The Intelligencer.

A. W. CAMPBELL, JOHN FREW. L. A. HAGANS, O. D. HALL.

CAMPBELL, FREW & CO.

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 22.

THE Washington *Chronicle* predicts that "the electoral vote of Alabama will be cast for the Republican candidate for President in November, 1868, no matter how radical he may be himself or how radical the platform on which he stands." It ventures the same predictions in regard to others of the rebel States. The *Chronicle* predicates this rather surprising prophecy on the fact that Alabama was carried out of the Union in defiance of a large majority of her people, who, exhausted with their compulsory sacrifices of blood and treasure, are prepared to return to their allegiance, under the banner of an advanced loyalty, and who, moreover, have recently, in the Huntsville Convention of March 4th, given undoubted and emphatic expression to their sentiments and determination. So that the movement has been already invigorated, and that, too, not by the colored loyalists but by the whites. We are told that the Huntsville Convention was "an assemblage of men totally interested in the happiness, prosperity and liberties of the State. But as to this loyal element of loyal whites, the colored population, large enough of itself to decide the contest, will, of course, ally itself, giving stronger assurances of success. A State convention has been called to meet at Montgomery in May, which will take measures to reconstruct the State on the conditions presented by Congress. It is to be earnestly hoped that this movement will develop a vital purpose and organization as time goes on, and that it will comprehend all the rebel States. That those States are destined to become true and loyal members of the Union is beyond a doubt. We cannot look for any decided change in their manifested sentiments, until the bold and demonstrative rebel element, now at the head of affairs, is firmly set aside, as it soon will be.

THE Confiscation Bill which Mr. Stevens proposes to introduce into Congress has been published. It confiscates all the public lands belonging to the ten rebel States, and all the lands and other property forfeited by the act of Congress of July 17, 1862,—all which is to be seized, condemned and sold. Out of the proceeds each adult male freed slave is to receive 40 acres, and each one who is head of a family, 40 more. Out of the balance; a sum of $50 for each household is to be appropriated to the erection of buildings for the use of the late slaves: $200,000,000 is to be invested in U. S. six per cent. bonds, and the interest added to the pensions of Union soldiers, and $300,000,000 is to be appropriated to pay damages done to loyal citizens by the civil or military government of the rebel Confederacy, under which clause Mr. Stevens would be reimbursed for his property destroyed by the rebel invasion of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. The remaining sections of the bill prescribe the methods and machinery by which it is to be carried into effect. This measure is strictly consistent with the views of the war held by Mr. Stevens from the beginning. But few in Congress concur with him, however, in these views, and fewer still would consent to inflict these ruinous losses upon the Southern people in addition to those they have already sustained. The bill is not likely to receive fifty votes in the House and will never reach the Senate.

A WRITER in the New York *Evening Post* renews some articles previously contributed to that paper upon the subject of the teeth, and why they rot. It is found that they decay only through the agency of acids, and these acids have effect upon the teeth only because they do not contain sufficient quantities of phosphate of lime. The writer says in order to supply this deficiency of phosphate of lime, it must be eaten, and in order to eat it, one must eat certain kinds of food which are coming now into general use in cities, and which contain in themselves large quantities of it—such as grits, oatmeal, Graham bread, one-fourth of an inch of the surface of potatoes.

The reasons, furthermore, may be found in the following: The bone of a tooth is composed of phosphate of lime to the extent of sixty two per cent. The enamel has in it about eighty-five per cent of this phosphate, and if less than this amount is found in proportion to the whole tooth, its structure is very easily dissolved away by the acids which form in the mouth, from particles of food in process of decomposition, from confectionery and other sweet things, which in the mouth rapidly acidify.

Some of the above-named articles of food should constitute a part of the daily diet from the time of the first evidence of a child's existence to the fourteenth year of the same, at which time the character of the teeth may be considered finally settled; they will be found of a good shade, hard, with an excellent enamel covering, without deep seams crossing each other on the surface, and liable to decay, but the enamel caps will be found perfectly formed—a covering to the bone, which will save the patient an immensity of fear, pain and expense.

SHORTLY before the passage of the Military Reconstruction act, the rebel Legislature of Louisiana passed a law providing for a State Convention, and ordering an election for delegates to take place on the second Monday in April. Not being satisfied with their present State constitution, which was constructed by Union men, they designed creating a constitution to suit themselves. The New Orleans *Tribune* (freedmen's organ) is now chuckling over the handsome style with which the rebels have "put their foot into it," as under the Military Reconstruction act, the freedmen will vote at the election for delegates, and, with the Union men, are very likely to control the Convention. Meanwhile the rebel Legislature is in that state of perturbation and discomfort said to be experienced by the boy who swallowed a thistle by mistake the smooth way, and then tried to cough it up the rough way.

