PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY.
CAMPBELL & M'DERMOT,
INTELLIGENCER BUILD
N. E. corner of Quincy and Main-Sts

TERMS:
Daily, (by mail, payable in advance,)..........$7,00
By the Week.......... 15
Tri Weekly, (per year, payable in advance,)... 4,00.
☞ Advertising done on reasonalbe terms.
All advertisements from a distance, or from transient customers, must be paid in advance.

Daily Intelligencer.

WHEELING, W. VA. SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1864 NO. 190.

INSURANCE.

THE

Home Insurance Company,

OF NEW YORK,

HAS THE LARGEST CASH CAPITAL OF ANY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY IN AMERICA.

Its Net Assets Jan. 1st, 1864, being

$3,210,467.01.

FIRE AND INLAND POLICIES issued upon the most reasonable terms and LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID on application to

W. F. PETERSON, Agent.
Office on Main St., next door to M. & M. Bank.
apl

Pennsylvania Insurance Co.

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL..............................$300,000

DIRECTORS:

N. Voegtly, Jr., Jacob Painter, Robert Patrick,
Rody Patterson, Henry Sproul, Henry Gerwig,
Alex. Nagley, Jas. H. Hopkins, J. C. Lappe,
C. A. Colton, A. J. Jones, A. A. Carrier,
J. Grier Sproul.

N. VOEGTLY, Jr., Pres't.
J. GRIER SPROUL, Sec'y.

THE above Company 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.

N. C. ARTHUR, Agt.
apl Office No. 1 M'Lure House.

FRANLKIN INSURANCE COMP'Y

OF WHEELING, VA.

CAPITAL - - $150,000.

DIRECTORS:

John Reid, T. P. Shallcross, Geo. K. Wheat,
Geo. Mendel, John Zoeckler, Sam' McClellan,
G. W. Franzheim, Jas. N. Vance, Alex. Laughlin.

THIS COMPANY having been duly organized, are 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, and also on the lives of persons for a term of years. This Company offers superior inducements to farmers, whereby they can be insured for three years at reduced rates. This being a home institution, composed of some ninety-four stockholders, most of whom are among our best business men, recommends itself to the favorable consideration of the insuring public, and solicits their patronage.

Applications for insurance will be promptly attended to by the Secretary.

Office, No. 1 McLure House, being the same formerly occupied by Adams Express Company.

N. C. ARTHUR, Secretary.
JOHN REID, President.
SAM'L McCLELLAN, Vice-President.

N. C. ARTHUR Agent for paying Pensions. Office, No. 1, McLure House, being the same office formerly occupied by Adams Express Company. apr1

TO THOSE WHO WISH TO BE INSURED

AGAINST ALL CONTINGENCIES.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York—FIRE AND INLAND.

Cash Capital (every dollar paid in)......$1,000,000 00
Assets 1st July, 1863........................$1,937,949 66

The largest Cash Capital for the amount at risk of any office in the United States.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New York.

CASH CAPITAL (all paid in)....................$ 500,000 00
Assets 1st July, 1863,..............................1,281,424 19

SEVENTY-FIVE per cent of the nett profits declared to Policy Holders annually, in which the assured participate without incurring any risk.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York—FIRE AND INLAND.

Cash Capital (paid in).................................$500,000 00
Assets 1st August, 1863..................................750,151 78

Three-fourths of the nett profits declared to Policy Holders annually.

FIFTY-FIVE PER CENT. of Earned Participation Premiums declared for the year ending August, 1863.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York.

The LARGEST CASH CAPITAL of any Insurance Company in the United States.

Assets February 1st, 1863..............................$9,250,000

The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle in the strictest sense of the term the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being EQUITABLY DIVIDED among the ASSURED.

FORTY-FIVE CENTS A WEEK will insure $1,000 on the life of a man aged 30.

POLICIES will be issued upon the most reasonable terms in any of the above RELIABLE COMPANIES for Wheeling and vicinity and losses promptly adjusted and paid, on application to

W. F. PETERSON, Agent.
Office Main street, next door to M. & M. Bank.
sep15

CITIZENS'

Fire, Marine & Life Ins'nce Co,

OF WHEELING, VA.

DIRECTORS:

John List, L. S. Delaplain, Michael Reilly,
Jacob Berger, E. M. Norton, Thos. Sweeney,
A. R. Caldwell, J. C. Harbour, And. P. Woods.

☞ 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.

