DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

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—WHEELING, VA.—

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 12, 1852.

☞For Local, River, Telegraphic and Commercial Intelligence, see Third Page.
☞For Poetry, Choice Literary Selections and Variety, see First Page.

CUBA.

From present indications it is not unlikely but that our government will be forced into a difficulty of some kind with Spain, growing out of the Cuban difficulties. It is apparent that a large portion of our citizens will readily embrace any plausible pretext for obtaining a foothold in "the garden of the West Indies" and the short-sightedness of the Spanish authorities in that Island will most probably punish our citizens not only with a pretext, but with justifiable ground for difficulty with Spain, and should a war ensue, Cuba will follow the "car of the Conqueror." While we say nothing as to the good or evil of Cuban annexation, even if accomplished by legitimate means, still it may not be improper to look at the question calmly and see its relations to our own institutions and our domestic peace. Were the South a lone Confederacy it would certainly be to her interest to obtain this valuable Island, but as the citizens of our Union are so much divided upon the slavery question, it may well be a question worthy the examination of all the parties in interest, whether it would be proper to annex her lawfully, even, unless the slave question as to her were first fully understood and appreciated. Without examining this question now as we proposed to ourselves at the commencement, we will adjourn it with the single remark that all interested in this question affirmatively, should first see a lawful means of accomplishing the end, which they propose, and then look well to the consequences, which will legitimately follow Cuban annexation, consequences which must affect our Union and our political fraternity in a greater or less degree. We are well aware of the wealth and value of this Island, of the excellence of its climate, the adaptability of its soil to all the products of the South, its excessive fertility and its importance in almost every particular, still we say to all, think before you act, and above all look well to the consequences of your action. We have no doubt that some important governmental change will ere long be produced in Cuba, and that sooner or later our Government will have to take some action on the subject, but what that action will be or what it should be must depend upon developments to be made hereafter. But nevertheless it is our duty to look at the matter beforehand and endeavor to be prepared for any emergency which may be forced upon us, and to be so prepared as that our action will redound to the honor, the interests and the common welfare of all portions of our great confederacy.

Western Railroads.

The rapid completion of the various lines of railroad in progress of construction in the Western States is bringing us daily nearer, in point of time, to those cities and counties of the far West which but a few years since seemed as remote from us as California itself now appears to be. We find in the Dayton Journal the following particulars respecting the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad, one of the best constructed lines in the State of Ohio:

From the character of the country through which this road is located—from its secured connexions with all the roads leading into Indiana and to the north and east of Dayton—we are firm in the conviction that the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad will be one of the most useful and profitable roads of the country, at least for the balance of the present century. No rival road can be built to materially affect its business, or prevent good dividends to its stockholders.

We learn that the business on the road is rapidly increasing, the last month's earnings being double those of the first month of the year. The number of passengers carried over the road, seven-eighths of whom are local, have averaged one thousand per day for the last two months. Six hundred per day was higher than the sanguine anticipated during the first year. The local freights are also increasing, and at better prices, since an amicable understanding has had between the Board of Public Works and the President of the road.

In less than sixty days the connexion at Union will be formed with the Indianapolis and Bellefountaine Road, when Cincinnati and Dayton will be in uninterrupted railway communication with Indianapolis, Terre Haute, and Lafayette, and then a passenger may breakfast at one extreme point and sup at the other.

We are also informed that in about two weeks the road from Toledo to Bellvue, on the Mad River road, will be completed, so that Cincinnati and Dayton will then be connected by continuous railway with Toleda and Chicago. From these two connexions we may anticipate a large accession of travel over the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Road.

We understand that by early spring the Mad River and Lake Erie Road, in connexion with the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Road, will be in a position to command a full share of the through travel of the East. The rail is now nearly all laid on the first-named road, and by spring will be well ballasted and in fine condition for speed and comfort. The boats building to run in connexion will be superior to any heretofore on the lake, and are now constructing with a view to the greatest safety, comfort, and speed. By spring the Lake-Shore Road, from Sandusky to Cleveland, will also be completed.

Important Slave Case.

The case of Cecil Oliver *et al.* against Daniel Kauffman, *et al.*, which has been pending for some time past, in the United States circuit court in Philadelphia, has resulted in a verdict of $2,800 damages against Kauffman, and the acquittal of the other defendants. The action was brought under the provisions of the act of Congress of 1793, to recover damages for harboring and concealing thirteen slaves who had escaped into Pennsylvania from the custody of their owners, the plaintiffs, who reside in Maryland. Judge Grier, in his charge to the jury, said:

"Whether the plaintiffs could have sustained an action on the case on the mere guarantee of their rights as contained in the Constitution, we need not inquire. The action has been instituted with reference to the terms used in the act of Congress of 1793. The fine inflicted by that act, can be no longer recovered, because the act of 1850, having changed the penalty, has thereby repealed the act of 1793, to the extent to which it has been thus supplied. But the statute, so far as it gave an action on the case, for harboring and concealing, has not been supplied or repealed.

