The Intelligencer.

LIFE.

We are born; we laugh, we weep;
We love, we droop; we die!
Ah! wherefore do we laugh or weep!
Why do we live or die?
Who knows that secret deep?
Alas; not I.

Why doth the violet spring
Unseen by mortal eye?
Why do the radiant seasons bring
Sweet thoughts that quickly fly?
Why do our fond hearts cling
To things that die?

We toil—through pain and wrong:
We fight—and fly!
We love; we lose; and then, ere long,
Stone dead we lie;
O life! is all thy song
"Endure and—die?"

The Theory of Evolution Not in Conflict with the Interests of Christianity.

[Lecture delivered in Christ's Church—New York—and copied from the Popular Science Monthly for the Wheeling Intelligencer.]

The last lecture in the course on "Christian Truth and Modern Opinion" was delivered in Christ's Church, New York. The subject was "Evolution and a personal Creator." Doctor Smith commenced by saying that while he was very far from being an advocate for the theory of Evolution, it was no part of his purpose to attempt its refutation. He expressed the opinion, judging from former conflicts between religious and scientific theories, and the evident tendency of scientific investigation and discovery, that not many years would pass away before some theory of Evolution would be generally accepted by educated men as the most rational explanation of the phenomena of the universe.

DISTURBED STATE OF MANY MINDS.

In the meantime the minds of many persons are seriously disturbed by the supposed antagonism of any such theory to the idea of a personal God, and therefore to the whole idea of natural and revealed religion. It is very important, therefore, that in anticipation of the general acceptance of some such theory, it should be shown that it not only does not militate against the idea of a personal God, but that it is hostile to no interest of Christianity.

In carrying out this purpose, Dr. Smith said that he should seek, as a starting point, some ground which would be held in common by theists who are without prejudice in regard to scientific investigation, and evolutionists who are ready to consider any evidence as to the Infinite Being behind and beyond the phenomena of Nature. In seeking such common ground Doctor Smith referred to that period in the history of Nature when space was filled with a homogeneous mass which the Greeks called *hyle*. Whether this was what we usually call matter or immeasurably extended force-centers, made no difference in the argument. Beyond this *hyle*, and preceding it in the order of thought, is absolute being. The theist, of course, holds this. Mr. Herbert Spencer, the great leader of the evolutionists, holds it also. We must postulate absolute being, he says, as the condition of any conclusions as to phenomena.

WHAT IS MEANT BY THE UNKNOWABLE.

The evolutionists hold, however, that every thing in regard to absolute being is unknowable. If it is unknowable, then he can no more deny than affirm any thing in regard to it. Dr. Smith then said that since the evolutionist, on his own principles, could not deny it, we should suppose, for the present, reserving the evidence for it until later in the discussion, that absolute being is personal being, with reason, affection and will.