L. S. DELAPLAIN, Pres't.
W. W. SHRIVER, Sec'y.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 7, M'LURE HOUSE BUILDING.
dec4-1y

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.

R. W. HARDING, Sec'y. HENRY CRANGLE, Pres't

DIRECTORS.

C Acheson John Donlon, Rob't Morrison
R. Crangle, S. Brady, Sam'l Ott.
Dan'l Lamb, James Dalzell,

☞ Applications for Insurance will be promptly attended to by the President and Secretary.
jan 28, '63

JOHN H. HOFFMAN,

Attorney for Prosecuting

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS,

MORGANTOWN, West Va.,

WILL continue to prosecute INVALID and other PENSION CLAIMS, as well as CLAIMS for BOUNTY MONEY, BOUNTY LAND, BACK PAY, and for HORSES and other PROPERTY lost in the MILITARY SERVICE of the United States. Also will give prompt attention to COLLECTING CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS for Hawling, &c.

Owing to my experience and familiarity with the various PENSION, BOUNTY AND BOUNTY LAND LAWS and the large amount of RECORD EVIDENCE in my possession, enables me to be very successful in the prosecution of SUSPENDED CLAIMS when in many instances the claimant and attorney had long given up in despair. No matter how difficult the claim so it is just.

☞ No advance fee required.

Address JOHN H. HOFFMAN,
Morgantown, West Va.

REFER TO

Hon. R. L. BERKSHIRE, Judge Supreme Court of Appeals, Morgantown, West Va.

Hon. Wm. A. HARRISON, Judge Supreme Court of Appeals, Clarksburg, West Va.

N. GOFF, Esq., President M. & M. Bank of Wheeling, at Clarksburg, West Va.

W. WAGNER, Cashier M. & M. Bank of Wheeling, at Morgantown, West Va.

KRAMER & RAHM, Bankers, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RITTENHOUSE, FANT & Co., Bankers, Washington, D. C. aug7

VOL. XII

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE!

NO ALCOHOLIC PREPARATIONS!

A PURE TONIC MEDICINE!!

DR. HOOFLAND'S

German Bitters!

PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

WILL effectually cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin, and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of spirits. And will positively prevent Yellow Fever, Billious Fever, &c., &c. They contain

NO ALCOHOL OR BAD WHISKY.

They will Cure the above Diseases in Ninety-nine cases out of a Hundred!

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of

Hoofland's German Bitters!

(PURELY VEGETABLE,)

Hosts of ignorant Quacks and unscrupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood-gates of Nostrums in the shape of poor whisky, vilely compounded with injurious drugs and christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of Alcoholic preparations in plethoric bottles, and high-bellied kegs, under the modest appellation of bitters, which, instead of curing, only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despair.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

Are not a new and untried article, but have stood the test of fifteen years' trial by the American public, and their reputation and sale are not rivalled by any similar preparation.

The proprietors have thousands of Letters from the most eminent Clergymen, Lawyers, Physicians, and Citizens, testifying, of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

DO YOU WANT SOMETHING TO STRENGTHEN YOU?
DO YOU WANT A GOOD APPETITE?
DO YOU WANT TO BUILD UP YOUR CONSTITUTION?
DO YOU WANT TO FEEL WELL?
DO YOU WANT TO GET RID OF NERVOUSNESS?
DO YOU WANT ENERGY?
DO YOU WANT TO SLEEP WELL?
DO YOU WANT A BRISK AND VIGOROUS FEELING?

If you do, use

Hoofland's German Bitters!

From J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reason, why a man may not testify to the benefit he believes himself to have received from any simple preparations, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief, and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before and had almost despaired of regulating. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.
Philadelphia, June 23, 1861.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS!

Those having Friends in the Army!

We call the attention of all having relations or friends in the army to the *fact* that "Hoofland's German Bitters" will cure nine-tenths of the diseases induced by exposure and privations incident to camp life. In the lists, published almost daily in the newspapers, on the arrival of the sick, it will be noticed that a very large proportion are suffering from debility. Every case of that kind can be readily cured by Hoofland's German Bitters. Diseases resulting from disorders of the digestive organs are speedily removed. We have no hesitation in stating that if these Bitters were freely used among our soldiers, hundreds of lives might be saved that otherwise would be lost.

We call particular attention to the following remarkable and well authenticated cure of one of the nation's heroes, whose life, to use his own language, "has been saved by the Bitters."

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23d, 1862.

