The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

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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 a miserable man; but the poorest peasant, with toil for his daily portion, possessed with brawny arm and

PURE BUOYANT BLOOD,

gushing through every vein, is blessed, indeed.

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 a COMPLETE SUCCESS in the cures 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 gained an unbounded popularity. When the originator first introduced it he was convinced of its efficacy, but he little thought it was destined to 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' address on

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 loudly calls for increased watchfulness, and the *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, 1845.
MR. R. E. SELLERS.—Your Vermifuge possesses more virtue than any I have evenused. 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

Hotels.

SPENCER HOUSE,
PARKERSBURG, W. VA.

CHARLES JAMES DAILY FROM THE "Glades Hotel," Oakland, Md., has leased the above named Hotel and respectfully solicits the patronage of the traveling community. He will be assisted by his father, Mr. John Daily, except during the Summer months, when he will be found at his old place, Oakland. feb15-2md

Stamm House.

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened the "Stamm House," No. 23 Water street. The House is new, with an entire outfit of new furniture, and is complete in every respect. The Proprietor pledges himself to spare no pains to render his guests comfortable, and hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage. Ample stabling attended by a careful and attentive hostler.
jan11-6m HENRY STAMM.

Wines and Liquors.

CLARK L. ZANE. S. F. MILES.
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. my27

Seed Wheat.

500 BUSHELS ILLINOIS SPRING, 500 do. " Minnesota do.
Just received and for sale by
DODSON & BRO.,
mar1-2w No. 21 Main St.

ROSENDALE CEMENT.

100 BBLS. ROSENDALE HYDRAULIC Cement. The only reliable Cement in use, received by
P. C. HILDRETH & BRO.,
fy26 53 Main Street

Boots and Shoes.

Boots & Shoes
ALMOST
GIVEN AWAY!

EVERY PAIR OF BOOTS & SHOES IN our stock must be sold at any price in the

The Next Fifteen Days.
GO TO
GARDINER'S
159 Main Street,
And take them away for almost nothing.

WE SHALL SOON REMOVE
TO OUR NEW STORE
142 MAIN, COR. UNION STREET.
And intend before we do so to close out our present stock

Regardless of Cost or Value!

WE GUARANTEE THE
GREATEST BARGAINS
EVER OFFERED IN WHEELING.

Remember the Place,
GARDINER'S,
159 MAIN STREET.
feb20

GEO. EDWARDS. B. R. STONE. MARO. F. STONE.
NEW WHOLESALE
BOOT & SHOE STORE
EDWARDS, STONE & Co.,
No. 74 Main St.,
WHEELING, W. VA.
mar6 EDWARDS, STONE & CO.

CLOSING OUT AT COST
FOR THE
NEXT THIRTY DAYS
AT
JOHN H. ROBINSON'S,
158 MAIN STREET.

CALL SOON IF YOU WISH BARGAINS as the stock must be sold by the FIRST OF APRIL. To a person wishing to purchase the entire stock, I offer

GREAT INDUCEMENNTS.

P. S.—For sale, the entire stock of one of the Best Stands in this city. Enquire of
JOHN H. ROBINSON,
feb18 No. 158 Main street.

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. Sprigg 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.
my5-3ple-ly WHEELING, W. V.

Greenwood Cemetery.

SITUATED ON THE NATIONAL ROAD, 3 miles east of the city, is now ready for interments, sale, and improvement of lots.

It contains 97 acres of land, and is laid out in the most modern and improved style,—can be easily reached at all seasons of the year by the National Road, and for three-fourths of the year by the Hempfield Rail Road. It is perfectly secure, and intended to be beautified by every variety of trees, shrubbery, public vault, chapel, artificial lake, fountains, etc., to make it equal to the best rural cemeteries in the country.

Ample provision is also made for its enlargement, order and care in perpetuity.

Persons desirous of purchasing lots, can examine the grounds with the Superintendent, who has plat, or some them by calling at the office of the Secretary, on Main street, over the Bank of Wheeling.

Persons wishing to make interments will call on the Secretary to obtain permits therefor.