Dr. Smith then said that, having made his supposition, which no evolutionist could deny, we were prepared to witness the process of evolution, so far as such a process exists in Nature, remembering all the time that the whole process and every step in the process are simply expressions, according to our supposition, of the will and agency of the Absolute Being. We find certain laws in Nature (which is only another name for methods of divine agency) by which this process of evolution is carried on. Such are the laws of the persistence of force, the continuity of motion, and the indestructibility of matter. The divine power, working according to these laws, builds up the system of the Universe. Dr. Smith showed how, on the theory of evolution, the apparent chasm between inorganic and organic nature might be passed over without disturbance or any difference or peculiar divine agency. In other words, the process might be continuous without militating at all against the idea of the constant agency of a personal God. The evidence alleged by evolutionists that this is the case, and that the process comes finally to include men was considered. The objections also to this evidence were reviewed. In this connection Dr. Smith paid a high tribute to the scientific labors and the theistic principles and influence of Prof. Agassiz, expressing the conviction, at the same time, that Prof. Agassiz's scientific opinion as to the origin of species representing a failing cause. The objection arising from the absence of uniting links in the fossiliferous remains of species was considered, and a refutation claimed to be made by the evolutionists was given in detail. This answer to the objection is found in the fact of the imperfection of the geological record, and the almost entire destruction of organic remains. The evolutionist claims that if it was not for the law by which less favored varieties of animal life disappeared, the breaches between would not exist. Specific distinctions would be impossible. In this connection Dr. Smith considered the basis of specific classification, giving a review of the old controversy between nominalism and realism on this subject. He also pointed out how certain laws, such as those of the transmission of likeness to an original type; the tendency to variation; the increase of animal life in a geometrical ratio, and the consequent struggle for existence would according to the theory of evolution give rise to the phenomena of specific destruction. At this point Dr. Smith claimed that, if it should finally be established that this progress in nature is continuous until it reaches and includes man, it would no more militate against the idea of a personal Creator than the fact that the process of evolution existed at all. It must be remembered, however, that the argument proceeds all the time upon the supposition of an incessant and ubiquitous exercise of the will and the agency of a personal God, in every atom of matter or every force centre, and thus underlying and pervading the whole phenomena of the universe. As the theory of evolution touches only phenomena and the laws of their succession, it excludes no hypothesis as to what lies back of phenomena, and the existence of a personal God must be assailed, if assailed at all, upon other and metaphysical grounds. Dr. Smith remarked that, although the subject assigned him required him to consider merely the relation between the theory of evolution and the doctrine of a personal Creator, yet, inasmuch as it was his desire to show that even if the theory is true—it affects no interest of Christianity injuriously. He would say a word in regard to the scriptural account of the creation. The interpretation of the Bible is more or less modified in each succeeding age, and is thus more and more correctly understood. The Bible has passed through the crisis of astronomical and geological investigation, and its authority is not only unimpaired, but is increased by the ease with which it is found to be adapted to every stage of scientific progress. Certain peculiarities in Hebrew words used in describing the creation were here referred to. Up to this point the existence of a personal Creator had been placed in the argument upon hypothetical ground. Dr. Smith then considered the evidence upon which this truth rests, drawing a distinction between the understanding and reason, offering the intuitional power of reason and following the line of the great philosophers like Coleridge, Kant, Liebnitz and Plato. A rational plan in the universe made every supposition irrational except that of a reason preceding phenomena and upon which phenomena rests. Supposing, then, that the theory of Evolution should finally be established, we find in Christianity the completion of the process by the union of man with God in the incarnation. This view, which presents all things as complete in Christ, coming from him and returning to him, gives a grandeur to nature which it cannot otherwise possess. Dr. Smith closed with a quotation from Coleridge's "Hymn in the Valley of Chamouny."

Presbyterianism and Professor Swing.

Editors of the Intelligencer.

In view of the article which appeared yesterday in the columns of the INTELLIGENCER, it seems to be proper that something additional should be said on this subject. As to the guilt or innocence of Mr. Swing, under the charges which have been brought against him in his Presbytery, nothing is intended here to be affirmed. The body before which he is on trial is the tribunal to pronounce first upon that question. From its decision, under the admirable system of church government, which is one of the essential features of Presbyterianism, it will be the privilege of either prosecutor or defendant, or any member of the Presbytery, by appeal or complaint to carry up the case to the Synod and the General Assembly, if they are not satisfied with the result attained in the lower court.

OUTSIDE PRESSURE.

Under such circumstances it is thought by many persons that newspapers and preachers are overstepping the bounds of propriety, by the public manifestations of sympathy with the accused. It should be remembered that he is on trial upon charges legitimately issued by a competent court. Would it not be becoming for the outside world, at this stage of the proceedings, to act upon the principle that the present is not a proper time to express an opinion in the matter? It is either too late or too soon for others besides the Presbytery to open their mouths. If the case was before a civil court this would be so universally admitted that any violation of it would be frowned down with indignation.

THE STATE OF THE CASE.

But inasmuch as other issues besides those involved in the charges have been raised by the public discussions, for the vindication of Presbyterianism a few things seem to require to be stated. One of these is the exact state of the case. Professor Patton, the accuser, is one of the editors of the *Interior*, a Presbyterian journal published at Chicago Mr. Swing is the pastor of one of the Presbyterian Churches in the same city. A number of the sermons of Mr. Swing have been published, and because of certain statements in them have been the subject of criticism in various quarters. At length Professor Patton in the columns of his paper, taking for his basis one of these sermons, questioned the orthodoxy of Mr. Swing on certain great fundamental doctrines of Christianity. For this criticism he was in turn criticised in the Presbyterian Ministers Association of Chicago; and things were there said which led him personally to bring charges before the Presbytery, of which both parties to the difficulty are members.

