true side of the issues of the day, and can dissect A. J. and his policy, will be on hand; and we can promise to all others, if there be any such, that they will receive an intellectual treat that will amply repay them for turning out.

The November Elections.

Quite a number of States are to vote on the 6th of November. They are Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Nevada, Maryland and Delaware. None of these States are doubtful except the last two, and even Delaware can hardly be called doubtful. Maryland, since her splendid Union triumph in Baltimore on Wednesday, may come out all right. Her rebels, however, are making a desperate effort, with Gov. Swann at their head, to break down the registry law and let in the rebels, including the 20,000 who were in the rebel army, to vote. If they succeed we may lose the State, just as we might some day have lost West Virginia if the 12,000 returned rebels who left her borders, and all who gave them material aid, were allowed to vote as allies of the present Copperhead party.

But counting Maryland and Delaware as against us, we are going to sweep the balance of the list in November. The tide of victory is onward. In West Virginia we will give it an impetus on the 25th of this month. Such a grand expression of public sentiment, going up with such spontaneity from the people, has seldom been seen in our history. The New York *Herald* very appropriately observes, that such results as we have seen from Maine to Iowa, in so short a time, and despite all the influences of Executive patronage, are "positively sublime." It says further, that "they reveal a prevailing "intensity of feeling in the Northern "public mind which is without a pre-"cedent." One of the wonderful features of the late elections is the extent of the vote polled. Ordinarily the elections succeeding a Presidential canvass show a greatly diminished vote. "Half way," as the *Herald* observes, "between one Presidential campaign and "another our political excitements have "been at dead low water, and our State "elections, upon a skeleton vote have "gone by default." But it was not so this time. The usual order has been entirely reversed. One great exciting and reversing cause was, the defection of the President from the ranks of those who elected him to the ranks of those who were trying to overthrow the Government when he was a candidate for its second office. This is the explanation of the unprecedented revolution in public opinion that we have seen exhibited in the elections held last month and thus far in this month, and that we will see still farther exhibited in the November elections. The *Herald* advises the copperheads of New York to accept the fate that is in store for them in that State, and save their money. Their cause is dead and likewise their party, and both are an offense in the nostrils of the people. Even their late vote can never be polled again, and was the evanescent result of causes not possible in the future. We quote what the *Herald* says on this point as follows:

"Encouraged by the moral and material support of the administration, and by the hope of decisive accessions from the rank and file of the republican camp, the democrats in these elections have displayed a remarkable degree of vitality and strength. But it is only the last flaring and flickering of the expiring candle, to be followed by darkness, smoke and a bad odor. The democratic Chicago peace party of the war cannot be galvanized into life again. The experiment has been thoroughly tried and has utterly failed. The strength which it has exhibited in these October elections was spasmodic and galvanic, and with the removal of the battery the remains may be buried in the graveyard of parties dead and gone. From this fruitless experiment of galvanism, President Johnson is invited to turn his energies in another direction. Or, to change the figure, his new wine of restoration has broken the bottles of the Chicago democracy, and they are done for. What is he now to do? What else can he do than yield to the voice of the mighty north and fall in with the constitutional amendment of Congress? There is no limit to his power for good in this direction, and, as he stands, there is an end to all hopes from further resistance. He has made his appeal, he has his verdict; and we are sure that as a man of the people he will act accordingly."

The reader can perceive from the language of the *Herald* in the above extract, that it has a friendly feeling for the President. While it has recently turned over from advocating to opposing his policy, it still refrains from hostility to him, and is endeavoring to carry him along with its present position in favor of the Congressional Amendment. What the editor therefore says about the defeat and extinction of the Copperhead organization, comes not from a Republican source, but from one whose sympathies have been and still are with that organization. It is their broken up and broken down condition that has wrought the change in the *Herald*. Its comments are therefore valuable as indicating prospects of political parties in the future. The balance of its editorial is as follows:

"In the results of these October elections we thus read the verdict of all the Northern States on the case of the President versus Congress. We demand the policy of Congress. We must have our securities for the future in the Constitution as the conditions of Southern restoration — security touching the equality before the law of all citizens in their civil rights—security in regard to suffrage and representation—security for the payment of the national debt and against any future recognition of the debt of the rebellion or of any claims for emancipated slaves; and we approve the security proposed in the constitutional amendment against the return to political power of any of the traitorous and revolutionary political contrivers and managers of the late rebellion. These securities are the ultimatum of the North, and it is the only policy of wisdom and safety on the part of the President and the South to adopt them.

