THE GREAT INTERNAL REMEDY.

JOHNSON'S

RHEUMATIC COMPOUND

—AND—

BLOOD PURIFIER.

THE ONLY SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM KNOWN.

READ THE FOLLOWING

This Great Internal Remedy

Is the best medicine ever offered to the public. For the effectual cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, and as a Blood Purifier it has no equal, for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, such as Scrofula or King's evil, Scald Head, Tetter, Ring Worm, Female Complaints, and all breakouts on the face and body.

The vast number of rub-on medicines which formerly have been used for those diseases were merely temporary in their effects and of doubtful virtue, but the

RHEUMATIC COMPOUND

reaches the source of all trouble, and effectually banishes the disease from the system by its immediate action on the blood. We advise one and all to give it a trial, and become satisfied of its wonderful power.

Read the following testimonials:

MR. JOHNSON:—Dear Sir: This is to certify that I was badly crippled with Chronic Rheumatism for eighteen or twenty years; part of that time I was not able to go about. I tried all the rheumatic remedies that I could hear of but found no relief until I tried your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier. I tried but three-fourths of a bottle of it and it cured me sound and well. My wife was also afflicted with the same disease, and a small portion of it cured her. I am nearly seventy years of age, and it is nearly four years since I was cured, and I have not been troubled with it since. It affords me great pleasure to furnish you with this certificate, so that you can refer others who are afflicted with rheumatism to me.

I remain, yours truly,
ANDREW ARMSTRONG,
No. 19 James Street, Allegheny City.
Allegheny, May 31, 1864.

MR. A. JOHNSON:—Dear Sir: My wife was taken bad with Inflammatory Rheumatism in March last. She was very much swollen and the pain she suffered was severe; she was confined to her bed. I was advised to try your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier, so I got a bottle of it, and before the half of it was used she was entirely well. The cure is a perfect one; I never saw such medicine. She had only taken three doses of it till the swelling and pain began to abate. All your medicine wants is to be known in order to give it success.

Yours affectionately,
JAMES McALISTER.

My residence is No. 128 Cherry Alley, where my wife can be seen by any person doubting the truth of the above.

Pittsburg, April 19th, 1864.

MR. JOHNSON:—My daughter Mary was attacked with Inflammatory Rheumatism in the winter of 1863, which continued to the spring of sixty-four. Her hands and limbs were very much swelled, and the pain at times was very severe. She became so helpless that it took four to turn her in bed. I had medical aid for five or six weeks, but received very little if any benefit. I got a bottle of your Rheumatic Compound, and before it was all used she was able to come down stairs. I got a second bottle; she used it, and I am happy to say she is now as well as she was before she took the rheumatism and able to attend to her work the same as formerly. I attribute her recovery, under the blessing of God, to your Rheumatic Compound.

Any person doubting the truth of the above, can call on me at my residence No. 224 Bedford street.

Yours, with respect,
MRS MARGARET YOUNGSON.
Pittsburg, April 8th, 1864.

PREPARED BY

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
CORNER WOOD AND SECOND STREETS,
PITTSBURG, PA.,

To whom all orders must be addressed.

Price One Dollar per bottle.

Sold, wholesale and retail by McCABE, KRAFT & CO., and REED, KRAFT & CO., and by Druggists everywhere. dec15-1ydaw

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PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

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

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate are invited by the undersigned for supplying the Quartermaster's Department in the Department of West Virginia at Charleston, Parkersburg, Wheeling, West Virginia, and Gallipolis, Ohio and the several Depots on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, as follows: Clarksburg, Grafton, New Creek, Cumberland, Martinsburg, Harper's Ferry, or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw

Bids will be received for the delivery of three thousand (3000) bushels of Corn or Oats and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw and upwards, and must be accompanied by a copy of this advertisement.

Bidders must state at which of the above named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantities of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said delivery shall be commenced and when to be completed.

Corn to be put up in good strong sacks, Hay and Oats to be securely baled.

All articles offered under the bids herein invited will be subject to a rigid inspection by a Government Inspector, before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interests of the Government may require.

No bids will be considered from parties who have failed heretofore to comply with their contracts.

All proposals must be accompanied by a guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, that in case the bid is accepted, he or they will, within the time named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal in amount to the amount of the contracts to deliver forage proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, and in case a bidder shall fail to enter into the contract they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District Judge or Attorney, Collector of Customs, or other Government official, known by this office.

All parties will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

All proposals must be made in duplicate, and be accompanied with the oath of allegiance of the party or parties, unless it has already been placed on file in this office.

The full name and post office address of each bidder must be written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Captain J. G. Farnsworth, Chief Quartermaster Department of West Virginia, Cumberland, Md., and marked "Proposals for Forage."