These charges are of a very grave character. From the discussions of certain newspapers and preachers, many persons might be led to suppose that the main questions at issue are such as predestination. In reality this is not the case. The first charge is that Mr. Swing "has not been zealous and faithful in maintaining the truths of the gospel, and has not been faithful and diligent in the exercise of the duties of his position." Under this there are twenty five specifications. In none of them is predestination or the kindred doctrines mentioned. They relate principally to such things as the divinity of Christ, the plenary inspiration of the Scriptures, justification by faith and the like. The second charge is that he "does not sincerely receive and adopt the confession of faith of this Church as containing the system of doctrines taught in the Holy Scriptures." Here there are four specifications. These of course relate more particularly to some of the peculiar doctrines of Presbyterianism.

These are charges which if sustained are properly brought. Under the first of them, if the accused is proved guilty, he is shown to be not fit to be a minister in any evangelical Church. He cannot honestly be in such a position. Under the second he would be shown to be not honestly a minister in the Presbyterian Church. For when he was ordained he was asked in the most solemn manner, "Do you sincerely receive and adopt the Confession of Faith of this Church as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures," and he answered in the affirmative. And it is assumed as a fundamental principle of Presbyterian Church government that every minister who remains in the denomination continues *ex animo* to adhere to this answer.

It is proper to say, hower, that if Prof. Patton fails to sustain these charges, they rebound against himself. According to the book of Discipline he was solemnly warned when he entered upon the trial that "if he fail to prove the charges, he must himself be censured as a slanderer of the gospel ministry, in proportion to the malignancy or rashness, that shall appear in the prosecution."

THE LIBERTY OF A MINISTER.

Much of the sympathy manifested in certain quarters for Mr. Swing is not represented to be on the ground of a conviction that he is innocent of the charges brought against him, but because he is regarded as a kind of champion of those who refuse to be bound by creeds. It is the privilege of every man to exercise the utmost liberty of thought on religious subjects. For this, unless he has bound himself by vows voluntarily assumed, he is responsible only to God. But if Mr. Swing really holds the opinions attributed to him in these charges, he cannot on the ground of liberty claim to continue to be a minister in any evangelical church, and especially in the Presbyterian. The honest and honorable course for him to pursue in that case is to go out of a church which has solemnly required him as a minister to subscribe to teachings which he now does not believe. There might be circumstances under which it would be his privilege for the time to be silent on certain points which are not essential, and in the meanwhile to agitate for a change in the formula of subscription. But for any minister openly to deny what he has virtually sworn to believe, and yet to ask to remain in the ministry of the Church, the doctrines of which he denies, is simply infamous.

MISREPRESENTATIONS OF PRESBYTERIAN DOCTRINE.

The speech of Mr. Swing which was quoted in the INTELLIGENCER is calculated to leave the impression on many minds that the Presbyterian Church somehow teaches the dark doctrines of fatalism, infant damnation, salvation without works, and the like. It will be noticed that he does not so directly make this accusation that it could be shown that he really brought it. Still this is the impression which is apt to be left. In this manner of utterance those familiar with Mr. Swing's declarations on such subjects will recognize one of his prominent characteristics. Seldom does he express himself in that straightforward way which honesty would demand if he really thinks what he seems to do. He generally leaves a loophole for escape. It is worthy of notice also that he does not attempt to establish his inuendos except in a very vague manner. He makes two or three quotations from Luther. Even if Luther taught what is attributed to him, he was not a Presbyterian unless we use that term in a very broad sense. It is altogether probable that if the context of the quotations could be examined, they would be found to guard against the very construction which Mr. Swing puts upon them.

