TERMS:

Tri Weekly, (per year, payable in advance,)... 5,00. Advertising done on reasonable terms All advertisements from a distance, or from transient customers, must be paid in advance.

## Family Medicine! Paily Intelligencer.

HUBBELL'S Celebrated Golden Bitters

THE BEST TONIC IN THE WORLD

THEY INVIGORATE, STRENGTHEN AND GIVE NEW LIFE TO THE SYSTEM,

POUR ROUND COURSES. THEY WORK LIKE MAGIC,

AND WILL CURE ALL CASES OF

DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY. INTERMITTENT PEVER,

DIARRHŒ 4, SCROFULA. VATOO GREVEL, JAUNDICE,

NERVOUS AFRECTIONS, 1110 LIVER COMPLANT, LOSS OF APPETITE, HEARTBURN, BILLIOUS COLIC, CHOLERA MOBBUS,

FEVER AND AGUE, RHEUMATISM, SALT RHEUM ISEASICKNESS, &c., &c.

They Contain No Poisonous Drug.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

ARE COMPOSED OF

Gentian, Calamus Root, Wild Cherry Bark, Anise, @Orange Peel, Calisaya Bark, Columbo, Bark of Sassafras Root, Sherry Wine, Butternut Bark, Caraway Seed, Yellow Dock, Dandelion, all preserved in Jamaica

rico minin per A FAIR TRIAL IS EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

Rum'.

GEO. C. HUBBEL & CQ. PROPRIETORS Central Depot American Express Buildings, 55 HUDSON ST., NEW YORK. For sale by Druggists, Grocers, &c.

McCABE, KRAFT & CO. WHOLELALE DRUGGISTS. NO. 85 MAIN ST., WHEELING, SOLE AGENTS FOR WEST VIRGINIA.

RATIONAL MEDICINE.

diseases of both sexes, such as Consumption and all varieties of Lung Diseases, all Diseases of the Throat, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Mercurial and Nerrous Diseases, Rhemmatian, Scroffils, eyery variety of Blood and Skin Diseases, Epilepsy, Tumor, Wens, Spinal Affections, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bar, &c. Those peculiar to Females, vis; Infiammatory Diseases of the Uterus, Painful Hrrgularities, Leucorrhea, Prolapsu Uteri, and all Mervous 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.

EF 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 S.A. M. to S.P. M.

EFFERENCES.

Prof. B. F. Payne, Steubenville, Ohlo.

Prof. B. F. Payne, Steinbenville, Ohio.
Dr. W. D. McGregor, " "
Dr. G. Arnold, Cambridge, Ohio.
Prof. C. H. Cleaveland, Gincinnati, Ohio.
Dr. C. A. Meichimer, Van Wert,
ie27-lyd&w

#### A CARD.

DR. R. H LEE-PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACOUCHER—thankful for past favors would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he is stall doing business at his old stand, thain 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 Ecletic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, and has been variously engaged in the practice of his profession for the last fourteen years. Dr. Lee is profession for the last fourteen years. Dr. Lee is the we prepared with all the necessary apparatus for the Medical application of Electricity in the treatment of Chromic diseases, to which he would invite the "Healing Art" of the present day (as practiced by Eclectics) that five need deepair of receiving permanent benefit if they cannot be perfectly cared Special attention given to diseases of women and children. All communications strictly confidential. Our practice is safe, certain and prompt, leaving no mercurnal taint in the system, but cleaning renovating and strengthening the general system, acting unison with Nature's unertring laws.

Whiking, Wher Va., Dec. 4th, 1983.

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 break, by out of the Rebellion, as a successful, and energic practitioner of Medicine (of the Eclectic School both in Kanawha county Va., and Galia county Obio.

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. 39, Grant House, and Mrs can take pleasure in secomponying them to the office. Can be found at the Grant House at night.

PRESTOR COUNTY, W. VA, AUGUST 26, 1864.

