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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 ACCOUCHER—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 Galia 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 pleasure in accompanying them to the office. Can be found at the Grant House at night.
aug22-d&w

FRANKLIN FURNACE,
PRESTON COUNTY, W. VA, August 26, 1864.

Z. O. FITZGERALD, Selton H. Fitzgerald, Wm. R. Fitzgerald, Wm. H. Fitzgerald, A. W. Fitzgerald and A. S. Campbell.

These gentlemen formerly 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 came through the lines and went to Ohio in search of them. Their names are as follows

Matilda Fitzgerald, Judy Fitzgerald, Lavina Fitzgerald, Sophia Fitzgerald, Susanah Fitzgerald, Samantha Fitzgerald, Elisabeth Fitzgerald, Elisabeth J. Campbell, Mary Jane Weaver, and Emily Coffy.
aug27-3meod

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VOL. XII. WHEELING. W. VA.

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The above terms were agreed upon by the proprietors of the *Intelligencer* and *Register* on Friday the 8th inst., to take effect on Monday, July 11th, 1864

For the Intelligencer.

Benjamin Watkins Leigh and the Southern Aristocracy.

This gentleman was appointed by the General Assembly of Virgina to prepare and collate the revised code of eighteen hundred and nineteen. Ten years later he was elected a member of the Virginia Constitutional Convention. In that body a question arose as to the extension of the right of suffrage. Mr. Leigh opposed the measure, and in the course of his speech made the following observations: "They tell us that our *peasantry* will rise in the scale of intelligence. It may be so, but others will fill their places, equally unintelligent, equally incompetent. The men who delve the soil and dig the mines and hew the timbers, never yet were capable of a discreet exercise of political functions and they never will be. In the nature of things, those who think must govern those who toil." At a still later period he delivered himself as follows: "It is remarkable. I mention it for the curiosity of the fact," says Mr. Leigh "that if any evil, physical or moral, arise in any of the States south of us, it never takes a northerly direction or taints the Southern breeze; whereas if any plague originates in the North, it is sure to spread to the South and to invade us sooner or later; the influenza, the small pox, the varioloid, the hessian fly, the circuit court system, UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE, all come from the North; and they always cross above the falls of the great rivers; below, it seems, the broad expanse of waters, interposing, effectually arrests their progress." So much for Mr. Leigh. Then the Editor of the Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 2d inst., adds: "Against such invasions as these we are now fighting;" that is, against the small pox and UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE, which to the distempered imagination of those arrogant aristocrats, no doubt, exhibit equal horrors. Let it not be supposed that Benjamin Watkins Leigh was at all more aristocratic or arrogant, than the generality of the F. F. V's around him. On the contrary, he was a very favorable specimen of what the Southern papers call a "high-toned gentleman." He acted his part creditably in that aristocratic state of society, in which "all above is tinsel refinement and all below is barbarism and brutality." He did not go as far as R. M. T. Hunter, who declared that the "capitalist ought to own the laborer," nor even as those newspapers who used regularly to declare that they "hated everything with the word free attached to it, free soil, free speech, free churches, free schools and free niggers." But the mystery of mysteries is that it is our "democracy" who champion the cause of these haughty and imperious men, who boldly proclaim that as soon as they "get rid of the Yankee connection they intend to shape all their institutions into a high toned aristocracy. It is the Democracy who meet in lodges of Knights of the Golden Circle and plot for the disgrace of our national arms and the ruin of our national cause. It is the democracy who dash like a whirlwind through the streets of our little county towns, and vex the dull ear of night by shouting with all the strength of their lungs, "Hurrah for Jeff. Davis, Hallelujah."