It is utterly false that the Presbyterian Church teaches fatalism. In the Confession of Faith it is explicitly stated that the peculiar doctrines there presented must not be construed to deny the freedom of the human will. It is false that the Presbyterian Church teaches infant damnation. There is a phrase in the confession of faith which the adversaries of Presbyterianism have sometimes uncharitably insisted must be construed in that sense. The writer of this perhaps might claim to be as well qualified as Mr. Swing to speak on this point. And he denies the monstrous inuendo and defies any man to prove it. It is often popularly asserted that some individual has taught infant damnation. These individuals, however, are always dead or so far away that proof is out of the question. But even if an individual should have been so foolish as to make such assertions, is a whole denomination to be accused of his folly? I can do no better here than quote the language of Dr. Charles Hodge, the greatest living Calvinistic theologian. "All who die in infancy are saved." "It is therefore, the general belief of Protestants, contrary to the doctrine of Romanists and Romanisers, that all who die in infancy are saved." "We are sorry to see that Dr. Krauth labors to prove that the Westminster Confession teaches that only a certain part, or some of those who die in infancy are saved; this he does by putting his own construction on the language of the confession. We can only say that we never saw a Calvinistic theologian who held that doctrine."

It is false that the Presbyterian Church teaches a doctrine of justification by faith which conflicts with the necessity of holy living. She stands as to this truth precisely on the same ground as all other evangelical denominations. As to the practical results of her doctrine on this point, she is not ashamed to compare her history with that of any other body of people on earth.

It is false that infidelity has sprung from Calvinism. And the quotation which Mr. Swing makes from Christlieb was not intended by its author to convey that idea. He is speaking of cold orthodoxy without reference to the form of the creed. And his assertion is that first spiritual life disappeared, and then as a reaction from this deadness, rationalism began to show its face.

LIBERALISM OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Within legitimate bounds, there is no Church which allows greater liberty of religious opinions than does the Presbyterian. It does not ask her private membership to accept her peculiar Confession of Faith. All that she demands is a profession of faith in Christ and of obedience to God. A certificate from any other evangelical denomination opens the door to any person to a place within her fold. She recognizes the validity of the ordinances as administered by other denominations. She does not rebaptise those private members who have been baptised, or reordain ministers who have been ordained, by other methods than hers. She is ready to join hands with God's people in every good work which demands cooperation. She is one of the largest supporters of the Bible and Tract Societies and the Sunday School Union. In the Evangelical Alliance at New York, Presbyterians were peculiarly prominent. Even in the teachings of her ministry she does not insist upon an absolute conformity to the exact modes of expression used in her creeds. All that she asks is a hearty reception of them as containing the general system of doctrine taught in the Scriptures.

At the same time those persons mistake her temper who imagine that under outside pressure she will deviate a hair's breadth from her conviction of right and duty. For a principle, her heroes in the past have defied even the fagot and the sword. For a principle, within the memory of the living, in solid ranks, the hundreds of ministers who formed the Free Church of Scotland gave up their churches and their homes. For a principle, the Presbyterian Church of the United States will still bear any opprobrium which may be heaped upon her. KNOX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 7.—MONEY—Closed at 3 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Firm at $4.87½a4.88 for sixty days, and $4 90½a4 91 for sight. Customs receipts $290,000.

GOLD—Closed at 112¼, after selling at 112½a112¾. Carrying rates 1a4 per cent. Loans also made flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $729,000. Clearings $41,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS—Steady.

United States 6s of 1881, coupons	121¼
Five-twenties (1862)	115¾
Five-twenties (1864)	116½
Five-twenties (1865)	117½
Five-twenties (1865) new	119¾
Five-twenties (1867)	120¼
Five-twenties (1868)	120
New Fives	115½
Ten-forties	114¾
Currency Sixes	116½

STATE BONDS—Quiet

Missouri	94¾	Virginia, old	31
Tennessee, old	82¼	N. Carolina, old	21
Tennessee, new	82	N. Carolina, new	18¼
Virginia, new	35		

RAILROAD BONDS—Dull.

STOCKS—Fluctuated frequently during the day between the firmness and depression, opening steady, soon declining ¼ to 1½ per cent, later recovering the loss again, after one o'clock touching the lowest point of the day, and finally closing at ½a1 per cent, an advance from the extreme decline. The advance during the closing hour of business was most marked in Western Union, Lake Shore, Union Pacific, Rock Island, Pacific and Erie. The unsettled condition of speculation is due largely to the contest supposed to be going on between some of the leading operators. It was reported on the street to-day that the Commissioners of the Erie and Atlantic & Great Western Companies were in session in regard to a lease. It was stated that Erie proposes to lease the Atlantic & Great Western and all of its leased lines and branches for ninety-nine years at 28 per cent of the gross earnings for the first year, 29 per cent for the second year, and 30 per cent thereafter, subject to future revision. The Atlantic & Great Western party want 35 per cent of the gross earnings. The total sales of stock for the day were 200,000 shares, of which 65,000 were Western Union, 15,000 Rock Island, 23,000 Lake Shore, 18,000 Pacific, 10,600 Northwestern, 38,000 Union Pacific, 8,000 St. Paul, and 6,500 Ohios.