GENERAL PEEL, who made a rather heated speech at the last session of Parliament, in opposition to the reform bill, in a recent speech in the House of Commons, said with respect to his remarks of last session:—

"There were some expressions in that speech which I deeply regret. [Cheers.] There was one especially about the Thames flowing with blood which I have never ceased to regret. [Cheers.]"

How rarely it is that any public man is found ready to practice such gallant frankness as this with respect to any expressions which he has made use of publicly! The supposed necessity of consistency usually induces men to fight even a losing battle in defence of the most ill-considered words.

West Virginia Central Railway.

From the Ritchie County Press.

This is a projected route, that is to cross the State in a North Easterly, and South Westerly direction, deep in the interior; running but at little west of, and parallel to, our great mountain ranges. Starting from Charleston, where it will connect with the Covington and Ohio Railroad, it will run with the general course of Elk river, up to Sutton, or near that town, in Braxton county; thence it must cross over to the Little Kanawha at, or near, Bulltown; and thence, either by Weston, Clarksburg, and Fairmont, to Morgantown, or by Buckhannon, Grafton, and Kingwood, to connect with the Pennsylvania Central at Johnstown.

[*The Press* is mistaken in making the point of connection with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad at Johnstown. It is designed to strike that road at Huntingdon, almost one hundred miles east of Johnstown, and east of the mountains. Broad Top Railroad is now finished from Huntingdon to Bedford, and it is contemplated to continue that road to the West Virginia State line to meet our road from the mouth of Big Sandy.—EDS. INTELLIGENCER.]

These two routes for the Northern part of the road, have each their advocates, as local interests influence the opinions of men, but as this road must be made by foreign capital, local interests will be consulted very little, if at all.

Then to determine which of these projected routes must be the successful one, we must look to the probable source of the capital that will make the roads, and the interests that must control its employment. It is evident that the making of the Virginia Central, and its continuation through West Virginia by the Covington and Ohio road, will make it a necessity to the prosperity of the Northern cities that this connection be established, with that great leading thoroughfare that is to gather up the trade and travel of the West, and South West.

New York and Philadelphia, then must make the West Virginia Central, and it is therefore evident that the Johnstown terminus will be the desirable one to the capitalists who will make this road. Then, from Bulltown, this road must follow the Buckhannon and Grafton route. The other route may some day be occupied by a branch of this road; but not until the resources of the country shall have been sufficiently developed to justify its construction.

Every well wisher of the State must rejoice at the prospect of the construction, at no distant day, of the West Virginia Central; which will open up a part of our State comparatively little known hitherto, yet rich in valuable resources. Nothing could contribute so much to the settlement and wealth of the State, as the making of this road. And it will certainly be made.

If the company organized under the act of incorporation, shall make proper efforts, its location will be commenced, if not accomplished, this year. In view of the great State and local interests involved, we feel sure that this company will push its work along. Let this matter be fairly laid before the capitalists of Philadelphia and New York, and the needed capital will soon be obtained. Let the work be commenced without delay, and we shall find, amongst the immediate results, a tide of Northern emigration flowing into our State, that will at once put a new face upon the scene.

AN UNDEVELOPED REGION.

Illustrations of West Virginia.

BY PROF. CHAS. S. RICHARDSON.

If it is taken into consideration the enormous amount of mineral wealth known to be stored up within an area of 12,000 square miles of this new State—the natural facilities offered for its extraction and transportation—the proximity of a ready and rapidly-expanding market—the quality and highly remunerative prices it commands—and the safe medium it presents for the investment of *bona fide* capital, our readers will be somewhat astonished that the facts, which the following papers are intended to illustrate, have remained so long publicly unknown:

The bordering States of East Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio, have each in their time commanded the attention of capitalists and men of science, and in consequence of the liberal patronage bestowed on the latter by the governments of those States, their respective merits have been set forth and long-known to the world. Hitherto, without any means of redress; shut off in a measure from a direct control over their own affairs, the people of West Virginia have long severely felt the anomalous position in which they have been placed; the late war, as it was in itself, did not terminate void of some beneficial results; for it severed the ligatures which, for so many years fettered and cramped the energies of the western men, by the enfranchisement exercised over them by their fellow-citizens of the east. Being now free and unencumbered, it is their intention to define their position. They wish to show to the world they are progressive people; that they hold within their grasp all the elements of wealth, greatness and prosperity; to accelerate their amelioration, they invite the co-operation of the outside mercantile and monetary community. They are aware of the numerous advantages arising from a reciprocity of interests, and we are satisfied when such is once established, the mutual relations will place them as compeers with the most favored States of the Union.