Tickets of admission to Lotholders and visitors will be issued by the Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—A. J. Sweeney, President; R. C. Bonham, Secretary; J. S. Rhodes, John G. Muth, Geo. Mendel, Jos. Bell, Jno. A. Armstrong, Geo. Adams, R. G. Jordan, E. A. Hildreth.
mar1-1yd

DR. J. KIDDS CURING BALSAM AND WHITE PEARL COUGH SYRUP. Speak for themselves, upon a fair trial. Manufactured only by
KIDD & YODER, Druggists,
No. 175 Smithfield Street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sold by Druggists everywhere. janl1-tf

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
" " month	8 00

The Pacific Railroad.

Those highly responsible and prominent bankers, Fisk & Hatch, of New York, advertise in our paper to-day a very desirable investment, in the shape of the gold bearing bonds of the Central Pacific railroad, now being built from California to meet the same road on this side of the Rocky Mountains. The statements set forth in their advertisement speak for themselves, and coming from such a house they can be relied on with a great deal of confidence. Very few persons who are not keeping a close watch on the movement, have any adequate conception of what is going on in the far West in the matter of the great railroad that is to connect us with the Pacific coast. And yet it is being rapidly built under the patronage of the Government, the progress being on this end of it, if we mistake not, some twenty miles per month. The west end is being correspondingly pushed forward. In a year or two cars will be running through from New York to California, making a trip that now consumes weeks in four or five days. The telegraph wires already connect us and the railroad will not lag behind. Such are the wonders of our times. Nothing is impossible to the genius of this age. We span the ocean with a wire that gives us each day the news of the old world, and we are laying a railroad track across an entire continent that is bound to be the connecting link between China and Europe. As showing some of the difficulties that beset the accomplishment of this great work, we make the following extract from a California letter in the New York *World:*

The road was commenced in 1863, but opposition and other drawbacks hampered its progress greatly. It is now finished, and the locomotive is running ninety-three miles eastward from Sacramento to Cisco Station. This is within twelve miles of the dread summit of the Sierras. The elevation above the sea of each of the principal stations on the route thus far is as follows: Newcastle, thirty-one miles from Sacramento, 930 feet elevation; Colfax, sixty-two miles, 2,448 feet; Dutch Flat, sixty-seven miles, 3,575 feet; Cisco, ninety-three miles, 5,911 feet. The road is now graded close to the summit, which will be crossed at an elevation of 7,050 feet. By far the most difficult part of the road has now been built; that from the summit down the mountains eastward will be comparatively easy, and the grade light. In coming up, the highest allowed grade, 116 feet to the mile, is but once reached; the average ascending grade to the summit is but 75 feet to the mile. In descending the eastward side of the Sierras, 90 feet will be the greatest descending grade, and the average only forty feet. When the eastern base of the Sierras is passed, there is almost a natural grade to the westerly grade of the Rocky Mountains. This part of the road can be built to the more rapidly and about as much more cheaply than that already done. All the hard work came at first when the company were struggling with not a sea only, but seas of opposition, and while the funds in their treasury were not as plenty as now. Had this road fell into the hands of speculators it would probably never have been built, but it was taken hold of by a number of the richest and most enterprising men in the State. They have given it and are still giving it all their time, their energies and their influence, and above all, their money. All the county, State and national monetary aid that was received has been thrown into the work; and this terrible earnestness that has characterized the managers, was what silenced opposition more than anything else, so that its former greatest detractors are now its warmest friends. And it was no sentimental wish alone to see the road completed that made its owners give to it so lavishly. They know well the great present trade and the yet comparatively undeveloped resources of the extremely rich country that is waiting for the development that the road will give; and they know, also, that every dollar expended upon it will come back with interest in a very near future after its completion, and that one share in their hands with the road built, will be worth two while it is unfinished.