O. PITZGERALD, Seiton H. Fitzgerald, Wm.

B. Fitzgerald, Wm. H. Fitzgerald, A. W. Fitzgerald and A. S. Campbell.

These gentlemed ferminely resided near Fork Mountain, Nelson county, Virginia. They passed through the lines, went to Belmont county, Ohio, worked there for some time; then left and went to Franklin Furnace, Preston county, West Virginia, where they still remain. They have learned that their families have lately cause through the lines and went to Ohio in pearch of them. Their names are am follows

Matilda Fitzgerald, Judy Fitzgerald, Lavina Fitz-gerald, Sophia Fitzgerald, Sasanah Fitzgerald, Sa-mantha Fitzgerald, Elizabeth Fitzgerald, Elizabeth J. Campell, Mary Jane Weaver, and Emily Coffy, aug27-3meed

THE INTELLIGENCES STEAM JOB OFFICE

# The second state of the second second

WHEELING. W. VA. TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 15, 1864,

NO. 258

VOL. XII. SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.

three months by bity barriers, per week TRI-WEEKLY, one year ...... six months ... WEEKLY, one year .....

ADVERTISING PRICES. One Square, one time... each additional time.

one month.... Business or Professional Cards, not changeable on the first or fourth pages, \$20 per year; \$12 for Sentanom wis Marriage, Death and Religious Notices, 75 cents

one week.....

YEARLY ADVERTISING, 90 00

.. 150 00

other advertising payable in advance. The above terms were agreed upon by the propristors of the intelligener and Register on Friday the 8th inst., to take effect on Monday, July 11th, 1864

DOM LATE REBEL NEWS

A New Scheme to Abolitonize the South.

From the Lynchburg Repulican. It is painful to rflect how soon the landmarks of the great principles are lost amid the throes of revolution. For forty years the people of the South have been fiercely battling against the mad schemes of the Abolitionists to destroy the institution of domestic slavery. We have uniformly contended that negroes were property, and that slavery was a local institution, with which no power under the sun could in-terfere save the sovereign States themselves, in their individual capacity. For this great principle of right of the States to regulate their domestic institutions to HUBBEL'S GOLDEN BITTERS! suit themselves, we went to war with the maintained the dreadful conflict with unexampled success. Just at the moment when all the gigantic schemes of the enemy to subjugate us have failed-when Grant is panting for breath to renew a contest in which he has been completely baffled, and Sherman is toiling to escape from the toils of Hood, which threatens the destruction of his army-just at the auspicious mo ment when the bright and glorious day of independence is about to break upon us, with the splendor of an unclouded sunat such a moment it is gravely proposed by respectable though chimerical journals in the South to ignore all our past cardinal principles, surrender the great question for which we went to war, and do for ourselves precisely what Lincoln and the abolitionists proposed to do for us, without war—abolish slavery.

This is the naked proposition of those

as soldiers. They propose to conscript "all the able-bodied negroes of the country" between the ages of 18 and 45 ere. spectively," arm and equip them in the field as soldiera along with our white men. As an inducement to make these negroes measure of the kind will be sanctioned by taithful to our cause, they are to be given even one-tenth of the people, however 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 stonal 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 of it. K., as herestofore, will devote a good share of his time and attention to the treatment of all chronic diseases of both sexies, such as Consumption and all the social and political evils which all the social every convertions of the Throat, attend the amalgamation of adverse races.

The sword can be sheathed after victory. If our negro men are made free, then justice and sound policy would require that their wives and children should be permitted to enjoy freedom along with their hus-bands and fathers, on the principle announced by the Richmond Enquirer, "that they who fight for freedom deserve to be freemen." Whether this be just or not, it is very certain that our slaves once made freemen, and trained in the skill of arms. and the hardships of the camp, and the dangers of the battle-field, would not only insist on their own freedom, but on the

freedom of their entire race. more. They would insist, and have the right to insist at the point of the bayonet, upon enjoying all the civil, social and political rights enjoyed by their former masters, on the ground that they had suffered equally all the dangers and respon-sibilities of the struggle. The horrible result would be either the amalgamation of the black and white races in the South. with all its attendant shame and ruin, or a dreadful civil war of extermination between the white men and black! Can such consequences be contemplated by the Southern mind without a shudder for the result? And yet this is the certain end to which it is now proposed to educate

