PROPRIETORS AND EDITORS.

WHEELING, VA.



God guard our flag, and keep each star
Fach stripe as bright as new they wave,
Still make it lead our ranks in war,
Still make it lead our ranks in war,
Still float above each patriot's grave,
Death to the traitor that would dare
To trail't through the dust of shame,
All honest hearts its lot will share
And follow it to Death or Pame.

Throw Your Banners to the Breeze, We trust every citizen who has a flag will display it to-day; and that every man who has not a flag will buy one.

There will be hundreds, perhaps thous ands in the city from the country. Let us prehension that more injurious conseremind them of the 13th of May two years self might follow the censures systematic ago, when the city fluttered from end to end with stars and stripes, and when the view of duty, I could not forbear. The spirit and enthusiasm of the people knew no bounds. That day only began what this day sees accomplished. That was the knowingly employed, nor shall knowingly gealous beginning. This is the victorious employ, any other. But the meeting, by

The President's Letter. We would call the attention of our rea-

ders to the President's letter written in answer to the Albany Democratic resolu-This letter should have appeared several days ago in our paper, but by reason of

the exigencies of these exciting times in our midst and the consequent smallness of our typographical force, it has had to give place to the current news. We think that no just minded man can fail to be impressed with this characteris-

tic letter of the President's. Its frank ness, and its forbearing and anxious patri otism, are not less conspicuous than its logical ability.

We commend it to the careful perusal of every reader.

The Day we Celebrate.

This day ushers into being the new State of West Virginia, and adds the thirty fifth star to the constellation of the American Union. To-day is the beginning of a new order of things with us here. The old Government goes out and the new one comes in. To-day Gov. Pierpont bids us a formal farewell, as our chief magis. trate, and Gov. Boreman will be inaugurated as his successar. With the one the parting cannot be but sad. With the other the greeting cannot but be joyful. Gov Pierpout goes to his new field of usefulness and labor, tollowed by the good wishes and benedections of a grateful people .-Governor Boreman comes to usas a worth successor, the unanimously choosen and honored Chief Magistrate of the new State. us honor and support the other.

The new Commonwealth starts upon its career in the midst of turbulence and danger. Its officers have great difficulties and embarrasements to encounter. They will need the moral support of the whole people, and they are worthy of it. Let us give it to them in unstinted measure.

To-day the Legislature of the new State meets for organization. With the beginning of the week it commences the important labor assigned it, of putting the maan ardous task before it, but, we believe the task will be creditably done.

The occasion is a pecultarly suggestive one, but we do not propose to indulge a retrospect now. To-day we enter into the reward of the long and toilsome struggle. Two years ago, this day, the people of Western Virginia, in Convention assembled signed the Declaration against the despotic usurpation and conspiracy at Richmond. That declaration embodied the spirit of all this Western Virginia movement, which on this, the second anniversary of that act, stands completed and consummated,-Never may we depart from either the spirit or letter of that Declaration, which declared that "the true purpose of all government is to promote the welfare and provide for the protection and security of the governed," and that the rebellion at Richmond seeks "to subvert the Union founded by Washington and his co-patriots, in the purer days of the Republic, which has conferred unexampled prosperity upon every of speech," "liberty of the Press," and "habeas corpus," they hoped to keep ery class of citizens and upon every section of the country."

Let us not ferget that our New State, which we inaugurate to-day amid happy auspices, will be destroyed, the liberty it protects overthrown, and the hopes it inspires blasted, if the federal government is not able able to sustain itself and enforce its authority. Our fate and the fate of our national Union must be the same. We go on together to prosperity, or we go stances of arresting innocent persons might occur, as are always likely to occur in such down together to rain. Even now the enemies of the country threaten to invade cases; and then a clamor could be raised in our homes, and the citizen soldiery is under arms for their defense. Let us each needed no very keen perception to discover this part of the enemy's programme, so and all vow to-day, in turning this new leaf of our history, undying hostility to this so soon as by open hostilities their machiatrocious rebellion which seeks the denery was fairly put in motion. Yet, thoroughly imbued with a reverence for the struction of the rights of man, and fealty to the government and Union in and under slow to adopt the strong measures which by degrees I have been forced to regard as which alone life, liberty and property are secure. As citizens we are of the State, but as patriots we belong to the tution, and as indispensable to the public whole country.