Western Union	71⅝	St. Paul preferred	50
Adams Express	92	Wabash	39¾
Wells, Fargo & Co.	75¾	Wabash preferred	71
American	61⅝	Ft. Wayne	92¼
United States	67	Terre Haute	10
Pacific Mail	41⅝	Terre Haute pfd.	33
N. Y. Central	97⅝	Chicago & Alton	101¼
Erie	36⅝	Ohio. & Alt. pfd.	103
Erie preferred	55	Ohio & Miss.	23¾
Harlem	128	Cleve., Col. & Cin.	65
Harlem preferred	127	Burling'n & Quin.	109
Michigan Central	75	Lake Shore	76¾
Cleve. & Pitts.	88	Indiana Central	19
Northwestern	42¾	Illinois Central	100
Northwestern pfd.	59¾	Union Pac. stock	89¾
Rock Island	96¾	Cent'l Pac. bonds	94
N. J. Central	105	Union Pac. bonds	85¼

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 7.—Flour—Quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Quiet and weak; No. 1 Chicago spring $1 28; No. 2 do $1 24¼ cash or May; $1 25¼ June; No. 3 do $1 19a1 19½; rejected $1 12; Corn—Fair demand and higher; No 2 mixed 63¾a63½c spot; 64¼a64½c June; 65½c bid July; rejected 61½a61¾c. Oats—Active and higher; No. 2, 48½c cash; 48½c June. Rye—Fair demand and higher; No 2, 93½c. Barley—Dull and drooping; No. 2 spring $1 40a1 42; No. 3 do $1 05a1 10. Pork—Steady for spot at $16 50; May sold at $16 55; June easier at $16 65. Lard—Steady for spot at $10 20; easier for future delivery; $10 20 June; $10 30 July. Bulk Meats—Steady; shoulders 6c; short rib middles, $8 70 bid. Whisky—Steady at 94c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, May 7.—Flour—Steady and unchanged. Wheat—Demand lower; Indiana and Pennsylvania red $1 74a 1 77; Indiana and Ohio $1 55a1 65; western spring $1 50a1 53. Corn—In good demand; old mixed western 86a87c; new 84a85c. Oats—Dull; western mixed 59c; white 60a61c. Rye—Quiet; $1 00a1 05. Mess Pork—Quiet; $17 75. Bulk Meats—Shoulders 6¾a6¾c; clear ribs 9a9½c. Bacon—Shoulders 7½c; clear ribs 10a10½c. Sugar Cured Hams—14a15c. Lard—Firm, 10½a10¾c. Butter—Western active, 34a35c. Coffee—Unchanged. Whisky—Dull, 96½a98c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 7.—Cotton—Steady at 17c. Flour—Steady. Wheat—A shade lower at $1 45a1 46. Corn—Firm at 72a 75c. Oats—Steady at 50a58c. Rye—Steady at $1 08. Barley—Steady; Colorado $1 85. Oils—Unchanged. Eggs—Dull and lower at 13c. Butter—Dull and lower; choice 28a30c. Cheese—Scarce and firm. Pork—Firm at $17 50. Lard—Quiet and firm; sales current make 10c loose; kettle 10½a11c. Bulk Meats—Firm; shoulders 6½c; clear rib 8½c; clear $9 20. Bacon—Steady; shoulders $6 87½a6 90; clear rib 9½c; clear 9½a10c. Whisky—Firm and higher at 93c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Cotton—Quiet at an advance; middling uplands 17½c. Flour—Dull and lower; superfine western and State $5 70a5 90; common to good $6 05a6 45; good to choice $6 50a6 75; white wheat extra $6 75a7 20; extra Ohio $6 20a8 00. Wheat—Opened steady; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 50a1 52; red western $1 62½a1 65. Rye—Quiet at $1 07a1 12. Barley—Dull. Corn—Quiet and steady; new western mixed 82a86c; old do 86a 86½c; new white western 86c. Oats—A shade firmer. Coffee—Heavy and nominal. Sugar—Steady. Petroleum—Dull and lower; crude 6¾a6½c; refined 14½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The Commission houses are doing a fair business for the season and jobbers are rather more actively engaged. Wisconsin and western New York clothers are operating moderately in heavy woolens. The market for cotton goods steady and unchanged in prices. Cheviot shirtings in fair request. Cottonades dull. Prints in moderate demand, and shirtings styles are active and sold up to receipts. Shawls quiet.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, May 7.—Flour—Steady. Wheat—Steady; extra white Michigan; $1 68; amber Michigan $1 47½; June $1 50; No. 1 red $1 57; No. 2 do. $1 46 Corn—Fair demand and firm; high mixed 74a74½c; May 71½c; June 70c; August 71½c; low mixed 73c; no grade 71c; damaged 70½c. Oats—Fair demand and firm; No. 2, 55c; Michigan 55c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—Flour—Dull and unchanged. Wheat—Quiet; red $1 55a1 70; amber $1 73a1 80. Rye—98c. Corn—Less active; yellow 87c; mixed 85a86c. Oats—Steady; white 64a65c; mixed 61a62c. Petroleum—$1 04; crude 11c. Whisky—98c.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, May 7.—Cattle—More active; middle and lower grades, 12½c higher; very best on sale, 6½a7½c; first quality 5¾a6½c; medium or good fair, 5½a 5¾c; receipts 1183; sales 1183.