MESSRS. JONES & EVANS:—Well, gentlemen, your Hoofland's German Bitters has saved my life. There is no mistake in this. It is vouched for by numbers of my comrades, some of whose names are appended, and who were cognizant of all the circumstances of my case. I am, and have been for the last four years, a member of Sherman's celebrated battery, and under the immediate command of Captain R. B. Ayers. Through the exposure attendant upon my arduous duties, I was attacked in November last with inflammation of the lungs, and was for seventy two days in the hospital. This was followed by great debility, heightened by an attack of dysentery. I was then removed from the White House, and sent to this city on board the "State of Maine," from which I landed on the 28th of June. Since that time I have been about as low as any one could be and still retain a spark of vitality. For a week or more I was scarcely able to swallow anything, and if I *did* force a morsel down, it was immediately thrown up again.

I could not even keep a glass of water on my stomach. Life could not last under such circumstances; and, accordingly, the physicians, who have been working faithfully, though unsuccessfully, to rescue me from the grasp of the dread Archer, frankly told me they could do no more for me, and advised me to see a clergyman, and to make such disposition of my limited funds as best suited me. An acquaintance who visited me at the hospital, Mr. Frederick Steinbrown, of Sixth street, below Arch, advised me, as a forlorn hope, to try your Bitters, and kindly procured me a bottle. From the time I commenced taking them the gloomy shadow of death receded, and I am now, thank God for it, getting better. Though I have taken but two bottles, I have already gained ten pounds, and I feel sanguine of being permitted to rejoin my wife and daughters, from whom I have heard nothing for eighteen months; for, gentlemen, I am a loyal Virginian, from the vicinity of Front Royal. To your invaluable Bitters I owe the certainty of life which has taken the place of vague fears—to your Bitters will I owe the glorious privilege of again clasping to my bosom those who are the dearest to me in life. Very truly yours,

ISAAC MALONE.

We fully concur in the truth of the above statement, as we had despaired of seeing our comrade, Mr. Malone, restored to health.

JOHN CUDDLEBACK, 1st New York.
GEORGE A. ACKLEY, Co. C, 11th Maine.
LEWIS CHEVALIER, 92d New York.
I. E. SPENCER, 1st Artillery, Battery F.
J. B. FASEWELL, Co. B, 3d Vermont.
HENRY B. JEROME, do do
HENRY T. MACDONALD, Co. C, 6th Maine.
JOHN F. WARD, Co. E, 5th Maine.
HERMAN KOCH, Co. H, 72d New York.
NATHANIEL B. THOMAS, Co. F, 95th Penn.
ANDREW J. KIMBALL, Co. A, 3d Vermont.
JOHN JENKINS, Co. B, 106th Penn.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

NO. 631 ARCH STREET

Principal Office and Manufactory,

JONES & EVANS,
(Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.,)
PROPRIETORS.

PRICES.—Large size, holding nearly double quantity, $1 per bottle; half dozen, $5. Small size, 75c per bottle; half dozen, $4.

☞ For sale by Druggists and Dealers everywhere in the United States, and by all the Druggists and Dealers in Wheeling. oct3-1y

Daily Intelligencer

MY CAVE-LIFE IN VICKSBURG.

By the Wife of a Confederate Officer.

During the siege of Vicksburg many of the non-combatants remained in the city, taking shelter during the frequent bombardments in caves or cellars dug for that purpose in the clay of the banks. The little volume whose title appears above gives some graphic pictures of this strange and perilous life. It is written by a woman of culture and refinement, who, though Southern in her connections and sympathies, shows none of the bitterness of the partisan, but records whatever of generous and heroic on either side has met her womanly eyes. She thus speaks of the tomb-like places of shelter to which many weeks the women and children were confined:—

"Caves were the fashion—the rage—over besieged Vicksburg. Negroes, who understood their business, hired themselves out to dig them, at from thirty to fifty dollars, according to the size. Many persons, considering different localities unsafe, would sell them to others, who had been less fortunate, or less provident; and so great was the demand for cave workmen, that a new branch of industry sprang up and became popular—particularly as the personal safety of the workmen was secured, and money withal."

