The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

VOL. XV. WHEELING, WEST VA., TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 15 1867. NO. 121.

Medical.

LINDSEY'S

IMPROVED

BLOOD SEARCHER

AND

Medical Discovery,

For the cure of

Diseases Arising from an Impure State of the Blood.

THE QUESTION PARAMOUNT TO ALL others is, How can health be restored if lost? And how preserved in a perfect state?

The possessor of untold wealth, without health, is miserable man; but the humblest peasant, with toil for his daily portion, possessed with brawny arm and

PURE BLOOD,

gushing through every vein, is blessed, in deed.

No one can enjoy perfect health whilst the circulation is impeded and the blood thick with impurities.

To remove these is not only the aim of

LINDSEY'S

Improved Blood Searcher

AND

MEDICAL DISCOVERY,

but when renovated to KEEP IT SO. That it is answering success in the curing of BLOOD DISEASES, numerous certificates fully attest.

We recommend it with confidence.

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

Corner of Wood and Second Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

JOHNSON'S

RHEUMATIC

COMPOUND.

No Medicine for the cure of Rheumatism has ever attained to such a high degree of favor and universality as Johnson's Rheumatic Compound. Although but one year before the public, this medicine has justly established an unbounded popularity. When the originator first introduced it he was convinced of its efficacy, but he little thought it would prove such an inestimable blessing to the afflicted; but true merit can not be suppressed. The attestation of hundreds who have been cured by it must prove the truth of the assertion that it is

A RADICAL CURATIVE

FOR

Inflammatory and Acute Rheumatism Gout, Neuralgia

and kindred diseases. We recommend it with confidence as the Great Internal Remedy for the speedy and positive cure of the above complaints.

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

FOR A FAMILY MEDICINE

SELLER'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

ARE INVALUABLE.

Have you Depression of Spirits and Loss of Appetite?
Are you Nervous and Irritable?
Are you of Costive Habit?
Have you Pain in the Side and Headache?
Have you Sallow Complexion?

If so, rest assured there is some derangement of the Liver which calls for immediate attention. Performing as it does such important functions in the body, it is highly necessary that it should be preserved in a state of perfect health. To insure speedy action an immediate relief

MAKE USE OF

Sellers' Celebrated Liver Pills,

which have stood unrivaled for thirty years.

For the cure of

Liver Complaint and Costiveness

and all Bilious Diseases, we recommend them to the public. Proprietors,

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

Sold Plain and Sugar Coated, by all Druggists.

mr27

WORMS!

SELLERS'

VERMIFUGE,

This Worm Medicine

Has No Superior, If An Equal,

in this or any other country.

Every year thousands of children die from this horrible evil. This alarming mortality calls for increased watchfulness, and for

Greater Care in the Selection of the Remedy.

LET PHYSICIANS SPEAK.

Sellers' Vermifuge

The Best in Use.

HERE IS THE PROOF:

LICKING STATION, Ky., Dec. 17, 1865.

MR. R. E. SELLERS.—Your Vermifuge possesses more virtue than any I ever used. I will state a case where I gave one vial. My brothers' child was *pining and wasting to a mere skeleton.* In thirty-six hours after I gave the Vermifuge, the enormous quantity of *upwards of six hundred worms were passed.* The child that was given up for lost, is now as well as any in the neighborhood.

AMBROSE ARNETT, M. D.

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

mr27

Wines and Liquors.

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

Bottled Ale and Beer.

WE ARE BOTTLING ALL THE ABOVE brands of Ales, Porter and Lager Beer, which we are now ready to deliver to dealers and families.

Orders respectfully solicited.

JNO. THONER & CO.,
Opposite Wheeling Brewery.
Wheeling, W. Va.

jan23

SUNDRIES—A FEW BBLS. PRIME Maple Sugar; Superior Green, Black and Japanned Tea; Pure White Wine Vinegar; New York Crab and Champagne Cider, bottled; New No. 1 Salmon; English Dairy Cheese; Pickles and Sauces; Tapioca, Pearl Sago; Corn Starch, Maizena, &c. Hermetically sealed Salmon, Mackerel, Codfish, Halibut, Lobster, Clams and Sardines.

Genuine English Mustard; Salad oil, best quality; French Mustard; Sap Sago Cheese; Condensed Milk.