our slaves. Look at the question in another point of view. If our slaves are made soldiers, then they will have to be governed by the same military laws which govern the white man, because we have only one military code. They will, therefore, be ipse facto if chastised, they would have the right and the force to chastise back again; thus destroying the first principle of negro subor-dination, which is the life of the institu-

a body? Removed from all natural principle and from observation, they will certainly do so. Place our negroes in the field as soldiers, and they would surrender. every position where they might be pisced property by this reconstruction might be revert should he feel so disposed, and to defend, for it is idle to talk to sensible able to save something of what they posmen about the fidelity of slaves. That is sess; but they would hold it only by the suffrance of a section which would have us that he should have condescended to

brains of romancers.
Nor is this all. When we conscript all vate our fields and support our armiesput the white men and negroes all in the ing because they lacked the manhood to McCiellan could ever have been so infatu-field, and what will follow but general fight for it. It would not only be eternal ated as to thrust himself in his way, we are slarvation? With the negro in the field disgrace, but it would be flying from a unable to conceive. The light punishment and in the trenches he is a powerful and present misery to transmit it to their heirs, he had to expect, was to be crushed, for ess and depatch, and at war prices. Apply at the corner of Online and Main street, and at the capacity in which Lincoln fears the would not have the corner of Online and Main street, and at the capacity in which Lincoln fears the would not have the corner of Online and Main street, and at the capacity in which Lincoln fears the would not have to day are unit for anything but a condition of serious.

Wheeling, W. 74-001

with the spade have made Richmond involhave enabled Charleston to withstand the slaves are more powerful than an army 18 weakness and inevitable destruction.

...... 1 50 new and mad scheme of abolition; this that boon scheme to convert the Southern States into - 1 cix months 100 free negro colonies to make the slave the equal of the white man; to rob the master of his rightful property; to emancipate the oo slave against positive State enactments; to destroy all hope of civil liberty, in the South, and make to Lincoln and the world the humiliating confession that we are in-capable of defending our property or our freedom.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

From the Milledgeville Recorder. We perceive with much regret that a few papers in Georgia advocate the sovereigny of the States to such a degree as to authorize each for itself to make the best bargain it can with Mr. Lincoln for the cessation of hostilities. We regard this as All yearly advertising payable in advance.

All yearly advertising payable in advance. an interpretation to the Southern compact which that instrument does not justify, but it is an indirect confession of weakness in the confederacy most huriful to the cause. We do not impeach the fidelity of those who maintain this doctrine of State rights, but we feel persuaded that the error, honest as it may be, is calculated to exert an unhappy influence on our struggle for national independence. The proposition, at this gloomy juncture of reverses in Georgia, implies an abandon-ment of all hope of ultimate success, and in this respect it is very objectionable, even if nothing more serious could be alleged against it. Such a pretension is wholly inconsistent with the power to conduct our foreign relations which has been delegated to the Confederate government.

Coupled with this romantic idea is that of a convention of all the States North and Bouth, to adjust the terms of settlement. When the relative composition of such a body is taken into view, either on the basis of State sovereignty, on which the North stands about two to one against the South (twenty-two to twelve,) or in representative power, which largely preponderates in favor of the North, as our tariff experience in Congress has ever shown, the seceded States would have no voice whatever which the blasts of fanaticism would not instantly silence in the convention. As for Southern independence, no one dare breathe it in such a presence. Then, with the South would meekly ask for reconstruction with constitutional guarantees of property, &c.

Driven to this humiliating extreme, and scorned for the audacity of expecting the choice. recognition of property in "our fellow cit-izens of African descent," the delegates of the baughty South, once so jealous of their bonor as not to permit even the highest law to assail it by implication, will return with a burthen which will atwho advocate the conscription of our slaves | tract the aidicule of Europe and the contempt of all high-minded men at home.— Such would be the legitimate result of a convention of all the States. We are great even one-tenth of the people, however clamorous a few timid and speculative

THE QUESTIONS OF ABMING THE SLAVES AND

OF BECONSTRUCTION.

From the Mobile Tribune The question of putting negroes into the army is being discussed somewhat gingeris considered a person by the State and that the action of the government will be at once prudent and practical. constitution of the United States. The article is ingeniously written, but while its premises are correct, its conclusions are

A slave, under the law, is a sort of mixed person. He has been represented in annals of mankind. On yesterday twenty law of bargain and sale is concerned.

of attempting to establish justice and fail- that it would result in his favor.