Blank forms of bids, guarantees and bonds may be obtained on application to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present at the opening of bids, if they desire.

J. G. FARNSWORTH,
Captain and Chief Quartermaster
dec12-tf Department of West Virginia.

JOSEPH A. METCALF,

MANUFACTURER'S AGENT,

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

BAR, HOOP AND SHEET IRON, NAIL RODS, Nails, Steel, Springs, Axles, Horse Shoes, Horse Shoe Nails, Window Glass, Wine Bottles, Demijohns, Flasks, Wrapping Papers, Printing Paper, Plaster Paris, Cumberland Cement, Soda Ash, Maryland Lime, &c., &c., &c.

AGENT FOR BURKE & BARNE'S FIRE PROOF

SAFES.

No. 56 Main Street,
WHEELING, WEST VA.

☞ Orders for goods not in my line furnished at lowest Cash rates. ja25-1y

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ATTENTION.

OFFICERS AND PRIVATES OF THE ARMY and Navy will find

BOWYER'S

SPIKENARD OINTMENT

A sure relief for the Piles and for Chafing in long marches, or constant exercise in the saddle. No soldier should be without it, as it heals OLD or RECENT wounds, and is potent for Burns, Cuts, &c. See directions.

Sold by M. H. BOWYER, Depot 476 Broadway N. Y., and by all druggists. nov19-6m

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Choice Family Flour.

500 BBLS. FRESH GROUND FAMILY, OF choice brands, from selected Wheat, for sale by
nov30 L. C. FROST & CO.

DAILY INTELLIGENCER STEAM JOB 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.

Daily Intelligencer.

VOL. XII

Tunstill 26 Ma 65

Family Medicine!

HUBBELL'S

Celebrated Golden Bitters!

THE BEST TONIC IN THE WORLD

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

THEY WORK LIKE MAGIC,

AND WILL CURE ALL CASES OF

YSPEPSIA,
DEBILITY,
INTERMITTENT FEVER,
DIARRHŒA,
SCROFULA,
GOUT,
GRAVEL,
JAUNDICE,
NERVOUS AFFECTIONS,
LIVER COMPLANT,
LOSS OF APPETITE,
HEARTBURN,
BILLIOUS COLIC,
CHOLERA MORBUS,
FEVER AND AGUE,
RHEUMATISM,
SALT RHEUM,
SEASICKNESS. &c., &c.

They Contain No Poisonous Drug.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

HUBBEL'S GOLDEN BITTERS!

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 Rum.

A FAIR TRIAL IS EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

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

McCABE, KRAFT & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
NO. 85 MAIN ST., WHEELING,
SOLE AGENTS FOR WEST VIRGINIA.
Sold also by T. H. LOGAN & CO., and LOGAN, LIST & CO.
nov8-6m

CATARRH!

DR R. GOODALE'S CATARRH REMEDY.

AND MODE OF TREATMENT IS
THE ACME OF PERFECTION

IT CURES HAY, ROSE AND PERIODIC CATARRH.

IT CURES CATARRH IN ALL ITS TYPES AND STAGES.

IT CURES CATARRH, AND AVERTS CONSUMPTION.

IT CURES CATARRH, AND PAIN IN THE TEMPLES

NO VIOLENT SYRINGING OF THE HEAD.

THE SENSE OF TASTE AND SMELL RESTORED.

For centuries Catarrh has defied the skill of physicians and surgeons. No medical work contains a prescription that will eradicate it. Nothing save Dr. Goodale's Remedy will break it up, radically destroying the principle of the disease, and precluding the possibility of a relapse.

No form of Catarrh can withstand its searching power and no mode of treatment ever afforded such immediate relief, or gave such universal satisfaction.

It penetrates to the very seat of this disease, and exterminates it, root and branch for ever.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

HAY, ROSE, AND PERIODIC CATARRH.—Dr. R. Goodale's Catarrh Remedy and mode of treatment not only affords the greatest relief in every variety of Catarrh, but it extinguishes the disease forever in all its types and stages. Every one speaks well of it.

Price $1 00 per Bottle. Send a stamp for Dr Goodale's New Pamphlet on Catarrh, its perfect mode of treatment, and rapid cure. Information of priceless value.—Send or call at once.

NORTON & Co., Sole Agents, 75 Bleecker St., N. Y.
☞ For sale by T. H. LOGAN & CO., and LOGAN, LIST & CO., Wheeling.
nov28-1yd&w

NEW HOOP SKIRT FACTORY,

192 Main Street,

Under Kramer's Hotel, in room formerly occupied by Savings Institution.

M. MENDELSON,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO the citizens of Wheeling that he has opened a Hoop Skirt Factory at the above named stand, where he will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of the best Hoop Skirts, of all sizes and quality.