The writer, who has devoted the past seven years almost exclusively to the development of the mineral resources of this State, and who feels a lively interest in its advancement, proposes, in a series of short weekly articles, published in the columns of the New York *Times* and other papers, to delineate, in a concise, plain, simple and truthful manner, its most interesting and prominent features; he is aware that he cannot please everybody, and to be candid, is not going to try. Every "silver cloud has its dark lining," and West Virginia, bright and glittering as she may wish to appear, possesses some sable spots which the artist must paint in their true colors to produce a faithful picture. These, however, are fortunately few in number; and we hope by the gentle attrition of the author's mental caoutchouc, they may be erased without materially roughening the surface. The object sought, is to give a general description of the country as we find it; and although we desire to render due courtesy to all, we cannot, and will not, advocate, flatter, put up, depreciate or condemn any one special property, either of individuals or companies. We start on the basis of independent action, with the motto, *Pro bono publico*. Our plan is to take up the county by sections and districts, and succinctly portray its geological, mineralogical, agricultural and commercial features, giving such statistics of a reliable character, as may come within reach during our progress; and although our chief aim will be accuracy of delineation, yet we cannot expect but that some few errors will accidentally creep in; these, however we shall rectify immediately if they are discovered. The most engrossing subject of the present time is the "oil deposits." These wonderful wealth-producing reservoirs, are now being tapped at different places across the country for a distance of 100 miles, and so rich is the oil in quality, and abundant in quanity, that if the relative cost of the wells and the value of their products is taken as a standard of comparison, the minimum rate of the former and the maximum of the latter, will far exceed anything of its kind hitherto practically developed within the United States. This, therefore, will constitute the subject matter of our first illustration; which will be followed by a lucid description of the cannel coal of the country. The manufacture of cannel oil, its cost, profit, and numerous uses to which it can be economically applied. A full account of that extraordinary deposit of bituminous matter, found in the Ritchie mines, known under the various names of Grahamite—Crystalized petroleum—Ritchie mineral—and mineral resin, its analysis, constituents, value, etc. Iron ores, oil and cannel of the Elk, Monongahela and Big Sandy; Salt works and wells of the Kanawha river; Minerals of the Pocatalico; Steam Coals, Birdseye Canneel and Pitch Coal of the Peytona and Briarport districts of Coal river, and its navigation. The Forests, quantity, quality, description, and value of its timber, with practical rules for its profitable conversion. Agricultural value of the unimproved lands; their present real prices and capacity of production. Experiments in the culture of Cotton, Tobocco and Sorghum, by the writer. The tobacco lands of Calhoun and Roane counties; their immense yield, and success of the resident planters. West Fork and its tributaries, Burning Springs—Land titles, bogus patents, tax titles and squatter's rights, suggestions for legislative enactments, through which all the existing defects of the land-titles may be remedied; some facts in relation to the immense injury done to the State by that destructive being, known as the "land-shark." Advice to capitalists, companies, land agents and speculators, immigration and colonization, its advantages, socially, morally and politically. The West Virginia Central Railroad—the great highway of the State, course, cost, and traffic returns, —mines and mining. The Wirt, Ritchie and Roane Railroad, necessity of its early construction, slack-water navigation of the Little Kanawha River, and other internal improvements. Cities of the great Triangle; Parkersburg, Grafton and Charleston, their growth and future importance; trade of the West; with a variety of other useful and interesting matter which will suggest itself as we proceed with our work, the whole of which we hope to complete within the present year.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The exact Scope of its Bearings—The Legal and Moral Obligations of Debtors under it.

From the Boston Commercial Bulletin.

We can not forbear to congratulate the business public upon the passage of this long delayed and much needed measure, which in nearly its present shape, has dragged its slow length along through two sessions of Congress. The fact that it has been so long pending, and the small majorities by which it was finally adopted, cannot be accounted for on the hypothesis that there was any radical defect in its provisions—as even its opponents have not undertaken to materially change them. But these facts are, probably, due to some political and sectional prejudices, too narrow to be sanctioned by the mercantile community at large.

The principle of this bill is one universally recognized by legislators throughout the civilized world, since there is not a nation in Europe which does not, in some shape, incorporate it in its civil code. In this country it is deemed equally indispensable to secure the ends of justice between man and man: and the failure of our national Government, to carry out a plain provision of the Federal Constitution in this respect, has continually necessitated separate State Legislation to the same end.

