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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 spirit. And will positively prevent Yellow Fever, Billious Fever, &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, vile, 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 meritorious 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.
Philadelph, 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 those 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 CHEVADIER, 92d New York.
I. E. SPENCE, 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, 6th Maine.
HERMAN KOCH, Co. H, 73d 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 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.

Daily Intelligencer.

VOL. XII. WHEELING, W. VA. TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1864. NO. 210.

Daily Intelligencer.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.
FIRST DISTRICT.
JOHN H. ATKINSON, of Hancock County.
SECOND DISTRICT.
EDWARD C. BUNKER, of Monongalia.
THIRD DISTRICT,
R. S. BROWN, of Jackson.
ELECTORS AT LARGE,
ELLERY R. HALL, of Marion.
W. R. STEVENSON, of Wood.

Union State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ARTHUR I. BOREMAN, of Wood County.
SECRETARY OF STATE,
GRANVILLE D. HALL, of Harrison.
AUDITOR OF STATE,
J. M. McWHORTER, of Roane.
TREASURER OF STATE,
CAMPBELL TARR, of Brooke.
ATTORNEY GENERAL,
EPHRAIM B. HALL, of Marion
CONGRESS,
C. D. HUBBARD, of Ohio County.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Rebels Calling for Troops—Peace—The Georgia—Prices of Provisions, &c.

The Richmond papers of the 12th instant contain some interesting matters. The burden of the editorial articles is a loud cry for reinforcements for the rebel army. The *Dispatch* makes an authoritative statement that "there are one hundred and fourteen thousand men detailed as farmers, and some thirty two thousand exempt, as necessary in some form to the government and public institutions of the states." The *Enquirer*, however, objects to a call upon the exempts. It says:

"It will be necessary to invoke the consent of the states to place the state exempts in Confederate service. They may be made to a certain extent useful as a local force, classed as a militia contingent, and assigned by the state executive as an auxiliary force. These men, drilled and armed, might defend any locality of their residence, without breaking up the whole business of society and of the state. The power to send them to the field must, however, be exercised with great prudence; as otherwise courts, record offices, banks, railroads, telegraphs and gas works might be brought to a stand still. What these men can do without detriment to public interest or without disparagement of the paramount authority of the state they should be required to do."

The *Enquirer* also insists that it is unwise to put

FARMERS IN THE FIELD.

"The reserve farmers are men between forty five and fifty. They are fathers and grandfathers. In many cases they have no land and no labor except that of their own hands. They have the wives, widows and children of their soldier sons and sons-in-law on their hands and hearts. We know a man now in camp at Belle Isle who has been detailed as a farmer on condition that he would support the family of his brother. He added the seven children of his brother to his own family. He had no slaves and little other property, and he was ordered into camp, with this additional burden accepted by him on condition that he should be allowed to stay at home. This is sharp practice—too sharp. But the class of men of whom we have given this example are wanting at home. They are the managers, the protectors, the producers of the country, and such a head is often more missed from a neighborhood than several pairs of hands. To draft all these old men is to leave the women, children and property to raiders, deserters and slaves. In this point of view, we have advocated General Kemper's proposal to organize these reserves as a local force to guard against raids and maintain the peace of society."

PEACE.

The *Sentinel* discusses the question of peace winding up with these conclusions:

"Our efforts should be directed to the development and concentration of our military strength. Whatever the future may bring forth we cannot tell; but at present we have to deal with one who is our implacable foe, whose policy is one of blood and conquest, and in whose profession no faith can be reposed. If we do but put forth our best energies, all will be well, and peace will bless our land ere many days."

"AN ANNUAL STREAK OF BAD LUCK."