Fellow citizens, friends, brothers, you are utterly wrong in this matter. You have been led to the very verge of crime by wicked, cunning, and unscrupulous leaders. If those bad men can win a triumph for southern institutions, or if they can detach the northwestern States from the Union and attach them to the Southern Confederacy, they confidently expect their reward from their Southern masters. But no reward is in store for you. You are championizing the cause of your natural enemies, of haughty and imperious men, who would not set you with the dogs of their flocks, who would not permit the slightest social intercourse between you and their circle. War is sometimes inevitable, but it is always a calamity, and the reasons against it are always weighty. No doubt the peace party in Revolutionary times thought they had weighty reasons against the war of independence. So the peace party of 1814, thought, no doubt, that they had weighty reasons against the last war with Great Britain. But the posterity of those turbulent and factious men now try to disown them, and some in the present day may profit by their example. A discontented and faithless minority can not compel a majority to makea disastrous and disgraceful peace; but by paralyzing the national arm and weakening the national energies, they may indefinitely protract the horrors and increase the calamities of war.

CAVENDISH.

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HOW LINCOLN AND SEWARD MADE THEIR SPEECHES.—A Washington letter, describing the midnight rejoicings there over the Presidential victory, and the speeches to the moving meeting of people, says:—

Mr. Lincoln appeared at the window of the second story over the front door, and, having bow his acknowledgments, he put on his glasses, took a lamp in his right hand, and then proceeded to read his remarks from loose sheets which he held in his left hand. Impromptu remarks would have been more acceptable, but some lapsus linguæ might have been misinterpreted. Secretary Seward, leaning on the lower sill of one of the open winnows of his house, indulged in a more colloquial chat, which elicited rounds of cheers, and which would have read all the better had not the reported endeavor to polish and to amend it. It was a capital off-hand speech as delivered.

THE ARMY OF THE JAMES.

Dutch Gap—Hospitals at Point-of-Rocks.

Special to the N. Y. Tribune.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
November 13, 1864—a. m.

Your correspondent made a reconnoisance toward "the Gap,"—as General Butler's celebrated canal is now known—and the lack of any army news or other items—militant or pacific—and the removal of the interdict which has been put upon the publication of statements in regard to this work, renders it highly proper that he should report "whereof he hath seen."

The preliminary survey for this important work was made Sunday, August 7, and the work itself commenced on the 11th of the same month.

The neck of land which forms the bend in the James River at this point and through which the canal is cut, is 165 yards across. The excavation is of sufficient depth below water mark to float the largest gunboats necessary in the siege operations to be carried on higher up the river. Upward of fifty thousand cubic yards of earth—most of it dark blue clay, which is very difficult to remove—have been already excavated by manual process alone; while the steam dredge engaged in removing the deposits from the bed of the canal, and widening its mouth, does a work equal to about 50 tuns per day. This work, it must be remembered, has been done under the frequent—and during the earlier stages of its progress—the almost incessant shelling of Rebel batteries. From 50 to 500 men have been employed on the work from time to time. Present force about 200, all colored.

They appear perfectly happy digging away in the mud, and, saving their "curioswities," as they call the bits of iron pyrites and clay slate which they pick up during their work for "the fust white hossifer or gemman" that comes along.

The entire work will, it is expected, be complete before December. Major Baldwin is in charge of the military (excavating) force, and Major Michie in charge of the Engineering force.

A requisition has just been made upon these Headquarters for 800,000 feet of lumber, to be used in the construction of the new Hospitals at Point of Rocks. The logs are already up. When finished, they will have accommodation for 4,000 sick. Six thousand might be accommodated without crowding.

The army is still basking in the glorious sunlight of early Autumn. The weather is as fine as heart can wish. Last night there was a smart shower, about 5 o'clock, which was succeeded by one of the finest prismatic displays, in the shape of a rainbow, I ever beheld. The whole camp turned out to greet it.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 282.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.

Ordered by the President:—

1. That the resignation of George B. McClellan as major general in the United States Army, dated November 8th, and received by the Adjutant General on the 10th instant, be accepted as of the 8th of November.

2. That for personal gallantry, military skill and just confidence in the courage and patriotism of his troops displayed by Philip H. Sheridan on the 19th of October at Cedar Run, whereby, under the blessing of Providence, his routed army was reorganized, a great national disaster averted and a brilliant victory achieved over the rebels for the third time in pitched battle within thirty days, Philip H. Sheridan is appointed major general in the United States Army, to rank as such from the 8th day of November, 1864.