Osg hundred and sixty East Tennessee conscripts were recruited from among the rebel prisoners at Camp Morton, Indiana, for the 5th Tennessee Cavalry, and left for Indianapolis on Saturday, to join a regiment in Lexington, Ky.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN IN REPLY TO THE ALBANY DEMOCRATIC RESOLUTIONS.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, June 12, 1868. Hon, Erastus Corning and others: GENTLEMEN: Your letter of May 19, inclosing the resolutions of a public meeting held at Albany, N. Y., on the 10th of the

cognizance.

ed, unless when, in cases of rebellion or

invasion, the public safety may require it."

Constitution, that ordinary courts of jus-

tice are inadequate to "cases of rebellion-

attests their purpose, that, in such cases,

men may be held in custody, whom the

courts, acting on ordinary rules would discharge. Habeas corpus does not discharge men who are proved to be guilty of defined

The resolutions, as I understand them, are resolvable into two propositions—first, the expression of a purpose to sustain the cause of the Union, to secure peace through victory, and to support the Administration in every constitutional and lawful measure to suppress the rebellion; and secondly, a declaration of censure upon the Administration for supposed unconstitutional action, such as the making of military arrests. And, from the two propositions, a a third is deduced, which is that the gentlemen composing the meeting are resolved on doing their part to maintain our common Government and country, despite the folly or wickedness, as they may con ceive, of any Administration. This posi-tion is eminently patriotic, and as such, I thank the meeting, and congratulate the nation for it, My own purpose is the same; so that the meeting and myself have a common object, and can have no differ ence, except in the choice of means or measures for effecting that object. And here I ought to close this paper,

crime, and its suspension is allowed by the Constitution on purpose that men may be arrested and held who cannot be proved guilty of defined crime, "when, in cases of ebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it." This is precisely our present case—a case of rebellion, wherein the and would close it, if there were no appublic safety does require the suspension. Indeed, arrests by process of courts, and arrests in cases of rebellion do no not procally cast upon me for doing what in my ormer is directed at the small per centage of ordinary and continuous perpetration of crime, while the latter is directed at ry constitutional and lawful measure to suppress the rebellion; and I have not sudden and extensive uprisings against the Government, which, at most, will succeed or tall in no great length of time. In the latter case, arrests are made, not so much their resolutions, assert and argue that certain military arrests, and proceedings for what has been done, as for what probably would be done. The latter is more following them, for which I am ultimately responsible, are unconstitutional. I think for the preventive and less for the vindictive than the former. In such cases the they are not. The resolutions quote from the Constitution the definition of treason, purposes of men are much more easily inderstood than in cases of ordinary crime. and also the limiting safeguards and guar-antees therein provided for the citizen on The man who stands by and says nothing when the peril of his Government is distrials for treason, and on his being held to answer for capital or otherwise infamous custed, cannot be misunderstood. If not hindered, he is sure to help the enemy; crimes, and, in criminal prosecutions, his right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury. They proceed to resolve much more, if he talks ambiguously—talks for his country with "buts" and "ifs" and 'ands." Of how little value the constitu-"that these safeguards of the rights of the citizen against the pretensions of arbitrary tional provisions I have quoted will be rendered, if arrests shall never be made until defined crimes shall have been compower were intended more especially for his rotection in times of civil commotion."mitted, may be illustrated by a few notable And apparently to demonstrate the propoexamples. Gen. John C. Breckinridge, Gen. Robert E. Lee, Gen. Joseph E. John-ston, Gen. John B. Magruder, Gen. William B. Preston, Gen. Simon B. Buckner, and sition, the resolutions proceed: "They were secured substantially to the English people after years of protracted civil war, and were adopted into our Constitution at Commodore Franklin Buchanan, now octhe colse of the revolution." Would not the demonstration have have been betcupying the very highest places in the ebel war service, were all within the cower of the Government since the rebelter, if it could have been truly said that these safeguards had been adopted and applied during the civil wars and duion began, and were nearly as well known ring our revolution, instead of after one and at the close of the other? I, too, am to be traitors then as now. Unquestion bly if we had seized and held them, the devotedly for them after civil war, and at all times, "except when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety usurgent cause would be much weaker. But no one of them had then committed any crime defined in the law. Every one may require" their suspension. The resolutions proceed to tell us that the safe-guards "have stood the test of seventy-six them, if arrested, would have been discharged on habeas corpus were the writ allowed to operate. In view of these and years of trial, under our republican syssimilar cases, I think the time not unlikely to come when I shall be blamed for having tem, under circumstances which show that while they constitute the foundation of all made too few arrests rather than too many free government, they are the elements of By the third resolution the meeting inenduring stability of the republic." dicate their opinion that military arrests may be constitutional in localities where No one denies that they have so stood the test up to the beginning of the present rerebellion actually exists, but that such arbellion, if we except a certain occurrence rests are unconstitutional in localities at New Orleans; nor does any one question where rebellion or insurrection does not that they will stand the same test much longer after the rebellion closes. But They insist that such arrests shall not be made "outside of the lines of nethese provisions of the Constitution have cessary military occupation and the scenes no application to the case we have in hand, because the arrests complained of were of insurrection." Insamuch, however, as the Constitution itself makes no such disbonored Chief Magistrate of the new State. not made for treason—that is, for the While we gratefully remember the one, let treason defined in the Constitution, and tinction, I am unable to believe that there is any such constitutional distinction. upon the conviction of which the punish-ment is death-nor yet were they made to concede that the class of arrests complained of can be constitutional only when, in