But the soundness of the principle admitted, on the score of humanity, expediency and public justice, we must dismiss from our minds all narrow considerations as to the persons or sections likely to be most benefitted by such a law. We believe that the opposition to it, at this particular crisis, is based upon short-sighted views of what is for the interest of the opponents themselves. It is a mistake to suppose that it is not needed for the relief, and restoration to usefulness, of Northern debtors, and equally a mistake to suppose that it will stand in the way of an equitable adjustment of the claims of Northern creditors. So far as the distinctive indebtedness of the South to the North is concerned, the war and the statute of limitations have practically rendered a large portion of it unavailable as the case stands; and if this bill had not become a law, our Northern merchants, having unsettled accounts with those of the South, would have had little to rely upon for their dues but the honor and integrity of their debtors.

This principle of honor, and the moral obligation of contracts, the bankruptcy bill does not touch. It impairs nothing but the legal right of the creditor to oppress his poor debtor, and to prevent him from regaining a position where he might be able to discharge his debts to the uttermost farthing. It is an embodiment of the modern ideas of philanthropy, liberalism and progress, and marks a step onward in the march of civilization, in the abandonment of those vindictive usages which involved the relations of creditor and debtor, in a barbaric age. Those Southern debtors, whose sense of honor would have impelled them to fulfill their pecuniary obligations without legal compulsion, will do so now, while those who would not or have not the means, will only avail themselves of this law to re-establish themselves in business, and may hereafter become profitable cash customers of our New England markets.

Considered in any point of view, we believe this bankrupt law will operate as much to the advantage of creditors as of debtors. It will enable the former to realize something, in many cases, where without its aid they would have realized nothing; and its provisions are so stringent and well guarded, that it will be almost impossible for fraudulent debtors to seek relief through this medium, to conceal or transfer any portion of their actual assets. While liberal and humane in its exemptions, and based upon the principle that the debtor who honestly surrenders all that he has, to creditors, and spare with comfort, is entitled to a full release, it must prove equally efficient in compelling such an honest settlement, even where the disposition may be wanting.

Not the least beneficial of its provisions is that of involuntary proceedings, which allows, under certain circumstances, a man's creditors to force him into bankruptcy, when it is evident that he intends to misapply or squander his assets. The scruples of some of our Northern boards of trade have also been met in the provision which, after the lapse of one year, debars a resort to this mode of cancellation, in cases where the dividend is less than 50 per cent., except by the consent of a majority of the creditors in number and value.

In the present unsettled state of the country, the time may not be far distant when many of those business men, who now regard such a measure with disavor, may, from no fault of their own, be placed in a situation where they will be glad to avail themselves of its benefits. A commercial and monetary crisis is not among the least probable events of the coming year; and those who are doing any kind of a credit business, even with the most prudent calculations, can hardly tell where they may stand a few months hence. With outstanding debts expanding in an inverse ratio with the shrinkage of property, the one is liable to swallow up the other before the trader is aware of the fact, and to plunge him into the gulf of bankruptcy while he is flattering himself with an imaginary balance of many thousands.

At any rate, we feel sure that the general effect of this legislation will be good; and that it will serve to make business men cautious in their operations, while setting free and stimulating a vast amount of wealth-producing enterprise, which is now lying dormant from fear of being crushed at the outset. The protection which it holds out must inure to the interest of all classes; and, in the long run, with permanency and uniformity of usage, men will learn to do business on the square, and not trouble the courts at all with their pecuniary transactions, any farther than to establish what is equitable and just.

THE late Victor Cousin is reported to have given the following advice to the son of a friend entering upon life, about the time he himself was under notice to quit it: "You are young and inexperienced; take my advice: earn money and save it. If you do not, you will prepare for yourself a dishonored old age, and when your hair is gray and your faculties fail, you will have no alternative but a hospital or the Senate!"

Abraham Lincoln, vs. Andrew Johnson.

The following is the conclusion of the speech made by Thaddeus Stevens in the House of Representatives on Tuesday last. The clerk of the House, Mr. McPherson, was obliged to read it, as Mr. Stevens was too weak and tremulous to stand up and make himself heard.

Speaking of Mr. Lincoln and President Johnson, he said:

Here, if there were anything in common but their stations, what a temptation to draw a parallel. But it would be unprofitable; especially in this debate. For what we say at the graves of admired friends, or statesmen, or heroes, is not biography. The stern pen of history will strip such eulogies of their meretricious ornaments. But there is no danger that the highest praise that the most devoted friends could bestow on him, would ever be reversed by posterity. So solid was the material of which his whole character was formed, that the more it was rubbed the brighter it will shine. Mr. Lincoln also, was of humble origin, (and who is not that is formed of the coarse clay of humanity?) and earned his living by manual labor. But he had too good taste ever to boast of the accident of his birth, or to weary the public ear with the tautological recital of his mental employments. He rose to the chief magistracy of the Great Republic by his sterling patriotism, sober habits, and modest worth. He was not thrown into power by any moral or political convulsion. His elevation was no accident, but the result of the cool judgment of a nation of freemen. No man ever assumed such vast responsibilities under such difficult circumstances, except, perhaps, William the Silent. How similar in their lives—how alike in their deaths?