The road will be complete to Virginia City, Nevada, 156 miles from Sacramento in the latter part of 1867; to Austin, 320 miles, by the fall of 1868; to Salt Lake City, 585 miles from Sacramento, in January, 1870; and if not there, not by the Union Pacific Railroad, the company will keep on pushing eastward until they are stopped by the Union in its western progress. The road thus, with its equipment thus far has cost about $9,000,000, and before it is entirely finished to the State line, 156 miles from Sacramento, it will cost about $2,000,000 more. These figures tell the story of what difficulties had to be overcome. Had not the utmost carefulness been observed, too, these figures would have been greatly exceeded. At first, indeed, it was thought the cost of labor would be an insurmountable obstacle; and it might have been had not the company inaugurated a new industrial weapon by using Chinamen, of whom they employ some 8,000, at $30 per month. It has been found too, despite prophesies to the contrary, that this class of labor is much more tractable than white, almost if not quite as effectual, man for man, and about 50 per cent. cheaper. In addition to Chinese laborers there are about 2,000 whites employed (all that can be obtained) who are paid an average of $40 per month, and are also boarded, which the Chinese are not. 1,200 horses and mules, and as many carts are used, and 350 kegs of blasting powder, costing $4 per keg, are daily consumed. These forces reused on the building of the road alone, and are exclusive of the force employed on the portion finished. For about fifteen miles this side of the summit of the Sierras the road has had to be run through solid granite; drilling and blasting, therefore, are constantly kept up, and all along this route there are three gangs of laborers, each of which work eight hours, the night and day through, all *the seven* days of the week.

The earnings of the road have been as follows, in gold: In May and June, when it was running only to Colfax, sixty-two miles, the receipts were $65,000 for the first month, and $67,000 for the last. In July, Alta Station, sixty-nine miles, was reached, and the receipts were $85,000; in August the receipts were $112,000; in September, $114,000; in October, $127,000.

Fourteen dollars per ton is the rate on freight to Cisco; passengers, $9.50 each. The receipts from freight just now are about four times as large as those from passengers. These prices may, perhaps, seem high when compared with the tariffs of some of your Eastern roads; but they are low, indeed, compared with those charged by snail-like ox or mule teams. Already the merchants and mill owners of Nevada are effecting a saving of about twenty per cent. on the freight bills of their supplies, and when the road is completed to that State they will save much more, both in money and time, while perishable articles, which formerly suffered greatly through the rough carriage by teams over the mountain-roads, will now be delivered to them uninjured. Illustrative of what people who are without railroad communication have to pay for freights, I may mention the fact that last season $6,000,000 worth of goods were purchased and sent *via* the Missouri River to Montana; the freightage upon these was $2,000,000, or one-third their entire value. Wells, Fargo & Co., charge seventy-five cents per pound in gold for stage freight from San Francisco to Salt Lake, seven hundred and ten miles, and fifty cents to Austin, three hundred and twenty—miles. Teams charge about one-half these rates from Sacramento. In the year 1864—a dull one, by the way—the President of the Gould and Curry Mining Company estimated that had there been a railroad running to Virginia City, the company would have saved in that year nearly $2,000,000 in gold and on freights. The cost of transporting goods to the mines of Nevada might with truth be called terrible. At least $10,000,000 per year is thus run away with; and in view of these facts the wonder is that the companies, on even such an unparalleled rich lode as the Comstock, can struggle under such burdens, pay $13 per cord for fire wood, $3,50 per day in gold to laborers, and yet pay monthly dividends of from 2 to 5 per cent in gold. The cost of working the paying mines of Nevada will be reduced fully one-half when the road is built, and thousands that cannot be developed now, because of the enormous expense, can and will be when the road is built. All that I have said on this subject about Virginia City applies with double force to Austin and its mines, which are 166 miles further distant from Sacramento. Had the mine owners of Virginia City and Austin been actuated by business foresight they would have subscribed all the requisite funds for the building of the railroad; but they were not. The stockholder of to-day does not know that he will be such to-morrow (so many buy only to gamble in the stocks), and he is opposed to having his dividend reduced for even a month, no matter how much the company might be a future gainer by assisting such an enterprise as this railroad. Their narrow short-sightedness in these things is forcibly illustrated in the way they have slighted another project—that of the "Sutro Tunnel"—which all of them fully believed would reduce the cost of mining one-half at least, yet which they have all so far neglected to unite upon and put through, causing the enterprise to be offered in other markets, when it should be kept at home and the profits pocketed by us.

In addition to the profits that will flow to the Central Pacific Railroad Company from the running of their road, the immense landed grants of Congress will have placed in their possession millions of acres of as fine agricultural and timber lands as can be found within the limits of the U. S., from which they will draw vast revenues.