hold persons to answer for any capital or cases of rebellion or invasion, the public otherwise infamous crimes; nor were the safety may require them, and I insist that in such cases they are constitutional proceedings following, in any constitu-tional or legal sense, "criminal prosecuwherever the public safety does require them, as well in places to which they may. tions." The arrests were made on totally different grounds, and the proceedings prevent the rebellion extending as in those where it may be already prevailing; as well following accorded with the grounds of the arrests. Let us consider the real case with where they may restrain mischievous inwhich we are dealing, and apply it to the parts of the Constitution plainly made for terference with the raising and supplying of armies to suppress the rebellion as where the rebellion may actually be; as where they may restrain the enticing men Prior to my installation here, it had been inculcated that any State has a lawful out of the army as where they would prechinery of the new Government into right to secede from the National Union, smooth and successful operation. It has the right whenever the devotees of the docduce to the public safety, as against the trine should fail to elect a President to daugers of rebellion or invasion. Take their liking. I was elected contrary to the particular case mentioned by the meettheir liking. I was elected contrary to their liking; and accordingly, so far as it ing. It is asserted, in substance, that Mr. was legally possible, they had taken seven States out of the Union, had siezed many of the United States forts, and had fired upon the United States flag, all before I Vallandigham was, by a military commander, seized and tried, "for no other reason than words addressed to a public meeting in crisicism of the course of the Administrawas inaugurated, and, of course, before I had done any official act whatever. The rebellion thus began soon ran into the orders of the General." Now, if there be no mistake about this; if this assertion is present civil war; and, in certain respects, the truth and the whole truth; if there was it began on very unequal terms between the parties. The insurgents had been preno other reason for the arrest, then I concede that the arrest was wrong. But the paring for it more than thirty years, while arrest, as I understand, was made for a very different reason. Mr. Vallandigham the Government had taken no steps to resist them. The former had carefully conavows his hostility to the war on the part sidered all the means which could be turned to their account. It undoubtedly was a well-pondered reliance with them that in of the Union; and his arrest was made because he was laboring, with some effect, to revent the raising of troops; to encourage own unrestricted efforts to de desertions from the army; and to leave the stroy Union, Constitution, and law all torebellion without an adequate military gether, the Government would, in a great degree be restrained by the same Constiorce to suppress it. He was not arrested because he was damaging the political prospects of the Administration, or the tution and law from arresting their progress Their sympathizers pervaded all departments of the Government, and nearly all communities of the people. ersonal interests of the commanding General, but because he was damaging the ly all communities of the Press. army, upon the existence and vigor of which the life of the nation depends. He was warring upon the military, and this gave the military constitutional jurisdicon foot among us a most efficient corps of on to lay bands upon him. If Mr. Valspies, informers, suppliers, and aiders and landigham was not damaging the military power of the country, then his arrest was abettors of their course in a thousand ways. They knew that in times such as they were inaugurating, by the Constitution itself, the "habeas corpus" might be suspended; but they also knew they had evidence. friends who would make a question as to who was to suspend it; meanwhile their spies and others might remain at large to help on their cause. Or if, as has hap-pened, the Executive should suspend the writ, without ruinous waste of time, in-

