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Daily Intelligencer.

VOLUME XI. WHEELING, VA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28, 1863. NUMBER 136.

TERMS OF WEEKLY.
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INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

The Weekly Intelligencer.
Will contain thirty-two columns, mostly filled with choice and carefully prepared reading matter—embracing all subjects—thus making the largest, best and cheapest Newspaper in this section of country.

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BANK STOCKS in New York, Hartford, Boston, St. Louis, Philadelphia, and other places.....	952,464 00
UNITED STATES and STATE STOCKS, New York, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri Michigan, Indiana.....	685,411 66
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RAILROAD STOCKS, Hartford and New Haven, Boston and Worcester, Conn. River.....	107,412 00
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REAL ESTATE, Unincumbered.....	87,963 18
Total Assets.....	$2,488,178 19

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The great public service, promptness and reliability of this well-tried and sterling Company, recommend it to preference with those needing Insurance.
N. C. ARTHUR, Ag't.

Girard Fire & Marine Ins. Co.
PHILADELPHIA.
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N. C. ARTHUR, Ag't.

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CAPITAL.....$300,000
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J. GREER SPROUL, Sec'y.

THE above Companies having appointed the undersigned their Agent for Wheeling, and vicinity, would respectfully solicit the patronage of the public. Said Companies are well known to be first class offices. Takes risks at the lowest rates on buildings of all kinds, Steamboats, Furniture, Merchandise, and against all the perils of the Rivers and Seas.
All losses promptly adjusted.
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dec31 Office over the Bank of Wheeling.

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Fire, Marine & Life Ins'nce Co.
OF WHEELING, VA.
DIRECTORS:
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This Company is owned and managed by many of our most wealthy and influential Merchants. Their office has lately been removed to No. 7, McLure House Building, and is fully organized and prepared to take risks on Frame and Brick Buildings, Manufacturing Establishments, Stocks of Merchandise, Household Furniture, &c., &c. On Hulls of Steamboats, Barges, Flatboats, and their cargoes, upon the Western rivers; and on Steamships, Steamboats and Sailing Vessels, and their cargoes, upon the lakes; also on Lives, at reasonably low rates and accommodating terms.
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W. W. SHRIVER, Sec'y.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 7, M'LURE HOUSE BUILDING.
dec4-1y

TO THOSE WHO WISH TO BE INSURED
AGAINST ALL CONTINGENCIES.
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY of New York.
CASH CAPITAL (every dollar paid in).....$1,000,000
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The largest Cash Capital for the amount of risk of any office in the United States.
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Over $2,500,000 of Cash Capital represented by his old and well established Agency, where every loss in the above office has been promptly paid in Wheeling, before it was due by the terms of the policy.
W. P. PETERSON,
Office next door to the M. & M. Bank,
jy7,'59—1y Main st. Wheeling

INSURANCE.
The Fire & Marine Insurance Co.
OF WHEELING.
INCORPORATED IN 1837.
TAKES RISKS AT THE LOWEST RATES ON Buildings of all kinds, Steamboats, Furniture and Merchandise, and against all dangers attending the Transportation of Goods on rivers, seas, lakes, canals and railroads.
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Applications for Insurance will be promptly attended to by the President and Secretary.
Jan 28, '53

Saddles, Harness, Trunks &c
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
J. B. SHEPPARD No. 131 Main Street, corner Union, will continue to keep on hand a large and complete assortment of all articles in his line, consisting of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, Fine & Coarse Harness, Trunks, Valices, Carpet Bags, Satchels, Collars, Hames, Whips, &c.
I would respectfully call attention to my stock, and trust by strict attention and promptness, to merit continuance of the public patronage
All kinds of repairing promptly done, and in a proper manner. J. B. SHEPPARD.
sep20 '59 131, Main Street

JOHN T. LAKIN,
[Successor to Wheeler & Lakin.]
WILL RECEIVE AND HAVE OPENED FOR inspection on Thursday, March 29th, a new and well selected assortment of
Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings!
Also a complete assortment of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
The patrons of the old firm, and the public in general, are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock before making their purchases as I intend selling at small profits to cash and prompt purchasers. Thankful for the patronage bestowed upon the old firm, I solicit a continuance of the same for the new establishment. JOHN T. LAKIN, Merchant Tailor,
No. 102 Main st., Wheeling, Va.