By order of the President of the United States.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't Adj't Gen'l.

◆

The Richmond Enquirer's Argument in Favor of Arming the Slaves.

From the Enquirer, Nov. 11.

The employment of slaves as soldiers was never suggested as a proposition preferable to any other, but solely as a remedy to which dire necessity might eventually drive the Confederate government.—Considerations of a double character are involved in the measure. There is the moral influence which the conscription of a quarter of a million of slaves to fight for their freedom and our freedom from Yankee masters would have upon our enemies and the world at large. And there is the physical influence of such an augmentation of our army upon that army, our people, our enemy and our cause. Nor should these two considerations be separated in the discussion of this proposition.

The war has been slanderously called the slaveholders war; undertaken for slavery, and maintained and supported solely for the perpetuation of negro slavery. Our enemies have charged, and much of the world believes the charge, that we have sacrificed the best and noblest of our land, heartlessly and cruelly; to maintain the negro property of some three hundred thousand slaveholders. The unparalleled sufferings of this inhuman war has been slanderously misrepresented as detailed upon the poor and rich of these States by the selfish slaveholder for the security of his "human chattels." The people of these States know the infamous falsity of these charges, but that public sentiment of the world which influences the actions and opinions of men and nations will not understand the base mendacity of these charges, if the people of this country shall decide this question by its ultimate effect upon negro slavery. Whether or not slaves shall be conscripted, must be decided upon some higher and nobler principle than the evils of free negroism; the people of these States could have escaped those dangers by submitting to Mr. Lincoln.

The President, in that Jacques-Gilmore interview, indignantly repudiated the charge that this war was for slavery, and the sentiment of the country approved and applauded his declaration. If it shall appear that the necessities of the army demand more men than the white population of the country can supply, and the people of this country exhibit an unwillingness to make soldiers of their slaves, does it not give color to the charge that the war is for slavery, and that we prefer our negroes to our liberties? If the necessity exists, then, we say, not forty thousand only, but any number that the necessity may require; for negro slavery was the mere occasion, and is not the object or end of this war. We would show to the world the lesson that, for national independence, freedom from Yankee domination, in addition to sacrifices already made, the people of these States are ready and willing, when the necessity arises, to sacrifice any number or all of the slaves to the cause of national freedom. And we would teach the enemy that "exhaustion" has been merely brought to our attention the fight-

ing resources of four millions of slaves, and that our spring campaign shall open with an army of a quarter of a million of negroes, besides our noble veterans, and that the scene of operations shall be the country of the enemy. We would respond to General Grant's "cradle and grave" assertion with the battle shout of an army of half a million.

We would encourage our soldiers by adding to their number every man that a negro could relieve, whether as teamsters, cooks, hospital attendants, garrisons of subordinate forts, as well as "pioneer and engineer laborers."

But the discussion has been clouded by the proposition of freedom after the war; and some say that if freedom is recognized as a boon to be given as the reward for fidelity, a blow is struck at slavery. We believe that but one State in the Confederacy forbids manumission. In Virginia "any person may emancipate any of his slaves by last will in writing, or by deed recorded in the courts of his county or corporation." Is this statutory boon a denial that slavery is the best condition for the negro? Unquestionably not; and yet fidelity to the master is here permitted to be rewarded with emancipation. Now, cannot fidelity to the national cause, attested by endurance of hardship, by gallantry in action and exposure to death, be rewarded with freedom without any compromise to the relation in which those are still held who have given no assurance of such fidelity? We cannot see that reward for faithful services in the least conflicts with the reasons and arguments which support and sustain negro slavery. We hold the belief that the negro is best off, is in "the right place," when he has a good master; but the negro may think otherwise, and *salus populi* which induces his employment as a soldier demands sacrifices that shall secure his fidelity. This sacrifice is made in offering him his freedom for faithfulness. Nothing is yielded to the ignorant prejudices of the world, a simple bargain is struck. The negro wants his freedom; whether a boon or a curse he wants it, and for it may be willing faithfully to serve in the army of his country. That country stands in need of those services; one is offered for the other. It has no touch of philanthrophy about it—no sympathy or connection with abolitionism.