regard to this, which might be, at least, of

some service to the insurgent cause. It

gnaranteed rights of individuals, I was

being within the exceptions of the Consti-

made on mistake of fact, which I would be glad to correct on reasonably satisfactory I understand the meeting, whose resolutions I am considering, to be in favor of suppressing the rebellion by military force by armies. Long experience has shown that armies cannot be maintained unless desertion be punished by the severe penalty of death. The case requires, and the law and the Constitution sanction this punishment. Must I shoot a simple minded soldier boy who deserts, while I must not touch a hair of a wily agitator who induces him to desert? This is none the less injurious when done by getting a father, or brother, or friend into a public meeting, and there working upon his feel-ings until he is persuaded to write the sol-dier boy that he is fighting in a bad cause, for a wicked administration of a centempt ible Government too weak to arrest and punish him if he shall desert. I think that in such a case, to silence the agitator and save the boy is not only Constitutional,

safety. Nothing is better known to his. tory than that courts of justice are utterly incompetent to such cases. Civil courts are organized chiefly for trials of individuals, or, at most, a few individuals acting in concert; and this in quiet times, and on the subject of the public save the boy is not only Constitutional, but withal a great mercy.

If I be wreng on this question of constitutional power, my error lies in believing that certain proceedings are constitutional when, in cases of rebellion and insafety. Nothing is better known to his-tory than that courts of justice are utterly nals, or, at most, a few individuals acting in concert; and this in quiet times, and on charges of crimes well defined in the law. Even in times of peace bands of horsethieves and robbers frequently grow too the same, in cases of rebellion and invasion, the public safety does not require them; in other words, that the Constitution is not, in its application, in all respects the same, in cases of rebellion or invasion the lath.

BUNCOPT WHEN SHOT HER

courts of justice. But what comparison, of profound peace and public security.
in numbers, have such bands ever borne to The Constitution itself makes the distincthe insurgent sympathizers even in many tion; and I can no more be persuaded that of the loyal States? Again, a jury too the Government can constitutionally take frequently has at least one member more no strong measures in time of rebellion, ready to hang the panel than to hang the because it can be shown that the same traitor. And yet, sgain, he who dissuades could not be lawfully taken in time of one man from volunteering, or induces one peace, than I can be persuaded that a particular drug is not good medicine for a sick soldier to desert, weakens the Union cause as much as he who kills a Union soldier in man, because it can be shown not to be battle. Yet this dissuasion or inducement good food for a well one. Nor am I able may be so conducted as to be no defined to appreciate the danger apprehended by rime of which any civil court may take the meeting that the American people will by means of military arrests Ours is a case of rebellion-so called by Ours is a case of rebellion—so called by the resolutions before me—in fact, a clear, flagrant and gigantic case of rebellion, and the liberty of speech and the Press, the law of evidence, trial by jury, and the provision of the Constitution that "the habeas corpus, throughout the indefinite writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspendpeaceful future, which I trust lies before them, any more than I am able to believe that a man could contract so strong an apis the provision that specially applies to patite for emetics during temporary illness our case. This provision plainly attests as to persist in feeding upon them during the understanding of those who made the the remainder of his healthful life. In giving the resolutions that earnest

consideration which you request of me, I cannot overlook the fact that the meeting speak as "democrats." Nor can I, with full respect for their known intelligence, and the fairly presumed deliberation with which they prepared their resolutions, be permitted to suppose that this occurred by accident, or in any way other than they preferred to designate themselves "Democrats" rather than "American citizens. In this time of national peril I would have preferred to meet you on a level one step higher than any platform; because I am sure that from such more elevated position, we could do better battle for the country we all love than we possibly can from seed altogether upon the same basis. The those lower ones, where, from the force of habit, the prejudices of the past, and selfish hopes of the future, we are sure to expend much of our ingenuity and strength in finding fault with, and aiming blows at each other. But, since you have dealed me this, I will yet be thankful, for the country's sake, that not all Democrats have done so. He on whose discretionary judgment Mr. Vallandigham was Was arrested and tried is a Democrat, having no old party affinity with me; and the judge who rejected the constitutional view expressed in these resolutions, by refusing to discharge Mr. Vallandigham on habeas corpus is a Democrat of better days from these, having received the judi-cial mantle at the hand of President Jackson. And still more, of all these democrats who are nobly exposing their lives and shedding their blood on the battle field, have learned that many approve the course taken with Mr. Valandigham, while have not heard of a single one condemn-ng it. I cannot assert that there are ing it. none such. And the name of President Jackson recalls an instance of pertinent nistory After the battle of New Orleans, and