The "Union as it was," with parties as they were, is the absurdest of absurd ideas. We might as well talk of the restoration of the Bourbons as they were in France before her reign of terror, or of Pompeii and Herculaneum as they were, people and all, before the fiery eruption in which they were buried. No! The dead must await the trumpet of Gabriel. We have had a terrible civil war—a tremendous revolution—a fiery deluge, and many things that were, exist no more. The victorious party of the war has decreed a reconstruction of the Union on new constitutional guarantees, involving the expulsion from the new sanctuary of those treacherous Southern teachers and imposters that defiled and brought down fire and ruin upon the old one. They are to be excluded, and the Southern States are to have a new lease of life and prosperity, under new leaders, new ideas and new party organizations. So in the North the copperhead peace democracy of the war are dead, and will soon be buried, as a political party or as political leaders, and the only really disturbing faction that will remain will be the Jacobin faction of Northern radicals. Their turn, however, will next be in order.

First of all, the duty now devolves upon President Johnson of preparing the Southern States for their manifest destiny, and of preparing such a message for Congress in December as will bring him at once into "a happy accord" with the conservative republican majority of the two houses, which, rejecting all the extreme measures of the radicals, adopted the fair and reasonable conditions of the constitutional amendment. With harmony thus restored between President and Congress, as it ought to be, and with the excluded States next restored on the basis of the amendment, as they will be, we shall have the great party of the future in full operation. Then will come the real fight with the radicals; and their fate is as certain as that of the recent domineering and fire-eating rebel faction of the South, or their servile followers, the dirt-eating peace-at-any-price copperhead faction of the North.

THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.—We are pleased to learn from a late number of the Richmond *Examiner*, that the Charleston *Mercury*, once a celebrated and influential journal, which was obliged to succumb to the pressure during the war, is about to be revived by its former accomplished editor and scholar, Mr. R. B. Rhett, Jr. We hope he will meet with abundant success in his undertaking.—*Wellsburg Democrat of yesterday.*

The Charleston *Mercury* was, perhaps, in its day, the most pestilential paper published in the South. It certainly did more to precipitate South Carolina into rebellion than all other influences combined. No individual was more responsible for secession—not even Calhoun himself—than Rhett, the editor of the *Mercury*. And yet, true to the instincts of copperheadism wherever you find it, the editor of the Wellsburg *Democrat* congratulates his readers on the re-establishment of the *Mercury*, and especially on the fact that it is to be again under the control of the rebel Rhett. Apologetically speaking, the editor of the *Democrat* says that the *Mercury* "was obliged to succumb to the pressure during the war." This announcement may serve to explain to some of the Democrats of Brooke county why it is that they have not received the *Mercury* since the termination of the war. Considering that it succumbed as a victim to its able and steadfast advocacy of Democratic principles, as represented in the rebellion, it would be as little as its old subscribers up in Brooke could do to make up a purse in its behalf.

A Harrison County Candidate for the Legislature—A bit of History Concerning Him as a Public Man.

We are reminded by some editorial remarks in the last Clarksburg *Telegraph*, that *Colonel* Ben. Wilson,—another Conservative military hero, after the pattern of *Colonel* Ben. Smith—is a Conservative candidate in Harrison county for the House of Delegates. The remarks of the *Telegraph* are appropriate and just, as far as they go; but we think they fail to do full justice, either to Mr. Wilson, or to the loyal voters of Harrison county. Believing that the bailiwick of a public journal extends wherever its circulation reaches, we take the liberty of naming a few facts, the documentary evidence of which may not be within reach of the editor of the *Telegraph*.