The *Whig* has the following remarkable article:

"We have now *fairly entered our regular annual streak of bad luck.* The recurrence of these streaks is somewhat wonderful to the unreflecting. The first began in the first year of the war with the mishap at Dranesville, and continued almost without intermission until the spring of the following year, when Jackson electrified the country with his famous Valley campaign. After that the tide turned and ran in our favor until Lee was rebuffed at Sharpsburg. Then the current set in the other way, and so remained until Burnside was demolished at Fredericksburg, when it again changed and ran somewhat in favor of the enemy until the battle of Chancellorsville. The campaign of 1863 opened brightly for us, and good fortune followed our arms until the fatal July when the repulse at Gettysburg was succeeded by the fall of Vicksburg. A series of gloomy months ensued, relieved by the great victory at Chicamauga, but soon clouded again by the melancholy events of Missionary Ridge and Knoxville. In the first month of winter, however, we emerged from the streak of bad luck, and, beginning with the minor successes of Longstreet and Jones, a spring and summer of uninterrupted triumphs blessed the Confederate standard. As the fall approached the current regurgitated. The loss of the Alabama was followed by the capitulation of the forts near Mobile, the occupation of the Weldon road, the fall of Atlanta and the death of Morgan.

"How long the present streak of bad luck will continue, it is quite impossible to conjecture. Heretofore these streaks have diminished in duration with each succeeding year, partly because the area of hostilities was curtailed, and partly because we were better prepared to resist the enemy. In truth—though there is no such thing as luck good or bad, as every sensible person well knows—this world is ruled by law and not by chance. Our so-called streaks of bad luck have been but the logical sequences of causes—the inevitable result of want of preparation and injudicious appointments * * * Every member of the cabinet at Richmond knew that certain appointments could only be followed by disaster. Unfortunately, they were afraid to utter their honest opinions, or, perhaps, we should rather say they knew their opinions would have no weight whatever, and so kept discreetly silent.

"If the popular idea that streaks of good and bad luck come and go of their own sweet will, irrespective of the extraordinary commissions thrust upon incompetent officers by the appointing power, then it is perfectly easy to prophesy what is come in Georgia. Let us pray, however, that this popular fallacy may be from this moment dismissed, and that henceforth the adoption of means to ends may be the fixed policy of our rulers. We crave the forgiveness as well of the public as of the highest functionaries for suggesting, in this connection, an ancient maxim touching a silk purse and what may not be transformed into it. Could we believe that this homely adage would now be taken to heart, we should unhesitatingly declare that the present streak of bad luck will be of duration the briefest, and that the poignant cry for peace of so many hundreds of thousands of sorely tried men, women and children will be heard and answered, in accordance with the general expectation, within the current year. To this consummation, so devoutly wished, let our most fervent aspirations be directed. After all, a streak, at best, is but a narrow thing, and we need only be patient to witness the return of better fortune and brighter days."

GRANT'S RAILROAD.

The *Whig* says:

"We have often heard of railroad grants, but now we hear of Grant's railroad.—Lieutenant General Ulysses Syphax Grant is building a railroad from his base of supplies at City Point to his extreme left, which rests on the Weldon road. This is no idle rumor, for a telegraphic correspondent tells us the fact has been 'definitely ascertained.'

"Our telegraphist informs us that Grant intends to go into winter quarters in front of Petersburg. Then he does not intend to take the town before the 6th of November. This is unpleasant tidings for the hospitable people of the Cockade city, who will dislike extremely to leave their distinguished guest out in the cold.

"We have a better opinion of Ulysses. His rail road is a blind. He wishes us to believe that he will postpone his grand assault upon the South Side road until this new road is completed. Having thus thrown us off our guard, he will make an easy thing of it. But old 'Marsa Robert,' unless we are greviously mistaken, will interpose a prodigiously steep grade in the path of the rail road builder, and indoctrinate him with some original ideas about the properties of 'reverse curve,' before he is done with him."

CONCERNING THE PIRATE GEORGIA.

The *Whig* also has the following:

"We have authority for saying that the Georgia has not been in possession of the Confederate government for many months past. It was sold in England to an English firm for hard cash, and whatever may have been its subsequent fate is a matter of little concern to the South. Perhaps patient England may discover in the late procedure of the United States ship of-war Niagara something to awaken a momentary peevishness. More than that is not to be expected. Albion's sensitive pride, like her bullying insolence, is of the past."

WHAT IT COSTS TO LIVE IN THE REBEL STATES.