Old Hoop Skirts repaired and made as good as new. Wholesale trade solicited.

ja11 M. MENDELSON.

$125 A MONTH!

WANTED!—SEWING MACHINE AGENTS! Everywhere, to introduce the new SHAW & CLARK SIXTEEN DOLLAR FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, the ONLY low price machine in the country which is LICENSED by Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. Salary and expenses, or large commissions allowed. ALL other Machines now sold for less than forty dollars each are INFRINGEMENTS, and the seller and user LIABLE. Illustrated circulars sent FREE.

Address, SHAW & CLARK,
Biddeford, Maine.
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$70 A MONTH!—I want Agents everywhere, at $70 a month, expenses paid, to sell FIFTEEN ARTICLES, the best selling ever offered. Full particulars FREE. Address,

OTIS T. GAREY,
Biddeford, Maine.
dec5-3mdaw*

Corn Shellers & Cutting Boxes.

L. C. FROST & CO., Nos. 21 and 23 Main street would call attention to their large stock of Single and Double Spout Corn Shellers, iron framed, and Virginia do. for hand or horse power.

Also, HAY, STRAW AND FODDER CUTERS, of the most approved patterns and at the lowest prices

nov30

The Intelligencer.

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... ...	six months	2 50
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One Square, one time (10 lines or less to constitute a square)	$1 00
... ... each additional time	50
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Business or Professional Cards, not changeable on the first or fourth pages, $20 per year; $12 for six months.

Marriage, Death and Religious Notices, 75 cents

YEARLY ADVERTISING,

⅛ column per year	$ 50 00
¼	90 00
½	150 00

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Signs of a Movement by Lee—Fighting Qualities of Virginia Soldiers, Etc., Etc.

BEFORE PETERSBURG, Feb. 28, 1865.

Special Correspondence Washington Chronicle.

This is the day we expected the rebels to evacuate Petersburg. Dame Rumor through her countless mediums—the deserters—said General Lee had issued private orders for the destruction of all tobacco, cotton, and other articles or materials that might be of service of the Yankees. The ruin was to be performed secretly and with despatch. From the same gentry we have numerous other stories with which I shall not trouble you at present.

I cannot see that Petersburg has been evacuated. A long ride this morning among our tangled and crooked earthworks has proved this fact very distinctly to my understanding. The rebels swarmed upon the parapet, peeped through embrasures, or leaned idly against the gabions in the fortifications. Groups were idly sunning themselves upon an elevated bombproof, while others clustered together, and, with spade and pick, were intent upon repairing the damage done the works by wind and rain.

There is no doubt many of their heavy pieces of artillery have been removed, and field batteries substituted. This is a precautionary measure, for which they may soon be very thankful. A man came in the other night, who represented himself to have been a guard on the pontoon bridge over the Appomattox, and that while on duty there one night, he counted sixty pieces of cannon cross the stream.

What does Lee mean to do? I can easily guess what would give him infinite satisfaction—to defeat Grant, and humiliate Sherman. Can he do either? By leaving a strong skirmish line, he might possibly be able to withdraw sufficient force from our front to severely damage Sherman.—This course would be much safer for him than to brave our breastworks, against which his men would never be able to effect a breach. At present the army of Northern Virginia would have a better chance for victory in a race; it is not so full of fight now as last spring.

Concentration is the consummation for which we wish devoutely. Let Schofield, Sherman, and Grant combine, and the ruin of the Confederacy will be certain and irretrievable. No one feels this fact more painfully than the rebel generalissimo. So it is not natural to think he will furnish Sherman with a sligh diversion before Richmond is vacated and shelter craved in the works of Lynchburg.

More than two years ago, when Richmond was beleagured by the troops under McClellan, Lee issued a military edict, intended for a sedative to the nervous and over-anxious ones of the city. If that place should have to be abandoned, then there were other places within the borders of his native State where good defence could be made, and strong blows given for deliverance. On this unhappy occasion he informed the people and the soldiers that his "last battle should be fought upon the last hills of Virginia."

Did he wish us to understand that his State offered more natural qualification for defence and fortification than any other in the South? I think not. The idea conveyed is that no spirit to fight could remain, if driven from his home. All the Virginians in his army think the same way. Palmetto Guards, Mississippi Rangers, Texan Braves, or Lousiana Tiggrs—what are they? Men, men, men—and miserable soldiers they proved. We have found no difficulty in vanquishing any command with a fierce-sounding, bloody name. But, whenever Virginia soldiers have confronted ours, the tug of war has been deadly. Of this state her soldiers can exclaim:

> "Alas! poor country! it cannot
> Be called our mother, but our graves."