Nevada is almost destitute of timber, and, even for fire-wood, $13 per cord has to be paid by the mining companies, and for the more valuable used for timbering the mines and other purposes, from $40 to $60 per cord is charged in Virginia City. The amount required for timbering a mine may be guessed when I state that it has been repeatedly asserted, and never contradicted, that to timber the Gould and Curry mine took more lumber than was used to build Virginia City, a town of frame houses that accomodates 15,000 inhabitants. All the timber required by the State of Nevada can be supplied by the railroad company for at least fifty years, and the income they will derive from this source alone will pay a fair percentage on the cost of the entire road through the Sierras.

I have here briefly touched on this road, which, to us of this coast, is of more importance than any other subject that can be discussed, and what facts I have given will doubtless interest many of your readers, for a large part of the stock in it is held by New Yorkers, we being, as usual, too poor to keep it all at home. I have not gone deeply into the subject of facts and figures, for they would be tiresome and unnecessary—prominent facts only have been touched upon. But if those of your citizens who own interests in the Central Pacific Railroad do not receive larger profits from it than are derived from the stock of any other road, not even excepting the Panama Railroad, then facts and figures *will* lie, despite the proverb to the contrary, and have lost their use for making calculations.

GOSSIP.

—Mrs. George Sand has not been ill for fifteen years, and she attributes her health to constant bathing and out-door exercise.

—In Hartford, the other day, a young man, for hugging and kissing a couple of young girls, after they had told him it was against their principles, was fined at the Police Court $22 30.

—The real name of Cora Pearl, the notorious female who is the reigning Paris sensation, is said to be Crouch. She is a descendant of the esteemed English musician of that name, and judging from her present notoriety, pretty far descended. Crouch has many victories to boast of, but she stoops very low to conquer.

—At the opening of the British Parliament, Queen Victoria never stirred or looked to the right or left. Her dress was a plain black silk, with a ribbon and star of the Garter.

—Immense shell combs, such as were worn forty years ago, are to supersede the waterfall. As a special inducement to the ladies to wear them, we would mention, that when these combs were in vogue before, they were the cause of almost as many severe and fatal accidents as hoops have been.

—The woman of sensibility who preserves serenity and good temper amid the insults of a brutal, faithless, husband, wants nothing of an angel but immortality.

—The woman who rises above sickness and poverty combined, may look down on the noisy heroism of Kings and Queens.

—The Mobile *Times* says: "A lady, left in destitute circumstances by her husband, yesterday morning disposed of the last of her earthly possessions, by a raffle—a baby, large enough to be three years old. The amount realized was some twenty-five dollars. The 'sur-sweet little thing' was won by a gentleman connected with the typographical department of this office." We are glad the *Times* calls this creature a "lady." She certainly could not have been a woman.

THE distinguishing feature of the new law regulating the tenure of office is in the provision which prevents the removal of a Cabinet officer without the consent of the Senate. For instance, we will suppose that Mr. Johnson has got sick and tired of Messrs. Seward, McCulloch and Stanton. He desires to remove them. He reports to the Senate that he has removed them, and asks the concurrence of the Senate. The Senate says "yes" in regard to Seward and McCulloch, but "no" in regard to Stanton. Seward and McCulloch accordingly go out, but Stanton remains fast. The Senate holds him and the President can't budge him. This, it is said, is the true intent and meaning of the bill. Johnson, if he was, indeed, a happy man in the White House, compared with Andy Johnson, who has caught a Tartar in grappling "Old Thad Stevens."

SATURDAY NIGHT.

Its Facts, Features and Peculiarities.

De Quincy writes that when under the influence of opium, so that his mind was lifted up into a calm, contemplative mood, he used to like to wander about the streets on Saturday evenings, and watch, with peculiar interest, families and individuals making their purchases for the week. It does not need the influence of this narcotic for any one in a thoughtful mood to find an interesting study in similar scenes in a stroll about our city:

"The working classes, whose only income is derived from their daily avocations, are the great majority of our population. Rich capitalists and others with sure and ample incomes, are the small minority. How small, proportionately, is the number in this or any other city, the world over, whose maintenance and that of their families do not depend on the continuance of their life or health, which hang on the slender thread of the passing moment. So in proportion as their money is barely earned it is—or ought to be—carefully spent, and where, as is the case with multitudes, the week's income is barely sufficient to cover the week's out-go, the question of expenditure becomes one of nice discrimination; of careful weighing of the need of this thing and the advantage of that; of how to obtain the most value for the least money. Where, however, penuriousness alone dictates this closeness of calculation, it is simply despicable; where the proper economy of moderate though not uncomfortable circumstances prompts it, is commendable; when grinding and hopeless poverty compels it, it is pitiful. All these motives may be seen in operation in a leisurely walk about the stores and market places of a Saturday evening, especially when the weather is mild, tempting into the open air.