The following market reports are interesting:

"RICHMOND, September 9.—Brown sugar, $850a8 55; crushed do, $11a11 75; Cuba coffee, $11a11 25; Rio do. $11 75a12 10; flour, $275a305; carb. soda, $4 45a4 50; starch, $2 50; nails, assorted sizes, $160; tacks, by keg, $3 87 per lb; bacon, $6 75 per lb.; salt, 52½ cents; green tea $42; inferior black, $28; Florida cigars, $160a335; grain alcohol, $112 50a118—93 per cent.; 4-4 Augusta sheeting, $3 95a4; 7 8 Graniteville do, $3.35, 7 8 drills, $3 87; 8 oz. osnaburgs, $3 62½; 3-4 gray cloth $16; Morocco skins, $146a156 per dozen; country calf skins, $7 50a10 25; sole leather, $11 50; Faber's lead pencils, $195a200 per dozen.

"MOBILE, September 4.—We have plenty of flour here, which is quoted at $90 to 100 per sack; bacon $4 per pound; lard $4; corn $5 per bushel; fresh meat, pork and mutton retail in the market at $2 50 per pound; sweet potatoes and Irish potatoes $2 per quart, and are in great abundance; okra 50c. per quart; turnip greens $1 per bunch; butter beans $1 per quart, and other articles in a like proportion.

MACON, September 3.—Board at our hotels, says the Macon *Confederate*, is $30 per day, which includes three meals and a room. If a man is single and wishes to reside here, he can obtain board at private houses at from $140 to $200 per month. If he takes a furnished room at the house he will be charged $250 to $300 per month, according to quality. This is aside from other necessary expenses, clothing, &c.—A pair of boots will cost from $150 to $200; a coat from $200 to $700; a vest from $100 to $200; a pair of pants from $150 to $400; a shirt from $25 to $100; socks $3 to $5; tobacco $4 to $8 per pounds: whisky $3 per drink; cigars 25 to 30c; horse, buggy, or carriage drive, from $10 to $20 per hour. A family can rent a house here, with a small yard, a small garden and a few outhouses for from $1,500 to $3,500—according to location and the party owning them. By close economy subsistence and clothing for one year can be purchased at the market for a family, say of five persons, for 5,000 dollars. So the whole expense will be 8,000 dollars during twelve months. Single rooms for gentlemen, without furniture, can be had for from 50 to 75 dollars per month. The furniture necessary to put in them will cost: a bedstead, 50 to 150 dollars; wardrobe, (nails 10 cents apiece,) 100 to 200 dollars. Chairs, bed clothing, carpets, bureaus, &c., any and all sorts of prices, but nothing low.

THE daily consumption of water in New York city is 30,000,000 gallons, while the Croton river now furnishes only 27,000,000, so that economy in water has become necessary.

The Dry Goods Trade.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.

An extreme dullness pervades the entire dry goods market. There is a general distrust among jobbers of the permanence of present high prices; under which they not only refuse to buy but are crowding off their stocks at a concession of price. The auction room is freely resorted to by this class of merchants for unloading themselves, and very large amounts of goods are sold at a decline of ten to fifteen per cent. from current prices. We hear even of a leading Cincinnati merchant resorting to this method of selling very large amounts of goods after having found it impossible to sell even at reduced prices at home.

This weakness of prices has a general cause in the decline in gold, accompanied with an expectation that the price will fall yet lower, and remain permanently down; but, in the case of cotton goods, where the decline is greatest, it is to a large extent the result of the extraordinary prices produced by the great advance in raw material. It would appear that the prices of cotton goods have now reached a point at which a large proportion of buyers will refuse to buy them. Those who have opened their stocks in the interior find that they cannot possibly sell goods at the current prices, and are writing to their agents here to make no more purchases until prices materially decline. This is a perfectly natural movement and must, as it would appear, work a strong reaction in the price of cotton goods.

It is true that manufacturers cannot pay $1 87 for cotton and sell their goods at present prices without a heavy loss; but consumers will not regard that as a reason why they should buy the goods. The consumer fixes for himself the price at which he will buy dress goods; and if the manufacturer cannot make at his price he must suspend producing until the price of raw material comes down to a point that will admit of his manufacturing at a profit. The solution of the present lock in the market would therefore seem to be in the closing of several mills; for while so many manufactures are competing for cotton the price will remain at its present rate. Those holders of cotton goods who are refusing to sell at the reduced prices because of the light supply on the market would do well to consider whether they can compel customers to alter their apparent determination not to buy at present high prices. The probability is that before they can bring consumers to their terms the price of cotton will have been materially reduced by a diminished demand.