We mention, as preliminary, that Benjamin Wilson and Robert Johnson, as candidates for the Richmond Convention, were voted for by the secessionists of Harrison county, February 6, 1861, against John S. Carlile and Charles S. Lewis, the Union candidates. Johnson was an avowed secessionist, and was defeated. Wilson made professions of Unionism, and thus got sufficient Union votes in addition to the secession vote, to elect him over Lewis. He was, therefore, Mr. Carlile's colleague in the now historical Richmond Convention. Up to the time the ordinance of secession was passed by that Convention, (April 17th, 1861,) Wilson's course was characteristically uncertain and evasive of responsibility, to say the least of it. When it came to the vote on the ordinance, he got the Convention to excuse him from voting at all. He remained in the Convention till the close of the session (the 1st of May.)

The following are some of his votes subsequent to the passage of the ordinance, as shown by the official journals of the Convention, in both secret and open session:

April 19th, Mr. Wilson voted for the "ordinance to provide for the appointment of a commander of the Military "and Naval force of the State in subordination to the Governor" introduced by Mr. Scott of Powhattan, and looking to immediate armed resistance by Virginia to the execution of the laws of the United States.

April 22d, Mr. Wilson offered a resolution looking to the establishment of a Virginia mail system in lieu of the U. S. mail system.

April 25th, Mr. Sheffey introduced an ordinance ratifying and confirming the terms of the Convention entered into on the 24th day of April, 1861, between the Commissioners of the Confederate States and the Commissioners of Virginia. The terms of the Convention were that "the whole military force and "military operations, offensive and de-"fensive, of the Commonwealth of Vir-"ginia in the impending conflict with "the United States, shall be under the "chief control and direction of the "President of the Confederate States," and binding the Commonwealth of Virginia to "turn over to the Confederate "States all the public property, naval "stores and munitions of war, etc., "which may be in possession of, or "acquired [stolen] from the United "States." Mr. Wilson voted, with the majority, to ratify this infamous compact.

On the same day the ordinance offered by the traitorous John Tyler, adopting and ratifying the Constitution of the Confederate States, came to a vote, and Mr. Wilson voted with the majority for its adoption:—placing by these two acts the people of Virginia, their personal liberty, their lives, and every dollar of their property, absolutely and unreservedly at the mercy of Jeff. Davis as the head of the military power of the rebel confederacy, so far as he had power as a member of the Convention to effect that result.

April 27, Mr. Wilson voted for a resolution offered by Mr. Goode, of Bedford, "cordially" inviting the President of the Confederate States [then at Montgomery, Ala.,] to make the city of Richmond or some other place in Virginia the seat of Government of the Confederacy; and the resolution being adopted, the President of the Convention, by its command, forthwith telegraphed a copy "to "His Excellency, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States."—Wasn't that bringing Mr. Wilson and Jeff. Davis into pretty close relations?

And finally as an appropriate and logical conclusion to this series of official acts, we find that on the 29th of the same month, Mr. Benjamin Wilson, of the county of Harrison, assisted in the election of five representatives, "to represent the State of Virginia in the Congress [then] about to assemble at Montgomery"—in other words the so-called Congress of the so-called Confederate States—voting for R. M. T. Hunter, James A. Seddon, John W. Brockenbrough, W. R. Staples, and Gideon D. Camden!

Mr. Wilson, besides, voted uniformly with the majority for all measures proposed, their work then being to make secession effective and to inaugurate the rebellion.

The Convention adjourned on the first of May, and when it re-assembled on the 12th of June, the war inaugurated by these men at Richmond had commenced along the border, the troops of loyal States had taken possession of Northwestern Virginia, and the military lines drawn along the Alleghany mountains, had left Mr. Wilson, and his interests of person and property on the loyal side of the line.