"Some families had light bread made in large quantities, and subsisted on it with milk (provided their cows were not killed from one milking time to another,) without any more cooking, until called on to replenish. Though most of us lived on corn bread and bacon, served three times a day, the only luxury of the meal consisting in its warmth, I had some flour, and frequently had some hard, tough biscuit made from it, there being no soda or yeast to be procured. At this time we could, also, procure beef. A gentleman friend was kind enough to offer me his camp bed, a narrow spring mattress, which fitted within the contracted cave very comfortably; another had his tent fly stretched over the mouth of our residence to shield us from the sun; and thus I was the recipient of many favors, and under obligations to many gentlemen of the army for delicate and kind attentions; and, in looking back to my trials at that time, I shall ever remember with gratitude the kindness with which they strove to ward off every deprivation. And so I went regularly to work, keeping house under ground. Our new habitation was an excavation made in the earth, and branching six feet from the entrance, forming a cave in the shape of a T. In one of the wings my bed fitted; the other I used as a kind of dressing room; in this the earth had been cut down a foot or two below the floor of the main cave; I could stand erect here; and when tired of sitting in other portions of my residence, I bowed myself into it, and stood impassively resting at full hight—one of the variations in the still shell-expectant life. M——'s servant cooked for us under protection of the hill. Our quarters were close, indeed; yet I was more comfortable than I expected I could have been made under the earth in that fashion. We were safe at least from fragments of shell—and they were flying in all directions; though no one seemed to think our cave any protection should a mortar shell happen to fall directly on top of the ground above us. We had our roof arched and braced, the supports of the bracing taking up much room in our confined quarters.—The earth was about five feet thick above, and seemed hard and compact; yet, poor M——, every time he came in, examined it, fearing amid some of the shocks it sustained, that it might crack and fall in upon us."

The danger was by no means imaginary; in various instances these cavernous cells collapsed, either from the jar or constant explosions or from their own weakness, burying their inmates in a premature grave. The cave was but a choice of evils, the peril within being only less than the peril without. On one occasion a servant of the writer had a narrow escape from death:—

"One night I could scarcely sleep, the explosions were so loud and frequent. Before we retired, George had been lying without the door. I had arisen about 12 o'clock, and stood looking out at the different courses of light marking the passage of the shells, when I noticed that George was not in his usual place at the entrance. On looking out, I saw that he was sleeping soundly, some little distance off, and many fragments of shell falling near him. I aroused him, telling him to come to the entrance for safety. He had scarcely started, when a huge piece of shell came whizzing along, which fortunately George dodged in time, and it fell in the very spot where he had so lately slept."

At another time a more imminent danger menaced the cave and all it contained:

"It was about four o'clock, one Wednesday evening—the shelling during the day had gone on about as usual—I was reading in safety, I imagined, when the unmistakable whirring of Parrot shells told us that the battery we so much feared had opened from the intrenchments. I ran to the entrance to call the servants in; and immediately after they entered, a shell struck the earth a few feet from the entrance, burying itself without exploding. I ran to the little dressing room, and could hear them striking around us on all sides. I crouched closely against the wall, for I did not know at what moment one might strike within the cave. A man came in much frightened, and asked to remain until the danger was over. The servants stood in the little niche by the bed, and the man took refuge in the small ell where I was stationed. He had been there but a short time, standing in front of me, and near the wall, when a Parrot shell came whirling in at the entrance, and fell in the centre of the cave before us all, lying there smoking. Our eyes were fastened upon it, while we expected every moment the terrific explosion would ensue. I pressed my child closer to my heart, and drew nearer to the wall. Our fate seemed almost certain. The poor man who had sought refuge within was most exposed of all. With a sudden impulse, I seized a large double blanket that lay near, and gave it to him for the purpose of shielding him from the fragments; and thus we remained for a moment, with our eyes fixed in terror on the missile of death, when George, the servant boy, rushed forward, seized the shell, and threw it into the street, running swiftly in the opposite direction. Fortunately, the fuse had become nearly extinguished, and the shell fell harmless—remaining near the mouth of the cave, as a trophy of the fearlessness of the servant and our remarkable escape."

Nor was the life without its petty discomforts, mingling annoyance and privation with the perpetual fear. Food was scanty, coarse, and not always wholesome; horses lived mainly on cane-tops and mulberry leaves, and cows instead of finding food became such to those so lucky as to look upon veritable beef. Mrs. M. thus chronicles one of these minor fortunes of war:—

"One afternoon I was looking out on the opposite hill, where the shells were falling frequently. I noticed a very large, fine cow slowly grazing on the side, and ascending higher and higher as she moved. It was a matter of wonder with me where she came from, for beef cattle of all kinds had disappeared from Vicksburg. The cow was in fine condition; and I thought: Poor creature, you are not prudent in eating such dangerous grass. A short time before tea, M—— came up laughing, and said: 'Providence has indeed sent you fresh meat, so that you will not have to depend upon mule. A fine cow has been killed by a shell on the opposite hill. The general has taken the meat, and a large share has been sent to you.'"