It is quite natural, then, with such a commander over all the rebel forces, that the last fight will be made, upon the last hill in this State, all stories of the "last ditch" to the contrary notwithstanding.—This is undoubtedly Grant's desire, and State love has ever been a great snare to great rebels. Lee is human, and quite likely to be ruined by his devotion.

A wagon full of rebels drove headlong through our lines one morning. The pickets were too much amused at the ludicrous sight to be troubled with consternation. On becoming acquainted with the party, it was learned they were a detail of a dozen men in charge of a lieutenant.—Wood being scarce near their camp, permission was obtained to get some fuel outside their lines. The party loaded the wagon, came into our quarters, and laughingly offered to barter their wood for some refreshments. An exchange was easily effected.

Roger A. Pryor arrived here last night. He will be exchanged. Rain has at last ceased its dreary fall. The roads are mending. Scouts are out continually, and every preparation made for a hasty pursuit, should the enemy give us the slip. Even now they are preparing.

* * *

MAJOR UNDERWOOD, a paymaster connected with General Sheridan's army, had his money trunk, containing about fourteen thousand dollars, stolen from his room at the Eutaw House, Baltimore, a few days ago.

VA', MONDAY MORN

Richmond Excited Over Preparations Making for the Great Battle—The People Urged to be Calm.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 28.

The moment before battle, when the lines are formed, the skirmishers deployed, the guns unlimbered, and the command awaited which is to end "that awful pause dividing life from death," is more trying to the the nerves of soldiers than the conflict itself.

As men come through this ordeal, so will they fight. The love of life, the dread of the awful future on whose very verge they stand, the instinctive shrinking from danger, the thought of home and friends, are felt at that instant with an intensity that can only be known on the perilous edge of battle. The poet has truly said that this fearful silence

Sinks for an instant in the hearts of men,
Thousands of whom are drawing their last breath.

He does not falter then, but gathers resolution from the sense of duty and of honor, recalls the greater evils to avert which this danger is incurred, and, above all, who, conscious of right, commits himself to the care of One without Whom not even the sparrow falleth, will not shrink when the storm of battle rages around him.

But he who yields to what may be the natural impulse of the moment, and ventures to look back, is already half beaten. His confidence is shaken, his mind is irresolute, dangers are magnified; he halts, he wavers, he flies. Life may be saved, but it is a life of shame and dishonor.

As it is with armies, so it is with nations. When a people resolve on war they must be prepared to meet all its consequences. If, in the hour of peril, they parley with fear, they are lost. Calm, self-possessed resolution, arising from the conviction that the object they seek to gain is worth all they may be required to give for it, is the only guarantee of success. Disaster and defeat inspire such a people with new determination instead of filling them with desponpency. The clearer contemplation of the fate they would avert only nerves them to greater efforts.

It does not seem inappropriate to suggest to our people, in the present crisis, some of the reflections with which the brave soldier encourages himself in battle, and quiets the suggestions of apprehension and alarm.

They are submitted with the hope that they will serve to dispel some of the fears that timidity, the love of ease and property, or secret hostility to our cause, so industriously propagate.

The eve of battle, every soldier knows, is full of all kinds of startling rumors and reports. The strength of the enemy is then always exaggerated, his movements and designs are misrepresented, and dangers magnified, or even invented.

Such seems to be the case with the people of the confederacyat this time. The air is filled with alarming rumors; every fear has found a voice and everything is open to the tale it tells. Measures of precaution are construed to presage disaster. When the wagons and sick are ordered to the rear it is inferred that the army is about to retreat. It is time to proclaim order in the ranks and give the reassuring command, "Steady!" Let every man return to his post and give all his energy to the performance of his duty, while he listens to the words of encouragement from the soldiers in the front. Regard all street rumors as the soldiers do those of the camp. They know that none of the latter are wholly true, and most of them entirely false. They only frighten those who are already scared. Try to trace one of them to its source, and you will find that, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the evidence in support of it would fail to convince a rational and cool man of the least important fact.

Measures of precaution do not indicate doubt of success. To take off one's clothes before going into the water does not prove that one expects to be drowned. Every encumbrance must be sent to the rear before the battle, however secure the victory may be. The real danger is always less than imagination represents it to be. Look steadily at a ghost and it will vanish.

Danger affects the enemy as much as it does us. If we feel like retreating if pressed, we may be very certain that he will do the same if we press him. We should not forget, in dwelling upon our own difficulties and embarrassments, that the enemy has his also.

The issue of battle is not in the hands of man. An apparently trifling circumstance has often defeated the combinations of skill and the power of numbers and resources. In the words of the old Scotch version:—

The race is not to him that's got
The longest legs to run,
Nor the battelle to the peopelle
That shoots the longest gun.