If there was danger, and I admit there was some apprehension, that Mr. Lincoln would be beguiled by his chief adviser into a course which would have tarnished his well-earned fame, that good Guardian who had guided him so well, kindly preserved him from that calamity. Death is terrible. Death in high places is still more lamentable; but every day is showing that there are things more terrible than death. It was better that his posthumous fame should be unspotted than that he should endure a few more years of trouble on earth. All must regret the manner of his death; yet, looking to futurity and to his own personal position, it may be considered happy. From the height of his glory he beheld the promised land, and was withdrawn from our sight. In the midst of the most exquisite enjoyment of his favorite relaxation he was instantaneously taken away without suffering one pang of death. Like the prophet of the Lord who knew not death, he was wrapt from earth to heaven along a track no less luminous than his who ascended in a chariot of fire. Would to God that some small portion of the mantle of our Elijah had fallen on his Elisha.

RIVER NEWS.

The Great Republic at Cincinnati.

The principal river news and gossip at points below, centres in talk about the Great Republic. At Cincinnati, where they have seen her, and at Louisville and other places where they have not, the newspapers are largely taken up with comments, criticisms, encomiums and speculations, about the huge leviathan. At Cincinnati the sensation was very decided. The people thronged her decks and cabins, and a gay party were treated to a dance on board on Tuesday night.

The *Gazette* is not altogether complimentary to the outside appearance of the Great Republic. Speaking of her, in this respect, that paper says:

From an outside stand point she resembles a huge ark, and one would infer she was built to save a second Noah and his numerous family. This is simply a casual glance, and after the mind takes the immense magnitude of the structure, his superficial ideas vanish, and he sees before him a steamboat of vast proportions, a monument to Western skill and a triumph to the indomitable Western energy and enterprise. She looks clumsy, unsymmetrical, and as if built at Pittsburgh; her bow is sloping like the hypothenuse of a right angle, all boats built at Pittsburgh are, and her general appearance, huge and massive, is unprepossessing. This idea of her may be dispelled by seeing her set on the water separated from other boats."

The *Gazette* relates that two Louisville gentleman went aboard of the Republic, and that the following conversation took place:

"A couple of Louisville gentlemen yesterday visited the Great Republic, and after inspecting her thoroughly, were asked how she would compete with the Richmond. 'Richmond!' exclaimed one. 'Why, gentlemen, the Richmond can no more compete with this boat in size or elegance, than a donkey can in a race with a thoroughbred racer. I would give $5 for the privilege of seeing Stut Neal's face when he steps his foot inside this cabin.' This complimentary estimate, from a citizen of Louisville, argues badly for the Richmond as a rival or competitor."

The Great Republic expected to go over the falls instead of through the canal at Louisville, and consequently on Wednesday, being anxious to get off, on account of the rapid fall in the river, Capt. Donaldson gave notice that no visitors would be admitted, but that business would be the order of the day. The rains yesterday, we should think, will quiet all fears about a falling river.

The streets of the city of Cairo are over seven feet below the surface of the river, and the water still rising; it is within one to three feet of the top of the levee, and is now as high as ever known. The river is forty miles wide at that point.

The Mississippi river is running into the St. Francis river through a cut a few miles above Cairo. The town of Smithland, at the mouth of the Cumberland, has been flooded by the high waters, and half the inhabitants have fled to higher ground.

The Louisville *Journal*, in speaking of the Great Republic, makes the following sensible remarks:

When she comes here all those interested can compare her with her great rival, the Richmond. When the two are side by side it will not take long to decide which is the more elegant model and all the other disputed points.

The law making appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors has the following, among other items: Improvement of the Ohio river, $100,000; improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river, $200,000; building and operating two dredges and snag boats, to be used on the Mississippi river, between Fort Snelling and Rock Island Rapids, $96,000; improving the navigation at Rock Island Rapids, $200,000; improving the navigation at Desmoines Rapids, according to such plan as the Secretary of War shall, on the report of the Board of Engineers, approve, $500,000—provided, however, that any canals that may be constructed around said Desmoines or lower rapids of the Mississippi, shall be, and forever remain free to the navigation and commerce of said river, and no tolls shall ever be collected thereon.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, March 21st, 1867, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. D. W. Fisher, Mr. C. H. OGBERT to Miss DELPHIA A. JACKSON, both of this city.

Proposals.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until April 6th, for putting on three (3) strings of good blue limestone, well broken, on John street, from Fifth to Front street. Also, for placing two (2) strings of the same from Chapline street to Rion to First street, thence down First street to Main street.