* * * * * * *

"It is too plain for argument, that this act does not intend to make common charity a crime, or treat that man as guilty of an offence against his neighbor who merely furnishes food, lodging, or raiment to the hungry, weary, or naked wanderer, though he be an apprentice or a slave. On the contrary, it contemplates not only an escape of the slave, but the intention of the master to reclaim him. It points out the mode in which this reclamation is to be made; and it is for an unlawful interference or hindrance of this right of reclamation, secured to the master by the Constitution and laws, that this action is given.

"The harboring made criminal by this act, then, requires some other ingredient besides a mere kindness or charity rendered to the fugitive. The intention or purpose which accompanies the act, must be to encourage the fugitive in his desertion of his master, to further his escape, and impede and frustrate his reclamation. 'This act must evince an intention to elude the vigilance of the master, and be calculated to obtain the object.' (2 McLean, 603.")

☞The deaths from explosions in the British coal mines, now average one thousand annually. The Davy safety lamp, it is said, cannot be depended on.

From the Boston Transcript, November 6.

Scenes at the Polls in New York City.

Those who have never attended an election in New York will hardly credit the accounts which are given of the scenes at the polls on the day of an important contest. Owing to the absence of a register law, for which our Democratic friends are alone responsible, every species of fraud and corruption is practiced. We learn, from the Express, that the most marked feature at the election in New York, on Tuesday, was the presence at the polls of hordes of rowdies and blackguards. "Boys from sixteen to eighteen years of age, already in their appearances, giving evidence of a life of vagrancy and the lowest kinds of dissipation; men with bloated faces, in whose expression one could read the index to their debased and unprincipled minds, cursing, drinking, giving utterance to the most obscene and profane expressions, yelling like fiends for the different candidates they were paid to support, and often proceeding to deeds of violence of the grossest character, were the marked characteristics of the scene."

The Express gives the following almost increditable picture of the abominable outrages which were submitted to by the authorities:

"We saw, on Tuesday last, old grey headed men, men of standing in the community, grandsires, men of worth and respectability, whose appearance should be their protection, beset by the ribald crew and shoved and jostled and buffeted about past all endurance; all sorts of tricks thrust upon them, and solicited to vote for this man and that, and advised as to the principles of the different parties by dirty, drunken, blackguard boys, who had not intelligence enough to comprehend the mystery of a mousetrap, and the fœtid smell of whose breath was enough to turn the stomach of a pig. We saw the entrance to the polls in one of the districts in a certain ward completely blockaded with these desperadoes, and the passage of every decent-looking man interrupted, while the police stood by, laughing at the "fun." We saw a drunken Irishman, whose vote had been challenged and sworn by him, stand at the polls and perseveringly challenge the vote of every decent-looking man who presented himself to exercise his right, and conduct himself in the most disorderly and indecent manner possible, without the slighest interference from those who were placed there to preserve order and protect order-loving citizen in the exercise of their dearest privilege.

"We also saw in the day a candidate for an office of secondary importance come in the polls for the purpose of seeing that "all was right," and that his friends were "working" for him; no sooner had he jumped from his wagon than these hardies beset him on every side, for the purpose of "striking" him—as it is called in their classic vocabulary—for money. Some wanted five dollars, others two, others one, and a few less voracious, not quite as persevering and willing to accept the slightest favors, insisted upon getting "a quarter," "a shillen," or even "a sixpence," to get a glass of beer. The poor candidate was nearly torn to pieces by these clamorous beggars, and he only escaped from their clutches through the assistance of two friends, who bore him away from the vicinity, and, placing him on his wagon, drove him off. The moment he was gone the rowdies set up a yell of derision, calling him "a mean cuss," though he had distributed all the money among him he had with him, and, rushing to the box where his tickets were placed, seized and tore them up, and then went to the nearest corner grocery to get drunker than they were on bad liquor at his expense."

These abuses are not of recent origin. They have been tolerated for the last twenty-five years, becoming annually aggravated as the irresponsible class of rowdies and political bullies increases.—The Tribune tells us that there was no obstacle whatever on Tuesday to the casting of illegal votes by thousands. There being no registry law, the opportunities are great for fraudulent voting, and these opportunities are rarely neglected. It can be said that both parties can avail themselves of them; but the Whigs, whenever they have had a chance, have passed a registry law, which the Democrats have repealed as soon as they returned to power. These abuses are pregnant with fatal evils to the cause of republicanism, and every honest Democrat will labor to reform them. We may contrast with pride the spectacle presented at our polls in Boston on a voting day with the scenes above described. The man who would venture to insult or incommode a voter, whether rich or poor, at our polls, would soon be put into the hands of the police and punished to the full extent of the law.—Let those who countenance these flagrant outrages in New York beware of the time when men shall say, give us rather the despotism of an individuel—of a Louis Napoleon, if you will—than the despotism of a drunken, irresponsibte mob of illegal voters.