Together with a general assortment of seasonable articles. Just received and for sale low by

N. & G. D. WOODROW,
Odd Fellows' Hall Building, Monroe st.,
my29 WHEELING, W. VA.

BENJ. STANTON. C. W. B. ALLISON.

STANTON & ALLISON,

Attorneys at Law,

WHEELING, W. VA.,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE STATE AND Federal Courts.

Office in the McLure House; entrance on Market street.

Paper Wrapping Twine.

9 BBLS. JUST RECEIVED AND FOR sale by CHAS. H. BERRY,
de18 No. 15 Water st.

Boots and Shoes.

Gardiner's Column.

GREAT

Closing Out Sale!

STORE TO RENT

AND

Fixtures for Sale!

GARDINER'S

IMMENSE STOCK OF

Custom Made

Boots & Shoes

159 Main Street,

MUST BE SOLD

IN THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS!

BARGAINS, BARGAINS, BARGAINS,
BARGAINS, BARGAINS, BARGAINS,

IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

Gardiner's,
Gardiner's,
Gardiner's,

159 Main Street.
159 Main Street.
159 Main Street.

These goods

MUST BE SOLD.
MUST BE SOLD.
MUST BE SOLD

AT ANY PRICE.
AT ANY PRICE.
AT ANY PRICE.

LADIES' GAITERS AT 90c.
LADIES' GAITERS AT 90c.
LADIES' GAITERS AT 90c.

CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD
CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD
CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD

REMEMBER THE PLACE.
REMEMBER THE PLACE.

GARDINER'S,
GARDINER'S.

159 MAIN STREET,
159 MAIN STREET.

NOTICE.—We do not pretend to be selling goods at "cost" and less than cost, when we have no such intention. But we do say that we will sell every description of Boots and Shoes for less money than any dealer in Wheeling pays for the same goods. de18

A RARE CHANCE!

HAVING DETERMINED TO REMOVE from this city, I offer for sale my stock of

Boots and Shoes,

WITH

Lease on Store Room,

NO. 158 MAIN ST.

JOHN H. ROBINSON.

de18

AT COST

UNTIL JAN. 1, 1867.

IN ORDER TO REDUCE OUR LARGE and varied stock of

Boots & Shoes

We will from now until first January next sell

AT COST!

All our goods warranted to be of the best material and Workmanship.

All who wish to obtain bargains will do well to give us a call, as we mean what we say, and say what we mean.

BLOND & BACHMAN,

107 MAIN STREET, cor. Spring Alley.

de19

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AT

BOYD & WAYMAN'S,

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 48, Main street, 3 doors above Quincy.

my8sep18-ly WHEELING, W. V.

GEO. EDWARDS. R. S. STONE. MARO. F. STONE.

NEW WHOLESALE

BOOT & SHOE STORE

EDWARDS, STONE & Co.,

No. 29 Main St.,

WHEELING, W. VA.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED OUR first stock of

Boots and Shoes.

Having purchased for cash and our stock being all

NEW AND FRESH,

we feel satisfied that we can give entire satisfaction to any who may give us a call.

The attention of Country Merchants is respectfully solicited before purchasing elsewhere.

mar6 EDWARDS, STONE & CO.

Destroy Your Rats and Roaches!

BURT'S EXTERMINATOR.

IS NOW THE MOST RELIABLE ARticle for the purpose known. *It Never Fails.* Sold by all Druggists, in boxes for 25 cts. McLARE, KRAFT & Co., Wheeling, general agents for West Va. *Rats die out of their holes.* feb22-ly

100 Bamboo Rods

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY CHAS. H. BERRY,
jan28 No. 18 Water street.

NAILS.

500 KEGS NAILS, ASSORTED SIZES, at factory prices.

P. C. HILDRETH & BRO.

jy28

RATE OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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
" " one month	8 00

The Weekly Intelligencer.

In view of the reassembling of the Legislature in a few days, we would remind our friends in the country, who are not already subscribers, that the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER will contain full reports of the proceedings of both branches, throughout the session.

Questions of usual interest will engage the attention of the Legislature this winter, among them the location of the State Capital and Agricultural College, the adoption of the proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, propositions to repeal the usury law, &c., &c. In addition to this the WEEKLY will be filled with interesting miscellany and news.

We mail to single subscribers our different editions at the following rates.