The Empress Eugenie--Her Toilet, Her Diamonds, &c.

Paris Correspondence of the Montreal Herald.

Since the splendid days of Louis XIV., the grandiose palace created by him has seen no spectacle so brilliant as the wonderful affair of last Saturday, got up by the Empress in honor of Queen Isabella's husband, Don Francisquez de Assises, first cousin of his wife, to whom, in spite of the abhorrence with which she regarded him, Louis Phillippe contrived to get the young queen married by her mother, reached Bordeaux on the 16th, and was magnificently received by the authorities of the region, escorted to Paris by persons sent by the Emperor, reached St. Cloud on the 17th, and was received by the Emperor, Empress, and little Prince, with great ceremony, at the foot of the great staircase. Next day hosts and guests went to the Tuileries, where the King held a reception. The Empress was dressed in a vaporous robe of white tulle, with the imperial mantle, and wore a diadem of diamonds so bright as really to dazzle the eyes; the famous "regent," the most splendid of the crown diamonds, blazing just like a little sun just over her brow.

With her splendid array of toilette and jewels, and her white veil, like a mist, floating over her unrivaled shoulders, she looked every whit as ethereally lovely as she did when her remarkable beauty, and still more remarkable grace, first enthralled the heart of her imperial adorer. So beautiful did she look that night, and so splendid was the general *coup d' œil*, that no one paid the slightest heed to the performances, admirable though they were, with the exception of the King, who was evidently enchanted with the brilliance of the stage effects, and the little Prince, who had never before been allowed to assist at such a performance, and who, wearing for the first time the order of the Golden Fleece, sent him by Queen Isabella, was in the seventh heaven of excitement and delight, and followed every detail of scenery, gesture and music, with the most rapt attention. The Empress, more than any other woman, has her good and her bad almost days. At times she looks plain, ugly; at other times she looks positively a mixture of Peri, Fairy, Saint and Syren, making up the strangest, most bewitching *ensemble* it is possible to imagine.

On that evening, possibly from the immense satisfactions of her pride and vanity in receiving her cidevant sovereign as her equal and her guest, in the eyes of an admiring universe, it is certain that she looked wonderfully lovely, with her white skin almost whiter than her dress, the faint roses on her cheeks (excessively pretty, whether due to nature or art!) her floating drapery seemingly scattered over with diamonds and pearls, and the dazzling crown above her lovely hair. So perfectly well aware was she, or her admiring husband, or both, of the marvelous beauty of her appearane that evening, that the great State Carriage—all glass and gilding—in which she went to and from the opera, was lighted up inside, by some ingenious introduction of lights in the roof, so that her beautiful Majesty was as distinctly visible to all parts of Paris as she passed along as though in broad daylight. This curious little fact (an invention never seen before) may serve as an excellent illustration of the Emperor's way of silently appealing to the feelings and sympathies of this capital. In whatever interests him the Parisians must quietly be given their share. Seeing that the Empress was looking unexpectedly and radiantly beautiful, the Imperial Carriage was lighted inside in such a way as to bring her out into splendid relief, in order that Paris may look into the carriage and share the Emperor's admiration of his wife, in regard to whom he is all the more sensitive and exacting because she is not of royal birth.

A campaign history of Gen. McClellan tells of his making an interesting collection of reptiles in alchol on the Red river expedition, years ago. It is suggested that he might have added to his collection if he had been at Chicago, and that most of the specimens there were already well preserved in corn whisky.

Post-Office Curiosities.

The following poetic effusions recently passed through the Detroit post-office—the first being a superscription, very probably, to a business letter:

Good Uncle Sam, I wish again
You'd go to Memphis, Michigan,
Not blunder off to Tennessee,
As you have done before for me;
And many more complain of late
That you so often miss the State.
Pray, can't you see? Please use your specs,
And take this as your friend directs,
To C. L. Dudley, Memphis, Michigan.