"The week's work is done. The hammer rests on the anvil; the plane has cut the last shaving; the paint dries on the brush; the draught horse is quiet in his stall; the iron safe door shuts in the ledger; counting-rooms, stores, shops are closed, and labor is free. The week's earnings are in hand, and the business of spending them is to come. The flour barrel has been sounded, the remaining weight of coffee and tea approximated, the necessary supply of butter, sugar, meat and other articles of the commissariat computed, the necessities of the wardrobe debated, and the best disposal of the finances finally decided on. The husband or wife, or both, sometimes with an escort of children who are taking their early lessons in domestic economy, set out on their errand. Time is not pressing; they have ample leisure to inspect and select, and you to observe. Here is an Irishwoman, higgling about the price of a turkey; there a stout German, mellowed by "swi lager," buying liberally of edibles for the Sunday dinner, there the family group lost in doubt over the accumulated attractions of a dry goods store. Finally the purchases are made, and you are jostled by the bundles, baskets, pails and parcels, on the way home for the feast of the next day, the sustenance of the next week, and the covering and comfort of the year. The street cars are unusually crowded, and every third passenger has some purchase in careful charge.

"The front platform, the seat, arms and pockets are all freighted. For the small rolls of dirty currency brought into the business centre, great piles—many hundreds of pounds—of luxuries, comforts, necessities and superfluities go out through the street cars and or into the extreme suburbs.

"The influx from the country on Saturday, on the same errand of purchase is also noticeable. The stalwart farmer, with his buxom wife and healthy offspring, drives in the afternoon, in his democratic conveyance, 'to town.' They carefully and severely examine the articles of merchandise under consideration, criticise generally the terms, and insinuate that a lower rate would be more acceptable, finally buy in goodly quantities—for they cannot step into a store every day—load the purchase into the ample vehicle, and at nightfall set off homeward, refreshed by a short release from the cares of the farm and field.

"So Saturday, especially among the laboring masses, is the purchasing day, whereon empty larders, meagre wardrobes, depleted coal bins, hungry children and careful housewives rejoice. There is a pleasure in the sense of possession, and the tired man and woman take much satisfaction in contemplating the good things which their well earned money has bought. True there is generally an underlying feeling of animosity towards the dealer who is suspected or accused of exorbitant charges, but this softens to a feeling of mild regret at their evil-doing, and they return to the contemplation of their creature comforts.

"Blessed are they who have the wherewithal to experience the pleasures of purchase on Saturday night. If the amount be small their possessions will be the more valued. For a brief hour or two, at least, they may be as happy as the owners of great estates. Unfortunate are the many to whom the end of the week comes with empty hand, while in their homes are hungry little ones. May we never be among them."

THE New York *World*, after paddling, in a two-column editorial, all around the "situation," very wisely accepts the situation at last, and advises the South to hasten and submit to the terms of the Military Bill, as the only relief from martial law. The *World* says there are but three remedies against the law; military resistance at the South; political revolution at the North; acceptance by the South. The Supreme Court is so slow, and some of its members so old, that the *World* has no hopes in that direction, and the political chances are such that there is no probability the Democracy can, under four years, at soonest, get control of Congress; meanwhile the iron heel of military rule will stamp out of the South all life. So the *World* advises the rebels to make the best of it, to hurry up so as to aid the Democrats at the next election, and it says "the planters can control the negro, if they begin in season, and by accepting at once what they will be constrained to submit to at last, they can help their friends in the North to elect the next President and to rescue the Government from Radical domineering and insolence."