Here is another of those terrible incidents for which the siege will be recalled with a shudder by its participants, while life and memory last:

"A soldier, named Henry, had noticed my little girl often, bringing her flowers at one time, an apple at another, and again a young mocking bird, and had attached her to him much by these little kindnesses.—Frequently, on seeing him pass, she would call his name, and clap her hands gleefully as he rode the general's handsome horse for water, causing him to prance past the cave for her amusement. She called my attention to him one morning, saying: 'O mamma, look at Henny's horse how he plays!' He was riding a small black horse that was exceedingly wild, and striving to accustom it to the rapid evolutions of the Texas troops, turning in his saddle to grasp something from the ground, as he moved speedily on. Soon after, he rode the horse for water; and I saw him return and fasten it to a tree. Afterward I saw him coming down the hill opposite, with an unexploded shrapnell shell in his hand. In a few moments I heard a quick explosion in the ravine, followed by a cry—a sudden, agonized cry. I ran to the entrance, and saw a courier, whom I had noticed frequently passing by, roll slowly over into the rivulet of the ravine and lie motionless at a little distance: Henry—oh, poor Henry!—holding out his mangled arms—the hands torn and hanging from the bleeding, ghastly wrists—a fearful wound in his head—the blood pouring from his wounds. Shot, gasping, wild, he staggered around, crying piteously, 'Where are you, boys?—O boys, where are you? Oh, I am hurt, I am hurt! Boys, come to me!—come to me! God have mercy! Almighty God, have mercy!' My little girl clung to my dress, saying, 'O mamma, poor Henny's killed! Now he'll die, mamma. Oh, poor Henny!' I carried her away from that painful sight. Henry died that night, still unconscious of the sorrowful comrades around his bed—still calling on God to pity him. After the bodies of the wounded men had been carried away, we heard loud wailings and cries in the direction of the city. I was told a negro woman, in walking through the yard, had been struck by a fragment of shell, and instantly killed. The screams of the women of Vicksburg were the saddest I have ever heard. The wailings over the dead seemed full of a heart-sick agony. I cannot attempt to describe the thrill of pity, mingled with fear, that pierced my soul, as suddenly vibrating through the air would come these sorrowful shrieks!—these pitiful moans!—sometimes almost simultaneously with the explosion of a shell. This anguish over the dead and wounded was particularly low and mournful, perhaps from the depression. Many women were utterly sick through constant fear and apprehension. It is strange that the ladies were almost constantly in caves, and yet, did one go out for a short time, she was almost certain to be wounded; while the officers and soldiers rode and walked about, with very little destruction of life ensuing."

In these pages are touching exhibitions both of endurance and bravery, which lead us to respect many of the defenders of Vicksburg as "foemen worthy of our steel." It is a pleasure to record incidents like the following:—

"A federal soldier left on the field, badly wounded in the leg, had begged most piteously for water; and lying near the confederate intrenchments, his cries were all directed to the confederate soldiers. The firing was heaviest where he lay, and it would have been at the risk of a life to have gone to him; yet, a confederate soldier asked and obtained leave to carry water to him, and stood and fanned him in the midst of the firing, when he eagerly drank from the heroic soldier's canteen."

Nor were the rebel soldiers deficient in that passive courage which is often more difficult than the impulsive daring of a moment:—

"Already the men in the rifle pits were on half rations—flour or meal enough to furnish bread equivalent in quantity to two biscuits in two days; many of them ate it all at once, and the next day fasted, preferring, as they said, to have one good meal. So they sat cramped up all day in the pits—their rations cooked in the valley and brought to them—scarcely daring to change their position and stand erect, for the federal sharpshooters were watching for the heads; and to rise above the breastworks was almost certain death. Frequently, a Parrott shell would penetrate the intrenchments, and, exploding, cause frightful wounds, and death most frequently. 'Ah!' said M——, one day, 'it is to the noble men in the rifle pits that Vicksburg will owe aught of honor she may gain in this siege. I revere them, as I see them undergoing every privation with courage and patience, anxious only for the high reputation of the city.' They amused themselves, while lying in the pits, by cutting out little trinkets from the wood of the parapet and Minie balls that fell around them. Major Fry, from Texas, excelled in skill and ready invention, I think; he sent me one day an arm-chair that he had cut from a Minie ball—the most minute affair of the kind I ever saw, yet perfectly symmetrical. At another time, he sent me a diminutive plow made from the parapet wood, with traces of lead, and a lead point made from a Minie ball."