LIBERIA.

The fact that the American Colonization Society intended sending out 175 colored emigrants in vessel which was to leave Norfolk (Va.) on the 4th instant, being announced, the number of applicants has increased until there are 480, of whom the largest portion are from Virginia, the rest being from North and South Carolina. One hundred and twenty-five are from Norfolk and its vicinity. The company, having actually promised passages to as many as 350, is now preparing to send out two vessels, one of which will leave Norfolk on or about the 18th inst., and the other Wilmington (N. C.) about the 20th. Upon these facts the Philadelphia American remarks as follows:

"This excess of emigrants over the number required is a noteworthy evidence of what we have before remarked, that the colored people of our country are much more disposed to emigrate than they were some years since. Every vessel which has been announced as ready to take emigrants to the new republic has found more than her complement of passengers, and there can be no doubt that, were the facilities for emigration greater than they are at present, the number of the free colored people desiring to go to Liberia would be found amply sufficient to occupy them all. It cannot be long before such opportunities will be afforded at most of the large seaport cities, not merely through the aid of colonization society, but by the entrance into the field of private commercial enterprise.—The society have not now the means adequate to the performance of their task, but no doubt the general desire entertained by the American people to aid that unfortunate race in their exodus to the land of their forefathers will prompt them to contribute freely from that abundance which prosperity has showered upon our people.

"The opinion is becoming every day more widely diffused among the free colored race in America that the republic established by their kindred on the western coast of Africa is as free, peaceful, secure, and happy as our own, and that it is governed by a public policy which is wise, enlightened and promotive of prosperity. From their friends and acquaintances who have gone there they hear constantly, by letter, the most favorable accounts of the land, and the prospect which there awaits the emigrant. With these inducements before them, it is not surprising that they are desirous of leaving a land where they must always be an inferior race, to go where they will be equal with all, and endowed with all the rights of freemen and citizens.

"At the North, where colonization has for many years encountered the most strenuous opposition, a spirit of inquiry has been aroused among the colored people who opposed it, and they have held meetings in various places for the purpose of taking the matter into serious consideration. In some cities societies have been formed among them to emigrate to Liberia; and one of these, at N. York, has sent out an agent to examine the country and make report.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—The Wellsville Patriot says:—"The town of East Liverpool has been the scene of two very sudden deaths during the past week. A Mr. Church, a Presbyterian preacher of New Hagerstown, Carroll county, Ohio, while on his way down the river, feeling as though he was unable to prosecute his journey, got off at that point and took lodgings at the "Black Bear." Mr. C, had not been under the hospitable roof of Mr. Deevers more than half an hour when he died.

The other was a Mr. Gillivray, father of Mr. A. Gillivray, commission and forwarding merchant of East Liverpool. Of this sudden death we were only able to learn that Mr. G. was sitting at the table partaking of a regular meal, when by some unaccountable accident he became choked with a piece of beef. Medical aid was immediately called in, but life was extinct before the physician arrived. Mr. G. leaves a large family of children to mourn his loss.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Before and After the Election—The Knowing Ones.

It is quite amusing, after the results of a great political struggle are ascertained, to discover the many knowing ones, who suddenly make their appearance in the community. They may be found by scores, and if they are to be believed, they—mouths ago—predicted all that has just occurred, even to the smallest figure. It appears, in some cases, that this information appears quite novel to those to whom it is communicated; but the knowing ones are not a whit abashed, and refer to their past vaticinations with the utmost complacency and confidence. The truth simply is that both parties have been disappointed—the one painfully, the othey pleasurably—in relation to the recent contest. Before the struggle of the second Tuesday of October, many of the shrewdest politicians of the opposition frankly admitted, not only that the struggle would be close, but that the chances were in favor of Gen. Scott. Pennsylvania was given to him with reluctance, but still because the signs of the times were unequivocally in his favor. It is therefore an utter mockery, an empty piece of vanity, on the part of the self-sufficient, to take to themselves the credit of having predicted with such extraordinary accuracy what has just occurred. True, after the October election in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, the prospect became somewhat overcast. The heavy majorities in those three States were altogether unexpected; and although they were accounted for, in some measure, by the lighness of the aggregate vote, yet the effect was disastrous. It operated injuriously in three ways. In the first place, it roused the confidence and stimulated the energies of the Democracy; in the second, it intimidated and disheartened our own friends; and in the third, it induced thousands of the neutrals and the fence men to go over to the enemy in a body. These consequences were anticipated, and hence we, in common with our contemporaries of the Whig press generally, made the most earnest appeals and devoted our columns almost exclusively to the business of the campaign.