But who should give this freedom? The master, the State or the Confederate government?

The master if he will; but if not, then the State or the Confederate States government. We are wholly opposed to the compensation for the negro. What! conscript a son, a husband, a father, and pay for the slave? The negro pays for himself when he fights for his former master, just as the son reaps the reward of his services in the freedom of his country. But these are minor points. The great question is, does the necessity exist? This Congress should first ascertain, and then the ques- is properly debatable.

SKETCHES IN GEORGIA.

A CONVERSATION WITH A REBEL EX-GOVERNOR—HABITS OF THE "POOR WHITES."

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes as follows from Marietta, Georgia:

"During the five days' armistice between the national army and the insurgent forces, several of our officers had talks with prominent rebel leaders on the politics of the day. What I say now is from the best authority, as the names enclosed for your private inspection will show.

"Ex-Governor Harris (rebel,) of Tennessee, said to General ——: You can never subjugate us. It is impossible, sir."

"General ——: "That may be true; but it is possible that we may be able to exterminate you, and if you will not submit we will certainly do so."

"Ex-Governor Harris: 'Well, you may be able to do that; it is the only way in which you ever can subdue us. Sir, the peace men at the North talk peace! peace! but we will accept no peace except on the basis of our independence.

"That was the substance, and as nearly as I can recall them, the very words in which our General reported them. It unquestionably expresses the opinions of the leaders of the rebellion. Their power must be utterly overthrown, and no terms made with them If we recognize them as the rightful leaders of the South, when the subject of reconstruction comes up for settlement, the lives of our soldiers and the countless treausure we have spent will have been all in vain.

"We cannot too often keep this truth in mind—that on the loyalists alone of the South can we hereafter trust; a truth which the Niagara diplomatists entirely ignored or overlooked.

DIPPING, CHEWING AND SMOKING.

"I have more than once incidentally alluded to the prevalence of dipping and smoking as practiced by the women down here. In traveling by railroad every one has chances enough to see women smoking. They do it openly, sitting, very often, with their chairs tipped back at the doors of their houses, The pipes that these daughters of the South deligat to patronize are frequently, I think generally, made out of corn cobs whittled down; for stems they use cane and goose-quills. The custom is not merely common, it is universal among the lower classes.

"I walked on foot from Decatur, Alabama, to Athens, twelve or fifteen miles, and during this trip first saw for myself the apparatus and practice of dipping. As this is an indoor pastime, the traveler has less chance to see it than its twin sister, smoking. It was at McDonald's station, I went into a house, a large log cabin, and asked if they would get me dinner. There were two girls and a few children in the house. One of the girls seemed about eighteen years of age; the other about fifteen. But I found that they were each three years younger than my estimate.

"They called the woman of the house, the sister of the elder girl. She came in, said I might dine there if I would wait, and lay down on on a bed in either one of the two rooms that served for kitchen and dining apartment. I will not stop to describe either room. It is enough to say that it and everything in it was cheerless and rude and dirty; that it had no cellar or closets, and only a thin floor; and that through both sides and floor the wind might enter, and the rain might enter even though the king of England could not enter.

"After dinner—bacon, corn bread, and buttermilk—was eaten, the girl who cooked it, quite a pretty young creature, before going out for some water, went to her sister's bed and tried to slide a tin box I saw under the pillow beneath her apron. I playfully protested, and asked her if she dipped snuff. The sweet sisters seemed to take it as a matter of course, and were not all hurt by the insinuation. They both defended the practice—said it saved the teeth; that all the women in their country either dipped, or smoked, or chewed, and sometimes all three!

"'But do the rich folks do so?' I asked. "Hooh!' said the younger girl, 'I guess they do—and get drunk at home, too!'

"Notwithstanding that broadside, I still protested against young girls indulging in dipping.

"'Did you notice that girl that was in little while since?' asked the recumbent matron. 'She can dip as well as any of them.'