As we have stated, Mr. Wilson lacked the manhood to vote either for or against the ordinance by virtue of which war was to be made upon the United States; but he voted to make war at once, without waiting for the formalities still needed to make the ordinance valid, supposing such an act could be valid at all. The same authority that had called the Convention had provided that its action, if it took any, should not be in force till ratified by the people of Virginia, if a majority of the people in electing members voted in favor of referring its action to the people. More than one hundred thousand votes were cast in favor of such reference and only forty-five thousand against. The ordinance, therefore, had to be referred to and ratified by the people, before there could be even a pretence of its validity. The Convention provided for referring it, and fixed the fourth Thursday of May for taking the vote for or against ratification. Yet before the last days of April were gone, we find Mr. Benjamin Wilson in full co-operation with the revolutionists of the Convention, levying war against the United States by aiding to transfer to the leaders of the rebellion, who had begun their bloody work twelve days before, the whole military power of the people of Virginia; by attempting to transfer their allegiance to the same revolutionary organization; and by inviting the head of the rebellion to establish his traitorous league at our (then) State Capital. So that let the people of Virginia vote as they would, their fate was already sealed, so far as that Convention and Mr. Benjamin Wilson as a member of it, could seal it. There is no palliation for such a crime.

Now, after five years of silence and obscurity—and, we trust, of shame and remorse,—this man comes forward and asks the people he thus shamefully and heartlessly betrayed, to place him again in a position of responsibility and power. The truth is that if he were elected, he could not take the oath of office; for if it was not giving "aid "and assistance to the rebellion against "the United States" to cast one of the official votes by which the transfer of the military power of Virginia to the rebellion was made effective, we can conceive of nothing that would be. There is no parallel between the guilt of such an act and that of carrying a musket in the rebel army, whether that guilt be considered in either a moral or legal point of view. The Board of Registration of Harrison county might do well to take cognizance of the facts we state. The official evidence of them is in our possession, and can be had, if needed, to vindicate the majesty of the law.

We infer from the language of the *Telegraph* that Mr. Wilson is employing the same tactics in the present canvass that he did in February, 1861. A great effort, we understand, is being made to elect him over Mr. Fleming, who, as the author of the voter's test oath, as an unswerving loyal man, and as a gentleman of unexceptionable character in every particular, is of necessity exceedingly obnoxious to the Harrison county rebels. No loyal man can vote for Wilson if he knows the facts stated in this article. That they are facts the official Journal of the Convention shows. It is because we feared there might be some who did not know them, and who might suffer deception in consequence, that we have adverted to them at this time.

MR. WEED AND MR. RAYMOND PARTING COMPANY.—Thurlow Weed is uncomfortable in his new political relations, and is explaining them at length in the New York *Times*. He confesses that the presidential party has been usurped by the old Democracy to a greater degree than was intended or than is desired by the conservative Republicans who have committed themselves to it; but he is not ready to turn backwards. He will vote for Mr. Hoffman for Governor of New York, and at least see the new movement begun at Philadelphia in August through its present campaign. Mr. Weed sums up his case thus:

"And I now avow, unhesitatingly, my conviction, that the government would be safer in the hands of such Democratic statesmen as Marcy, Wright and Dix, than with the reckless, red radicalism which rules the present Congress. But if no measure of chastisement will purify the Democratic party; if it will not purge itself of 'copperheads;' if it will neither 'learn nor forget anything,' its restoration to power is an event too remote for profitable speculation."

Mr. Raymond parts company with his old and close friend here, however. Speaking for himself and the *Times*, he says with true wisdom and the quicker and more generous apprehension and fewer prejudices of younger blood:—

"Much as we see to disapprove and deprecate in the action proposed by prominent and influential men in the Union party, we still deem the country infinitely safer in its hands than in those of the democratic organization. *There is a much better prospect of correcting the errors and checking the excesses of the party which carried the country through the war, than of infusing into the party which opposed it anything like the liberal and republican spirit which the welfare and safety of the country require.*"

Words, indeed, well spoken and worthy the reflection and the following of all conservative men who were with the country and its standards during the long and fearful trial of the rebellion.