After all this patience, pain and peril, the hour came when the husband of the fair historian entered with a pale face, saying sadly:—

"'It's all over! The white flag floats from our forts! Vicksburg has surrendered!' He put on his uniform coat, silently buckled on his sword, and prepared to take out the men, to deliver up their arms in front of the fortification. I felt a strange unrest, the quiet of the day was so unnatural. I walked up and down the cave until M—— returned. The day was extremely warm; and he came with a violent headache. He told me that the federal troops had acted splendidly; they were stationed opposite the place where the confederate troops marched up and stacked their arms; and they seemed to feel sorry for the poor fellows who had defended the place for so long a time. Far different from what he had expected, not a jeer or taunt came from any of the federal soldiers. Occasionally, a cheer would be heard; but the majority seemed to regard the poor unsuccessful soldiers with a generous sympathy. After the surrender, the old gray-headed soldier, in passing on the hill near the cave, stopped, and, touching his hat, said: 'It's a sad day this madam, I little thought we'd come to it, when we first stopped in the intrenchments. I hope you'll yet be happy, madam, after all the trouble you've seen.' To which I mentally responded, 'Amen.' The poor, hunchback soldier, who had been sick, and who, at home in southern Missouri, is worth a million of dollars, I have been told, yet within Vicksburg has been nearly starved, walked out to-day in the pleasant air, for the first time for many days."

And so the proud city was ours at last, and the details of this memorable siege are but stories of the past, materials for legend and song.

* * *

From the New York Post.

The Virginia Constitutional Convention.

This body, which has been in session for some time past in Alexandria, has just adjourned, giving much offence by its refusal to submit its work to the people. Under the circumstances this refusal appears to us but natural; there is just now no "people" to refer it to; the whole State, with the exception of a few counties on the Potomac, and Northampton and Accomac, separated from the rest of Virginia by the width of the Chesapeake bay, is either in the enemy's hands, or debatable ground, across which guerrillas sweep, and where armies may fight any day. To submit a Constitution and ordinances to the votes of these counties and a few scattered precincts, would be ridiculous.

But what was the Convention itself?—Did that represent in any way the mass of the people of the State? Was it a body so constituted that its acts will receive the respect of the public without the approval of the people? Hardly, we think? We do not know much of what the Convention did. Its proceedings attracted little attention; public opinion set a mark upon it, from the first.

What is the use of such hasty attempts to reorganize a State government? What is the use of plucking unripe fruit? No one really believes that a body like this which called itself a Virginia State Convention has authority to commit the State to any course. So in Louisiana, the interference of the military arm which commanded an election deprived that election of the moral force of an act of the people. It was widely different in Arkansas, where the people acted without a hint from the military power, without the interference of the general government, and even without consulting with it. There the State was really cleared of rebel armies; only predatory guerrilla bands roamed here and there, and robbed secessionists as well as Union men. The people of the State, after due notice, met and chose a convention for the express purpose of re establishing civil goverment and returning the State formally and by solemn act to its due allegiance and place in the Union; the greater part of the people of the State voted; the convention was held in proper form at the State capital, and its proceedings were approved by an open vote of the people.—No one could object to these acts; they had the moral force of acts of the people, even rebels were silent before them; and there can never be any dispute hereafter as to the authority of the convention, or the binding force of its ordinances. We prefer to see other States brought back in the same way. We prefer to wait until the fruit is ripe; it will save colic hereafter. Nothing is gained by setting up a State government which is not the creature of the people, but of some extraneous power. The military force must hold the country till the loyal people of a State are prepared to reassume the power and rights of which they were deprived by the rebel usurpation.

WALL PAPER

AND

WINDOW SHADES

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

8000	Rolls Wall Paper @	10c.
5000	... ...	12 1-2c.
5800	... ...	15c
15000	... ...	20c
5000	... Parlor Paper ...	25c
5000	... ...	30c
3000	... ...	40c
2000	... ...	60c
1000	... Gilt...	75c
3000	... Hall Paper with Match Borders.	
2500	... Ass'd Window Shades.	

HAVING purchased our stock before the great advance in paper we are enabled to sell it for CASH at

Less than Eastern Prices.