HOGS—In fair demand at 7½a8½c.

SHEEP—In fair demand at 5a7c for sheared, and 6a8c for wool; receipts 2505.

Allegheny Cattle Market.

EAST LIBERTY, May 7.—CATTLE—Arrivals, 33 cars. No sales.

HOGS—Arrivals 30 cars; best Philadelphia $6 40 to $6 50; Yorkers $5 25 to $5 50.

SHEEP—Arrivals, 9 cars. No sales.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, May 7.—Flour and Grain—Quiet and unchanged. Petroleum—In steady demand and moderate; standard white car lots 12½a13c; Ohio State test to 150 degrees 15½a16c.

Pittsburgh Petroleum Market.

PITTSBURGH, May 7.—Crude—Very weak; quoted at $1 50; refined, weak; May 14½c.

TO ALL, particularly invalids, spring is a trying season. Indications of sickness should at once be attended to. Fatal diseases may be caused by allowing the bowels to become constipated, and the system to remain in a disordered condition, until the disorder has time to develop itself. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, is an old and truthful saying. Therefore, we advise all who are troubled with the complaints now very prevalent—headache, indigestion, disordered liver, want of appetite, nausea, or feverish skin, to take without delay Schenck's Mandrake Pills. We know of no remedy so harmless and decisive in its action. It at once strikes at the root of the disease and produces a healthy tone to the system. People never need suffer from any disease arising from a disordered condition of the liver if they would take this excellent medicine when they feel the first indications of the malady. Families leaving home for the summer months should take three or four boxes of these pills with them. They will relieve the patient of headache in one or two hours, and will rapidly cleanse the liver of surrounding bile, and will effectually prevent a bilious attack. The are sold by all druggists. eodaw

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Which we will sell as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other first-class house in the city.

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Hosiery! Hosiery!

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Call and examine our stock before buying your Goods elsewhere, and you will save money by buying at the CHEAP CASH Dry Goods House of Centre Wheeling.

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Good Poplins for 12½c.
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Fine Mohair Plaids, brilliant colors, 25c.

Jaconets, Bishop Lawns, Nainsooks, Swiss, French Muslin, Men's Shirts, Drawers, Hall Hose, Suspenders, Gloves, at almost any price to reduce stock. Good heavy Ingrain Carpet 50 to 75c. Good heavy 4-4 Oil Cloth 40 to 50c. Sole Agent for MAYSVILLE CARPET CHAIN, the best in the world. Please call soon at

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Agents wanted to sell Tickets, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets $1; Six Tickets $5; Twelve Tickets $10; Twenty-five $20.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

L. D. SINE, Box 86, Cincinnati, O.
MAIN OFFICE, 101 W. Fifth St. ap27-daw

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF FANCY CHAMBER SETS Ever brought to this city can be found at J. FRIEDEL & CO'S, ap25 No. 1120 MAIN STREET.