Our great apprehension was inactivity, apathy and indifference on the part of the conservative portion of the community. And these, we venture to affirm, even now, before the smoke of the battle has vanished into thin air, were the real causes of the defeat. The result in the city of Philadelphia tells the whole story. We verily believe that there is a majority of six thousand of our fellow-citizens, within the limits of the city proper, who are opposed to the political doctrines of Franklin Pierce and his party; and yet, on Tuesday last, our majority at the polls was less than thirty-five hundred. If a similar condition of affairs existed throughout the State and the nation, the immediate cause of the disaster is plain and palpable. But why, under the circumstances, did so many American citizens remains at home? Why did so many falter in their duty? Are Whig principles less important now than on any former occasions? And is there less attachment now than hertofore to home industry and its adequate protection, to river and harbor improvements, peace and its triumphs of civilization, to progress, but in a spirit that harmonize with magnanimity and justice? We will not attempt to answer these questions at the present time. There is a season for all things, and with the wounds of the party, fresh and bleeding, it is neither wise nor well to say aught that may be regarded as harsh or hasty. Let us rather look over the ground calmly, discover the false steps if any have been made, and while applauding and commending the many who battled so manfully, remember that principles are far more important than men, and that we have duties to perform as well after as before an election.

ROW IN WILLIAM'S COLLEGE.—The names of four individuals, professing to be students in Williams College, are given in the New York Express, as authority for the following statements. It is written under the date of October 30th.

"On Tuesday last, the students, as is the usual custom, applied for permission to ascend Greylock (as soon as the first snow appears upon its lofty summit, they have always given the students liberty to ascend and camp out.) This, to their surprise and indignation, was peremptorily and harshly refused. It was then agreed, unanimously, to ascend without it; and at noon they ascended, with but few exceptions. On their return, on Wednesday, it was announced that forty-seven, supposed to be the ringleaders, were publicly expelled. A meeting of the students was immediately called, and it was decided to attend no recitations till this unjust—nay, outrageous sentence, was retracted—and so the matter stands, no recitations having been attended this week."

The New York Times says on reliable authority, that the above letter, which presented, on the face of it every appearance of being genuine, is a *hoax*.

EMIGRATION.—The German emigration of 1821 numbering only 2,200; until 1330, there was but one season that it amounted to 15000, In 1832 it rose to 24000; in 1827 to 34000, but fell in 1843 to 23000; the number then of persons who, during the decade closing with that year, went beyond the seas in search of a better fortune, averaged about 19000 annually. From this time forth there has been a rapid increase in the extent of the emigration. In 1844, Germany sent out, in round numbers, 44000 emigrants in 1845, 67000; in 1846 and '47, the famine years, more than 106,000, in 1848, '49 and '50, the years of revolutionary disturbance and political proscription, from 80,000 to 90,000, and in 1851 something more than 113,000. It is calculated that these emigrants have carried out of Germany, capital to the amount of $80,000,000. As is known, Austria has contributed but slightly to this great movement, to which she has a double motive of opposition—her desire of settling the sparsely populated districts of Hungary, Transylvania, and a politic fear of the eventually destructive influence on her despotic institutions of communications from settlers in happier lands to friends and relatives suffering under them at home.

DEMOCRATIC REGARD FOR MR. WEBSTER.—Transparencies representing Mr. Webster in the act of assisting the Spanish officials in the execution of the fifty Americans in Cuba have been discovered in possession of a Locofoco committee in Virginia. They were painted just previous to the Baltimore Convention, and were in readiness to be used against Mr. Webster, in case of his nomination.

We find the above in the telegraphic correspondence of the New York Tribune. The 'discovery' is in exact keeping with all the antecedents of the Democrats in relation to Mr. Webster, and is noticeable only because it illustrates the offensive hypocrisy which at this moment characterizes their leading organs.

☞That man is a coward who tyranizes over women and children. If not a coward, he would choose men for his subjects; but show us a person who raises his hand against a woman, or abuses a child, and we will show you one who is afraid to face a man.

☞In England they bring men before the police courts who attempt to get upon a railway train when it is motion, and impose upon them fines and costs. It is just. People ought not to be permitted to make shocking spectacles of themselves by getting under the car wheels.

Great Premium.—Two million dollars have been offered to the New York Common Council, through the special committee having that matter in charge, by a wealthy citizen of that city, as a bonus for the right to construct a rail road in Broadway.

☞The newest notion in Boston, is a lady, who calling herself the "Veiled Vocalist," sings at the Melodeon, and gives the proceeds of her concerts to the paupers.

☞Lieut. Davenport, of Savannah, Ga., is the commander of the Crescent City in place of Capt. Porter. He is said to be an able and accomplished officer.

☞Mr. Grieves, of the Milledgeville, Ga., Recorder, left Milledgeville on the 28th ultimo, on his mission as Charge d'Affairs to Denmark.