GOV. WISE'S PROPERTY RESTORED.—Another evidence of the sincerity of President Johnson, in his efforts to reconstruct the Union and restore fraternal feeling, has been given by him in restoring to Ex-Governor Henry A. Wise his property, which had been confiscated by the Government. We are glad to see this action on the part of the President, and congratulate Gov. Wise on the restoration of his estate.—*Richmond (Va.) Examiner.*

Now look at the following paragraph from a speech by this same "Ex-Governor Henry A. Wise," reported in this same *Examiner*, some months since, and see how low President Johnson has descended:

"You call the cause lost, *it is not lost.* * * * If I am a traitor let them make the most of it. If I am a traitor why don't they try me and hang me? I have lost my lands and property, but I would clean boots on your streets sooner than bow to usurpation. If I had triumphed I should have favored stripping them naked. [Laughter.] Pardon! They might have appealed for pardon, but I would have seen them d——d before I would have granted it. For myself, I take no oath! I ask no pardons! [Prolonged cheers.]

THE *West and South*—a Free Trade and State Rights organ at Cincinnati—still looks confidently for a restoration of slavery. Says its editor, William M. Corry:

"It has happened that we claim to have freed the negroes from their masters, and for a time we have, no doubt, broken up a most proper and natural social relation between the races in the competitive form of society. That it will be resumed we have no more doubt than we would have of the staunchness of the equally old relation of husband and wife, if matrimony had been put to the ban instead of slavery, and the parties afterward were compelled to live together. Logic and nature are a little too strong for the Radicals, and in both cases the reformers must go to the wall. Brigham has been several years making his experiment in Utah, and the old order is still unshaken among us. Jonathan has just begun his essay in the slavery business, but we have no doubt that sensible people will come to be satisfied with the proper relation of the races South and North."

In the face of such utterances, who (says the New York *Tribune*) can gravely pronounce the letters of Petroleum V. Nasby caricatures?

AT the late temperance convention in Boston it was stoutly asserted that there is nothing in the Bible to sustain the use of fermented wine. Saying nothing of Paul's prescription to Timothy of a little wine "for the stomach's sake," which could hardly mean grape syrup, what can be said of this jovial exclamation of David: "And my chalice, which inebriateth me, how goodly it is!"—This is according to the Douay version, but is it not correct? The meager rendering in the King James Bible, is: "My cup runneth over."

A SOLDIER writing from Monongalia county to the Clarksburg *Telegraph* says: "Judge Berkshire is nowhere among the Union men here. All the support he will get will be from Copperheads."

THE Clarksburg *Telegraph* calls Ben. Smith "the Kanawha Joke." It will be a sorry joke about the 26th of this month.

MARRIED.

October 11th, 1866, at the residence of the bride's father, near Sardis, Ohio, by Rev. D. Rhodes, Mr. BEN. DAVENPORT, of Tyler county, West Va., to Miss SALLIE E. ROMICK of Ohio.

Special Notices.

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KRAFT'S

Diarrhea Compound.

The greatest remedy of the age.
It has never failed in a single case.
Keep it in your house, it may be needed any moment. Every traveller should have a supply.

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Sold by Dr. S. B. Sidger, Moundsville, W. Va., Dr. J. L. Carr and Dr. J. M. Boucock, of Clarksburg, W. Va., and by Dealers in medicines everywhere. Call and get a circular with certificates of cures. apr24-6m

Odbert's Vegetable Ambrosia or the World's Hair Restorer.

It is the only preparation that is warranted to restore gray hair to its original color.
It will prevent hair from falling off.
It supercedes Hair Dyes.
It completely eradicates scurf and dandruff
Kills hair eaters, destroys the life in the roots of the hair, and cures all diseases or humors of the scalp, thereby preventing baldness.
As a Hair Dresser it has no equal, giving brash, dry and wiry hair a moist, soft and glossy appearance. Sold in Wheeling by Laughlin, Smith & Co.; Bushfield, Wallace & Co. in Moundsville by Sidger & Blair, C. McJ Jones, in Martinsville, O., by Dr. I. Welrich, John Douglass, and all respectable dealers. C. H. ODBERT,
Wheeling, W. Va.
To whom all orders should be addressed. oc3-1yd

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, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. ja4-6m

Piso's Cure for Consumption!