As our stock is ENTIRELY NEW we would invite purchasers to look in and examine it before going elsewhere.

☞ LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO THE TRADE.

JAS. C. ORR & CO.,

BOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,

106 MAIN STREET.

apr9-1m

HENRY CRANGLE. JAS. DALZELL. ROBT. CRANGLE.

Crangle, Dalzell & Co.,

Wholesale Grocers,

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NO. 38 & 40 MONROE AND 121 MARKET ST.,

apr2 WHEELING, WEST VA.

Millinery Goods!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

CLOAKS,

EMBROIDERIES,

and

FANCY GOODS.

L. G. THOMAS,

No. 178 Main Street, Wheeling.

HAVING just returned from New York with a full assortment of the above named Goods I invite the patronage of the public.

Country Milliners are particularly invited to examine my stock. apr5-tf

GRAND OPENING!

AT THE

Philadelphia Bonnet Depot,

NO. 163 MAIN STREET.

Mrs. E. Walters

WOULD call attention to her large and excellent stock of MILLINERY GOODS, consisting in part of:

A splendid assortment of Ladies' Bonnets—Silk, Crape, English Straw, Dunstable, Pedal Leghorn, Milan, Braid and Neapolitan.

A large and well selected stock of Bonnet Ribbons at low prices.

Artificials of the latest Paris styles.

Ladies' Hair Nets, Head Dresses and Caps.

Ladies and Childrens' Hats—a large and elegant stock and of the very newest fashions.

A large quantity of white and colored Shakers, Grenadine and Crape Veils, Kid Gloves, Ladies' Corsets, Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, and Dress Trimmings.

Cloaks and Mantillas of the newest Parisian styles.

Ladies Sun Shades, Parasols, Umbrellas, and a host of articles too numerous to mention.

Will be open for public inspection on Thursday, April 21st. apr14

WALL PAPERS

AND

Window Blinds.

500,000 YARDS,

From 8 to 35 cents per roll.

HALL PAPER WITH MATCH BORDER,

From 15 to 25 cents per Bolt.

BORDERS,

From 8 to 50 cents per Bolt.

Window Blinds,

GREEN OIL CLOTH, GREEN PAPER, BUFF PAPER AND CORN FIGURED BLINDS.

BROWN CLOTH BLINDS WITH GOLD BORDERS, PATTENT ROLLERS, CORDS AND TASSELLS, &c., &c.

HAVING purchased my stock with Greenbacks I am enabled to sell as low as any house in the city.

Joseph Graves,

Book Seller, Stationer and News Dealer.

No. 30, Monroe St.,

ap11

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

LOUIS FRANZHEIM,

DEALER IN BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 149 MAIN STREET,

Two doors above J. C. Harbour's Carpet Store,

WHEELING, W. VA.,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Wheeling that he has opened a Boot and Shoe Store at the above stand, where he will be pleased for his friends to give him a call. His stock is entirely new and of the latest style and best quality. Prices are as cheap as the cheapest.

apr13-3m LOUIS FRANZHEIM.

Co-Partnership.

THE undersigned, under the firm style of "Warren & Berger" have this day entered into partnership, for the purpose of continuing the business of the old firm.

ISAIAH WARREN,
WM. T. BERGER.

ISAIAH WARREN. WM. T. BERGER.

WARREN AND BERGER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CANDLES, SOAPS, & LARD OIL,

ALSO

REFINERS OF CARBON OIL AND BENZOLE.

Keep constantly on hand the above named articles, of prime quality, which they will be happy to furnish to dealers and consumers at lowest Cash prices.

"Bristol Axle Grease" and "Roll Grease" for Rolling Mills and heavy machinery made of any required consistency, which they warrant to give satisfaction.

They are also agents for the sale of "Pure Lubricating Petroleum" of best gravity from wells on Duck Creek, Ohio, and Pleasants county, W. Va.

Warehouse, Corner Market Alley and Main str.

apil 1m

REMOVAL.

ALLMAN & WAYMAN'S

WHOLESALE

BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE

REMOVED TO

No. 48 Main Street,

EAST SIDE.

Three Doors above Quincy Street.

mr1 WHEELING, W. VA.

No. 77.