☞The Norfolk Herald announces the death of Robert West, the watchman, who was stabbed by Moore on the night of the election.

☞Brackett's marble group of the "Shipwrecked Mother and Child," was purchased by the Boston Athenæum, for the price of three thousand dollars.

☞If the poor house has any terrors for you never buy what you don't need. Before you pay three cents for a jewsharp, ascertain whether you can't make just as pleasant a noise by whistling.

From the National Intelligencer.

Death's Political Lesson.

That kindly and charitable Latin maxim which exhorts us not merely to spare the dead, but if possible to speak well of them, is perhaps almost as wise as it is gentle. For there are many whose virtues remain, to a great degree, unfelt till they are no more; while, on the other hand, there are people who can do no justice to the living So difficult is it, indeed, to judge men fairly while alive, that a sagacious nation of antiquity (the Egyptians) were accustomed (historians tell us) to hold regular Assizes of the Dead, where grave but no doubt indulgent men sat upon the departed, weighed all their conduct without passion, and assigned the reputation which could not be fixed until then. We imagine that these must have been tribunals that knew how to make large allowances for human infirmities, listened little to the voices of envy and detraction, and dwelt lovingly upon the good and great qualities. In such Courts what witness but must have hesitated to produce his rancors, to refuse giving up his prejudices, and to stand disarmed by death of every injurious opinion towards him who could harm him no more? Nothing, indeed, can be more pathetically right, as to most men—for there are few in whom there as not much good, or at least much matter for strong human sympathies—than those mournful words of the poet:

Of them who, wrapped in earth so cold,
No more the smiling day shall view,
Should many a tender tale be told,
For many a gentle thought is due.

All this is true of our common brothers of the earth; and of course still truer of such as a more eminent part in the conflict of human life has exposed to many personal resentments. And accordingly, out of that tardy compunction or those solemn sympathies which we have supposed as sure to act in those Egyptian trials, one still sees, at the death of great men, a sudden sense of their true merits seize upon their enemies themselves and turn obliquy into admiration and sorrow. Such was, some years since, the scene when Mr. Adams was all at once struck down, before the nation's eyes, from that high place in the public councils which he had so long filled, if a little combatively, yet ably, honestly and patriotically. Such was, far more strikingly still, the funeral spectacle at the death of him so long, in this country, from the very strenuousness of his public abilities and services, the foremost object of all love and hate, Henry Clay. Whatever of odioum men had said of him while he lived, was cancelled by their praises and their tears over his tomb. So was it the other day, in England, when the Iron Duke—that inflexible man who had, for so many a day, divided the reverence and the contumelies of the European world without seeming much to care for either or for anything but his own idea of his duty—yielded at last to fate, the only thing to which he ever yielded. And at this moment, we have once more the same consoling, if sad spectacles, of the posthumous justice which they, who had most denounced Daniel Webster, are now (sincere at last) doing throughout the land to his memory, as a great and patriotic statesman. It is easy to see that they will equally, by like encomiums and lamentations, expiate their injustice to Winfield Scott, when that greatest of surviving public servants shall die—a day of retribution and atonement, however, which is yet, we trust, far off.

PARAGRAPHICAL.

☞A railroad from Hanover to Littletown, Pa, is talked of. A meeting was held at the latter place, on Saturday, for the purpose of securing concert of action and presenting the claims of the enterprise fairly before the people.

☞Augustus Arnold, charged with embezzling funds of Hudson & Smith, at New York, to the amount $300 on the 2d of October, was arrested in Baltimore and taken to New York a few days since.

☞The venerable Dr Drake, of Cincinnati, died of congestion of the brain, on Friday evening last.

☞Thirty seven slaves are said to have fled through Cleveland last week on their way to Canada.

☞Louisville is now the great tobacco mart of the West. Over one million and a quarter of dollars have been paid to planters for their crop the past year. The aggregate of sales was 23,091 hogsheads.

☞An officer near Lawrenceburgh, Ind, found a few days since, a small bundle by the road side, and on opening it, discovered eight thousand dollars in $2,00 bills on the Indiana Bank, all counterfeit.

☞The Turkish Government and the private steam companies of that country, purchase their steamers in England, in preference to the United States, as the many accidents and losses on our rivers and lakes have given them a poor opinion of our machinery.

☞The diver in the Bank of England has diminished from over one million of pounds to nineteen thousand, in the last five years. The gold in the same time has increased from seven to twenty-one millions.

☞Mr Webster's executors publish a notice, requesting persons having letters written by him to furnish them for publication.

☞Rev Francis L Hawks, who was elected to the Bishopric of Rhode Island, with the rectorship of Grace church, at Providence, is understood to have written a letter of declination.

☞Hon Edward Everett, the new Secretary of State, entered on the discharge of his duties on Monday.