The following is from a soldier to "his Mary," and was doubtless worked out after many efforts at poetry:

To North Bloomfield village I wish new to send
For Mary Brown Jefferson, cousin and friend,
This note—for with patience I know she will wait
The appearance of it at her home in New York State.
North Bloomfield, I suppose you all know,
Is in the county called Ontario.

RATIONAL MEDICINE.

DR. THOMAS J. KISNER WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Wheeling and vicinity that he has permanently located in this city for the practice of Medicine upon the Rational or Eclectic System. He has been engaged in the practice of his profession for a number of years, and has been eminently successful in the treatment of all varieties of diseases, both acute and chronic. Dr. K., as heretofore, will devote a good share of his time and attention to the treatment of all chronic diseases of both sexes, such as Consumption and all varieties of Lung Diseases, all Diseases of the Throat, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Mercurial and Nervous Diseases, Rheumatism, Scrofula, every variety of Blood and Skin Diseases, Epilepsy, Tumor, Wens, Spinal Affections, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Heart Affections, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, &c. Those peculiar to Females, viz: Inflammatory Diseases of the Uterus, Painful Irregularities, Leucorrhea, Prolapsus Uteri, and all Nervous Diseases to which they are subject. Diseases of Children carefully and rationally treated. Medicines mild reliable and agreeable.
All communications strictly confidential. Night calls cheerfully and promptly answered.
☞Office and residence one door west of Louis Abling's Hotel, Third street, near Reed & Kraft's Drug Store, Centre Wheeling, W. Va. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
REFERENCES.
Prof. B. F. Payne, Steubenville, Ohio.
Dr. W. D. McGregor, " "
Dr. G. Arnold, Cambridge, Ohio.
Prof. C. H. Cleaveland, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Dr. C. A. Melchimer, Van Wert, "
je27-1yd&w

A CARD.

DR. R. H. LEE—PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEE—thankful for past favors would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he is still doing business at his old stand, Main street, near the Suspension Bridge, where he will be happy to attend to any business in his line that may be entrusted to his care. Night calls promptly attended to. Dr. Lee is a graduate of the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, and has been variously engaged in the practice of his profession for the last fourteen years. Dr. Lee is now prepared with all the necessary apparatus for the Medical application of Electricity in the treatment of Chronic diseases, to which he would invite the special attention of the afflicted. So perfect is the "Healing Art" of the present day (as practiced by Eclectics) that few need despair of receiving permanent benefit if they cannot be perfectly cured. Special attention given to diseases of women and children. All communications strictly confidential. Our practice is safe, certain and prompt, leaving no mercurial taint in the system, but cleansing renovating and strengthening the general system, acting in unison with Nature's unerring laws.

WHEELING, WEST VA., Dec. 4th, 1863.
To all whom it may concern: We, the undersigned members of the West Virginia Legislature, take pleasure in saying that we have known Dr. Richard H. Lee many years previous to the breaking out of the Rebellion, as a successful and energetic practitioner of Medicine (of the Eclectic School) both in Kanawha county Va., and Gallia county, Ohio.
G. SLACK, Senator 7th Dist.
W. S. DUNBAR, M. H. D.
JOHN M. PHELPHS, Pres. Senate.
☞Office one door south of Kramer's Hotel, Main street.
Ladies wishing to consult the Dr. (if they prefer can call at room No. 89, Grant House, and Mrs Lee will take plehsure in accompanying them to the office. Can be found at the Grant House at night. au22-d&w

LAUGHLINS & BUSHFIELD,
Wholesale Druggists,
And Dealers in
PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, CHEMICALS, ESSENTIAL OILS, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, &c., &c.,
No. 72 MAIN STREET.
ap30

100 OUNCES SULPHATE QUININE,
20 " Morphia Sulphate and Mur,
50 " Chrystal Nitrate Silver,
50 lbs. Red Precipitate,
For sale by
ap30 LAUGHLINS & BUSHFIELD.