This, however, is foreign to the putting All with the spade have made Richmond invellent and ingedious of the slaves into the service. It is not indicate a determination to take possess assaults of the enemy. The same number necessary to do that now. The white men sion of the government by force—his milare sufficient for the emergency. When most terrible and prolonged siege of modern they are weakened so much that they can-warfare. With the spade and the hoe, our not hold their position against the enemy, then we can resort to the blacks, and with banners, but with arms in their hands, when we do that, as the last resort, then we they at once become a source of fearful, shall be willing to see slavery sacrificed to the independence of the country. That in-We caution the people and the press in dependence will justify any sacrifice.—
all solemnity sgainst countenancing this Everything is well spent that purchases

From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 9. We have forborne take any part in the discussions relative to the making soldiers of our slaves, because it it had not yet been formally proposed as a practical ques-tion, and we had hoped that it would be passed over. We did not wish to create a breach at a time when tharmony is so desira-ble. As the decision is to be forced upon us, however, we wish to express our oppo-sition, and the grounds thereof, in as few

words as we can. The proposition, in the first place, is totally unconstitutional. We parted from the old government because of its determined puroose to interfere in the domestic affairs of the States. Were we still under that governernment would possess the power, under the pretext of necessity, to abolish slavery in the States by making soldiers of the slaves, for such is the undoubted effect of that measure. Now, we are not aware that the Confederate government has any powers which the federal government had

Second-Let it be conceded that the constitutional power exists. The exercise of it is, nevertheless, a confession of weakness, or, rather, a profession of a weakwhich does not exist. We have no occasion to resort to any such extreme measure. Our affairs are in a better condition, and our prospects brighter, than they ever have been since the commencement of the war.

Third-Armies must be fed, and in order to feed them crops must be made. negroes are our agricultural laborers. Take them from farm work and you destroy the army more effectually than Grant can do it, with a million of men to back those he has in the field.

Fourth-It would be a powerful stimu-lant to recruiting for the Yankee. There can be no doubt that a vast number would resort to them who are restrained at present by the apprehension of being forced into the ranks. They stay at home because they are in no danger. Let them see that it is as dangerous to stay as to go and they breathe it in such a presence. Then, with absolute dishonor from such arbitrament, will be pretty certain to go. For, with the South would makely ask for reconing, and liberty and equality into the bargain. The services are set before them which of the two to choose, and there will we fancy, be little hesitation as to the

Fifth-We give up the whole question when we adopt this measure. Whatever we may be fighting for, the Yankees are fighting for "the nigger;" that is, to abolitionize the South. We are not disposed to gratify them if we can avoid it. Henry Ward Beecher, in one of his speeches, made about a year ago, boasted that slavery had received a mortal blow, and that this war would be the means of spreading "New England ideas;" that is abolitionism, Four lerism, freeloveism, and the whole brood of Yankeeisms throughout the continent These ideas, he contended, would make s

a surer conquest than the sword.

The Numantians of old won immortal renown by burning up their city, their wives and children and themselves rather than be subjugated. If we are reduced to the same extremity perhaps it will be well to make soldiers of our negroes; for it seems to us the one is about as much an act of thomas a beans.
desperation as the other. But we deny that we have come to that point or are likely

to come to it. The proposition of the Confederate Ex-ecutive to introduce a larger number of ly by some of the papers. One of them, blacks into the Coulederate service as (the Charlottesville Chronicle) declares teams ters and laborers cannot be reasonthat it might be done as a last resort, but objects to the government's giving compensation to the owners, and it gets to this the war such as are purchased by the government. conclusion by showing that the slave is not property in the full sense of the term that his relation is a mixed one—that he be indulged to an unnecessary length, and

THE NORTHERN ELECTION --- THE UNITED STATES SURRENDERING ITS LIBERTIES. From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 9.