☞The amount of specie exported from New York for the week ending last Saturday, was $142,712.

☞The propeller Genessee Ohio, was burnt to the waters edge, at Rochester, N Y, on the 6th. Loss $10,000. Insured for $6,000.

☞Counterfeit twenty dollar bills on the Bank of the State of South Carolina, are in circulation.

☞Seven persons, including three printers, left Cincinnati, last week, for Australia.

☞A convention assembled at St Louis on the 26th ult, with reference to the improvement of the upper Mississippi. About 137 delegates were present, chiefly from Iowa, Missouri and Illinois.

In New Haven, on election day over $.71 was contributed at the polls for the Wasnington monument fund.

☞An affray occurred at Lynchburg, Va, a few days ago, between Mr Geo W S Raine, of the Cabell House, and Mr Benjamin Nowlin, of Farmville, which resulted in the former being shot; a pistol ball passing through his thigh, inflicting a very serious wound.

☞Carpenters are in great demand at Savannah, Ga.—One person advertises for twenty-five.

☞The N O Bulletin denies the telegraphic report that Mr Laborde, the Spanish Consul, had left New Orleans for fear of personal violence. He was still there, and had no intention of leaving.

☞A "River Postman" has been appointed for the Thames, at London, whose duty it will be to deliver letters, newspapers, &c, that may arrive by post, addressed to persons on board of vessels in the river.

☞Another murder is reported in King's county, Ireland. W R Mansford, a land agent, was the victim. He was fired at from behind a hedge, and his head was shattered by thirty-four slugs from a blunderbuss.

☞According to a survey made of the line of rail road from Nashville to Louisville, the approximate cost of the whole road, completed and in running order, with equipments, depots, &c, is $5,000,000. Louisville has already subscribed $1,000,000, and a like sum will have to be subscribed in Tennessee, to commence the improvement.

☞In the year 1788, Matthias Denny purchased the 640 acres of land, embracing nearly all the present site of Cincinnati, for forty nine dollars! Now scarcely a solitary front foot of any lot on that ground can be purchased for that sum!

☞The Hutchinsons write back that their journey in California in one year, has furnished more solid gold profit than a lifetime would in the States.

☞Madame Henrietta Sontag gave eight concerts in Philadelphia lately, in rapid succession, and it is said the gross receipts of these concerts amount ted to $23,400, and her nightly expenses are stated to be from $300 to $400.

☞P T Barnum and Mr Beach are about to issue a magnificent illustrated paper in New York,

☞A new remedy for Hydrophobia has been found.—The wound must be washed with warm vinegar, or tepid water, and well dried. Then a few drops of muriatic acid must be poured on the bitten part.

Another man with more daring than sense, has been jumping off Queenstown suspension bridge into the Niagara. He struck on his back, and swam ashore, having received but slight injury.

The debt of St Louis, Mo, on the 1st instant was $2,098,-09?, being an increase of $362,000 during the year.

By a calculation, it appears that it costs New York, for eight meals, for forty Aldermen, one dollar and thirty one cents each meal; while the paupers cost but one cent and two mills a meal! That is to say, one Alderman eats as much as 106 paupers!

☞Dr. L. J. Roberts, of Marietta, Ga., had his pocket picked at the Georgia R. R. Depot, in Augusta, last Tuesday afternoon, $5000 in bonds and notes, and $162 in money, were the sums abstracted.

'The last *link* is broken,' as the butcher said when Snook's dog stole his string of sausengers.

'Johnny, my son, do you know that you have broken the Sabbath?'

'Yes, dad,' said his little sister, 'and mother's big iron pot, too, in five or six pieces!'

'Mr. Jones, will you take some milk in you. coffee?'

'No, I thank you, I prefer my water clear.'

☞A minister at a camp meeting, said "if the lady with the blue hat, red hair and cross eyes, don't stop talking, she will be pointed out to the congregation."

☞A chaplain at one of our State prisons was asked by a friend how all his parishioners were?

"All under *conviction*."

HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS.—This gentleman, it is said, lies dangerously ill at Jackson, Mississippi; and, if he recovers, it is feared that his sight will be lost.

CURIOUS.—There are ten thousand miles of uncultivated and unpopulated country in the northwestern part of the State of New York.

☞Mr. J. C. King, sculptor, of Boston, has nearly completed a bust of the late Mr. Webster, which was subscribed for last spring by public citizens of Boston and Roxbury, for presentation to the city of Boston, to be placed in Faneuil Hall.

☞In Belvidere, N. J., Wilson Davis was attacked and worried by his own dog, which he had called off from chasing chickens. The dog did not release his hold until he was killed.

☞The extensive cotton mill owned by the Messrs Townsends of Albany, located at Cornwall, Orange co., N. Y., was destroyed by fire on the 25th ult. The loss is estimated at $20,000, on which there is an insurance of $19,000.