"Now the girl referred to was not thirtheen years of age—a sickly, yellow-skinned child, in the last stages of consumption, a disease of which her father lay dying.

"Inquiries since that time have shown that the women spoke the truth—that the practices of dipping, chewing and smoking are almost universal here among the women.

"A gentleman who had been a music teacher in the 'best society' said that dipping is almost universal among the wealthier classes, and that, although the young ladies practised it slyly when in company not tolerant or familiar with the custom, as soon as they became tolerably well acquainted with him they openly put their boxes on the piano and used it as they practised their lessons!

"A northern lady now living in Alabama said that many of her female visitors kept themselves in a constant state of semi-intoxication with snuff whenever they called on her, and that if I would move the sofas and lounges at houses where ladies visited I would see evidences enough of the practice on the floors and wall behind them.

"The poor whites whom I have met in this state admit without the least hesitation that all their women dip and smoke and chew.

"Perhaps some of your readers do not know how dipping is done. A little rag is tied on the end of a stick about the size of a penholder. The rag is moistened in the mouth of the fair, dipped in the snuff, and then the gums are rubbed with it.

"We have a great many things to learn yet before we 'clock-peddlers," and 'mudsills,' and 'greasy mechanics,' and our wives and daughters can attain to the same stage of refinement and good breeding that has been reached by the southern chivalry and their most courteous dames!

'PLEASE DROP US A PAPER.'

"At many of the block-houses, stockades and other places where our soldiers are stationed, in Kentucky and Tennessee, the traveller by railroad will notice a board with the request, often rudely painted—'Please drop us a paper.' People at home do not know how tedious at times the life of a soldier is—especially when he is stationed to guard a bridge or garrison a fort at a distance from the cities. Even in towns so far from the North as this is, it is almost impossible to get a newspaper, and the retailers sell them so high that many soldiers cannot afford to buy them."

1864. FALL TRADE. 1864.

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VALUED AT - - $300,000.

Each Article One Dollar, and not to be paid for until you know what you are to get!

150 Gold & Silver Watches, varying in Price from	$15 to $100	
200 Ladies' Gold Watches	$35	each
500 Ladies' and Gent's Silver Watches	15	"
2000 Vest and Neck Chains, from	5 to 10	"
3000 Gold Band Bracelets	5 to 10	"
3000 " " "	3 to 5	"
3000 Cameo Brooches	4 to 6	"
3000 Mosaic and Jet Brooches	4 to 6	"
2000 Lava and Florentine Brooches	4 to 6	"
3000 Coral Ear Drops	4 to 8	"
5000 Masonic & Gents' Breast Pins	2,50 to 8	"
3000 Watch Keys	2 to 6	"
2500 Fob and Ribbon Slides	2 to 6	"
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2500 Sleeve Buttons	2,50 to 6	"
5000 Plain Rings	2,50 to 5	"
5000 Stone-set Rings	1,50 to 10	"
5000 Lockets	2,50 to 6	"
10,000 setts Ladies' Jewelry	5 to 10	"
10,000 Gold Pens, Silver Mounted Holders	4 to 5	"
10,000 Gold Pens, with Silver Extension Cases, and Pencils	4 to 6	"

The articles in this stock of Jewelry are of the neatest and most fashionable styles. Certificates of all the various articles are placed in sealed envelopes and mixed, thus giving all a fair chance, and sent by mail for 25 cents each; and on the receipt of the certificate, it is at your option to send One Dollar and take the article named in it or not. Five certificates, $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; and one hundred for $15. Certificate money to be enclosed with the order. Correspondence promptly answered.

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

50 DOZ. WOOL JACKETS,
ONLY $24 PER DOZ.

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

1,000 DOZ. WOOL HOSIERY!

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Purchasing Notions and Fancy Woolen Goods will

SAVE 10 TO 20 PER CENT.

by looking through my stock before buying.