Daily one year	$7 50
" six months	4 00
" three months	2 25
Tri-Weekly one year	5 00
" six months	2 50
Weekly one year	2 00
" six months	1 00
" three months	50

CLUBS,

Tri-Weekly one year, Five Copies	$20 00
" " " Ten Copies	35
Weekly one year, Five Copies	9
" " " Ten Copies	16
" " " Twenty Copies	30

And an extra copy of the Weekly to the getter up of each Weekly club of 10 or more.

Remittances for Clubs must be made at one time, and additions may be made at any time at Club Rates, after the Club has been raised, provided a full year's subscription is taken.

The New Senators.

THE HON. ROSCOE CONKLING, OF NEW YORK.

The new United States Senator from New York belongs to a well-known political family, and has been for many years in the public eye as a prominent representative. The father of Mr. Conkling, the Hon. A. Conkling, was minister to Mexico in 1852, under Fillmore's administration, and a representative from New York in the Seventeenth Congress. His brother, Frederick A. Conkling, represented the State efficiently in the Thirty-seventh Congress.

The Hon. Roscoe Conkling will graduate from his seat in the present House of Representatives to a place in the Senate, having served his State ably and faithfully for three terms in the former body. He was born in Albany in 1828, and has not quite attained his 39th year. Having adopted the profession of the law, in which his father, Judge Conkling, was distinguished as the author of a learned treatise on Admiralty, he pursued it with energy, until in 1849 he was appointed District Attorney for Oneida county. In 1858 he became Mayor of the city of Utica, and at the close of his period of office, having governed the city to the great satisfaction of all classes of his fellow-citizens, he was elected a Representative to the Thirty-sixth Congress by a majority large enough to signify his great local popularity and personal worth. In this Congress he served with credit as a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia; but after his re-election to the succeeding Congress, he became prominently known to the country as the chairman of the Committee on the District. He was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, wherein he has acted with conspicuous vigor on most of the leading questions of the day. His share in the unusual work of the Committee on Ways and Means has been considerable, and his part in measures affecting reconstruction and public economy and economy is well known. At the present time Mr. Conkling is still a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, and at the last general election was chosen to sit in the Fortieth Congress. The favor of the public, as manifested in his case has been incessant and unmistakable; but through years of diligent effort in the public behalf, Mr. Conkling has continued to merit the approval of his constituents and his State.

THE HON. C. D. DRAKE, OF MISSOURI.

The Hon. Charles D. Drake, the newly nominated United States Senator from Missouri, is a lawyer by profession, a Democrat by education, and a leader by nature. He first became prominent in politics during the Presidential campaign of 1860, by warmly advocating the election of Mr. Douglas, and being among the first to characterize the Breckinridge movement as a plot to disrupt the Union. It was universally conceded at the close of the campaign that through his efforts, almost alone, the vote of the State was secured for Mr. Douglas as against Breckinridge.

Early in 1861, when it became evident that the South was determined upon secession, Mr. Drake took his stand on all party ties, and took occasion, in a speech delivered in the State House of Representatives in January of that year, to denounce secession, and to declare himself no longer a Democrat, but an unconditional Union man.

In March, 1862, in an address delivered in St. Louis, remarkable as being the first speech of the kind ever made in Missouri, he charged slavery with being the cause of the rebellion, and declared that between the life of his country and the death of slavery, he would not more hesitate to destroy the latter than in view of death he "would balance between eternal life and eternal perdition." Two months later, in a speech at Mercantile Library Hall in the same city, he took ground for emancipation in Missouri, and from that hour has devoted himself with untiring zeal to the great work of making Missouri in law and fact a free State. In May, 1864, he was chosen a member of the State Convention, and the present free State Constitution is the work of his pen.

During the last Presidential campaign Mr. Drake warmly advocated the re-election of President Lincoln, and was chosen a member of the Electoral College from the State at large. Through the late warm and bitter political contest in Missouri no one did more or abler service for the cause of the people, or more untiringly upheld and endorsed Congress in its resistance to Executive apostacy and usurpation, and the Radical majority of 20,000 in Missouri was due largely to his efforts on the stump and in the press.

That so long and honorable a record should meet with recognition and reward was but a question of time, and we congratulate the Union men of Missouri, and the lovers of human rights everywhere, that at *this* time, when the exigencies of both State and nation demand the best and truest representatives, Charles D. Drake should have been called into the public service.