TOBACCO—30 boxes 10's Tobacco.
45 do 5's do
30 do Va. lbs do
20 cases ½'s do for sale by
nov19 PAXTON, DONLON & OGLEBAY.

BUSINESS CARDS.

R. F. TURNER, M. D.,
HOMŒPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
OFFICE 179 FOURTH STREET,
(In the office formerly occupied by Dr. Houston,)
dec29-6m* Wheeling, Va.

T. C. KIGER, M. D.
Homœopathic Physician.
RESIDENCE and Office a few doors South of the Monroe House, Main street.
Office hours from 6 to 9 A. M., and 1 to 3 & 7 to 9 P. M. my12-1y

T. H. LOGAN & CO.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
WHEELING, VA.
HAVE removed to their NEW WAREROOMS, No 47 Main Street, and No. 8 Quincy Street.
Main Street Entrance, next door to Baker Hopkins. Quincy Street entrance near the Balt. R. R. Depot, and wharf.
DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, MEDICINES, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERIES, WHITE LEAD PATENT MEDICINES, &c.
Offered to the trade, in city and country, at *low prices* and of the *best quality*. Cash and prompt customers are invited to call. apl,'59

JOHN LIST. ROBT. MORRISON. W. H. LOGAN
EUGENE LIST. S. DAVENPORT.
LIST, MORRISON & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers & Produce Dealers
Nos. 70 and 80 Main-St., Wheeling, Va.
WE desire to state to the friends of the late firm and to the trade generally, that we are in possession the most ample facilities for the transaction of a Wholesale Grocery and Produce Business.
We are determined to execute all orders entrusted to our care with fidelity and promptness, and on the most favorable terms. Your obt servants,
LIST, MORRISON & CO.
Wheeling, January 2d, 1860. jan7

JAS. M. DILLON,
No. 107 Market Street.
WHEELING, VA.
PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER,
AND
BRASS FOUNDRY.
DEALER IN WROUGHT IRON, GALVANIZED, and all sizes of Lead Pipes, Shee' Lead, Brass Cocks and Valves, Steam Whistles, Steam and Water Guages, Lift and Force Pumps, Links, Hose, Antifriction Metal, Brancer Tin, Zinc, Antimony, Crucibels, Galvanized Lightning Rods, Insulators and Points.
AGENT FOR THE MENEELY BELLS. Aqueduct Pipe constantly on hand.
Cash paid for Copper, Brass and Lead.
oct10

JOHN H. SPINNING,
(SUCCESSOR TO WM. T. MEEDS.)
Book Binder,
—AND—
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
Cor. Main & Quincy sts., Intelligencer Building.
MUSIC, MAGAZINES, LAW BOOKS & PERIODICALS bound neatly. Account Books ruled to any pattern and bound to order in the most substantial manner. Orders received by mail punctually attended to. my27

CHARLES J. HARRISON,
DEALER IN
Family Groceries, Fruits,
Bacon, Dried Beef,
Smoked Tongues, &c.,
Odd Fellows' Hall Building,
S. W. Corner of Monroe & 4th-st., Wheeling, Va.
HAS constantly on hand all kinds of Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Pickles, Fish, Cheese, Dried Fruits, Smoked Tongues, Dried Beef, Bacon, Potatoes, Butter; Cigars, Cut and Dried Tobacco, of all kinds, &c.
jy4-6m