GEO. K. WHEAT,
NOTION JOBBER,
26 Monroe Street,
WEELING, W. VA.
nov14

25 Per Cent. Saved.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

READY MADE CLOTHING

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

AT THE PRESENT HIGH PRICES OF GOODS it is an object to SAVE

25 PER CENT.

T a can be effected by calling at

M. GUTMAN & CO'S,

NO. 24 MONROE STREET,

Who have now on hand a splendid assortment of

OVERCOATS, 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 forget the place.

M. GUTMAN & CO.,
sep8 No. 24 Monroe street, Wheeling.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AND DAILY RECEIVING one of the largest stocks of

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS

in the city, consisting chiefly of

SILK MOHAIRS,
FRENCH POPLINS,
FRENCH MERINOS,
ALPACAS,
PLAIDS,
COBURGS,

ENGLISH MERINOS, 1½ yds. wide,

ALL WOOL DOUBLE-WIDTH DELAINE, a fine article for $1.35,

And a large assortment of different kinds of

Dress Goods,

too numerous to mention, to which I would invite the especial attention of the Ladies to call and examine early,

SHAWLS,	BLANKETS,
CLOAKS,	COVERLETS,
FURS,	FLANNELS,
BALMORALS,	CASSIMERES,

CLOAKING CLOTH, of all colors, and particularly BLACK CLOTH for Cloaks, which I will guarantee to sell

50 PER CENT.

cheaper than any other house in the city—and in fact all kinds of goods kept in a first class Dry 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 purchased before the late rise.

M. HEYMAN,
137 Main St., Wheeling, W. Va.
sept21-6m

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

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

United States
vs.
Jefferson T. Martin
and others.

District Court of the United States for the District of West Virginia, at Wheeling. Fall Term, 1864. In Chancery.

IN pursuance of a Decree of the District Court of the United States for the District of West Virginia, rendered at its Fall Term, 1864, at Wheeling, in the above entitled cause, I will on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15th, 1864, at the front door of the Court House of Marshall county, West Virginia, sell at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, the tract of land (containing about one hundred acres more or less) situate in the forks of Big Grave Creek in said county of Marshall, and in said decree mentioned, being a part of the farm that James Burley bought of John Gallaher, and bounded as follows, to wit: beginning at a stake in the mouth of a Bayou, corner to a piece of the same farm that was heretofore sold to Wm. 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 Ohio Railroad Company, and where the creek now principally runs; thence down said channel to a stump, corner to a piece, say about eight and a half acres, heretofore sold to Robert Alexander; thence with said Alexander's line eastwardly to a stake in the field, corner to said Alexander; thence southwardly with said Alexander's line to the north side of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; thence eastwardly along the side of said Railroad to the original line of said survey; thence eastwardly with the original line, with the several courses and distances thereto, to a stake, corner to said Wm. P. Davis; thence northwardly with the said Wm. P. Davis' line to the beginning.

TERMS OF SALE—Fifteen per cent. of the purchase money in hand, the balance in three equal instalments at six, twelve and eighteen months, with interest on each deferred instalments from the day of sale until paid; the purchaser giving bond with good security for said deferred instalments, with the privilege of paying all or any portion of the deferred payments at the next term of this Court.

Sale to commence at two o'clock P. M.

EDWARD M. NORTON,
U. S. Marshal.

oct27-td

Trustee's Sale of Real Estate

SITUATE IN THE CITY OF WHEELING.