SOME young ladies in a neighboring town were discussing the other morning the best mode of getting rid of their old hoop-skirts, a score of which were lying round loose in dooryards and out.—They couldn't sell them for old rags; they couldn't throw them, like broken pottery, into the ditches, for they would rise again, and be scouring the country, like perturbed ghosts, with the first wind; they wouldn't sink in the pond like old tin ware—what could they do with the things? "I know," exclaimed the inevitable "three year old," gib em to me, and I'll frow em down into Uncle Wobbert's well."—*Newburyport Herald.*

The Fenian Folly.

In after years the brave but rash and impetuous Celts must look back upon the Fenian uprising as comprising a series of stupendous follies. They must wonder how they could have been so misled by designing, irresponsible men, and contributed of their substance so lavishly to insane enterprises. Already do they begin to show evidences of their anger and disappointment, and the temper now displayed toward Stephens is probably but a foretaste of the feeling which they will eventually come to entertain toward the great majority of the Fenian leaders. Naturally confiding and easily led, the Irish are, on the other hand, implacable and unforgiving when discovering that they have been deceived and toyed with. The Head Centre has, therefore, pursued a course which others may do well to follow, in disappearing from public view and keeping well out of the way of the Fenian rank and file.

There is something supremely ridiculous and Quixotic in the manner in which this whole Fenian business has been carried on from the start, and were it not for the bloodshed and expense it has occasioned, we all could unite in a hearty laugh over the prolonged farce. But while the O'Mahonys, Killians, and Stephenses have been strutting about in borrowed plumes, the poor day laborers and servant girls have been sacrificing their hard-earned wages, and the Fenian rank and file have many of them been atoning in Canadian confinement for the folly of their leaders. While the former have been filling their exchequers and rioting in Union Square palaces, the latter have been contributing their money and time, and some their lives, to the mad schemes set afloat.

From the first the Fenian leaders have presented their followers with little more than proclamations and prophecies. They have relied mainly upon auguries to inspire the Milesian population, while the failure of every prediction has seemingly encouraged them to put forth fresh ones. A year ago this month the "American public" were told "that before ten weeks there "will be somewhere else an Irish "Republic existing on the face of the "earth, with a flag, an army, a port of "entry, a navy of privateers, and the "tacit encouragement both of France "and the United States." The utterer of this prophecy added, "a word to the "wise is sufficient; the guidances will "not have to tarry long for the fulfil-"ment of all we herein foreshadow." This was certainly explicit enough, and would doubtless have won over the most skeptical had not public men so often fooled by predictions of a similar nature from higher sources. As it was, the Celtic population were nerved to increased efforts. The demand for Fenian bonds and Head Centre medals increased, and Irish braves prepared to buckle on their armor and enlist in said army and navy. Ten weeks, (ending on the first of April,) and many more passed, but a survey of the whole "face "of the earth" failed to discover the republic in question. A House of Representatives in New York, two scows upon Lake Erie and seven hundred ragged warriors about Fort Erie comprised the sum total of the Irish Republic navy and army. One would have thought the results attending the Canadian invasion would have opened the eyes of the Irish, and revealed to them the folly of their course. Not so, however. Instead of abandoning their insanity they simply enlarged them, to embrace a programme still more difficult to prosecute. The arival of Stephens in this country diverted attention from the Provinces to the Green Isle beyond the sea, and the rallying cry now became "On to Ireland." There was something inspiring about the idea of liberating the mother country from the iron heel of the oppressor. It might involve more expenditure of blood and treasure than the conquest of the Canadas, but the attempt could not do otherwise than succeed, when Stephens himself was to lead. The great C. O. I. R. was accordingly received as the future deliverer, the William of Orange who would marshal the scattered Celts under his banner, and proceed back to the "gem of the sea" with a force capable of overcoming all opposition, and driving the red coats helter skelter into the channel. Crowds, literally, gathered to welcome this hero as he swung around the various circles. Wallets and old stockings again opened at his bidding. The Fenians saw before them the founder of their order, the great Mogul himself, and fell down in reverence and adoration. It was a privilege to stand sentinel at his door, or ride upon his carriage box. They sneezed when he took snuff and blew their nasal organs whenever he whipped out his handkerchief. Every pavement upon which he trod became to them another Blarney Stone. If he ate his steak raw or well done, or drank his Bourbon pure or adulterated, the fact was duly recorded and made public in the gatherings of Irish admirers, while Stephens in turn discoursed to them like a prince and a potentate, and why should he not? Had he not traveled the whole of Ireland over, from the Giant's Causeway to Cape Clear, and thus become enabled to speak intelligently concerning the temper of the mother country! Had he not exhibited his ability to plan and execute by escaping from an English prison closely guarded, and successfully crossing the briny deep? Why, then, should his hearers not believe him when he assured them that he had but to stamp upon Irish soil and a hundred thousand armed warriors would spring to his support? Why should he not blow one blast upon his bugle and British regiments would melt away like snow? Why should their lively imaginations not picture out great victories by sea and by land over John Bull, when he declared to them with such an air of confidence: "I'd do it on my own hook in Ireland "before the close of the present year "call me a humbug and a rascal."