S. W. PAXTON. JOHN DONLON. C. OGLEBAY
PAXTON, DONLON & OGLEBAY,
Wholesale Grocers,
PRODUCE & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.
Nos. 52 and 54, Main St.,
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The Citizen's Deposit Bank
OF WHEELING.
BANK OPEN FROM 9 O'CLOCK A. M., UNTIL 3 P. M. Discount days—Thursdays 10 o'clock A. M.
Money received on transient deposit.
Interest paid on special deposits.
Collections made and proceeds promptly remitted
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J. R. MILLER, Cashier. GEO. K. WHEAT, Pres't.
dec31-1y

CLARK L. ZANE S. P. MILLER
C. L. ZANE & CO.
Importer and Dealers in Foreign & Domestic
Wines and Liquors,
Manufacturers of
Pure Catawba Wines.
QUINCY STREET, BETWEEN MAIN & MARKET STS.
WHEELING, VA
KEEP constantly on hand Brandies, Scotch and Irish Whiskies, Jamaica Rums and Cordials, Choice Old Rye and Bourbon Whiskies. sep27—1y

C. H. DINGER,
DEALER IN
Hats and Caps,
No. 146 Main Street.
mh18-1y WHEELING, VA.
The Highest Price in Cash. paid for all kinds of Fur-Hides, such as Mink, Fox Raccoon, &c.

The People's Bank.
OFFICE No. 69 Main street, Wheeling, Va.
Money received on deposit. Interest paid on special deposits.
Notes and bills discounted. Exchange bought and sold. Collections at home or from abroad promptly attended to.
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J. C. Harbour, Christian Hess.
J. T. Scott, John Vockler,
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J. R. DICKEY, Cash'r. my9

WM. SHAFFER,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER,
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DEALER IN
Watches, Jewelry, Silver & Plated Ware,
FANCY GOODS, &c.
No. 24 Monroe St.
OPPOSITE M. & M BANK.

Savings Bank of Wheeling,
Office, Main-St., between Monroe and Union.
MONEY RECEIVED ON TRANSIENT DEPOSIT Interest paid on Special Deposits. Collections promptly attended to. Exchange on the East bought and sold. THOS. H. LIST, President.
SAM'L P. HILDRETH, Treasurer. Jan14-'59.

CONGRESS WATER, ARTESIAN Well Water, Citrate of Magnesia, always fresh, at the Odd Fellows' Hall Drug Store.
6ct30 E. BOCKING, Agent.

CLOAKS.—Just received, another case of those pretty Cloaks and Circulars, being the fourth lot this season, of which we have sold so many, at old prices. Call soon at dec11 STONE & THOMAS.

Daily Intelligencer

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

TWELVE SOLID LINES OF NONPAREIL, (OR ONE INCH,) OR LESS, MAKE A SQUARE.

One Day,—1 sqr.	$0 75	Three Weeks,	$4 50
Two Days,	1 00	One Month,	5 00
Three Days,	1 25	Two Months,	8 00
Four Days,	1 50	Three Months,	10 00
Five Days,	1 75	Six Months,	15 00
One Week,	2 00	One Year,	20 00
Two Weeks,	3 50		

SPECIAL NOTICES Double the above rates.
Yearly Advertising on reasonable terms, according to the space occupied and the number of changes made.
All advertisements from transient persons or strangers, to be *paid for in advance.*
Business Cards not exceeding five lines, $10 per year, or $6 for six months, but for a shorter period nothing will be counted less than a square.
The privilege of Annual Advertising is limited to the Advertisers' own Immediate business; and all advertisements for the benefit of other prsons as well as all legal advertisements, and advertisements of auction sales and real estate, sent in by them must be paid for at the usual rates.
Advertisements not accompanied with written directions, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.
Notices for Political Meetings to be charged in all cases at full rates.
Marriages, Notices of Funerals, and announcements of seasons, 50 cents each. nov11-'59

THE NEW STATE.

A Most Excellent Article on the Subject.