> rived, Gen Jackson'still maintained martial or military law. Now, that it could be said the war was over, the clamor against martial law, which had existed from the first, grew more furious. Among other things a Mr. Louaillier published a denunciatory newspaper article. General Jack son arrested him. A lawyer by the name of Morel procured the United States Judge Hall to order a writ of habeas corpus to relieve Mr. Louaillier. Gen. Jackson arrested both the lawyer and judge. A Mr Hol-lander ventured to say of some part of the matter that "it was a dirty trick." Gen. Jackson arrested bim. When the the officer undertook to serve the writ of hubeus orpus Gen. Jackson took it from him, and sent him away with a copy. Holding the judge in custody a few days, the General sent him beyond the limits of his encamp-ment, and set him at liberty, with an order to remain till the ratification of peace should be regularly announced, or until the British should have left the southern coast. A day or two more elapsed, the ratification of the treaty of peace was regularly sunounced, and the judge and others were fully liberated. A tew days more, and the judge called Gen. Jackson into court and fined him a thousand dollars for having arrested him and the others na-med. The General paid the fine, and there the matter rested for nearly thirty years when Congress refunded principal and in terest. The inte Senator Douglas, then in the House of Representatives, took a lead-

while the fact that the treaty of peace had

been concluded was well known in the city

but before official knowledge of it had ar

stitutional question was much discussed, I am not prepared to say, whom the jour-nals would show to have voted for that It may be remarked: First, that we had he same Constitution then as now; secoudly, that we then had a case of invasion, and now we have a case of rebellion, and, thirdly, that the permanent right of the people to public discussion, the liber. ty of speech and of the Press, the trial by jury, the law of evidence, and the habeas corpus, suffered no detriment whatever by that conduct of Gen. Jackson, or its subsequent approval by the American Congress. And yet, let me say, that in my own dis-cretion, I do not know that I would have ordered the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham.— While I cannot shift the responsibility from myself, I hold that, as a general rule, the commander in the field is the better judge of the necessity in any particular case. Of course, I must practice a general directory and revisory power in

ing part, in the debates, in which the con-

One of the resolutions expresses the opinion of the meeting that arbitrary arrests will have the effect to divide and dis-tract those who should be united in suppressing the rebellion, and I am specifical ly called on to discharge Mr. Vallandig-ham. I regard this as, at least, a fair appeal to me on the expediency of exercising constitutional power which I think exa constitutional power which I think ex-ists. In response to such appeal I have to say, it gave me pain when I learned that Vallandigham had been arrested—that is, I was pained that there should have seemed to be a necessity for arresting him—and that it will afford me great pleasure to discharge him so soon as I can, by any means, believe the public safety will not suffer by it. I further say, that as the war progresses, it appears to me, opinion and ction, which were in great confusion at first, take shape and fall into more regular channels, so that the necessity for strong dealing with them gradually decreases. . I have every reason to desire that it should cease altogether, and far from the least is my regard for the opinion and wishes of those who, like the meeting at Albaus, declare their purpose to sustain the Government in every constitutional and lawful measure to suppress the rebellion. Still I must continue to do so much as may seem

to be required by the public safety. A. LINCOLN. On Saturday, the President, General Meigs, and one or two others, started on a special steamboat for Acquia creek, to visit Gen. Hooker's army. When near Alexandria, a small tug put out and overtook them, with a dispatch from the Secretary of War recalling them. They at once turned their boat and returned to

MARRIED.

Tuesday, June 16th, by J. B. Uber, Mr. Ampany J. HALSTEAD, of Obio county, Va., to Miss Many F. HALSTEAD, of Belmont county, Obio. At West Alexander, Ps., on Thursday, June 18th-by the Rev. J. O. Hervey, Gronds E. Boyn to Miss Amus B. Caldwell, both of the city of Wheeling.

NEW ADVERTISEM'NTS

WANTED,

CORRESPONDENCE—By a young man of good standing in society with some young lady of like standing. She must not be over twenty year of age, fond of music and a lover of poetry. Wealth no object. Address CHARLES CLINTON, Box 41, Uniontown, Belmont county, Ohio. jun20 11* STRAYED

A WAY from his kennel, on the 18th inst., a white setter dog, with a yellow spot on each ear, and also one on his rump. A suitable reward will be paid for his return to Mr. McKelvey, at the corner of Market and Quincy Streets.