FIFTY THOUSAND persons die annually from Consumption in the United States. (See census for 1860.)

This remedy has been for several years used in practice by eminent physicians, with such marked success, that it is now, in urgent request, offered to the public as an infallible remedy for lung and throat diseases. Not every one in the advanced stages of consumption can be cured, but many have been and many more are now receiving benefit from its use, and this long after all other known remedies have failed. As an evidence of our sincerity in the above statements, we WARRANT IT TO GIVE SATISFACTION! Sold Wholesale and Retail by EDMUND BOCKING, Druggist, No. 1 Odd Fellows' Hall, Wheeling, West Va. au25

DR. KNIGHTS'
HAIR DRESSING.
A VEGETABLE PREPARATION

For beautifying and promoting the luxuriant growth of hair.

It prevents the hair from falling off or turning gray.

It removes dandruff, cleanses the scalp, cures nervous headache, and all those distressing affections induced by the use of oily or alcoholic Hair Dressings.

Its invigorating properties insure luxuriant locks, inclined to curl, and by its persistent use the hair is restored to bald heads when such a result is possible.

It is splendidly perfumed, will not stain or soil the skin or any article of apparel, and is universally approved—especially by ladies and children.

Buy no other. Price 75 cents per Bottle.

Prepared by DR. E. R. KNIGHTS, Chemist, Melrose, Mass.

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This article never fails to cure the worst cases of Diptheria, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Asthma, Neuralgia, and Rheumatism. It has no equal for the cure of Diptheria and all kindred complaints. Sold by all Druggists.

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SEGUR'S
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Recommended for the treatment of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, General Debility, and Fever and Ague, and warranted a cure.

Invented by DR. G. C. SEGUR. It is a vegetable compound of thirteen distinct articles, and is approved and prescribed by the medical profession. A physician who has made use of it in his practice says—"It is harmless, while it is potent; nor does it, as is the case with many medicines, leave a shattered constitution in its track." Sold by all druggists.

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MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY, an Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also Diseases and Abuses which prostrate the vital powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. au16-3md&w

Colgate's Aromatic Vegetable Soap.

A superior **Toilet Soap**, prepared from refined **Vegetable Oils** in combination with **Glycerine**, and especially designed for the use of **Ladies** and for the **Nursery**. Its perfume is exquisite, and its washing properties unrivaled. For sale by all druggists. feb27-1yd&w

WHY NOT USE THE BEST?

Over twenty years' increasing demand has established the fact that MATHEWS' VENETIAN HAIR DYE, is the best in the world. It is the cheapest, the most reliable, and most convenient. Complete in one bottle. Does not require any previous preparation of the hair. No trouble. No crock or stain. Does not rub off or make the hair appear dusty and dead, but imparts to it new life and lustre. Produces a beautiful black or brown, as preferred. A child can apply it. Always gives satisfaction. Only 75 cents per bottle. Sold everywhere.

A. L. MATHEWS, Manufacturer, N. Y.
DEMAS BARNES & CO., New York, wholesale Agents. may29-1yeod

EXACTLY WHAT YOU WANT.

MATHEW'S VENETIAN HAIR DYE, known and used over 20 years. Daily increasing in public favor. Complete in one bottle. No wash. No trouble. A child can apply it. Produces a lustrous black or brown, as desired. Does not injure the hair. Price 75 cents.

Sold by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. Also, MATHEW'S ARNICA HAIR GLOSS for restoring and dressing the hair. jn4-eod-1y

A MODERN MIRACLE!

From old and young, from rich and poor, from high-born and lowly, comes the Universal Voice of praise for HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

It is a perfect and miraculous article. Cures baldness. Makes hair grow. A better dressing than any "oil" or "pomatum." Softens brash, dry and wiry hair into Beautiful Silken Tresses. But, above all, its great wonder is the rapidity with which it restores gray hair to its original color.

Use it a few times, and Presto, change! the whitest and worst looking hair resumes its youthful beauty. It does not dye the hair, but strikes at the root and fills it with new life and coloring matter.