Fellow Citizens of West Virginia:

You will soon be called upon to perform one of the most important acts that can engage the attention of any people. In accordance with your will expressed upon a former occasion, you assembled a convention to frame a Constitution preparatory to your admission as a State into the Union. That Constitution has been submitted to you for your approval or rejection, and has been approved by you with unprecedented unanimity. Upon your application for admission Congress has decided to admit you, upon your adoption of a single amendment to the Constitution as framed by your delegates in convention.—That amendment simply provides for the gradual emancipation of the few slaves yet remaining within your territory. This then, is the simple proposition which is to be submitted to your action. Whether you will adopt this amendment, and engraft this policy upon the organic law of your future State, or reject it, and with it all hope of ever being admitted as a separate State in the Union. Whether you will become one of the free States of this Confederacy, or remain in your present very equivocal position and take all the consequences in the unseen future that is before us. Upon every other part of your Constitution as framed by your delegates you have already decided by an almost unanimous approval. The only question now to be decided is whether you will adopt the policy of the free States, and cast your fortunes unequivocally with the loyal part of this Union, or for the sake of slavery, consent to remain as we are, formally attached to the States in rebellion, and to take all the consequences to ourselves and our posterity. The question is now distinctly brought forward for our decision, whether we are so attached to slavery that for its sake we are willing to forego all our long cherished hopes of a separate organization. You have already decided as unequivocally as any people can decide, that a separation from the Eastern part of the State was desirable. That which heretofore has been with you, a longing and an aspiration, is now brought within your grasp, upon the single condition of providing in your organic law for the gradual extinction of an effete and dying institution. This question we must decide in the face of the civilized world. Do we so love slavery, that without enjoying any of its benefits, and without any danger attending emancipation, we are willing, from a mere abstract love of the institution, to sacrifice all our long cherished hopes, and prospective advantages from this measure so ardently prosecuted.

It becomes us, fellow-citizens, to give this measure a calm and dispassionate consideration. We should divest ourselves of all passion and all prejudice, in deciding upon a measure of so much importance to ourselves and our posterity. Upon our decision depends the future destiny of our Commonwealth, with all the momentous interests and responsibilities attaching to unborn generations. Upon a question like this passion should be hushed and prejudice held in abeyance and the voice of reason alone should be listened to.

Let us then look at this question in the light of reason and of conscience, and let us decide it as *men*, as *reasonable* and *conscientious men*, charged with high responsibilities to those who are to come after us. Let us not be influenced by party drill or the mere catchwords of party politicians. Let us look at the measure as it affects our duty and our interest, and decide accordingly.