The new year has come and Stephens' progress Eastward, that is toward Ireland, is thus chronicled in a Boston telegram of last evening: "James Stephens, the Fenian leader, passed "through this city in disguise yester-"day. He discovered that persons were "pursuing him, and he finally eluded "them and departed by railroad." After suddenly disappearing from view and keeping himself secreted for weeks in the metropolis, the great C. O. I. R. turns up as a panic-stricken fugitive in a neighboring city. His followers are now as eager to lynch him as they were before to do him honor. The Boston Fenians are eager to "catch him" in order that they may "summary punishment "upon him, and he is now denounced in the various Circles here as a "swin-"dler," "a cheat," "a scoundrel" who has "wound up a career of deception "and fraud in a most ignominious fiz-"zle." Such is the amusing upshot of the Stephens farce. The founder of the Fenian Order has made off with the funds of the members, and they in turn will make way with him if they can catch the fugitive.

And now we trust our Irish friends will learn wisdom from this last lesson, and not permit themselves to be led astray and duped by other charlatans and frauds, that in the future they will listen to the advice of their real friends who have hitherto encountered their displeasure for discountenancing such mad undertakings as the Canadian invasion. If such should prove to be the case, the thousands of dollars squandered by the O'Mahonys and Stephenses will not have been contributed wholly in vain.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Two American citizens of African descent had a difficulty the other day in Richmond. One struck the other with a shingle and alleged in defense, that the plaintiff put on airs because he belonged to the "old issue"—that is, that he received his freedom before the emancipation proclamation went into effect. This the "new issue" couldn't stand, and struck him. We suppose they must be called the "gold" and "greenback" niggers to distinguish them. Where shall we not find some idea of aristocracy?

LETTER FROM BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Reply to the Gentile Merchants—A Suggestive Production.

In a recent issue we printed a communication addressed to the members of the Mormon Church, by the prominent "Gentile" merchants of Utah, agreeing to leave the Territory if the Saints would buy them out at a fair valuation. To this communication Brigham Young replies as follows:

"GENTLEMEN—Your communication of December 20, addressed to 'The Leaders of the Mormon Church,' was received by me last evening. In reply, I have to say, that we will not oblige ourselves to collect your outstanding accounts, nor buy your goods, merchandise and other articles that you express yourselves willing to sell. If you could make such sales as you promise, you would make more money than any merchants have ever done in this country, and we, as merchants, would like to find purchasers upon the same basis. Your withdrawal from the Territory is not a matter about which we feel any anxiety so far as we are concerned, you are at liberty to stay or go, as you please.

"We have used no intimidation or coercion toward the community to have them cease trading with any person or class, neither do we contemplate using any such means, even could we do so, to accomplish such an end. What we are doing and intending to do, we are willing that you and all the world should know. In the first place, we wish you to distinctly understand that we have not sought to ostracise any man or body of men because of their not being of our faith. The wealth that has been accumulated in this Territory from the earliest years of our settlement, by men who were not connected with us religiously, and the success which has attended their business operations, prove this.

"In business we have not been exclusive in our dealings, or confined our patronage to those of our own faith. But every man who has dealt fairly and honestly, and confined his attention to his legitimate business, whatever his creed has been, has found friendship in us. To be adverse to Gentiles because they are Gentiles, or Jews because they are Jews, is in direct opposition to our religion. It matters not what a man's creed is, whether he be Catholic or Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Quaker or Jew, he will receive kindness and friendship from us, and we have not the least objection to doing business with him, if in his dealings he act in accordance with the principles of right and deport himself as a good, law-abiding citizen should.