BY virtue and in pursuance of a Deed of Trust, executed by Thomas Townsend and Richard Cowley, of Belmont county, State of Ohio, 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 Ohio county, State of West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 38, folio 345, to secure to Francis R. Armstrong, trustee of Emily A. Zane, the sum of $1,180 08, 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 Nelson, deceased, and in virtue of the power conferred upon me by the 6th section of chapter 178 of the Code of Virginia, proceed on the 26th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1864, at the front door of the Court House of Ohio county, to sell at public auction the following described piece 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 R. Baker; thence N. 49½°, W. 46 poles, to the Sockman line; thence with said line N. 47°, E. 10 poles, to Wheeling creek; thence down said creek and binding thereon S. 50°, E. 30 poles; thence S. 70°, E. 13 poles; thence N. 70°, E. 5½ poles, to a stake corner to said Baker's line; thence S. 40½°, W. 19 poles, to the beginning; containing three acres and twenty-three and one half poles, as described in said deed; except the following described part of said land above described, that is to say: beginning on the East side of Fulton street and on the Sockman line, now the McCartney line, thence N. 49°, E. 10 poles, to a stake at Wheeling creek; thence down said creek, and binding thereon, S 50°, E. 7 44-100 poles, to a stake; thence S. 40½°, W. 10 poles, to a stake on the line of Fulton street; thence with the east side of Fulton street, N. 49½°, W. 8 56-100 poles, to the beginning; containg one-half acre, and which was conveyed by said Townsend and wife and said Cowley to Marcus W. Amick, by deed duly of record in said Recorders office in Deed Book No. 41, folio 93.

Terms of sale, Cash.

A. J. CECIL,
Administrator, with the will annexed, of Morgan Nelson, deceased, trustee in the above dated deed.
oct20-ts

Valuable Real Estate for Sale,

ON TUESDAY, THE 22d OF NOVEMBER, 1864 AT THE FRONT DOOR OF THE COURT HOUSE FOR OHIO COUNTY.

AT the time and place above stated, I will offer for sale, at public auction, the following property, viz:

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 street, at its intersection with Seventh street. On 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 Wheeling.

Lot No. 4, in Square 5, in the town of South 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. WHEAT, Attorney at Law.

RACHAEL HORNBROOK,
Administratrix, with the will annexed, of F. B. Hornbrook, deceased. nov4

Cavalry and Artillery Horses Wanted.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WHEELING, W. VA., November 1st, 1864.

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 ($165) for Artillery Horses.

Artillery Horses must be of dark color, sound in all particulars, strong, quick and active, well broken and square trotters in harness, in good flesh and condition, from six to ten years old, and not less than 15½ hands high, each horse not to weigh less than 1,050 pounds

Cavalry Horses must be sound in all particulars, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from 15 to 16 hands high, from 5 to 9 years old, and well adapted in every way to Cavalry purposes.

By order of Col. JAS. A. EKIN, Col in charge 1st Div. Q. M. G. O.

GUS. ARTSMAN,
Capt. & A. Q. M.

nov1

Engine and Boiler for Sale.

TWO 36 inch Cylinder Boilers, each 30 feet long with fire front, grate bars, &c. One Engine, 14 inch cylinder, 3½ feet stroke, governor, fly wheel, 18 feet, and all in complete running order, having been run only 6 months; which will be sold at a bargain. For further information enquire of

PAXTON, DONLON & OGLEBAY,
No. 54 Main street, Wheeling.

oct15-tf

Marietta Republican copy 1 month and send bill to this office.

The Place to Buy the Cheapest

IS AT

H. & S. ROSENHEIM'S,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Clothing AND Furnishing Goods

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS, CAPS, VALISES, AND CARPET BAGS,

No. 107 Main St., cor. Sprigg Alley,

WHEELING, W. VA.

THE undersigned having commenced dealing in Men's Wear, and wishing to close out their large stock of Boots and Shoes, which having been bought when goods were 50 per cent. lower than at present, we will sell them at cost prices to quit the business. Call and see for yourselves. Country merchants will do well by calling and examining our stock of goods.

H. & S. ROSENHEIM,
107 Main street.

sep20

G. H. BOOTH,
W. G. BATTELLE,

J. C. JELLY,
JOHN MUIRHEAD.

BOOTH, BATTELLE & CO.,

[Successors to Conrad Maier,]

DEALERS IN

FAMILY GROCERIES,

BOAT STORES, PRODUCE,

FRESH AND CURED MEATS, LAKE ICE AND CANNED FRUITS, &c., &c.,

Corner of Monroe and Water Streets,

WHEELING, W. VA.

IN connection with the house there is a Wharf Boat, and it is the design of the firm to do a Forwarding and Commission and Storage business, act as Steamboat Agents and furnish all desirable information pertaining thereto. jy12-6m