Yesterday will be long remembered in the

the legislation of the country—has the millions of human beings, but four years right of trial, as freemen have—is protected within his sphere as carefully as is the earth, met at various points of assemblage owner. All this is true; but he is, never- for the purpose of making a formal surtheless, nothing but property as regards render of their liberties-not to a great the rights of the owner. He is bought and military conquerer; not to a renowned sold like other property. He is to the statesman; not to a fellow citizen who has owner worth a given sum paid for him or done the State services that cannot be estimproved by time, as one pays for a farm timated in worldly wealth; not to one who or improves it. So that, while in law a has preserved the State from foreign typerson, he is nething but property to the ranny, or increased its glory and its great-owner—that is, not a person so far as the ness at home; not to a C sesar or a Napolelaw of bargain and sale is concerned.

It follows, of course, that to impress a slave is to impress a certain amount of submission of the multitude; but to a vulproperty-just as much property as is a gar tyrant, who has never seen a shot fired the conal of their masters, entitled to the mule, or a horse, or an amount of corn; amount of ay for the one as it is for the other.

The question of using the slave for sered and unmitigated disaster; whose pervice in the army is not by any means a sonal qualities are those of a low buffoon, complex one. It is as easy as an elemenand whose most noteworthy conversadination, which is the life of the institution at the South.

But supposing the question to be fraught
with none of these terrible social and political evils, it is perfectly clear to our
mind that armed negroes would be a
source of perpetual danger and weakness
to the South in this struggle, instead of
strength. When we shall have armed
them, what security have we that they
will not desert us and join the enemy in
a body? Removed from all natural printary arithmetical problem, and its sub- tion is a medly of profane jests and obindependence, and with reconstruction, we four years, and for as much longer as he shall be subjugated finally, just as much may choose. For it is plain that if he so as though Lincoln's army occupied every will it, he may hold on for his natural life, foot of our country.

There is a difference to be sure. Men of ants. There is nothing in the world to and transmit the sceptre to his descend brains of romancers.

Dower to rale us by legislation and by insubmit to an election at all; and we are dividual rapacity; and all that they could convinced that he would never have done the able bedied negroes, who are to cultileave to their children would be the shame so, had he not been convinced beforehand.

sion of the government by force—his military arrangements; the stationing of soldiers about the polls; the arrest of the New York commissioners; the prohibition against any tickets but his own in the fleet; his jealous supervision of the voting in the army—all these indicate a determination to conquer by the ballot bex if pos sible, but in any event to conquer. How could McCiellan expect to weather such a storm as his adversary had it in his power to raise at any moment of the day? Eveu the grand resort of tyranny in all ages has not been overlooked in this case. Huge conspiracies are discovered; designs to burn whole cities; to overthrow the best government under the sun; to shoot Liacoin; to stuff the ballot box; to assist the Confederate arms; to do everything that is awtul; and just in the very nick of timetime to imprison influential friends of McClellan, and to keep the body of his supporters from going to the polls. And this farce is to be called an election; and Lincoln, seated upon his throne at Washington by the bayonets of his troops as decidedly as the First Napoleon was seated upon the imperial throne of France by the military power of the nation, still re-tains the title of President, and adheres to the forms of a republic, as Augustus and Tiberius had themselves regularly elected consuls and tribunes long after they had oncentrated all power in their own hands.

We are prone to believe that every naion enjoys the exact proportion of freedom to which it is entitled. If the Yankees have lost their liberties, therefore, we think it self evident that it is because they never deserved to have them. If they are slaves, it is because they are fit for the situation. Slaves they have been for years to all the base passions that are indicative of a profligate and degenerate rase; and when nations advance to that point, the transition to material bondage costs but a single step.

Surely, the aurrender which the Yankees made on yesterday of their liberties to the Jack Pudding, Abraham Lincoln, is in its way the most remarkable event of which history makes mention. Surely, the Yankee nation, if not the greatest, is, at least, the most interesting of all existing nations.

1864, FALL TRADE, 1864,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS, SIMPSON & WILSON

NO 10 MONROE ST.,

HAVE IN STORE AND NOW RECEIVING A large and varied stock of

DRY GOODS, Which we offer st

LOWEST CASH PRICES. Also a large stock of

SHAWLS, BALMORALS, HOOP-SKIRTS, WHITE GOODS, TRIMMINGS, WOOLEN HOODS,

NOTIONS & VARIETY GOODS

Large Stock and Great Variety. Merchants will find it to their interest to call

Epecial attention paid to orders.