But here we are met with the objection that this amendment is *dictation* on the part of Congress. In this objection we detect the art of the mere party politician.—By seeking to brand this measure with an unpopular epithet, he would excite the prejudices of the unthinking against a measure irrespective of its real merits. The objection assumes that Congress has no right under the constitution to prescribe the terms upon which a State is to come into the Union. That simply upon the formation of a constitution, provided that constitution is Republican in form, Congress is bound to admit a State seeking admission into the Union. Let us examine this doctrine in the light of the Constitution and the practice of the government.—The language of the Constitution is "New States *may* be admitted by the Congress into this Union, but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, and of Congress." This is the whole of the third Section of the fourth Article of the Constitution. "New States *may* be admitted into this Union" is all of it that concerns our present purpose. You will here observe that the language is alternative. It is not New States shall be admitted into this Union upon presenting a Republican Constitution, which would have been the proper expression of the doctrine assumed by the objection. The language is not imperative but alternative. "New States *may* be admitted, &c." If a State *may* be admitted, she may also be *rejected*, much more may conditions be proposed for her admission. But it may be contended that one condition, that of a Republican form of government being prescribed in the Constitution excludes all other conditions. To this we reply that the clause guaranteeing to every State within the Union a Republican form of government is not found in the Section relating to the admission of New States at all. It is found in a subsequent Section and relates to a very different subject. It relates to the old States as well as the new, and engages the power of the general government to sustain any State in the struggle with any faction or party within it seeking to change their government from the Republican form. Although a Republican form of government is thus by implication a necessary condition to the admission of a new State into the Union, yet not being mentioned as such in the Section relating to the admission of New States, it is not such a condition as to exclude any other which Congress in its wisdom and discretion may seek to propose. The fact is, the plain construction of the Constitution invests Congress with a supervisory power over the admission of new States into the Union. The framers of that instrument foresaw that exigencies might arise in the history of this government, when the admission of a new State, no matter how Republican its Constitution might be in form, might be dangerous to the whole Confederacy, and with a wise foresight they left it to Congress in the exercise of a wise discretion, to admit or reject or prescribe constitutions, as to them might seem best and most conducive to the general welfare. This is the plain teaching of the Constitution and of common sense upon this subject. In imposing this amendment as the condition of an admission into the Union Congress has not transcended its Constitutional powers to make as the subjects of any odious discrimination. It has only exercised the power with which it was invested by the Constitution for wise purposes, of supervising the admission of the new States into the Union, and in the exercise of which it is sustained by the action of the Government from the earliest period of its history to the present time. Whether this power has been wisely and beneficially exercised in our case, we shall hereafter inquire, at present we are only concerned to show that it is no unwarrantable or unusual dictation on the part of Congress. The fact is, but few States have been admitted into this Union by Congress without some condition being annexed. Whenever in the wisdom of Congress the circumstances of the case seemed to require it conditions have been unhesitatingly proposed and uniformly adopted. New States have been restricted in regard to boundaries, in regard to their navigable waters, in regard to the public lands and all public property within their territory, and in the case of all the States formed out of the territory covered by the ordinance of 1787, they were required by Congress in the exercise of its supervisory power to conform their Constitutions to the provisions of that ordinance in regard to slavery. In the case of Louisiana, she was required to change the language of her public records and to conform the practice of her courts so far to the common law as to adapt the trial by jury and the writ of *habeas corpus*. Can any conditions be imagined more radical than these, or can any one doubt the wisdom of Congress in imposing them? This supervisory power of Congress over the admission of new States into the Union passed unchalleuged until in the heats engendered by the debates on the admission of Missouri into the Union, the power to annex conditions to the admission of a State, was denied as a power existing under the Constitution. The advocates of this novel doctrine, for it was novel then—were met by the language of the Constitution itself, in its plain and common sense construction, and by the uniform practice of the Governments from its commencement, and if any political question can be settled by a full and luminous debate, this question of the supervisory power of Congress over the admission of new States was settled, and Missouri herself is a memorable instance of a State admitted upon conditions prescribed by Congress.

From that time to this the power has passed unquestioned, and Congress has uniformly exercised it whenever the circumstances seemed to require its exercise. Michigan was kept one year out of the Union for her failure to comply with a condition in her act of admission, and the act admitting Texas is nothing but a string of conditions. Suffice it to say that such has been the uniform practice of the Government—a practice, though, once disputed on a memorable occasion, yet settled with the acquiescence of all parties. We hope that this is sufficient in regard to this alleged dictation on the part of Congress. We should not have deemed this objection worthy of the notice we have given it, did we not know that men are sometimes prejudiced against important measures by the mere application of an unpopular or offensive epithet, and that it may have some effect from the noise that is made about it. The truth is, that it is unworthy of a moment's consideration by any reasonable man, in deciding a question in which his duty and his interest are so deeply involved.

We have attempted to show that this alleged dictation is simply the exercise on the part of Congress of that supervisory power in regard to the admission of new States with which it is charged, and which it is bound to exercise for the good of the whole Government. In that General Government, we still, as loyal men, claim an interest. Its welfare is our welfare—its prosperity is our prosperity; it is charged with a paternal care over us, it is bound to protect and defend us, and if it proposes a condition upon which it will grant our urgent and importunate request, as reasonable men we are bound to give it an unprejudiced and dispassionate consideration.