STEPHEN CLARK,
mar22-3t Street Commissioner.

Slate Roofing.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVania Slate for Roofing. Will keep on hand a full supply from the best quarries which will be sold low.

DODSON & BRO.,
sn16-tf No. 2? Main st., Wheeling.

Rattan Brooms.

5 DOZEN JUST RECEIVED AND FOR sale by CHAS. H. BERRY.

Special Notices.

KEOKUK, IOWA, March 10, 1867.

MR C. H. OBBERT,

SIR:—I purchased when in Cincinnati two bottles of your Vegetable Ambrosia, and having used it, must say that it is the greatest hair restorer and grower of the day. It changed my hair to the original color and is now growing nicely. Please send me one dozen bottles. Enclosed you will find ten dollars, which, if too much, you can return to me, and oblige

S. W. STOOPS,
mar16 of Stoops, Brown & Co.

LAUGHLIN'S INFANT CORDIAL.

The Child's Cure When Teething.

Mothers all know the many sleepless nights the little ones at home have to pass when Teething. You need no one to remind you of the Pain—Colic, Wakefulness, Uneasiness, Fretting, Flatulence, Disturbed Bowels, &c. We tell you candidly, one bottle of this Cordial will correct all these troubles, Assist Teething, Remove Acidity, Allay all Pain, Quiet the Fretful, Promote Sleep.

Try it. It will act as a charm. Sold by LAUGHLIN, SMITH & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Main St.

LEXINGTON, MISSOURI, May 29, 1866.

MESSRS. J. N. HARRIS & CO:

DEAR SIRS—I have made ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM pretty well known in our city and country, and have sold about all the four dozen bottles sent me in March last; and I find that persons who try the Balsam once, come back again for more, as it gives them satisfaction; and I recommend it in preference to any other medicine for Coughs or Colds. Please send me six dozen bottles as soon as possible.

THOMAS J. FLETCHER, Druggist.

P. S. I sell more Allen's Lung Balsam, than all other Cough Remedies together, and it gives general satisfaction.

Sold by LAUGHLIN, SMITH & CO And by all Dealers in Family Medicines mar14-1m

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY,

AND THE HAPPINESS OF TRUE MANHOOD.

An Essay for Young Men on the Crime of Solitude, and the Physological Errors, Abuses and Diseases which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of Relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. jan14-3md&w

METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. —This new and wonderful medicine acts like magic, curing Rheumatism of years' standing in a few days.

T. H. LOGAN & CO., Ag'ts.
aug22-1y

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, *Free of Charge*.

Please enclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself. Address,

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House, New York.
de14-1yd

For Rent.

FOR RENT.

A DWELLING HOUSE ON ZANE ST., containing Six Rooms. Apply to
mar20 tf PAYOR, BOYD & CO.

FOR RENT.

THE "SWAN" TAVERN, ON WATER Street, containing seventeen rooms. Apply to ALEX. ROGERS.
feb26-tf

FOR RENT.

FOUR OR FIVE OF THE BEST ROOMS in the city for sleeping or office purposes. Will be ready April 1st. Corner Main and Union streets. Gas in each room. Apply at GARDINER'S,
feb'6-tf 159 Main Street.

FOR RENT.

THE STORE ROOM OCCUPIED BY SCOTT & Brunegen. Possession given April 1st. Enquire on the premises, 12 Main St.
feb 1

FOR RENT.

THE STORE ROOMS OCCUPIED BY Geo. R. Taylor & Co., and J. Clemens & Co., on Main street; also basement rooms finished, good offices in second story, and good rooms or other purposes in second and third story in good order. Possession given to some rooms immediately, others April 1st. Many building lots and dwellings now for sale in the Sixth Ward, on reasonable terms.

THOS. HORNBROOK,
Office, No. 1185½ Main street, above Monroe, up stairs. feb8-tf

For Rent.

THREE STORE ROOMS, ONE ON MAIN and two on Market Streets. Enquire at Grant House.
feb6-tf LEWIS & WOODMANSEE.

THE

AMERICAN ORGAN

OF THE MESSRS. SMITH, IN BOSTON, in its

PRESENT PERFECT STATE

is the result of years of practical experimenting, arrived at only through a great expense of time and capital. The

SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE

which has everywhere been accorded to it by

True Musical Judges,

Has only been in unison with the one great principle of the Smiths', to manufacture the

BEST REED ORGAN.

Says Mr. Philip Phillips:

"I take especial pleasure in recommending the American Organ. AS SUPERIOR IN EVERY RESPECT to any instrument of the kind I have ever met with, &c., &c."

Hundreds of the

VERY BEST JUDGES

have UNSOLICITED, pronounced the same opinion.