JOHN MORRISSEY is a God-send to the Washington letter manufacturers. When they are gravelled for lack of matter, they invariably fall back on him for a paragraph. The Chicago *Republican* correspondent writes that he "continues to behave in a very quiet and proper manner. He sits as upright in his seat as a statue, never turns to the right or left, never visits other members, and is seldom visited by others, although no one offers him any disrespect, or omits any proper attention." This is very well, but the following, from a New York correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, there can be but little doubt is a gross slander. Morrissey is understood to have given up faro in good faith from the day he entered Congress. Yet the *Commercial* man says of him: "On a recent occasion he is understood to have given his word and honor that if he didn't skin every Congressman—Radical and Democrat—out of their salaries, and make them go begging for their hotel bills next Congress, the boys might move the previous question on him when he came back."

TWENTY persons were baptised by immersion at Louisville, Sunday night, at Rev. Mr. Lorrimer's church.

For the Intelligencer.

Wheeling City and Montana Gold and Silver Mining and Transportation Company.

To satisfy the many inquiries concerning the new Territory of Montana, its resources, climate, Gold and Silver lodes, improvements and its people, we compile a few facts, gleaned from reports in our possession, made by Prof. Eaton, Chief Justice Hosmer, Mr. Burlingham and others, who have visited Montana and other mining districts in the West, being as it is to most of our citizens an almost unknown world.

It has been truly said that "Westward the star of empire takes its way." Within the past five years, the mountain fastnesses have unchained their bars to the undaunted energy of American enterprize, and new States are springing into existance as if by the touch of a magic wand, claiming a name and a place among the sisterhood of this grand Republic. Chief Justice Hosmer says:

"No man has seen America who has not seen the Rocky Mountains. Our great cities, vast commerce, extensive agriculture; our power in war; our greater power in peace—wonderful as they all are, they are but part of America—the picture is only perfect when we see it displayed upon the back-ground of that marvellous ridge which divides the continent, stretches along its entire length, and on both its declivities invites the inhabitants of either sea to search for the Master Power that rules the world. The traveler in the Oriental tale could not have been more surprised or delighted at the objects which met his gaze in the valley of diamonds, than the traveler who for the first time opens his eyes upon the scenery of the Rocky Mountains."

The precious metals this "Master Power" called into existence California, Arizona, Nevada, Colorado, and the Territories of Dacotah, Idaho, and Montana, the last the best of all, and of which it is said, "it is emphatically the land of the mountain as its name imports, its vast solitudes, its great rivers with their marvellous rapids, its mighty rocks and towering cliffs, was a fit home for the Indian and the grizzly, till the magic power of gold called into existence a civilized race of energetic men."

Montana is situated north of 45 degrees latitude and west of 104 longitude from Greenwich, with the British possessions on the north, Dacotah on the east, Dacotah and Idaho on the south, and Idaho on the west, and is four times as large as the Empire State.

The climate is severe in winter, but delightful in the summer. Winter commences in October and ends in April, but is remarkable for the absence of moisture in the atmosphere, which deprives it of that chilly penetrating power often found on the plains, and is generally uniform throughout the season. The soil is a rich black loam of great depth, and there are millions of acres equal if not superior to the best bottom lands of Ohio, Indiana or Illinois. Its valleys, hills and mountains are covered with perennial grass, as green and fresh in winter as in early summer, affording nourishment in its effect on stock equal to that of corn, and is abundant for all time to come.

Rich valleys are distributed throughout the entire territory. Large crops of wheat, barley, oats and potatoes of superior quality and yield are yearly produced—last year crops of wheat equaling that of any of the States. All the valleys are watered by never-failing rivers, which are bordered with cotton wood of large size and luxuriant foliage; and the adjacent mountains are covered with pines and cedars.—Large forests are not found there, but there is abundance of timber for all purposes, to supply all demands for years to come. Water power is at hand on all the numerous streams. Falls and rapids are found on most of the rivers. It is said the rush of the Gallatin, as it emerges from the mountains, is like a young Niagara, and in the stillness of the evening its voice is heard with distinctness a distance of ten miles, resembling the intonations of a fearful mountain storm. There is nothing more pure than its chrystal waters, as they break into rapids on the rifted rocks, and it abounds with delicious trout. Several grist and saw mills are in operation, and may others will soon be in operation. Coal, iron, copper, gypsum, fire-clay, moss agates and rubies have been discovered in various parts of the Territory. Petroleum springs abound on the Big Horn River. Furnaces are being erected to melt the rich iron beds, and machine shops will soon furnish the gold mills now transported at heavy cost from the States, and soon Montana may ship as merchandise, nails, iron, copper, lead, and other minerals, on her own iron rails. But the main and great feature of Montana is her gold and silver quartz lodes, which are of great value and have been found in various parts of the territory.