No matter how or by whom this measure has been proposed to us. The only proper inquiries that can concern us in deciding upon it are these: Will its adoption prove beneficial or injurious to our own best interests? and what will be the consequence of rejecting it? And here, fellow-citizens, let me again remind you of the importance of the question which you are now called upon to decide. It is a measure of no temporary or transient interest. Whichever way you may decide it, the consequences will long outlive your day and generation; and will continue to influence the destiny of future generations of men, long after we, who are now called to decide upon it, shall have passed from the earth. It is fixing the organic law of your Commonwealth, and deciding that policy by which she is to seek her prosperity and fulfil her destiny. The particular question to be decided is one which concerns more vitally the material interests of a people than any other question whatever. It is one which lies at the basis of all human improvement, and is the indispensable condition of all prosperity either to nations or individuals. It is a question of labor—the primal source of all wealth—the means for the supply of all human wants. All the accumulated wealth of a nation or an individual is but the representative of so much labor. Is it not, then, of the most vital importance to the interests of any community, that the labor employed to develop its natural resources should be of the most *productive* kind? But labor, in order to be productive, is not simply the expenditure of so muce muscular power. It is labor directed by intelligence, and stimulated by the hope of reward that is alone profitable. Now in this country we have two kinds of labor—the labor of the bondman and the labor of the free. The compulsory labor of the ignorant African slave, and the willing labor of the free white man, laboring for his own interest and that of his family. And now, which of these kinds of labor shall we employ? Which is better adapted to our particular circumstances and the development of our peculiar resources? Which is better calculated to clear out our waste lands and bring them into cultivation? Which will be most likely to cover your hill sides with orchards, and gardens and vineyards, and with comfortable and happy homes? Which will be most effectual in introducing sheep husbandry, and a thorough and economical system of agriculture? Which of them will be most likely to develop your mineral wealth, to smelt your ores, mine your coal, and build up and operate factories among you? Which of the two systems of labor will soonest cover the country with school houses and colleges and churches?

These are the questions which you are now called to decide, and questions of more vital importance to their interests never came up for the decision of any people.—Let us then inquire whether the adoption of this amendment would be beneficial under our peculiar circumstances.

And here I would remark in the outset, That Slavery with us is an exotic. It is not in its natural soil and climate. The consequence is that it cannot thrive. All the statistics of Slavery within our territory go to show that it is in a process of gradual extinction—and why? Because it cannot be rendered profitable. The character of the country and its productions render this impossible. There are no broad plains warmed by a Southern sun upon which alone the labor of the slave can be profitably employed. Hence, its gradual decay, and the folly of seeking to perpetuate it among us. When we take a view of the territory embraced within the limits of the proposed State, and make a proper estimate of its resources; we will be enabled to decide upon the kind of labor which is best calculated for their development. And in what do these resources consist? In the soil of a country greatly diversified in its character, but well adapted for the rearing of flocks and herds and the cereal productions necessary to sustain them and the inhabitants. In inexhaustible mines of Coal and Iron, and in the production of Salt and Oil in inexhaustible quantities. All these resources have scarcely begun to be developed. Our hill-sides are to be cleared of their native forests—to be brought into cultivation and covered with flocks of Sheep and cattle, and the agricultural products adapted to our soil and climate—our hills and mountains, have to be explored, and their mineral wealth brought to light. The furnace and forge are to be set to work—our mountain streams to be set to the working of the mill, and the factory, and capital and enterprise to be engaged in the production of Salt and Petroleum. This is some of the work to be done, in developing the resource of our State. What kind of labor now is best calculated to effect these important purposes? Is it the labor of the African slave, stimulated by the fear of punishment, without a prospect of bettering his condition, or a hope that any effort on his part can have the slighest effect on the conditiou of his offspring? Or, is it the labor of the freeman, stimulated by the hope of reward, by the prospect of bettering his condition in life, and the hope of raising his family to a condition of respectability and happiness?