"There is a class, however, who are doing business in the Territory who, for years, have been avowed enemies of this community. The disrupture and overthrow of the community have been the objects which they have pertinaciously sought to accomplish. They have, therefore, used every energy and all the means at their command to put into circulation the foulest slanders about the old citizens. Missionaries of evil, there have been no arts too base, no stratagems too vile for them to use to bring about their nefarious ends. While soliciting the patronage of the people, and deriving their support from them, they have, in the most shameless and abandoned manner, used the means thus obtained to destroy the very people whose favor they found it to their interest to court.

"With the regularity of the seasons have their plots and schemes been formed; and we are warranted by facts in saying that, could the heart's blood of the people here be drawn and collected into the means necessary to bring their machinations to a successful issue, they would not scruple to use it. They have done all in their power to encourage violations of law, to retard the administration of justice, to foster vice and vicious institutions, to oppose the unanimously expressed will of the people, to increase disorder, and to change our city from a condition of peace and quietude to lawlessness and anarchy. They have donated liberally to sustain a corrupt and venal press, which have given publicity to the most atrocious libels respecting old citizens.

"And have they not had their emissaries in Washington to misrepresent and villify the people of this territory? Have they not kept liquor and surreptitiously sold it in violation of law, and endeavored to bias the minds of the judiciary to give decisions favorable to their own practices? Have they not entered into secret combinations to resist the laws and to thwart their healthy operation, and refuse to pay their taxes and to give the report to schools required by law?

"What claims can such persons have upon the patronage of this community? And what community on earth would be so besotted as to uphold and foster men whose aim is to destroy them? Have we not the right to trade at whatever store we please?

"Or does the Constitution of the United States bind us to enter the stores of our deadliest enemies and furnish them? If so, we should like that provision pointed out to us. It is to these men whom I have described, and to these alone, that I am opposed, and I am determined to use my influence to cause their departure from among us. Now I have said in applying the law which excludes such men from political power. "The whole head and front of my offending hath this extent, no more." The slanderous charges which *you have been induced to assume and implicitly believe are false,* and I plead "not guilty" to them; and I call for the proof, and demand the name of your informant.

I have not been disposed to notice the Billingsgate assaults made upon me, for the same reason an Irishman gave for not killing a person who had disturbed him by its fetor. "Let such darned creatures alone," said he, "and they will soon die of their own stink."

In justice to me, I ask you to give insertion to the above.

Respectfully, J. F. CALDWELL.

REBELS IN SOUTH AMERICA.—A letter says:—It would seem that those rebels who have accepted positions in the peruvian navy have not found them the "downy beds" they expected, as will be seen by the following: A week or more ago one of them—an engineer—asked a superior officer—a Peruvian—to throw off his uniform, and allow him to take satisfaction for some insult offered the rebel. The Peruvian promised to meet him on shore in the evening as he desired, in citizens clothes, which he accordingly did. The encounter is described as being comical in the extreme, as both of them were the veriest pigmies in stature, though the rebel, in strength, proved himself anything else for he gave the native a most thorough drubbing, which the latter did not resist to the desire of the rebel. A cowhiding succeeded, and the triumphant youth, next morning, found himself, upon attempting to emerge from his room, in "durance vile," a guard having been stationed during the night at his door. He is not allowed any communication with the outside world. Pen and paper are refused him; and although his friends and compatriots are securing counsel for him in the approaching trial, it is likely to go hard with our young pugilist. Young Tucker, a son of the Admiral, and a Mr. Barclay, of Baltimore, have resigned in consequence of the difficulty. The position of the Admiral cannot be an enviable one. Apropos of him: The U. S. Consul went on board the "Independencia" for an an official call the other day, and the old flag, which the Admiral was four years fighting against, was hoisted and magnificently saluted. I fancied his personal comfort would be largely augmented if he was under it again.

President Lincoln's Early Life—A Visit to One of his Humble Friends.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Republican* writing from Mason county, Illinois, says:

"Happening to be in the eastern portion of this county, a few days ago, I called to see a Mrs. Wilcox, formerly Mrs. Armstrong. Years ago, when this goodly State of ours was comparatively new, there came to the little village of Salem, Menard county, a tall, plain, and rather awkward young man, to help in the mill, tend store, and make himself generally useful. After serving in this capacity some time, and making friends of all who came in contact with him, at the mill or grocery, he was appointed County Surveyor, and went to live with a farmer named Armstrong, residing in the neighborhood. This Mrs. Wilcox whom I went to see, was the wife of this Armstrong, and the slender, raw-boned shop-tender and surveyor was Abraham Lincoln.