SIMPSON & WILSON.

Stein Brothers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

#### **CLOTHING HOUSE** -AND-

Fashionable Merchant

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

Cor. Main & Monroe Sts.,

WHEELING, W. VA

Having carried over a very large stock of desira-

'CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, &c.,

From last Fall and Winter, and also purchased largely in August and July at prices far below the present rates, our customers and the public gener-ally can depend on us being capable and willing to yield prices as far as the Eastern market will justify. Our stock of Clothing is very large and c In piece goods we defy competition either in style, quality, workmanship or prices.

STHIN BROTHERS. HAMILTON & CLARK

#### 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 CASTIN GS. QUINCY FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOP. mr18 Wheeling, W. VA

MILLS & FREW, Book Binders,

Blank Book Manufacturers. Corner of Quiney and Main Sts., WHEELING, W. VA. Blank Books (with or without printed heads) made to order. Magazines, Manic Books, &c., &c., bound in a neat and substantial manner: novis

Flags:—71 dozen Printed Flags just received from the manufactory.

D. NICOLL & BRO.

50 DOZ. DOMET FLANNEL SHIRTS ONLY \$18 PER DOZ

50 DOZ. WOOL JACKETS, ONLY \$34 PER DOZ.

1000 LBS. WOOL YARN. ONLY \$1.75 PER LB.

DNA GAUNTLETS.

HOSIERY. W 0 & Blank School

### MERCHANTS.

Purchasing Notions and Fancy Woolen Goods SAVE 10 TO 20 PER CENT. by looking through my stock before buying.

GEO. K. WHEAT,

NOTION JOBBER,

26 Monroe Street, WEELING, W. VA.

25 Per Cent. Saved.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

No. 10 Megroe Street.

READY MADE GLOTHING

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

A T THE PRESENT HIGH PRICES OF GOODS

25 PER CENT.

T s can be effected by calling at

M. GUTMAN & CO'S.

NO. 24 MONROE STREET, Who have now on hand a splendid assortment of Werogats, dress coats, business coats working coats, pants, vests, furnishing goods,

And in fact everything pertaining to a

GENTLEMAN'S OUTFIT.

Consumers and Dealers are respectfully invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Goods warranted to be as represented. Don't M. GUTMAN & CO., No. 24 Monroe street, Wheelin

**NEW FALL AND WINTER** GOODS. JUST RECEIVED AND DAILY RE-

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

in the city, consisting chiefly of SILE MOHAIRS, FRENCH POPLINS, FRENCH MERINOS, ALPACAS, PLAIDS, COBURGS,

ENGLISH MERINOS, 11/4 yds. wide,

And a large assortment of different kinds of Dress Goods, too numerous te mention, to which I would invite the especial attention of the Ladies to call and ex-

ALL WOOL DOUBLE WIDTH DELAINE, a fin

SHAWLS, CLOAKS, FURS, BALMOBALS, Intelligencer Book Bindery. GLOAKING GLOTH, of all colors, and particular by BLACK GLOTH for Gloaks, which I will guarant

50 PER CENT.

heaper than any other house in the city—sact all kinds of goods kept in a first class Goods Store.

N. B.—I would particularly invite Country Merchants to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I am sure that I can offer greater inducements than any other house in the city, as my stock was pureased before the late rise.

M. HEYMAN, 137 Hain St., Wheeling, W. Va.

U. S. Marshal's Sale,

TERMS OF WEEKLY

ST-INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE... 29

The Weekly Intelligencer

oloc and carefully prepared reading matter-en

acing all subjects—thus making the largest, ber

ad cheapest Newspaper in this section of count

Six Months ..... 1 00

One Copy per Year ....

Sale to commence at two o'clock P. M.
ADWARD M. NORTON,
oct37-44
U. S. Marsha

Trustee's Sale of Real Estate

date of the contract.