By the Concerts of Messrs. Phillips and Seager, they have become sufficiently familiar here.

Responsible Agent for Wheeling and vicinity.

E. A. WEBER, Music Dealer.
mar20

PRYOR, HANDLAN & Co.,

PORK PACKERS,

AND

Wholesale Dealers in Provisions, Flour, Grain, &c.

No. 15, 17 & 19 MAIN ST.

WHEELING, W. VA.

Pork House, corner of John and Fourth sts.
mar11

FLOUR.

IN STORE,
Pickwick X X X X family.
Derwents X X X "
Empr s's X X X "
Baltic X X X "
Stone Mills X X "
Eclipse, from choice Red Winter Wheat.
Polar, made from choice White Winter Wheat.
Rye Flour,
mar11 PRYOR, HANDLAN & CO.

BACON AND LARD

OF OUR OWN CURING.
Choice Newport Sugar Cured Hams.
Sugar Cured Hams, plain.
" " Canvassed.
Plain Hams.
Choice Lard, in Tin. Hlf Brls and Kegs.
Sides, Rib, Clear Rib and Clear.
mar11 PRYOR, HANDLAN & CO.

OILS.

100 BRLS EXTRA NO. 1 LARD OIL.
100 " Carbon Illuminating.
mar11 PRYOR, HANDLAN & CO.

GRAIN.

EAR CORN,
Shelled Corn,
Oats,
Mill Feed,
Corn Meal,
Hominy,
Rye.
mar11 PRYOR, HANDLAN & CO.

WE ALSO HAVE CONSTANTLY IN store, Tea, Coffee, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Nails, Buckets, Tubs, Brooms, Essence Coffee, Bi Carb Soda, German, Irish, Bleach and Family Soap, Candles, Lead, Shot, Gun Caps, Powder, Bed Cords, Glass, Grain Bags, Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Lake White Fish and Herring, Dried Apples, Dried Peaches, Beans, Crackers, Salt, Vinegar, W. R. and Cream Chee e, and Wheeling manufactured articles generally.
mar11 PRYOR, HANDLAN & CO.

CHOICE SPRING WHEAT FOR SEED. FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT purchasers.
mar11 PRYOR, HANDLAN & CO.

New Advertisements.

To Whom It May Concern.

SUPERVISOR'S OF OHIO COUNTY, } CLERK'S OFFICE, March 21, '67. }

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Board of supervisors will be held at the Court House, on TUESDAY next, at 10 o'clock, a. m. By order of the Board.

mar22-8t. JOHN C. PORTER, Clerk.

Piscatorial.

A FRESH ARRIVAL OF BAMBOO and Southern Cane Fishing Rods, just received and for sale by
mar21 CHAS. H. BERRY.

Gum Hose.

I HAVE IN STORE A LOT OF 1½, 1 and ¾ inch Hose, which I will sell low to close out the stock.
mar22 CHAS. H. BERRY.

To the Lot Owners in Mt. Wood Cemetery.

YOU ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT a meeting of the lot owners will be held on SATURDAY EVENING, March 23d, at 7½ o'clock, at the Court House, to adopt measures to relieve the Trustees from debts already contracted, and to provide means to repair the fences and roads, the present condition of which is really shameful. The road leading to the Cemetery is impassable for carriages, and the grass and shrubbery are rapidly being destroyed by the cattle, which have free access to the grounds.

Unless the lot owners take immediate steps to provide the funds, to make the repairs necessary, the Cemetery, as an association properly, will have to be abandoned, and each lot holder will have to protect his own premises.

It is expected that propositions of general interest will be submitted to the meeting, and looking to a remedy for the matters complained of. Your attendance is earnestly required.

JOHN McLURE, Jr., GEO. ROBINSON,
H. K. LIST, F. W. BASSETT,
JOHN GOSHORN, L. H. WILLIAMS,
JAS. W. PAXTON, JOHN BISHOP,
mar22 2t Trustees.

FOR CINCINNATI.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET.

The First Class Passenger Packet, "EDINBURGH," Capt. L. L. Thompson, W. G. Thompson, Clk, will leave as above on Saturday, the 23d, at 5 o'clock, p. m.

For freight or passage apply on board or to BOOTH, BATTELLE & CO.,
mar22 2t Agents.

FOR CINCINNATI.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET.

The fine passenger packet "R. R. HUDSON," Capt. Russell, Wm. List, Clerk, will leave as above on Friday, the 22d inst., at 5 o'clock, p. m.

For freight or passage, apply on board or to BOOTH, BATTELLE & CO.,
mar21 2t Agents.

Young Ladies' Exhibition

WILL COMMENCE AT WASHINGTON Hall to-night, at 7½ o'clock.