It will not take a long disagreeable trial to prove the truth of this matter. The first application will do good; you will see the Natural Color returning every day, and before you know it, the old, gray, discolored appearance of the hair will be gone, giving place to lustrous, shining and beautiful locks.

Ask for Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer; no other article is at all alike it in effect. You will find it cheap to buy, pleasant to try, and sure to do you good.

There are many imitations. Be sure you procure the genuine, manufactured only by R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

For sale by all druggists. mr29-1ydeowsat

Notice to Country Merchants.

I HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF BOYS' and Men's black wool and fur Hats which I will close out at 5 per cent below eastern cost. Please call and examine before making your purchases.

HENRY HARTMAN,
oct8-1w 26 Monroe st.

Dissolution Notice.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HITHERTO existing under the style of Oesterling, Henderson & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Henderson retiring. The business will be carried on by the remaining partners under the firm name of Oesterling, Hall & Co.

Oct. 8, 1866. oct9-1w

100 BUSH. TIMOTHY SEED.
50 do Clover do For sale by
aug 7 PRYOR BOYD & CO.

New Advertisements.

Dissolution.

BAILEY HOUSE, WESTON, W. Va.,
October 9th, 1866.

THE FIRM OF ANDERSON & SMITH, Proprietors of the Bailey House, was by mutual consent, dissolved, September 30th, 1866.

In retiring from the proprietorship of the Bailey House, we desire to return our thanks for the liberal patronage extended to us, and ask for our successor, Mrs. Bailey, a liberal support.

For the present, one of the late firm of A. & S. will be found at the Bailey House.

oct13-1t ANDERSON & SMITH.

Notice.

THE COMMITTEE ON APPEALS ON taxation on real and personal property, will hold their final meeting on Monday evening, the 15th inst., at 7 o'clock, at the Council Chamber. All persons feeling themselves aggrieved will attend.

T. SWEENEY,
oct13-2t Chairman.

Wanted.

AGENTS, TO CANVASS EVERY COUNTY in this State, for a splendid first-class Engraving, never before introduced. To active agents, male or female, liberal commissions are offered and good wages can be made. Address, or call on C. H. QUIMBY,
General Agent for West Va., Market street, near Post Office, Wheeling W. Va.
oct13-3td&w

Marvin's Crackers.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND WILL keep on hand a FRESH SUPPLY OF MARVIN'S CELEBRATED CRACKERS.

R. J. SMYTH,
oct13 Cor. Market and Quincy sts.

Goshen Cheese.

20 BOXES GOSHEN CHEESE JUST received by

R. J. SMYTH,
oct13 Cor. Market and Quincy streets.

Notice to Stockholders.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Howard Iron Works at the office of Dr. E. A. Hildreth, 4th street, on Friday, Oct. 26th, at 3 o'clock, p. m., for the election of five Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of important business.

R. H. GILLESPY,
oct12-td Secretary.

Important to Registrars and those Having Appeals.

THE BOARD OF REGISTRATION FOR Ohio county will meet at the Court House on Monday, October 15th at 10 o'clock, a. m., to receive and examine the Registration Books.

Registrars are required to attend in person.

Persons feeling themselves aggrieved by the decision of the Registrars, and wishing to appeal from the same, are notified to present their cases at that time, when they will be given a hearing.

oct1-3t WM. CLOHAN, President.

New Store!

NEW GOODS!

AND

New Prices

JUST OPENED BY

GEORGE H. KURTZ,

At No. 107 MAIN ST., one door above Weber's Music Store.

FANCY, STAPLE

AND

DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS!

ALSO,

A FULL LINE OF NOTIONS!

Having completed my new store and being desirous of obtaining the patronage of the citizens and public in general, I will offer goods cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere. oct1

Wanted.

OLD COPPER, BRASS AND LEAD, for which the highest cash prices will be paid, at No. 102 Market street.

oct10-1m DILLON, THOMPSON & CO.

Wanted.