25 POUNDS CALOMEL,
25 " Iodide Potash,
50 " Chlorate Potash,
25 " Gum Opium, at
ap30 LAUGHLINS & BUSHFIELD'S.

25 BARRELS ALCOHOL,
20 " Tanners Oil,
20 " Linseed Oil,
3 " Spirits Turpentine, at
ap30 LAUGHLINS & BUSHFIELD'S.

1000 DOZEN CASTOR AND SWEET OIL,
1000 " Bateman Drops,
1000 " Godfrey's Cordial,
1000 " Essences, assorted, at
ap30 LAUGHLINS & BUSHFIELD'S.

00 BOXES HUMMEL'S ESSENCE COFFEE,
100 kegs Bi Carbonate Soda,
50 dozen Plantation Bitters,
50 " Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, at
ap30 LAUGHLINS & BUSHFIELD'S.

50 DOZEN HAIR BRUSHES, different styles,
100 " Shoe Brushes, handles,
25 " Whitewash Brushes,
50 " Paint Brushes and Sash Tools, at
ap30 LAUGHLINS & BUSHFIELD'S.

25 BOXES CASTILE SOAP,
50 " Work's Variegated Soap,
50 dozen Glenn's Honey Soap,
250 " Fancy Toilet Soaps, at
ap30 LAUGHLINS & BUSHFIELD'S.

20 DOZEN AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,
250 " McLain's Liver Pills,
250 " Dr. Todd's Pills,
50 " Sellars' Pills, at
ap30 LAUGHLINS & BUSHFIELD'S.

400 POUNDS GUM CAMPHOR, refined,
250 " Gum Arabic—sorts,
1000 " Flowers Sulphur,
500 " Roll Brimstone, at
ap30 LAUGHLINS & BUSHFIELD'S.

McCABE, KRAFT & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
NO. 85 MAIN ST.,
WHEELING, WEST VA.
A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
Drugs, Paints, White Lead,
Medicines, Oils, Brushes,
Chemicals, Varnishes, Perfumeries,
Dye-Stuffs,
Patent Medicines, Spices, &c., &c.,
Always on hand, which are offered to the trade at low figures.
Purchasers are respectfully invited to call.
my16

SOAPS—An endless variety for sale by
McCABE, KRAFT & CO.,
my16 and REED, KRAFT & CO.

10 BBLS. EXTRA NO. 1 LARD OIL, for sale by
McCABE, KRAFT & CO.,
my16 and REED, KRAFT & CO.

ALL OF JAYNES' AND AYER'S POPULAR Family Medicines for sale by
Mc. ABE, KRAFT & CO.,
my16 and REED, KRAFT & CO.

40 BBLS. NO. 1 LARD OIL, for sale by
McCABE, KRAFT & CO.,
my16 and REED, KRAFT & CO.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE,
Heimstreet's Hair Restorative.
Mrs. Allen's Hair Restorative,
Sterling's Ambrosia,
Burnett's Cocoaine,
Miller's Hair Invigorator,
Circassian Hair Restorative. For sale at
BOCKING'S,
sep16 Odd Fellow Hall Drug Store.