Proposals for the whole or part of the above will be received, but proposals must state the quantity and time in which they can be furnished. Marked samples of the Potatoes must accompany the proposals and must be referred to therein. A copy of this advertisement (a slip from a newspaper) must be attached to each proposal.

Proposals must be on black forms, which will be furnished on application at this effice, and must be enclosed in a scaled envelope addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Potatoes."

Payment to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the Treasurer of the United States, but no payment will be made to any party until all the contract made by him has been accepted and deпо рауп act made by him has been accepted and de

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the proposals if such a course should be deemed by the undersigned for the interest of the Government.

Proposals must be signed by the parties themselves and not by clerks, agents, &c.

H. TURNER,
nov5-td Captain and C. S.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale, ON TURSDAY, THE 22d OF NOVEMBER, 1984

Lot No. 49, on the south side of Quincy street, east of Sixth street, and adjoining the residence of Jacob R. Greer, Esq. Lots No. 37 and 38, on the north side of Linsley

Wheeling.

Lot No. 4, in Square 5, in the town of South
Wheeling.

Wheeling.
This sale being had under a decree of the Circuit Court for Ohio county, an unexceptionable title will be given to each purchaser. Either or all of these lots may be purchased at private sale.

For further information apply to JAMES S. For further information apply to WHEAT, Attorney at Lew.
RACHAEL HORNBROOK,
Administratrix, with the will annexed, of F. B.
Hornbrook, deceased.

Cavalry and Artillery Horses Wanted.

A SSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

WERELING, W. VA., November 1st, 1964.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES will be purchased in the open market at Wheeling, W. Va. One hundred and fifty-five dollars; (\$155), will be paid for Cavalry and one hundred and sixty-five dollars; (\$155) for Artillery Horses.

Artillery Horses must be of dark color, sound in all particulars, strong, quick and active, well broken and sounds trofiters in harness, in good fisch and condition, from six to ten years old, and not less than 15% bands high, each horse not to weight less than 1,05 younds.

Cavalry Horses must be sound in all particulars, well brokes, in full fisch and good condition, from 15 to 18 hands high, from 5 to 9 years old, and well adapted in every way to Cavalry purposes.

By order of Col. Jas. A. Ekik. Col. in charge 1st. Div. Q. M. G. O.

GUS. ARTSMAN,

Rengine and Boiler for Sale.

Engine and Boiler for Sale.

U. S. MATSHAI'S SAIG.

United States
vs.

Jefferson T. Martin
State-for the District of West
Jefferson T. Martin
State-for the District of West
Torm, 1984. In Observer.

In pursuance of a Decree of the District Court of
the United States for the District Court of
the United States for the District Court of
the United States for the District Owner of
the United States
In pursuance of the States
In the States
Ount House of Marshall county, West Virginia,
self at public function, to the bighest and best bidder, the tra t of land (containing about one hundred acres more or less) situate in the forks of Big
Grave Oreek in said county of Marshall, and in
said decree mentioned, being a part of the farm that
James Burley bought of John Gallaber, and bounded as follows, to wit: beginning at a stake in the said decree mentioned, being a part of the farm that James Burley bought of John Gallaber, and bounded as follows, to wit: beginning at a stake in the month of a Bayon, corner to a piece of the same farm that was heretofore seld to Wms. P. Davis; thence down the creek with the original line of said survey, with the several courses and distances thereto, to the center of a large cut in the bottom made by the Baltimore and Ohlo Ealfroad Company, and where the creek now principally russ; thence down said channel to a stump, corner to a piece, say about right and a halfacree, heretocore seld to Rober! Alexander; thence with said Alexander's line eastwardly to a stake in the field, corner to said Alexander's line to the north side of the Baltimore and Ohio Ealiroad; thence cestwardly shought saids of said Raliroad to the original line of said survey; thence eastwardly with the criginal line, with the several courses and distances therete, to a stake, corner to said Wm. P. Davis; thence northwardly with the said Wm. P. Davis; thence northwardly with

TERMS OF SALE—Fifteen per cent. of the pur-chase money in hand, the balance in three equal instalments at six, twelve and eighteen months, with interest on each deformed installments from

SITUATE IN THE CITY OF WHEELING.

PITUATE IN THE CITY OF WHEELING.