A critical moment is critical to both sides. General Jackson (Stonewall) was once told that the enemy was on his flank. He answered, "Then I am on his flank too."—It it well known that those bold manœuvres, which are decisive if successful, always expose the party undertaking them to disaster usually great in proportion to the audacity of his own movements.

We will conclude these suggestions with an application of this thought to our present situation. To effect the concentration of his forces against Richmond, which now excites so much apprehension, Gen. Grant has drawn his troops from every other part of the country. To make us risk all upon a single issue he has been compelled, to do the same. Should he lose any one of the three armies now converging upon us his whole plan of campaign would be broken up. Neither of the others could resist the combination of our forces which his policy has rendered necessary.—Our country, except the coast towns, would be relieved from thejpresence of an enemy. We could repair the railroads that have been damaged. The spirits of our people would revive. Absentees would return to duty, and, if congress would provide for the employment of negro soldiers, we could raise a force to re-enter Tennessee and Kentucky far more rapidly than the enemy could provide one tooppose us. The result would be that the North would have to begin the work of subjugation again.—For if we can destroy the army of Gen. Sherman, for example, we could then give full employment to the rest of the federal troops now operating in Virginia and North Carolina. None of them could be withdrawn to defend Tennessee and Kentucky. Nor could more be taken for that purpose from beyond the Mississippi, without exposing Missouri and abandoning Arkansas. The enemy would have to provide a new army for the West. What that would cost him, what the effect would be upon the hope and spirits of the people can readily be determined. It is very certain that our condition would be far more favorable in every sense, should such a result be attained, even with the loss of Richmond,

Charleston and Wilmington, than it was before Gen. Grant's combinations began. Let us, then, look at the facts as they really are. Let us not be deceived into attaching undue importance to losses which are greater in name than in reality, but learn to value results according to their real significance. Let us be calm and resolved, knowing that if we are in danger so is the enemy. Let us do our work earnestly and quietly, fall into line and be no longer startled, but steady.

◆

Enlistment of Rebel Prisoners of War.

The Secretary of War on Wednesday last sent to the House a communication from Provost-Marshal-General Fry, in reply to a resolution asking for information in relation to the enlistment of rebel prisoners of war.

The latter says the 3d Maryland cavalry regiment, raised under authority of the War Department, had enlisted for it at Fort Delaware four hundred and sixty-one rebel prisoners. These were credited to the State of Maryland. The 1st Connecticut cavalry had enlisted for it at Fort Delaware, and credited to the State of Delaware, in May, 1863, eight-two rebel prisoners.

All the enlistments of said persons were stopped by telegram from the Secretary of War, dated August, 1863, but subsequent authority was issued by the Secretary of War to enlist one hundred and twenty rebel prisoners for the 3d Maryland cavalry.

The foregoing men have been paid the United States bounty.

Immediately on the completion of the 3d Maryland cavalry it was sent to New Orleans, and has since been serving in the Department of the South.

There have been enlisted at Point Lookout for the 1st United States volunteers eleven hundred and five rebel prisoners, and for the 2d United States volunteers three hundred and seventy-nine.

These enlistments were made under the direction of the President.

Recruitment for the 2d regiment was stopped by order of the Secretary of War in September last. The rebels enlisted at Point Lookout were never credited to any State. Credits and payments of bounties to them were forbidden by order of the War Department. By direction of General Grant they were sent to the Department of the Northwest, and have since been serving there.

Under special instructions of the President seventeen hundred and fifty men, held as rebel prisoners of war at Rock Island, Illinois, were, during September and October, 1864, mustered into the military service, and credited to Pennsylvania, with the exception of twelve, credited to Ohio.

There has been paid no bounty by the United States, but were paid the local bounties by the places to which they were credited. They were kept under guard as other recruits are until organized and sent to the field. On Major General Pope's application they were ordered to the Department of Missouri for service in the West.

No other rebel prisoners than those herein stated are known to have been enlisted in the service.

◆

Union Eclectic Medical Association.

Pursuant to a notice issued by the committee, a number of the members of the Eclectic profession met in the city of Wheeling February 28, 1865, for the purpose of effecting an organization.

The meeting was called to order by Professor B. F. Payne, of Steubenville, Ohio, on motion of whom, Dr. R. H. Lee, of Wheeling, was chosen chairman of the meeting, and Dr. T. J. Kisner Secretary *pro tem.*

On motion of Dr. W. D. McGregor, of Steubenville, a committee of three was appointed to report permanent officers for the Society, consisting of Dr. J. B. Conoway of Cherry Camp, W. Va., Dr. T. L. Jones, and Dr. W. L. Smith, to report this afternoon.

On motion of Professor B. F. Payne the chairman appointed Dr. G. L Arnold, Dr. T. J. Kisner, and Dr S. A. Harter as a committee to draft resolutions to present to the meeting this afternoon on permanent organization.