There are perhaps a thousand lodes on record, a large proportion of which would pay for development. These are scattered through about thirty localities, which are called districts. There is nothing very peculiar in the mineral districts of Montana, gold quartz lodes of about equal richness are found on the summits of lofty mountains, in low rolling hills, and in the valleys at their base, sometimes horizontal, or vertical, or diagonal, or with a dip north or south; nothing depending on these characteristics, as that portion of the territory where quartz veins are found has been thoroughly broken in pieces by volcanic action, and the crevices have been filled while in a mother state with gold quartz or argentiferous galena. In much of the gold quartz the metal is visible in considerable quantities, and specimens are occasionally found in which the pure metal preponderates, this is so often the case in some districts that it would hardly be fair to pronounce it uncommon. Many of the lodes of Hot Springs, Bald Mountain, Mill Creek, Wisconsin, and Rainshorn districts are full of gold. Remarkable specimens have been taken from this ore, at the same time much of the ore in which the metal is so fine as to defy the power of the strongest lens, on being assayed, proves equal to the best of those in richness. The quartz rock that is found on the surface, and to the depth of nearly two hundred feet, on those veins which have been opened, is generally free from sulphides, and holds free gold, which is relieved by pulverizing in quartz mills, whose stamps are driven by steam or water power. In the veins of Deer Lodge, sulphurets are common, but in those of Madison, Hot Springs, Jefferson and Edgerton counties, the atmospheric action has freed the ores from these combinations. In these districts the uniform freedom of the ore from combinations, the lodes are so numerous, the atmospheric action has been so complete that the ores can be worked by any of the ordinary processes. With silver ores, the case is different. It is only occasionally that we meet with pure silver. It is generally locked up in sulphurets or chlorides, from which it must be freed by some of the more complicated processes. The silver ores of Montana are very rich. The metal is found in combination with lead, antimony, copper and zinc. Argentiferous galena, or silver lead, is the most abundant, and the most easily developed. The lead is the most abundant, and, in many of the leads, of itself would pay for development. There are several of the districts in which the ore is of such uniform richness that it would hardly be possible to the purchase of a few thousand feet to fail of getting some that will yield good returns. Of this character especially is the Rattlesnake silver district, and the summit gold district. Were there no other districts in the territory, these would secure for it a world-wide celebrity. Professor Eaton has smelted in a temporary furnace, a quantity of silver lead taken from Rattlesnake lode, with results showing a few dollars less than one thousand to the ton; other assays from Bro-Cache and other lodes, show as high as ten thousand to fifteen thousand dollars to the ton. Similar results are related of Hot Springs and Mill Creek. The success of any company that commences with a good working capital, improved machinery, and careful business management, is as certain as any enterprise can be that is not mathematically demonstrable."

Montana is also probably richer in gold placers than any other portion of the continent. The number of miles of gulch mining now in process will exceed two hundred miles. Many rich nuggets have been found at the bad of Alder Gulch with a weight between seven and eight hundred dollars. The amount of gold taken from Alder Gulch alone is estimated at from twenty to forty millions of dollars.

The amount of gold brought to the States during the past year is estimated to exceed fifty millions of dollars.

The people of Montana are composed of persons of all classes and conditions, from all parts of the world. They are generally a people of thought, those who lack culture supply its place by experience, they are a race of hardy, energetic men; we find their institutions not far behind those of the States. There are cities, with fine houses, and public buildings, banks, saloons, telegraphs, school houses, churches, and congregations. Such are some of the facts as above stated, and now for a few words in regard to our company. We organized and obtained our charter with the intention of securing enough capital to procure a first class stamp mill of sufficient capacity to ensure success, and have secured several thousand feet of quatz lodes in the Hot Springs district referred to above, sufficiently good for all practical purposes to make any company all the gold they may ever desire, if properly equipped and managed. Persons purchasing stock now, get in on the first floor, and will be joint owners pro rata in all the stock allowed your charter, in the mines, mill, machinery, and property of the company. No better terms can be offered by any company for investment.