FISH—New Mackerel, Codfish, Labrador Herring. For sale by LIST, DAVENPORT & PARKS.

Merchant Tailors.

The Reason Why

WE DO THE Leading Clothing Trade.

BECAUSE We keep a full stock of desirable Goods, suited to the wants of every man, youth or boy in the community.

BECAUSE Our Goods are made up in the latest styles, of good material and workmanship.

BECAUSE We try no deception, and make no misrepresentation to effect sales.

BECAUSE We always treat our customers in such a way that they are sure to be pleased and will come again, and

BECAUSE We will not be undersold. Our prices are the lowest and all Goods guaranteed.

To those who need anything in the Clothing line, we would say do not spend a dollar until you see our goods and get our prices.

Don't Miss the Place.

H. HARTMAN' & CO., No. 30 TWELFTH ST., Next Door to First Nat'l Bank. my6

J. H. Stallman & Co. MERCHANT TAILORS AND DEALERS IN Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, NO. 27 TWELFTH ST., WHEELING.

We have just received a large and well selected stock of Goods for Spring and Summer, Embracing everything adapted to Men's wear.

Shirts Made to Order. mar23

Wm. Schocke MERCHANT TAILOR, And Dealer in Gents' Furnishing Goods, Has removed to 1429 MARKET STREET, And Would respectfully inform the public that he has just returned from the East with a new and complete stock of Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings, Which will be made up to order at short notice in the latest style and a good fit guaranteed. My stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods IS FULL AND COMPLETE. SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. WM. SCHOCKE. nov4

JUST RECEIVED! Another supply of those FAMOUS PATENT COFFEE POTS. They are useful and cheap. Every family should have one. C. P. BROWN & CO. ap3 No. 51, 12th Street.

NEW BACON. Hams, Sugar Cured Breakfast Bacon, Clear Sides, Shoulders, just out of smoke. LIST, DAVENPORT & PARKS.

Hardware, &c.

Star Foundry BENJAMIN FISHER.

Manufacturer of the Celebrated Valley Star Cook Stoves, With the low down copper reservoir for extension tops. Also a great variety of other Cook and Heating Stoves. A complete assortment of Marbleized Slate & Iron Mantels, Marble, Slate and Iron Hearths, constantly on hand. JOB CASTING DONE TO ORDER. 1614, 1616, 1618, 1620 & 1622, MARKET ST. ja8

Arlington Stoves BAKE BETTER, QUICKER & WITH LESS FUEL THAN ANY STOVE MADE. They are Always Reliable, Always Ready, and Always the Best SOLD BY ALL DEALERS. Manufactured only by Arlington Stove Works OFFICE AND SALESROOM NO. 1425 MAIN ST. ap9

TO CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS. 100 Barrels Ne Plus Ultra White Lime, 100 " Louisville Cement, 50 " Superfine Plaster Paris. Iron and Steel Sledges. Iron and Steel Crowbars. And all sizes of Jackscrews and Wheelbarrows. Just arrived and for sale at ap3 JACOB SNYDER'S.

ANOTHER LOT OF ALL KINDS WAGON & CARRIAGE MATERIALS, Comprising Hubs, Spokes and Felloes, Shafts and Poles, finished and unfinished, fine Wagon and Buggy Bodies, Patent and Common Wheels, all sizes of Carriage Bolts, Couplings, Clips and Fifthwheels, fine Trimmings, Malleable Iron of every description. Just arrived and for sale at ap3 JACOB SNYDER'S.

J. McCULLOUGH. J. H. MOORE. ALEX. BOGGS. Jas. McCullough & Co., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hardware and Cutlery, CABINET & BUILDERS' HARDWARE, Carpenters', Coopers', Machinists' and Butchers' Tools, No. 41 MAIN ST., and 25 SOUTH ST., One door above Jacob Snyder, WHEELING, W. VA. Look for the Sign of the Red Circular Saw. ap15daw

Insurance.

Peabody Insurance Co. WHEELING, W. VA. Cash Capital.....$100,000.00.