On motion of Dr. Harter, of Grafton, the meeting adjourned to meet this P. M., at 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—2 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Society met pursuant to adjournment.

The Committee on Officers reported the following: For President—Professor B. F. Payne; for Vice President—G. L. Arnold, M. D.; for Recording Seretary—T. J. Kisner, M. D; for Corresponding Secretary—R. H. Lee, M. D.; for Treasurer,—Dr. ——— ———; who, upon being elected, took their seats.

Dr. T. J. Kisner, on behalf of the Committee on Resolutions, presented the following, which, after some discussion, was adopted:

Resolved, That this Society be known by the name of the Union Eclectic Medical Association.

2. That it shall be the aim of this Society in all its deliberations, to elevate the standard of Eclecticism or Liberal Medicine, and show to the world by its acts, the sincerity of its professions.

3. That we invite into this Society and to its co-operation, all persons who being duly qualified, are disposed to aid in the fulfilment of the above resolution.

4. That we believe high medical attainments are requisite, and we will impress this upon the minds of our students of medicine, who may receive instruction from any member of this society.

5. That the officers of this Society shall consist of a President, Vice President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, who shall be elected annually.

6. That all elections for officers and members of this Society shall be by ballot.

7. That this Society shall meet quarterly, at such times and places as shall be decided by the majority of the members present.

8. That a committee be appointed by the President to draft a Constitution and By-laws for the government of this Society, and report at the next quarterly meeting.

9. That it shall be the duty of the President to appoint three or more members of this society to read essays on some medical subject at the next stated meeting of the association.

On a motion, the President appointed the following gentlemen as a Committee on Constitution and By-Laws: Dr. R. H. Lee, Dr. W. D. McGregor, Dr. G. L. Arnold, Dr. B. Conoway and Dr. T. J. Kisner.

On Essays the President appointed Dr. T. J. Kisner, the subject Scrofula; Dr. R. H. Lee, subject Gonorrhœa and Syphilis; Dr. W. D. McGregor, subject Gastritis.

By request of the members, the President will address the society at the next meeting, on the rise and progress of American Eclecticism.

On motion of Dr. R. H. Lee, it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the editors of the Eclectic medical journals of Cincinnati and Philadelphia, and that they be requested to publish the same.

On motion of Dr. T. J. Kisner, it was further resolved that the proceedings be published in the Wheeling *Intelligencer* and Steubenville *Herald.*

On motion of Dr. T. L. Jones, the Society adjourned to meet at Steubenville, Jefferson county, Ohio, on June 1st, 1865.

By Telegraph.

For Later Dispatches see 3d Page.

The President's Inaugural Address.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—*Fellow Countrymen:*—At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued, seemed very fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new can be presented.

The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself, and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured. On the occasion corresponding to this four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war; all decried, all sought to avoid it. While the inaugural address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to having the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to destroy it without war; seeking to dissolve the Union and divide the effects by negotiation. Both parties deprecated war; but one of these would make war rather than let the nation survive, and the other would accept war rather than let it perish—and thus the war came. One-eighth of the whole population were colored. Slavery was not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the southern part of it. That slavery constituted a peculiar and powerful interest; all know that this interest was some how the cause of the war; to strengthen, perpetuate and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union by war, while the government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it.—Neither party expected from the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease, still less even before the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible, and prayed to the same God, and each invoked His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's brows. But "judge not that we be not judged." The prayers of both could not be answered, that of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has His own purpose. Woe unto the world because of offenses, for it must needs be that offenses come, but woe to that man by whom the offense cometh. If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of the so-called offenses which in the providence of God must needs come, but which having continued through his appointed time, he now wills to remove, shall we not discern that He gives to both North and South this terrible war as due to those by whom the offense came. Is there any departure from the divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to him? Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondmen's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, still it must be said, as was said three thousand years ago, that the judgements of the Lord are true and righteous altogether. With malice towards none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are engaged in, to bind up the national wounds, and care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and orphan, and to do all that may be necessary to achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

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NEW YORK, March 4.—Advices received here through private sources from Mexico, state that the war in the United States is attracting the special attention of the imperial government.

The police are directed to arrest all who express their sympathy with the federal government, and one man named Valdez has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment for speaking favorably about the United States and predicting the speedy end of the rebellion.

The Imperial treasury is constantly getting lower.

The hostility of the Church party to the Emperor Maximillian is on the increase.—The friends of the Juarist convention refuse to give credence to the reported defeat at Oaxaca.

Contemplated Raid on Oswego.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 4.—Mayor Grant has received a dispatch from Gov. Fenton stating that the War Department at Washington have received information from Halifax that the rebels in the province are contemplating a raid on Oswego and Rochester. A public meeting is to be held in this city this afternoon, to take such action in the matter as may be considered necessary.