ALL MEN SEEKING PROFITABLE employment—with small investment to call in person or address, with stamps,

LOOS & BEDWELL,
oct10-1w* Stam House, Wheeling, W. Va.

Teeth Extracted

WITHOUT PAIN!

BY THE USE OF LAUGHING GAS OR ETHER SPRAY.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

OF EVERY VARIETY

Inserted on the Most Approved Methods.

Teeth Plugged on Improved and Scientific Principles,

Neatly and effectually filled—successfully arresting decay and toothache by excluding moisture, air and all irritating substances.

ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.

Drs. Surgison & McCormick,

Steam Dental Establishment,

145 MARKET ST.,

WHEELING, W. VA.

oc10-6m

GRAPE ROOTS!

FOR SALE.

FOR FALL DELIVERY.

Best Time for Shipping.

MY STOCK CONSISTS OF THE NEWEST and leading varieties and warranted true to the name.

10,000 Concord Cuttings, strong and well rooted ..... $125 per 1000
10,000 Delaware Cuttings, strong and well rooted ..... $200 per 1000
10,000 Norton's Virginia Seedling Layers 1 year ..... $200 per 1000
10,000 Ives Seedling, Layers 1 year $200 per 1000
1,000 Iona Eyes, well rooted ..... $50 per 100
1,000 Israel Eyes " " ..... $50 per 100

Mr. Thomas Carter, Martin's Ferry, Belmont county, O., is my authorised agent, and all orders taken by him or directed to me will be forwarded with care and dispatch.

For reference, apply to Theodore Schrieber or to Chr. Hess, Main st., Wheeling, West Va.

AD. & AD. BORNEMAN,
LONDON,
oct8-6w Madison county, Ohio.

New Store.

JOHN A. IASH, FORMERLY WITH J. T. Scott & Co., respectfully announces to the citizens of Wheeling and vicinity that he will open out a stock of

Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silver Ware, &c.,

At 182 Main street, a few doors below the Grant House, where by strict attention to business and a determination to please, he hopes to merit a liberal patronage. Having just returned from the east with a

WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS

he is prepared to SELL AT THE LOWEST RATES. All goods warranted to be just as represented. Personal attention will still be given to Watch Repairing, Engraving, &c.

JOHN A. IASH,
sep15-1m 182 Main street.

New Advertisements.

A Card.

MISSES SULLIVAN AND LARKINS, late of Pittsburgh, beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have opened a NEW MILLINERY STORE in BELLAIRE, Belmont county, Ohio. A well selected stock of Fall Hats and Bonnets are on hand; and also of materials, which will be made to order in the most fashionable style.

Mantumaking in all its branches carried on, and ladies leaving orders may rely on having their work done promptly and well.

BELLAIRE, Oct. 8, 1866. oct8-1wd

Notice.

I HAVE THIS DAY SOLD OUT MY stock of Hardware to A. P. Franzell, who will continue the business at the old stand. Thankful for past patronage, I solicit for my successor a continuance of the favor extended to me. AUG. FRANZELL.

October 3, 1866.

A. P. FRANZELL. LEWIS FRANZELL.

A. P. FRANZELL & BRO.

We will continue the Hardware business at the above stand on Main street, a few doors below Monroe, when by keeping a well selected stock of goods and diligent attention to business we hope to meet a share of the business patronage.

oc8 A. P. FRANZELL & BRO.

Steubenville Female Seminary,

STEUBENVILLE, O.

REV. C. C. BEATTY, D. D., L. L. D., SUPERINTENDENT.
REV. A. M. REID, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

THE WINTER SESSION OF THIS WELL known Institution will open Nov. 6th.

TERMS: For Session of five months, boarding, room, light, &c, $90.

Tuition $10 to $20, according to class.

Music, Painting, French, &c., extra.

Washing 50cts a dozen. oc3-2w

NEW FIRM
—AT—
PARTRIDGE'S GALLERY,
NO. 117 MAIN STREET,
WHEELING, W. VA.
A. C. PARTRIDGE. G. P. CRITCHERSON.

THE NEW FIRM ARE NOW OFFERING greater inducements to the public than has ever before