☞The planing mill and sash and blind factory of the Waterbury (Conn.) coal and lumber company, was burnt last Monday. Loss $5,000.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, wishing to locate nearer his business, would offer for sale the property upon which he now resides, in North Wheeling, being one of the most desirable residences in the city. The house is large and commodious, well ventilated, and placed in such a situation that no one can build near it. The lower story has a cellar, wash room, kitchen and dining room on same floor; with hot and cold water, and good sink in the kitchen, and cold water and sink in the wash room. Second story has a large hall, two parlors, two family rooms, and bath room adjoining the family rooms, having both tub and shower baths, with hot and cold water; a porch on the back of the house, and a portico in front.

The attic has 4 large rooms, and 1 small, and an observatory on the roof.

There is a good brick stable and carriage house, coal house and bake oven convenient to the kitchen.

The lot is planted with a choice selection of fruit and fancy trees, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, &c, and is entirely open on 3 sides, on the East, West, and North fronting East on Market st, West on Kenny st, and North on Moore's Alley.

To any person desiring a residence in that part of the city, the present is an opportunity for securing a pleasant and retired home, that may not offer again soon.

nov12-4wd THOS G GULBERTSON.

Virginia Fire and Marine INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF RICHMOND, VA.
CAPITAL $200,000.
[WHICH WAS ALL PAID IN AND SECURED.]
Will take Risks on all descriptions of Property in danger of loss, either on Land or Water.

THIS is one of the oldest established Companies in the United States, having been in existence over 20 years.

This company has always met its losses promptly, and has never had a lawsuit during the whole time of its existence. Since its establishment it has paid losses to the amount of nearly

$1,000,000!!

We would refer all who are interested in the matter of Insurance, to all the leading merchants, Bankers and professional men of the city of Richmond; and to Henry K List and John H Thompson and the Rev. J. D. McCabe, of this city.

A. PLEASANTS, President.
Thos M ALFRIEND, Secretary.
DORSEY & ARTHUR.
Agents for the above Co, in Wheeling and vicinity.
OFFICE: No 99 Main street. nov12-6md.

THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE, Annuity and Trust Company.

CAPITAL $250,000.
Home Office S Eccorner Third and Chesnut Sts, Philadelphia.

THIS is quite the only Company in the United States that proposes to pay its dividends in *cash* to its members.

Policies will be issued for the benefit of married women and children, free from the claims of her husband, or any of his creditors.

STEPHEN R. CRAWFORD, President.
Charles G. Imlay, Secretary and Treasurer.
DORSEY & ARTHUR, Agents, *WHEELING, VA.*

OFFICE: No 99 Main street.
☞W J BATES, M D, Medical Examiner for the Company, in Wheeling. nov12-1yd.

CRANBERRIES,
Kentucky Hominy,
Canadian Peas,
Buckwheat Flour,
White Beans,
For sale by (nov12) J THOBURN.

Cider Vinegar.

20 BBLS VINEGAR, for sale low by
nov12 J THOBURN.

Furniture for Sale.

A VALUABLE lot of Household and Kitchen Furniture for sale on reasonable terms. Consisting of

Bedsteads	Looking Glasses
Bureaus	Side Board
Sofa	Tables
Carpets	Cooking Stove
Chairs	Tin Ware, &c.
Hall Rack	

Enquire of Jas. C. Todd, at the South end of Market Square, Sign of the Black Mammoth Boot. (nov10.)

Sundries.

25 BAGS Fancy Rio Coffee, expressly for retail.
10 " Old Yellow " " "
15 Boxes chocolate and Broma,
2 Bbls Eastern Cranberries,
500 Lbs Connecticut Cheese,
100 Bbls, Halves, Quarters and Kits No 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel,
5 Bbls Eastern and Lake Superior Salmon,
25 Boxes No 1 Smoked Herrings, large,
600 Lbs Cod Fish (large size, real cod,)
15 Half bbls Davis & Son's Sugar, Boston, Pic Nic, Butter and Water Crackers,
1 Case Liverpool Salt in Sacks.
Just received and for sale low by
S D WOODROW,
nov10 256 Main Street.

Planished Tin Ware.

JUST opened, an assortment of splendid Planished Ware, consisting of coffee and Tea Urns, chafing Dishes, Oyster Stewers, Vegetable Dishes, Dish Covers, Teapot, Egg coolers, Stomach warmers, and painted Toilet sets—"a beautiful article." We respectfully solicit the attention of the public to our varied and beautiful assortment of House and Steam Boat furnishing goods.
HOBBS, BARNES & CO,
No 28, Monroe St, near the Post Office,
nov10 Wheeling, Va.

200 BBLS. LOGWOOD received by
(nov10) KELLS & CALDWELL.

600 LBS, BANCA TIN received by
(nov10) KELLS & CALDWELL.

15 BBLS. WHITING received by
(nov10) KELLS & CALDWELL.

Notice.