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PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—An immense sale of dry goods will take place here on the 9th of March, when Myers & Co. will dispose of 2000 entire cases of domestic and foreign dry goods, for cash.

◆

NEW YORK, March 4.—Although the Gold Board was closed to-day, still the gold room has been crowded with eager operators, and considerable transactions have been made at from 198 to 200.

SHOULDER BRACES, for Ladies and Gents, of all sizes, for sale at
ja19 E. BOOKING'S Drug Store.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

of

Iron Works, Mineral Lands,

&c., AT

WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA.

PURSUANT TO THE DEED FROM JOSEPH WHITAKER, George P. Whitaker, Joseph Coudon, and their wives, to the undersigned trustees dated the sixteenth day of January, 1865, and now of record in the Recorder's office of Ohio county, West Virginia, we will, ON WEDNESDAY, THE FIFTEENTH DAY OF MARCH, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE, sell at public auction at the front door of the Court House of said county, commencing the sale at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following described property, viz:

FIRST. A tract of land, containing, by survey, forty-two acres, two roods and three perches, situated in Ohio county, in and near the city of Wheeling, bounded as described in said deed, being the tract on which is erected the Iron Mill and establishment, commonly known as the Crescent Iron Works, with the buildings, fixtures, engines, machinery, rolls, lathes, tools, implements and equipments pertaining to the said works. These works are well arranged with boiling and heating furnaces, two powerful engines, with the usual trains of rolls and fixtures complete for the manufacture of Railroad and Sheet Iron, having a productive capacity of 250 to 275 tons of rails and 25 to 30 tons of sheet iron per week. ALSO, the coal and other minerals and the right to take and carry away the same in or under the above mentioned tract, and another tract adjoining the same, containing eighty acres, one rood and thirty-three perches, bounded as described in said deed. Said coal lies contiguous to said Iron Works, and can be transferred to the bins of the furnaces without rehandling. ALSO, the portions specified in said deed of the lots numbered two hundred and forty-two and two hundred and forty three, situated on Eoff street, between Second and Third streets, in said city.

SECOND. We offer at private sale in parcels to suit purchasers; and if not before sold, we will offer at public sale at the same time and place, ten thousand acres, more or less, of land, described in said deed lying on the waters of Fish and Fishing creek in Wetzel county, West Virginia. Said land is supposed to lie within the oil region of West Virginia, is heavily timbered, known to be rich in iron ore and other minerals, and is well worthy the attention of those seeking investment. A plat of the land, with a full description, can be seen at the office of Wm. F. Peterson, Esq., in the city of Wheeling.

TERMS OF SALE. The purchaser to pay not less than one-third of the purchase money in hand, but to have the option of paying a greater portion or the whole thereof in hand. The remainder (if any) to be paid in one and two years, with interest from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bond and security therefor to the satisfaction of the undersigned trustees, and also securing the same by deed of trust on the property sold to him.

Possession of the Iron Works, with the tract of land, personal property and privileges, and parts of said lots 242 and 243, firstly above described, will be given on the second day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

JOHN W. GILL,
GEO. W. WHITAKER,
CRISPIN OGLEBAY,
NELSON E. WHITAKER,
C. D. HUBBARD,
Trustees.

fe2-td

Sprigg House, &c., for Sale at Auction.

PURSUANT to the decree made by the Circuit Court of Ohio county, on the fifteenth day of December last, in the suit in chancery pending therein between Peter Yarnall, junior, George A. Ross and Emma his wife, complainants, and Daniel C. List, the North Western Bank of Virginia and others, defendants, we will at the front door of the Court House of Ohio county, on TUESDAY, THE TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY OF MARCH, IN THE YEAR EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE, commencing at eleven o'clock A. M., proceed to sell at public auction, the Lots numbered three and seven in square numbered one in the city of Wheeling, and those parts of the Lots numbered four and eight in the same square, which by the will of Zachariah Sprigg were devised to Samuel Sprigg and Zachariah Jacob in trust for the purposes set forth in said will, excepting so much of said lots seven and eight as was set apart in severalty to the heirs of Mordecai Yarnall deceased, and those parts of said Lot number eight which were sold to George W. Johnson and Jacob Landfried, as in said decree more particularly specified; the real estate so to be sold by virtue of the said decree being the same on part of which now stands the Hotel called the SPRIGG HOUSE, fronting on the wharf in the city of Wheeling.

TERMS OF SALE. The purchaser to pay not less than one-third of the purchase money in hand, but to have the option of paying in hand any greater portion or the whole thereof. The residue, if there be any, to be paid by equal instalments of principal in eight, sixteen and twenty-four months, with interest on each instalment, from the day of sale—the deferred payments to be secured by bonds with satisfactory security, and the title to be retained as further security until payment in full.