125 BOXES W. R. CHEESE just received by
aug4 LIST, MORRISON & CO

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
CUMBERLAND, MD., January 18th, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate are invited by the undersigned for supplying the Quartermaster's Department in the Department of West Virginia at Charleston, Parkersburg and Wheeling, West Va., and the several Depots on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, as follows: Clarksburg, Grafton, New Creek, Cumberland, Martinsburg, Harper's Ferry, Berlin, Point of Rocks, and including Hagerstown and Frederick City, Md.; or either of those places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.
Bids will be received for the delivery of three thousand (3000) bushels of Corn or Oats and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw and upwards, and must be accompanied by a copy of this advertisement.
Bidders must state at which of the above named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantities of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said delivery shall be commenced and when to be completed.
All deliveries must be promptly made within the time and for the quantities proposed and accepted, to insure prompt settlement therefor.
The price must be written out in words on the bids.
The particular kind of description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered, must be stated in the proposals.
Corn to be put up in good stout sacks of about two bushels each; Oats in like sacks of about three bushels each; the sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government; the Hay and Straw to be securely baled.
All articles offered under the bids herein invited will be subject to a rigid inspection by a Government Inspector, before being accepted.
Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interests of the Government may require; and payments will be made when the whole amounts contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.
No bids will be considered from parties who have failed heretofore to comply with their contracts.
All proposals must be accompanied by a guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, that in case the bid is accepted, he or they will, within the time named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal in amount to the amount of the contracts to deliver forage proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, and in case a bidder shall fail to enter into the contract they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.
The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District Judge or Attorney, Collector of Customs, or other Government official, known by this office.
All parties will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.
All proposals must be made in duplicate, and be accompanied with the oath of allegiance of the party or parties, unless it has already been placed on file in this office.
No bids except in the form prescribed, will be received and only from producers or parties regularly engaged in the business.
The full name and post office address of each bidder must be written in the proposals.
Proposals must be addressed to Captain A. V. Barringer, Chief Qnartermaster Department of West Virginia, Cumberland, Md., and marked "Proposals for Forage."
Blank forms of bids, guarantees and bonds may be obtained on application to this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.
[TOWN, COUNTY AND STATE.]
[DATE.]
I, the undersigned, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States at the Quartermaster Department at ——, agreeable to the terms of your advertisement inviting proposals for forage, dated Cumberland, Md., ——1864, the following articles, viz:
——Bushels of Corn, in sacks, at——per bushel of [56] fifty-six pounds.
——Bushels of Oats, in sacks, at——per bushel of [32] thirty-two pounds.
——Tons of Baled Hay at——per ton of 2,000 pounds.
——Tons of Baled Straw at——per ton of 2,000 pounds.
Delivery to commence on or before the ——day of ——1864, and to be completed on or before the ——day of ——186—, and—pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States with good and approved security, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.
Your ob't. servant,
——
Capt. A. V. BARRINGER, Chief Quartermaster Department of West Virginia, Cumberland, Md.

GUARANTEE.
We, the undersigned, residents of —— in the County of——, and State of——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of——be accepted that he or they will within ten days after the acceptance of said bid execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated ——1864, under which the bid was made, and in case the said——shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said——and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.
Given under our hands and seals this——day of ——1864.
Witness:
——{SEAL}
——{SEAL}
I hereby certify to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors are good and sufficient as securities for the amount for which they offer to be security.
——
To be certified by the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.
All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present at the opening of bids, if they desire.
A. V. BARRINGER,
Captain and Chief Quartermaster
jan22-tf Department of West Virginia.

A Desirable Farm for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale an excellent Stock Farm, in Ralls county, Missouri, containing 540 acres—100 under cultivation—on which there is a small frame house. The land is within one mile of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, two from Monroe Station and sixteen from Hannibal. A never failing stream of water runs through it. The land is high and rolling and the country healthy. It adjoins the lands of Wm. Booker, formerly of St. Clairsville, Ohio.
Persons desiring any information respecting the above land are referred to Amos Osborne, grocer, Bridgeport, Ohio.
If not sold at private sale before the 1st day of October it will then be offered at public sale in Hannibal, Missouri.
I have also 525 acres Lead Land, in Washington county, Mo., some 12 miles from Potosi.
aug27-1m* JOHN JONES.

JAS. M. DILLON. JNO. S. TRIMBLE.
NEW FIRM.
JAMES M. DILLON & CO.,
No. 103, Market Street,
WHEELING, W. VA.
PLUMBERS, Gas Fitters, Brass Founders and Machinists, dealers in Wrought Iron, Galvanized Aqueduct, and all sizes of Lead Pipes, Chandaliers, Gasfixtures of every description, Sheet Lead, Brass Cocks and Valves, Steam Whistles, Steam and Water Guages, Lift and Force Pumps, Sink, Hose, Babbit Metal Block Tin, Zink, Antimony, Crucibles, Lightning Rods, Points and Insulators, and all other articles connected with the business of Plumbing and Gas Fitting.
Agent for the Menenly and Amalgam Bells.
Well Tubing, Tools, Pumps, &c., for Oil Wells, furnished on short notice. Cash paid for Copper, Brass and Lead.
Orders from abroad carefully and promptly filled.
aug1-tf.

Broadbent's French Coffee.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST SUBSTITUTE FOR JAV