The common sense and experience of every man will easily suggest the answer to this question. Labor, skill and capital are the necessary requisites for the production of wealth, and the more closely these are united together in the same interest, the more efficient they become. An intelligent man cultivating his own property by his own labor, and that of his family, will always produce more, other circumstances being equal, in proportion to the labor employed, than under any other circumstances. The modern doctrine of the South that capital should own labor, should be reversed. Labor should own capital, in order to give it its greatest efficiency. Instead of seeking to divorce labor, skill and capital, it should be the policy of every well ordered State to unite them as much as possible. Give every man an interest in the fruits of labor, and his skill and energy is saved to effect the greatest amount of production. The most prosperous of all communities is that of small landed proprietors, cultivating their own property by their own labor and that of their families. These accumulate wealth, which seeking a profitable investment, builds up manufacturing establishments, which stimulate to greater agricultural production, by furnishing a profitable home market for the bulky products of agriculture. And these two working together create the material of commerce. Place the manufacturer by the side of the farmer, and you have the very best condition of agricultural prosperity. Both are benefitted by the contiguity. The farmer by having the consumer at his door, and the manufacturer by having his wants supplied without the cost of distant transportation. These working together can create the material of commerce more cheaply than under any other circumstances. You have thus the most favorable condition for the three great branches of human industry. These working together under the most favorable circumstances, wealth is accumulated, and public improvements follow. It is then that a community builds railroads and digs canals. Population increases. School houses, and academies, and colleges are built, churches are erected and sustained within the reach of all. Such a community posseses within itself all the elements of happiness and of a refined civilization. Such a policy we desire to see adopted by our State; a policy which will encourage small capitalists to take hold of and cultivate our waste lands; a policy which will place the manufacturer by the side of the farmer; a policy which will create cheaply the material of commerce; a policy which will concentrate a large population within our territory—which will build railroads, and canals, and school houses, and colleges, and churches, and foster all the means, and furnish all the conditions of a refined civilization. And for the establishment of this policy, and the full realization of all its benefits our State affords remarkable facilities. The abrupt and broken surface of our country invites a division and the establishment of small proprietary estates.—our mountain streams afford an abundant water power, and our mines of coal an inexhaustible supply of fuel for the propulsion of machinery. We have iron ore sufficient to supply the smelting furnace to any extent that the demands of commerce may require. Wool growing must soon become with us an important interest. The culture of the vine now in its infancy promises at no distant day, if properly encouraged, to become a great source of wealth to our people. Perhaps no portion of this continent is better adapted to this branch of industry than our State. In short we have all the facilities which any people could desire for agricultural and manufacturing prosperity. The raw material can be produced upon the spot, and water power and coal can be had in any abundance for the propelling of machinery. Nor are our commercial advantages less. Our State throughout its entire length is watered by one of the finest rivers on the continent.

With all these advantages, what is to prevent the people of West Virginia from becoming a highly prosperous and happy people? Nothing is wanting, but an intelligent comprehension of our resources and the adoption of an enlightened policy to encourage their development. And that policy is *not* the policy of slavery.

Let us not, by rejecting the amendment, virtually say to the loyal people of this Union, we refuse to cast our lot with yours. All our pretended loyalty was only a ruse to escape the storm of war; only a dodging until the hurricane should pass. It was not because we loved the Union, and the loyal men who were nobly sustaining it, but because we had not the courage to breast the storm, and wanted to drive the war from our own doors. Fight it out if you can. We will fight on both sides if it be necessary to keep the war from among us, and to turn its disasters to the account of our own interests. You, to be sure, are loyal to the Government of our fathers and you are nobly fighting to sustain it. The South are disloyal and traitors, but we cannot go with you, we cannot take an unequivocally loyal position, for we have a few ragged slaves among us, and should we take a decidedly loyal position the world might call us Abolitionists! To be sure our interest and reputation are equally concerned in taking this step, but what are interest and reputation, compared with the luxury of lying still undisturbed by any enterprising thought, and amusing ourselves with the bungling efforts of a few lazy negroes in raising for us a little corn and tobacco! No, no, fellow-citizens, let us virtually address the loyal men of the Union in no such language as this.