The following extract from the Montana *Post*, in reference to a mill now in operation in the same district with the property of this company, and owned by a gentleman of this city, will speak for itself. While others are reaping a rich harvest there, why should not you also?

THE POSTLEWAIT MILL.

"This mill has been completed and commenced operations a week ago. It is one of Hendry's improved, and contains fifteen stamps. Some little difficulty was experienced for a day or two in getting the machinery to work satisfactorily, but now it runs as smoothly as clock-work, and comes fully up to expectations. The first run was six days and a few hours, and the clean up $1,103. It is estimated that not over two-thirds of the gold was saved, owing to a defect in the housing around the batteries, which let some six pounds of Quicksilver escape, but this will be remedied at once, and a portion of it will yet be recovered in the blankets. They have from 500 to 600 tons of rock taken out, and they will be kept constantly at work."

Medical.

GREAT NEW ENGLAND
REMEDY,
Dr. J. W. Poland's
White Pine Compound

IS NOW OFFERED TO THE AFFLICTED throughout the country, and has every been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.

The White Pine Compound Cures

Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally. It is a remarkable Remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, and other complaints.

The White Pine Compound,

"It was early in the spring of '52 that this compound was originated. A member of my family was afflicted with an irritation of the throat attended with a disagreeable cough. I had for some months previous thought that a preparation having for its basis the inside bark of white pine might be so compounded as to be very useful in diseases of the throat and lungs. To test the value of it in the case alluded to, I compounded a small quantity of the medicine, and had been planning, and gave it in teaspoonful doses. The result was exceedingly gratifying. Within two days the irritation of the throat was removed, the cough subsided and a speedy cure was effected. Soon after this, I sent some to a lady in Londonderry, N. H., who had been suffering for some weeks from a bad cough, occasioned by a sudden cold, and had raised mucus streaked with blood. She soon found relief and sent for more. She took about ten ounces of it, and got well. J. B. Clarke, Esq., editor of the Manchester Daily Mirror, made a trial of the same preparation in the case of a severe cold and was cured immediately. He was so highly pleased with the results, and so confident in success attending its sale, if placed before the public, that he finally persuaded me to give it a name, and send it abroad for the benefit the suffering. In November, 1855, I first advertised it under the name of White Pine Compound. In two years from that time there had been wholesaled in Manchester alone one hundred dollars worth, where it took the lead of all the cough remedies in the market, and it still maintains that position. There is good reason for this; it is very soothing and healing in its nature; is warming to the stomach and pleasant withal to the taste, and is exceedingly cheap.

"As a remedy for kidney complaints the White Pine Compound stands unrivaled. It was not originated for that purpose; but a person in using it for a cough was not only cured of the cough, but was also cured of a kidney difficulty of ten years standing. Since that accidental discovery many thousands have used it for the same complaint, and have been completely cured."

The above was written by Dr. Poland, in 1860. Since then, at Manchester, the White Pine Compound has taken the lead of all Cough remedies, as well as a preparation for the cure of Kidney difficulties, in every city town, village and hamlet throughout the New England States.

This remedy is as safe and pleasant to take as it is effectual.

The White Pine Compound,
GEORGE W. SWETT, M. D.,
PROPRIETOR.
PREPARED AT THE
New England Botanical Depot,
106 HANOVER STREET, BOSTON,
Under the Supervision of Rev. J. W. Poland.
LAUGHLIN, SMITH & CO., Wholesale and Retail Agents. C. H. ODHERT, Wheeling. J. & M. N. MERCER, Bellaire, Ohio.
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Flour! Flour!! Flour!!!

WE ARE JUST RECEIVING THE FOLlowing choice brands of FAMILY AND BAKER'S FLOUR, viz:

250 bbls.	"STATE MILLS."	
250 "	"DATER'S ADVANCE."	
250 "	"BARTLETT'S."	
150 "	"WABASHAW."	
100 "	"BELOIT CITY."	
50 "	"COMMERCIAL,"	

that we will sell low, and to which we call the attention of the trade.

PAXTON & OGLEBAY,
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Doyle's Patent Pulley Block.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT MANUfacturers prices: ½ Ton $25; 1 Ton $30; 1½ Ton $35; 2 Ton $50. One man can raise one thousand pounds, and the weight will stand at any point. Extra sheaves for the above Blocks on hand. CHAS. H. BERRY
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