HARPER & BRO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Hats and Caps,

STRAW GOODS, HOODS,

Ladies' Hats, and Umbrellas,

No. 77 Main Street.

apr19

NEW CLOTHING HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS LATELY REMOVED TO this City of Wheeling, have opened a large CLOTHING STORE at No. 151 Main Street, in the room formerly occupied as Graham's Furniture Store, a few doors above Harbour's Carpet Store, under the firm name of

KLINE & HEYMAN,

with an entire new Stock of GENTS AND BOY'S Clothing and Gents Furnishing Goods generally, consisting of Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Drawers Handkerchiefs, Ties, Socks, Umbrellas and Carpet Sacks, to which we invite the attention of CASH BUYERS, guaranteeing sound goods and low prices, as we intend all those who favor us with their custom to call again.

mr21 3m KLINE & HEYMAN.

TERMS OF WEEKLY.

One Copy per Year..............$2 00
" " Six Months.......... 1 00

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.

NEW
SPRING GOODS.

JUST OPENED AT

STONE & THOMAS',

EMBRACING THE CHOICEST STOCK OF

LADIES'
Dress Goods

WE HAVE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are invited to call and examine them. apr8

CARPETS.

A FULL STOCK OF EXTRA SUPER, SUPER-fine and common Ingrain Carpeting, List and Rag and Cottage do., Matting and Oil Cloths just opened at

apr8 STONE & THOMAS'.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

IN STOCK, a full variety of Staple Dry Goods and varieties, Prints, Muslins, Ginghams, Delaines, &c., &c., by the piece, as low as any house in the West, at

apr8 STONE & THOMAS'.

CARPET CHAIN.

COTTON CARPET CHAIN, all colors,
Cotton Warps,
Candle Wicking,
Wadding and Batting, at

apr8 STONE & THOMAS'.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

JUST OPENED—A full stock of Dress Silks, of latest and most desirable styles,
India Silks,
Check Chamberry Silks,
Percoles, Mozambiques,
French Lawns, Chintzes,
Satin Taffeta, &c., &c.

apr8 STONE & THOMAS.

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.

BLACK SILK, AND FANCY CLOTH, Saques, Circulars and Mantles, and most beautiful styles of Shawls, at

apr8 STONE & THOMAS'.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
1864.
Large Stock

—OF—

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

FOR THE

SPRING TRADE.

ADDITIONS OF

Desirable Seasonable Goods

ADDED CONSTANTLY.

On our Second Floor will be found a full [illegible] NOTION and VARIETY GOODS, [illegible] cheap as any party in the trade.

Simpson & W[illegible]

JOBBERS.

(OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,)

No. 10 Monroe Str.,

WHEELING, WEST VA.

Special attention paid to orders.
mr17

HAMILTON & CLARK,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

COAL and WOOD

COOKING STOVES

Also, all kinds of

PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES,

Adapted for either wood or coal.

Hollow-Ware, Plough Points,
Grates, Arches,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

CASTINGS,

Rolling Mill, Flouring Mill,

AND

SAW MILL CASTINGS.

QUINCY FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOP.

mr18 Wheeling, W. VA.

The President's Proclamation

FOR A CALL OF

500,000 Volunteers,

HAS BEEN RECEIVED, AND ALMOST EVERY STATE, DISTRICT AND COUNTY HAS ITS QUOTA FILLED.

IN VIEW of these encouraging "signs of the times" the subscriber has purchased a very large stock of Spring and Summer Dry Goods—Foreign and Domestic—which he respectfully invites the public in general, to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

The Stock consists in part as follows:

FANCY AND BLACK SILKS,
VALENCIAS,
ANGELAS SATIN STRIPES,
POIL DE CHEVRE,
IMPERIAL PLAIDS,
POPLINS
CHALLES,
MUS DE LAINES,
ALPACAS OF ALL COLORS,
SHAWLS
CLOAKS.

The Largest Stock of Cloth in the City.

Calicoes, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Ginghams,
Tickings, Linen and Cotton Table Cloths,
Carpets, and a great many other
Goods belonging to a First
Class Dry Goods Store,
too numerous to mention.

MAYER HEYMAN,
No. 137 Main Street,
Wheeling, W. Va.

N. B.—I would respectfully invite Country Merchants to call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere. Having bought my entire Stock before the late advance, I will be able to sell to them at Eastern Wholesale prices. M. H.

mr17 6m

GONG DOOR BELLS
JOHN H. BALL,
LOCKSMITH & BELL HANGER,

—ALSO, AGENT FOR—

Barton's Patent Gong Door Bells,

MARKET STREET,
One door South of Register office,
WHEELING, WEST VA.

Work promptly attended to in any part of the city. feb4-6m