CONCLUSION TO-MORROW.

[Extract from a letter on the Battle Field.]

This battle (Antietam) has been the most sanguinary of the war, and the only one fought with visible design and upon military principles. The arrangement of our corps—the overlooking position of the commanding General—the sending into action the right and the left divisions—the closing up of the centre, and final success—excites bewildering admiration, and carries the mind to the great fields of Austerlitz and Wagram, fought by Napoleon. Of all this have I spoken. The *heart* history of such a conflict, purchased by the life and blood of twenty thousand men, must be found in the hospitals. War has its glories—but it has its ten thousand demons in these human fortures, that make the eye-balls ache—the heart bleed—the lips palsy, and the brain reel.—The sight is at first positively unendurable. The life-blood of some is still trickling away in silent calmness—while the dissevered limbs and maniac brain of others give rise to sounds God grant I may not again witness.

But ye mothers who here seek a son—or wives a husband—or sisters a brother—or sons a father—know and be consoled that even here the hand of mercy is watchful, and better care is bestowed upon your loved ones than might at first seem possible.—It was in the hospital, where rested the gallant Hooker, that I learned the history of those mythical words so often seen and so little understood, "S. T.—1860—X." Anything alleviating the sufferings and saving the lives of our soldiers, is a national blessing. I witnessed some astonishing results from this article.

It is well known the effect of burnt gunpowder and excitement is thirst, which added to the loss of blood in the wounded, creates the necessity of a reviving stimulant. In this particular hospital, the physicians were allowing their patients to drink Plantation Bitters, otherwise called S. T.—1860—X, and although the wounded are most numerous here—this division having opened the fight at 5 in the morning—the men were mostly composed, and there was very little fainting. The article acts upon the stomach and nerves in a most incomprehensible manner, superior to brandy, and without subsequent stupefying reaction. It originated in the West Indies, composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Roots, herbs, &c.; all preserved in St. Croix Rum—the S. T.—1860—X being a secret ingredient, not yet revealed to the public. It is principally recommended for want of appetite, disordered liver, intermittent fevers, stomachic difficulties, &c. I understand it was somewhat known in the Southern States previous to the war and it appears an agent of Jefferson Davis recently applied to the proprietors for the privilege to make it for hospital purposes during the war, to which they made the following reply:

NEW YORK, Jan 16th, 1862.

Mr.———
Agent of, etc.:

DEAR SIR—In reply to your communication, offering us "Fifty thousand dollars for the receipe and right to make the Plantation Bitters for your hospital purposes during the war," we beg to say, your price is a liberal one, considering it would cost us nothing to comply, and that otherwise we can derive no revenue from the Southern States; but, sir, our duties to our Government and our ideas of consistency would not allow us to entertain it, although it might please us to assuage the sufferings of your misguided followers.

We remain,
Very respectfully yours,
P. H. DRAKE & CO.

These gentlemen give the history of certain ingredients of their article for ever two hundred years—showing that through all changes of the medical profession and its practitioners, strength, composure and cheerfulness have been derived from these sources. Dr. Woods in the Washington Hospitals informed me that one patient was fast sinking and crazy, and had not slept an hour for two weeks, until the Plantation Bitters came to his knowledge, when one day's trial gave him a night's rest, and he was now fast recovering. I am surprised our Government has not equaled Jefferson Davis in energy, and adopted this invaluable article in all our hospitals the weak soldiers cling to it like a brother. As a lay member, I can bear witness it is "good to take," and affords more energy and life than anything I ever tried. Success to the Plantation Bitters.

But I have digressed. In my next I shall speak of gathering in the wounded, burying the dead, &c.
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