Wheeling, June 20, 1803. 3t

HEADQUARTERS 24TH BRIGADE, Wheeling, June 19, 1863.

I. The 4th and 5th Regiments of this Brigade will I. The 4th and 6th Regiments of this Brigade will be mustered on to-morrow morning the 20th inst., fully armed and equipped, for the purpase of escorting the Governor and General Assembly elect, of the State of West Virginia, to the temporary Capitol of the State for inanguration.

The Regiments will be formed on Fourth Street, the right of the 5th resting on Union, and the right of the 4th on Monroe Street, precisely at 5 o'clock,

The Brigade will be formed as soon thereafter a racticable, and will move precisely at 9 o'clock

By order of Brig. Gen. JAMES S. WHEAT. B. DAVENPORT, A. A. G. jun20

and dnly recorded in cook to, page as, 42, of the necord of Deeds, in Marshall county and State of Virginia, I will, on th. 21st day of May, 1553, between
the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., at
the front door of the court-house of said county, sel
at public auction the following described tract of
land, to the best and highest bidder therefor, that is
to say, a tract of land containing two hundred and
eighty acres, more or less, aituate in the said Marshall county, near to the village of Oameron, known
as the home farm of the said William McConanghey,
and or which oe then resided, adjoining the lands of
Judge Thompson, Jesse Cain. Samuel S. Kittle, Jos.
R. Bell and David McConanghey, conveyed to me by
the said William McConanghey, in trust for the beseft of cervain of his creditors. The said tract of land
to be sold on a credit of six, twelve and eighteen
months, of equal payments, with interest from the
day of sale, the purchaser to give approved security,
and the title to be retained until the purchase money
is paid. AN ORDINANCE Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the Council of the city of Wheeling in common council assembled, That there shall be and hereby is levied and ordered to be collected for the year 1863, a special tax on all real estate within the corporate limits of the city of Wheeling not exempt from taxation, at the rate of twenty five cents on every one hundred dollars value thereo in addition to any tax otherwise imposed on said reasstate for this year.

Monday, August 3d. The sale will then take place at the front door of the Court House of Marshall county, between the hours of 12 and 2 estate for this year.

Sec. 2. Be it further ordained, That the assess

estate for this year.

Sec. 2. Be it further ordained, That the assessment herectores made and returned by the Assessor appointed for the purpose for the year 1863, and now on file in the Clerk's office of this city, shall be deemed and taken as the assessment made for the purposes of said special tax.

Sec. 3. Be it further ordained, That inasmnok as there may be properly liable to such special tax which is exempt from taxation for other purposes, that the Assessor heretofore appointed for the current year shall immediately after the passage of this ordinance proceed to make out a list of all such real estate liable to taxation for railroad purposes, and not already included in s id assessment on file in the office of the clerk as afsressid, specifying in such list the name of the owner or owners, the location and quantity of each and every parcel or portion of such real estate, the actual value of each parcel or portion hereof, and the amount of tax thereon under this ordinance, and shall return said list to the clerk of the city on or before the first day of July, 1863.

Sec. 4 Be it further ordained, That it shall be the duty of the Olerk of the city, on or before the day last named, to assertain the gross amount of the year 1863, now on file in his office, as a for said at the rate fixed by this ordinance, and on receipt of said additional assessment from said Assessor, to charge the gross amount of railroad tax appearing on both assessments to the collector of the assessment to the same. Lime in any quantity, without delay. Two car loads received to-day METCALF & BURT, W E are Sole Agents at this point for the sale of "Lynn's Cumberland Cement," a superior a ticle, and can furnish it in any quantity, at a loprice.

METCALF & BURT,
jun18 1md&w 56 Main Street. WHOLESALE DRY GOODS. Simpson & Wilson. W E call attention of Merchants to our large and attractive stock of d collector for collection, taking his receipt for th

Sec. 5. Be it further ordainined, That the College Sec 5. Be it further ordainined, That the Collector of assessments for the year 1803; shall, so soon as he shall receive from the clerk of the city the said assessment now on file as aforesaid, and said additioned as assessment herein provided for, proceed to collect the said special tax; and he shall pay the same to the said special tax; and he shall pay the same to the at assessment herein provided for, proceed to collect
the said special tax; and he shall pay the same to the
said trustees, Brady and Wilkinson, or the survivor
of them, or the successor, as he shall collect and account for the same to them or their survivor or succassors in like manner, as he is required to collect,
account for and pay the taxes on real estate, and with
like authority to enforce collection, and to be subject to like peualities for any failure in duty under
this ordinance; and the said collector shall receive
such commission as may be provided for by the ordinance of the city.