S. BRADY,
DANIEL LAMB,
Commissioners.

e23-td

Trustee's Sale.

IN PURSUANCE OF TWO DEEDS OF TRUST given by the Wheeling Female Seminary, one dated October 31st, 1859, and recorded in the Clerk's office for Ohio county in deed book No. 37, page 164, to Daniel Peck as trustee; the other dated May 31, 1861, and recorded in deed book No. 35, page 332, to Daniel Lamb as trustee, we shall, on TUESDAY, THE FOURTH DAY OF APRIL 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the front door of the Court House for Ohio county, sell the following property, viz: Lots numbered 251, 252, 253, 256, 267. 268 and 269, in the addition to the city of Wheeling laid out by William Chapline, and being the same property on which said Seminary now stands.

TERMS OF SALE: One-third of the purchase money and all costs and expenses of sale to be paid in cash, and the balance in one and two years with interest from sale, the parties purchasing to secure said payments to the satisfaction of the trustees.

Selling as trustees, we will convey such title as is vested in us by the deeds above named, and possession to be given on the first day of July next. 1865.

DANIEL PECK,
DANIEL LAMB,
Trustees.

fe2-td

Sheriff's Sale.

MARY JANE FETZER, Complainant,
against
Margaret C. Fetzer, et. als., Defendants,
West Virginia, Ohio county Circuit Court in Chancery.

By virtue of a decree rendered by the Circuit Court of Ohio county, State of West Virginia, on the 4th day of January, 1865, in the above entitled cause, I shall proceed to sell at Public Auction, at the front door of the Court-House of said county, on Monday the 20th day of March, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., to the highest and best bidder, the following described property, viz: The undivided moiety of Lot No. 12 in Square No. 11, in the addition to the City of Wheeling laid out by James and James R. Baker; it being the same undivided moiety of the same lot conveyed to John Jones and John Coulter by said Bakers and their wives, by deed dated December 29, 1855, and recorded in Deed Book 33, page 58 of the records of said county, and of which said undivided moiety James Fetzer, late of Wheeling, was seized in fee simple and of which the said James Fetzer died seized; and also, the other undivided moiety now owned by the complainant.

Terms of Sale—Cash

JOSEPH SEYBOLD, Sheriff of Ohio Co.,
and as such, Commissioner.

feb16-1m

FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE MY PROPERTY, situated on the line of the National road, four miles east of the city of Wheeling. Said property consists of my residence, containing eleven rooms and an attic finished, bath rooms and all modern improvements; also fourteen acres of ground attached, on which are convenient out-houses, including brick stabling, ice and spring house, chickery and two cisterns. Also one hundred and twenty five Apple trees of choice kinds; Pear, Peach, Plum and Quince trees, all bearing. There are also choice selections of Grapes, Raspberries, Blackberries, Strawberries and other small fruits. The grounds are finely laid out with evergreens and other ornamental shrubbery.

I will also sell my Household Furniture to any one desiring to purchase all together.

Persons desiring to consult me in regard to price, terms of payment, &c, can leave their names at the Gas Company's office or visit me on the premises.

fe22-tf JACOB HORNBROOK.

FOR SALE.

I OFFER at private sale one of the best business stands on Water street, between A. M. Adams & Co.'s and the Sprigg House; three stories high; finished from cellar to the garret; suitable for a family residence. Above the store are seven rooms, on the second and third stories, with water and gas. A small yard in the rear. Depth of house 65x21 feet; in good repair.

If not sold by the 4th of April, 1865, I will then offer it at public sale in front of the Court House, immediately after the sale of the property advertised on that day, at 10 o'clock.

Title unquestionable. For terms apply to

fe22-td H K. LIST, Trustee.

Trustee's Sale of Real Estate.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust from Appleton Oaksmith to Charles W. Russell, bearing date on the 19th day of September, 1859, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Ohio county, in Deed Book No. 44, folio 253, and by virtue of an order of Ohio County Circuit Court subsequently made in which my name was substituted for that of Charles W. Russell as trustee, I will offer at public sale, at the front door of the Court House, on TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described property, to wit:—

The south half of Lot No. 244 and forty feet of the north part of Lot No. 243, on which is erected the two story brick dwelling known as the "Hardman House," situated on the east side of Eoff street, between Second and Third streets, Centre Wheeling.

The title to this property is believed to be indisputable, but selling as trustee I will only convey such title as is vested in me by virtue of said deed of trust and order of Court above named.

Terms of sale—Cash.

fe27-td S. P. HILDRETH, Trustee.

WIDE BELTING AND BUCKLES.—The new styles at the Variety Store of

ja18 D. NICOLL & BRO.