DIRECTORS. William Bailey, Dr. Wm. J. Bates, Jas. F. Barnes, A. J. Sweeney, H. Schmulbach, Alonzo Loring, Thomas Hughes, Shep. McMechen, H. B. Miller.

This Company having been in successful operation for five years is prepared to take risks at fair rates on Buildings of all kinds, Merchandise, Manufacturing establishments, Furniture, Steamboats, and Cargoes on the Western Rivers and Lakes; also to issue perpetual policies on Dwellings and Stores. This Company being composed mostly of our leading business men, recommends itself to the favorable consideration of the insuring public, and solicits their patronage. Applications for insurance will be promptly attended to at their office, BAILEY'S BLOCK, No. 1303 Market street.

WM. BAILEY, President. ALONZO LORING, Vice President. N. O. ARTHUR, Secretary. J. V. L. ROGERS, Assistant Secretary. LEWIS BAILEY, Cashier. ja27

Ætna Fire and Marine Insurance Company, WHEELING, W. VA. CAPITAL.....$100,000.

DIRECTORS: Wm. B. Simpson, James H. McCortney, Wm. C. Handlan, John L. Hobbs, H. J. Weisel, John K. Botsford, C. P. Brown.

This Company having been in successful operation for five years, is prepared to take risks upon Buildings of all kinds, Merchandise, Manufacturing Establishments, Furniture, and Cargoes of all kinds on the Western waters. Applications for insurance will be promptly attended to.

WM. B. SIMPSON, President. WM. C. HANDLAN, Vice President. J. R. MILLER, Secretary. OSCAR SANDROCK, General Agent.

Office, No. 2 McLure House Building. ja15

DUPONT GUNPOWDER AGENCY. The undersigned is the sole Agent in this City for the sale of all kinds of Powder made at the celebrated Du Pont Powder Mills. Its quality is unequalled in this country, as evidenced by tests made by the United States Government. He keeps at all times a large stock in Magazine of Hide, in whole, half and quarter kegs. Sporting and Mining Powder all in Metallic Kegs. Sporting Powder in Canisters. All of which will be sold to the trade as low as the same can be had in the West. He has portable magazines of different sizes to ship by Rail or Boats. Orders solicited.

M. REILLY, No. 55 & 57, Main Street, mar9 WHEELING, W. VA.

OGLEBAY, SONS & CO., 1313 MAIN STREET, WHEELING, Headquarters New Orleans Sweets, &c. 150 Hhds. Choice N. O. Sugar. 200 Bbls. Choice N. O Molasses. 200 Bbls. Choice Louisiana Rice. 40 Tierces Carolina Rice. For sale cheap for cash or prompt pay. ja22

PURE CRAB CIDER.—75 BARRELS strictly pure, in store and for sale by ja19 M. REILLY.

Financial.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WHEELING. UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY. CAPITAL $250,000.

A general Banking, Exchange and Collection business transacted with fidelity and promptness. Certificates of Deposit issued and interest paid thereon. Revenue Stamps for sale in sums to suit. New Fractional Currency and 1, 2, 3 and 5c coin always on hand for the accommodation of the public. Accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, Bankers and others solicited.

DIRECTORS: JOHN K. BOTSFORD, President. Jacob Hornbrook, Geo. W. Franzheim, Jacob S. Rhodes, John L. Hobbs, Henry M. Harper, John H. Wilson, George Adams, Wm. B. Simpson. ja28daw M. A. CHANDLER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF WEST VIRGINIA, AT WHEELING. Capital $500,000. Deals in Gold, Coupons, Bonds, Commercial Paper and Bills of Exchange. INTEREST PAID ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS. Collections made on all points and proceeds promptly remitted. Revenue Stamps, New Fractional Currency, 1, 2, 3 and 5 cent coin constantly on hand.

DIRECTORS: J. N. Vance, L. S. Delaplain, T. Sweeney, A. Wilson Kelly, John Hindlas, E. J. Stone, Wm. Bailey, W. S. Goshorn. A. Wilson. J. NELSON VANCE, President. JOHN J. JONES, Cashier. my1daw

COMMERCIAL BANK, LATE NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK OF WHEELING. CAPITAL.....$100,000. OFFICE—No. 63