Sec. 6. The clerk shall keep a distinct and separate
account of the money levied and collected under this
ordinance, and also keep open an account with Brady and Wilkinson, charging this levy to them: and
the money so collected under and by virtue of this
ordinance shall be accounted for and paid over by said
collecting officer to thesaid trustees, Brady and Wilkinson, or successor or successors, and applied by
them exclusively to payment of said interest and
sinking fund.

Sec. 7. In it further ordinant That the text and PRINTS.

them exclusively to payment of the sinking fund.

Sec. 7. Be it further ordained, That the tax levied under this ordinance shall be paid in money.

Sec. 8. This ordinance shall be in force from and after this 16th day of June, 1863.

Jun20 1t H. P. FEENY, City Clerk.

(Staats Zeitung copy 1 time.)

AN ORDINANCE

100 amend the ordinance assessing taxes for the Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the Council of the city of Sec. I. Be it ordained by the Council of the city Wheeling. That the taxes accessed and levied on reestate, tithables and dogs, for the year 1863, shall due and payable as follows: On the first day of Setember next, and if not paid to the collector of a seasments on or before the day last aforesaid, it same shall be paid with interest at the rate of eight same shall be paid with interest at the rate of eight per centum per annum from the first day of September next until paid; and it shall be the duty of the collector to collect such interest at the same time he collecte the principal, and the same to account for and pay into the treasury of the city.

Sec. 2. This ordinance shall be in force from and after this 16th day of June, 1803.

jungo 1t

H. F. FEENY, City Clerk.

[Staats Zeitung copy 1 time.]

\$5 Reward. OST. on the evening of the 17th inst., a MEMO-RANDUM BOOK, containing accounts valua-ble to the owner only. Any one finding the same will receive the above reward by leaving it at Kra-

ar's Hotel, on Main street. jun19 3t* UNION FLAGS at the Variety Store of D. NICOLL & BRO. Jun18 109 Main Street.

ROCKING HORSES at the the Variety D. NICOLL & BRO.

50 CENTS. RECEIVED this day by express 600 Hoop Skirts a very low prices. I will sell a good Skirt for 50c Jun 19 J. S. RHODES.

PROPOSALS for MACADAMIZING. CEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned 'until Tuesday, the 23d inst., at six o'clock p. m., for furnishing 1,096 perch of good quality oil broken limestone, to be delivered and spread on Main street from Jefferson street to Jonathan's Gut. Also, for 150 perch, to be placed and spread on North street from Main to Market streets. Also, for 552 perch, to be delivered and spread on Fifth street from Zane to Lindsay streets. Also for 836 perch, to be delivered and spread on Fifth street from Market to Chapline streets, and on Chapline from First to Preston streets. reston streets. HMNRY SHARP, jun19 3t Street Commissioner

HORSES AND CATTLE.

DY virtue of an order of the Circuit Court of Ohio County, rendered at its spring term, 1883, in certain causes therein pending, I will offerfor sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, at the farm of A. Wilson Kelly, on the Wheeling, West Liberty and Bethany turnpike, in Ohio county, which farm is now occupied by Wm. T.-dd, or Saturday, the 37th day of June, 1863, the following: valuable blocked stock, the property of Hanson W. Chapline, to-wit: Sheriff's Sale.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. TURE:

By virtue of an order of the Circuit Court of Ohio county, rendered at its spring term, 1863, in certain causes therein pending, I will offer for sale at public auction to the highest and best bidder, at the residence of Rev. D. W. Flaher, on 4th street, city of Wheeling, on Tuesday, June 30th, 1863. The following valuable household turniture, the property of Hanson W. Chapline, viz: Dressing Bureaus, Wardrobes, Chairs, Hall Rack, Tables, Stands, Washstands, Beisteads, Looking Glasses, Clothes Press, Mantle Clock, Lounge and Matrass, Ritchen Safe, &c., &c.

Terms of Sale—A credit of four months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, Said bond bearing interest from day of sale until paid.

Bale to commence at 10 of our Clock a. m.

ALONZO LORING,
jual9

Sheriff of Ohio county.