DY virtue and in pursuance of a Deed of Trust, Descented by Thomas Townsend and Richard Cowley, of Belmont county, State of Chio, to Morgan Nelson, late of the city of Wheeling, now deceased, bearing date on 30th day of august, 1853, and duly of record in the Recorder's office of Chio county, State of West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 38, folio 343, to secure to Francis R. Armstrong, trustee of Emily A. Zane, the sum of \$1,180 of8, with interest thereon as manifested, by two several Bonds given for the same and described in said Deed of Trust; I will, as Administrator with the will annexed of said Morgan N-lson, deceased, and in virtue of the power configred upon me by the 6th section of chapter 178 of the Code of Virginia, proceed on the 36th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1864, at the front door of the Court House of Ohio county, to sell at public auction the following described pisce or parcel of land: A part of what is known by the name of the Cotts' Farm, on Wheeling Creek, within the limits of the city of Wheeling, beginning at a stake on Fulton street corner to James, and James E. Baker; thence with said line N. 47°, E. 10 poles, to Wheeling creek; theoce down said creek and binding thereon 8. 50°, R. 30 poles; thence N. 70°, E. 5½ poles, to a stake corner to said Baker's line; thence described in said deed; except the following described part of said and above described, that is to say: beginning on the Bast side of Fulton street and on the Sockman line, now the McCartney line, thence N. 49°, E. 10 poles, to a stake; thence 8. 40½°, W. 10 poles, to a stake on the line of Fu ton street; thence with the east side of Fulton street and on the Sockman line, now the McCartney line, thence N. 49°, E. 10 poles, to a stake on the line of Fu ton street; thence with the east side of Fulton street and on the Sockman line, now the McCartney line, thence N. 49°, W. 10 poles, to a stake on the line of Fu ton street; thence with the east side of Fulton street, N. 49½°, W. 10 poles, to a stake on the l

A.J. CECUL,
Administrator, with the will annexed, of Morgas
Nelson, decement, trustee in the above dated deed,
oct20-ts

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE U. S. ARMY,
WHENLIEG, W. VA., Nov. 4th, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS, must be in daplicate. from
first hands and from citizens loyal to the United
States Government only, will be received at this
office until 12 o'clock, noon, on TUESDAY, THE
18th DAY OF NOVEMBEE, 1864, for supplying for
the use of the United States Army Subsistence
Stores, to be delivered at Wheeling, W. Va., as follows, viz:

3,000 Bushels Prime Potatoes.

The Potatoes to be of good merchantable quality, to weigh (60) pounds to the bushel, and to be put up in good barrels, well coopered, full head lined, and in good shipping order. All old marks, except each as pertain to the contents, must be obliterated, and each package must have marked upon it plainly and distictly the name and address of the seller, the name of the article, the gross, tare and nett weight, the words "U. S. Subsistence Department," and the date of the contract.

Proposals for the whole or part of the above will

AT THE FRONT DOOR OF THE COURT HOUSE FOR OHIO COUNTY. A T the time and place above stated, I will offer for sale, at public suction, the following prop-

these lots is a large ice house.

Lot No. 174, on the north side of Webster street, extending back to the creek. On this lot is a large-ice-house, built of stone. Lot No. 78, at the corner of German and Marshall streets, now occupied by James Ashworth, in Centre

TWO 36 inch Cylinder Bollers, each 30 feet long with fire frost, grate bars, &c. One Ragine, Is inch cylinder, 35 feet stroke, governor, fly wheel, 18 feet, and all in complete ruening order, having been run only 6 months; which will be sold at a bargain. For further information onquire of PAXTON, DONLOM & OGLEBAY, octio-tf No. 54 Main strees, Wheeling. Marietta Republican copy I month and send bill to this office.

DAILY INTEGUIGENCER STRAM JOS OFFICE executes all kinds of Job Printing with neatness and dispatch, and at War prices. Apply at the corner of Quincy and Main streets, up stairs, Wheeling, W. Va. J.

when interest on each deferred installments from the day of eals until paid; the purchaser giving bond with good security for said deferred install-ments, with the privilege of paying all or any por-tion of the deferred payments at the next term of this Court.