THE Committee on Appeals from Assesment will meet at the Council Chamber on Wednesday the 10th inst., at 10, A. M. Persons who feel aggrieved with their amount are notified to attend. J. HORNBROOK, Chm'n.
nov9

3 CASES Manilla Indigo, received by
nov9 KELLS & CALDWELL.

15 BBLS. Lard Oil, just received by
nov9 KELLS & CALDWELL.

10 BBLS, No. 1 sperm Oil, received and for sale by
dov9 KELLS & CALDWELL.

10 BBLS Refined Whale Oil, for sale by
nov9 KELLS & CALDWELL.

20 BBLS. Tanners Oil, in store and for sale by
nov9 KELLS & CALDWELL.

6 BBLS. Linseed Oil. for sale by
nov9 KELLS & CALDWELL.

COD LIVER OIL, a beautiful article, warranted pure, for sale by
nov9 KELLS & CALDWELL.

15 BBLS. Alcohol, for which the Diploma was awarded at the late Fair, in store and for sale by
nov9 KELLS & CALDWELL.

10 CARBOYS Sweet Spirits Nitre, for which a diploma was awarded at the late Fair, in store and for sale by
nov9 KELLS & CALDWELL.

25 CARBOYS Oil Vitrol, warranted full concentration. We have an acid Hydrometer, and invite those interested, to call and test this article of Oil Vitrol.
nov9 KELLS & CALDWELL.

Saddlery, Harness, &c.

I AM just re ceiving large and general assortment of Saddler's Hardware, and Coach Trimmings, such as

Stirrups	Patent Leather
Bits	Enamel'd "
Buckles	Coach Lace
Martingale Rings	Toy Linings
Harness Mountings	Enamel'd Cloth
Girth Webb	Glazed "
Straining Webb	Coach Varnish
Rein Webb	Leather
Tacks	Gig Bows
Trunk Rivets	" Shafts
Trunk Locks	" Spokes and Hubs
Trunk linings	Carriage Bolts
Whips of all kinds	Tire
Hames " "	Coach Lamps &c.
Traces " "	
Thread " "	

All of which I will sell at the lowest price on reasonable terms. nov8 JOHN KNOTE.

Illustrated Paintings.

THE subscribers to Mason's, and Tallis & Co's illustrated publications, are requested to call at the Literary Depot, for the purpose of making arrangements to complete their works, which have not heretofore been furnished complete, owing to the want of *good faith* on the part of Woodward & Roland, of Pittsburgh, the original canvassers. nov8 JAS. H. McMECHEN.

Another Arrival of STAPLE GOODS.

WE have this day received a large quantity of Staple Goods, comprising 100 pieces Dark Prints; 3 pieces Black Twilled French Cloths, Steel Mixed Cassimere; Washington and Mt. Vernon Bleached Shirtings; Merinos, stripes, extra heavy; Long Shawls; Hamilton Canton Flannel; Shirting Checks. Also, one dozen Gentlemen's Comforts, extra heavy, and in colors.
nov8 O. W. HEISKELL, & Co.

FOUND.

ON Chapline's Hill, Centre Wheeling, on Saturday morning, Nov. 6, 1852, a number of valuable articles. The owner, by proving property, and paying expenses, can have the articles, by calling at the Intelligencer Office.
nov8 WM. WOODCOCK.

Second Arrival of Winter Goods.

RŒMER & BRO., No. 36, Main st. Centre Wheeling, have just received a magnificent lot of Paris style Bonnets, made and trimed entirely different from anything ever before brought to this market. Also, a large assortment of French Merinoes, Thibet Cloths, Alpaccas, ect., and various other goods, new in style and quality, and low in prices;

In addition to the above, having a very large stock on hand, we have this day began to sell them at astonishingly low prices, and adopted the motto "Small Profits and Quick Returns." Purchasers wishing to save money, will find it to their interest to favor us with a call.
nov5

36 PAIR of Men's double upper and sole Kip Boots, just received at the Black Mammoth Boot.
nov5 TODD & DEVOL.

24 PAIR Men's Imitation Cork Sole Boots, just received by
nov5 TODD & DEVOL

12 PAIR Men's fine French Calf Boots, just received at the sign of the Black Mammoth Boot
nov5 TODD & DEVOL.

24 PAIR Men's Calf half welted Boots, just received at the Black Mammoth Boot. TODD & DEVOL.
nov5

60 PAIR Boy's Kip Boots, just received by
nov5 TODD & DEVOL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHEELING CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

Market Street, below Quincy,
WHEELING, VA.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that Busby & Little have associated with them, in the Carriage business, H Chormann, under the style of H. CHORMANN & CO. Arrangements are being made, by them, to conduct the Carriage business more extensively than has heretofore been done in this city. They are prepared to fur