"The first time I ever saw him," said Mrs. Wilcox, "I went trading. I told Armstrong as soon as I got home there was a new clerk at the store, and I liked him first rate, he was so pleasant and kind. A few days afterward Armstrong went to mill and when he came home he told me he had seen the new clerk I bragged about so much, and he liked him too. They had got to lifting in the mill, a parcel of them, and the clerk outlifted every man there."

"Well, he lived with you, did he not, afterward?"

"Yes; as soon as he got to surveying he came to our house, and made it his home. I made two pair of deer-skin breeches for him—shirts, too. Armstrong used to carry chain for him. They were great cronies. Wherever Armstrong went, Lincoln would go too. He was poor and had no horse; we had several, and he always rode one of our creatures. Sometimes they would be gone a week at a time to Jacksonville, Springfield or somewhere else. They lied about him when he was nominated for the President: said he used to drink, but he never did. I never saw or heard of his drinking. The young folks thought him kind of queer. When there was a frolic, or any doings among them, he would always go, but never danced or cut up. He amused himself by playing with the children, or telling some funny story to the old folks. Yes, he stayed with us till we moved to Missouri, and I never saw him angry the whole time.

"He used to say he would never marry until he could support a wife comfortably, and he didn't. We lived in Missouri five years, and we were came back he had gone to Springfield. I went down there trading pretty soon, and was standing in a store door looking at the folks, when I saw him coming down the street. A lady was with him, his wife, and everybody was bowing and shaking hands with him. I stood up straight in the door, a little back like, thinking maybe he would not want to see me, with his wife and all those people around; I never could put on any airs, and he knew it. He saw me though, before he got to me, and came up laughing and shaking hands, real glad to see me; asked after Armstrong and all the rest, just as if he was one of the family.

"I tell you, Mr. F., he was a kind, good-hearted man, and a true gentleman. He defended my son (her son was tried and acquitted, and after the trial, when I told him I had no money to pay him, he laughed at me and told me whenever I was in any trouble to come to him. Everybody told me I was foolish to write to him about my son, who was sick in the army, that he had enough else to attend to now, besides looking after me and my family. But when a telegraphic dispatch, discharging my son, and a letter to me, too, came, they found out he had not forgotten his old home down in Menard.

LEWISBURG, W. VA., Dec. 5, 1866.

To the Editor of The Wheeling Register:

In your paper of the 23d of November you state that the Greenbrier *Independent* informs you "that one Dr. J. F. Caldwell has been expelled from a literary society in the town of Lewisburg, because of his being totally unworthy of the privileges of the society."

We are strangers to each other, sir, but you have allowed yourself to be instigated to *Houndshell* and slander me in a scurrilous and libelous manner.

The "society" in the town of Lewisburg, above alluded to, has for its name "The Stonewall Society," which is indicative of the character of the about a dozen members who compose it. All of them are, or have been, rebels, and did what they could to destroy the Union; but being defeated and disappointed in their purpose and attempts, their necks were only saved from the gallows by the amnesty of the President. And now, finding that by their attempts to expatriate themselves, they have become disfranchised, and, as aliens, have no political power, they have gotten up "The Stonewall Society," as a junto or factious cabal, and are ceaseless in their machinations to engender treason, and to instigate mutiny, sedition and insurrection.

They, without any desire, wish or assent on my part, elected me an honorary member of their "society;" but have subsequently, I have been informed, "expelled" me from it. To be expelled from the "society" of rebels against the Union, and traitors to the country, I regard as a compliment to, and an honor done me. As Commissioner of Registration and Registrar, I have aided in applying the law which excludes such men from political power. "The whole head and front of my offending hath this extent, no more." The slanderous charges which *you have been induced to assume and implicitly believe are false,* and I plead "not guilty" to them; and I call for the proof, and demand the name of your informant.

I have not been disposed to notice the Billingsgate assaults made upon me, for the same reason an Irishman gave for not killing a person who had disturbed him by its fetor. "Let such darned creatures alone," said he, "and they will soon die of their own stink."

In justice to me, I ask you to give insertion to the above.

Respectfully, J. F. CALDWELL.

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