Admission tickets may be obtained at the Omnibus Office, under the M'Lure House; none will be sold at the door. Reserved seat tickets at Sheib's Music Store.

Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cts. Reserved seat, both evenings, $1.00.
mar21-3t

J. S. RHODES & CO.

WILL OPEN THEIR NEW STORE IN Peterson's Building, No. 102 Merchants Block, on

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 22.

Our stock being nearly all new, and bought at the late

LOW PRICES,

we feel confident we can offer

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

to all our old customers and we trust many new ones, to deal with us.

We want it distinctly understood that WE WON'T BE UNDERSOLD by any other house.

mar21 J. S. RHODES & CO.

Frederick Douglass,

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED MAN OF THE COLORED RACE, and one of the

First Orators of the Country,

will deliver his

GREAT LECTURE,

ENTITLED

"Sources of Danger to the Republic,"

In Washington Hall,

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 8th.

Tickets 50 cents, for sale at Wm. H. Shelb's Music Store.

Lecture at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7.

AD. H. SEIGFRIED,
Manager.
mar21

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR Renewer, a fair stock in store and for sale at E. BOCKING'S, No. 1 Odd Fellows' Hall. mar21

GRIMALT'S PREPARATIONS, (French) Iodized Syrup Horsradish; Syrup of Hypophosphites of Lime; Solution Phosphate of Iron; Pastilles of the Alkaline Lactates; Pastilles of the Alkaline Lactates with Pepsin, Guaranna; Capsules and Injection of Malloc, direct importations. The trade supplied at New York prices by E. BOCKING, No. 1 Odd Fellows' Hall. mar21

Bocking's Unrivaled Baking Powder

UNIVERSALLY APPROVED. ALL the Hotels use it; all the Boarding Houses use it; all families who have ever used it, continue to do so, to the exclusion of all others. Grocers who have sold it continue to do so—because it gives satisfaction to all, and gives a better profit than any other. Those who have not tried it are advised to do so. Manufactured and sold in quantities to suit purchasers, by EDMUND BOCKING, Druggist, No. 1 Odd Fellows' Hall. mar21

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE popular Proprietary and Patent Medicines of the day, will at all times be found at E. BOCKING'S No. 1 Odd Fellows' Hall.

NOTICE.

BEING UNABLE TO DISPOSE OF MY stock before the first of April, I have renewed the lease on my store room, and

WILL CONTINUE TO SELL

THE

Present Stock

AT

PANIC PRICES!

TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW GOODS.

JOHN H. ROBINSON,
mar21 No. 158 Main street.

5 BBLS. PURE RYE WHISKY, SIX years old, just received by
mar21 C. H. OGBERT, Druggist, End of Stone bridge.

ANOTHER INVOICE OF TRUSSES, Shoulder Braces and Supporters, just received and for sale by C. H. OGBERT, End of Stone Bridge.
mar21

POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND, Tar Cordial and Laughlin's Infant Cordial for sale by C. H. OGBERT, End of Stone Bridge.
mar21

TANNER'S COUGH MIXTURE, THIS old and popular Cough Remedy is for sale in any quantity by C. H. OGBERT, Sole Agent, End of Stone Bridge.
mar21

HAIR OILS, PERFUMERY, SOAP and Brushes of an endless variety, for sale at reduced rates, regardless of cost, at OGBERT'S Drug Store End of Stone Brige.
mar21

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!
Choice Family Flour.
Choice Rye Flour.
Sorghum.
Potatoes.
Turnips.
Corn Meal, &c.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE lot of Family Flour, which I will warrant to be of the best quality.

FRESH CORN MEAL KEPT CONstantly on hand for wholesale and retail trade.

12 BBLS. OF VERY FINE SORGHUM—A fancy article, and clear as honey—to be sold at a bargain.

25 BBLS. POTATOES AND TURNIPS. Also kept constantly on hand a full supply of Hay, Corn, Oats and Mill Feed. All articles delivered free in the city limits.

W. S. HUTCHINS,
Produce Commission and Feed Store, corner of alley, Centre Wheeling, Market Square.
mar21-1y

New Advertisements.

NEW

Book Store!

NO. 134 MAIN STREET,

(Zane's New Block.)

Books & Stationery

IN GREAT VARIETY.

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

WALL PAPERS

OF THE LATEST AND MOST APPROVED PATTERNS.

Publications of Alexander Campbell kept constantly on hand.

Popular Lectures, Christian Baptist, Owen Lebate, Purrell Debate, Christian System, Life of Thomas Campbell, Christian Baptism. Also the Christain, Methodist and Presbyterian HYMN BOOKS, in various styles of binding.

J. A. CAMP