Musicians Wanted. THE undersigned having been authorized to raise
a Brigade Hand for the 24th Brigade Virginia
Militia, wants a few more good musicians for that a Brigade Band for the 24th Militia, wants a few more good in purpose. Apply to

Timet 1 100 4 5274 80 804

LOUIS GAUS, Washington Hall

Boarding. OIX MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE can be accommodated with first class boarding during the ensuing session at Mrs. McCOY's, "Russell House," Monroe street, opposite the Court-House.

POCKET BOOKS AND PURSES A TIME stock of Turkey Morocco PORT MONA NAIES, Currency Holders, &c., warranted the
best in the market, for sale by
JOS. GRAVES & CO.,
JOS. GRAVES & CO. No. 30 Monros street.

POLLACK'S COLUMN. The 35th.

20th June, 1863, 4th July, 1863, THE DAYS WE CELEBRATE.

A T POLLACK'S you will get the material to do it with, vis :

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, executed by William McConaughey. on the first day of April, 1859, and duly recorded in book 13, page 55, &c., of the Record of Deeds, in Marshall county and State of Virtue Land and State of

s paid.
This tract of land is in a high state of cultivation

225 acres of which is cleared, two good bearing orchards, and two comfortable dwelling houses and other

arus, and two comfortable dwelling houses and other necessary improvements thereon.

DAVID McCO NAUGHEY, Trustee.

I have given my consent that the Trustee shall make sale as above of said property.

apr20-4wd&w WM. McCONAUGHEY.

June, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M.
my23
DAVID MPGONAUGHY, Trustee.

White Lime.

Hydraulic Cement.

Fancy & Staple

DRY GOODS.

At greatly reduced prices.

advances, we are fully prepared to meet the present decline. We offer a full line of

CHECKS.

SUMMMER COATINGS,

Full Line of Notions.

Simpson & Wilson,

10 MONROE STREET.

WHEELING, - - VA

HAIR WORK & PERFUMERY.

S. M. MATHEWS,

DEALER IN

Hair Work and Perfumery

TOILET; ARTICLES.

For beautifying and preserving the Complexion and Skin. Hair Grover, a new preparation which prevents skin. Hair Grover, a new preparation which prevents Baldness, Falling out or Thunness of the Hair. It also prevokts the Hair from becoming gray.

No. 118 Main Street (near Monroe), Wheeling, Va.

Proposals for Grading and Ma-

EALED Proposals will be received by the under signed, until Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 6 o'clock P. M., for furnishing 1400 perch of good quality of limestone to be placed and spread on Zane street in the 7th Ward. Also for grading and filling said street; estimated excavation about 1600 yards. Proposals will state separately the price for Macadamizing, per perch, and the grading and filling peryard.

Bids will be received for a part or the whole of

Bids will be received to the Macademistor, the Macademistor, For further information enquire of myself or J. M. Bickel at his Store on Market Street.

HENRY SHARP,

SHERIFF'S SALE.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE BLOODED STOCK, HORSES AND CATTLE.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDER,
AND PROVOSE MARSHAL
Wheeling, W. V., June 18, 1888.

WANTED.

cadamizing.

DE LAINES,

ETC., ETC.

ETC., ETC.

COTTONADES,

ving our stock in store previous to the late grea

GINGHAMS.

JEANS TWEED,

DENIMS

MUSLINS,

FROM and after this date we will be prepared to

A with, vis:

100 Boxes Fire Crackers, 1st gold chop.
100,000 Torpedoes.
30 dox. Roman Candles.
60 dox. Sky Rockets.
25 dox. assorted Fire Works, all loud in report.
Also, coming in and for sale,
12 large Bunting Flags.
50 medium Delaine do.
100 dox. Assorted Cotton, do.
10 Tenor Drums.

OUL CLOTHS WATTELNOO

OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS. 10 Tenor Drums.
50 Childrens' Carriages, from \$2 to \$30 each.
5 cases Sutlers Notions. 5 cases Stationery.

5 cases Stationery.

10 cases Hoslery.

3,000 Prize Packages.

3 cases assorted Faney Goods, at reduced prices to which the attention of buyers is respectfully invited.

AUGUSTUS POLLACK,
jun16

107 Main street. RUGS, WINDOW SHADES., &c.,

OF ALL GRADES. Together with a great variety of

FURNISHING GOODS,

Great Bargains.

J. C. Harbour,

No. 143 Main Street.

Has a large and desirable stock of

Which will be sold for cash much

BELOW EASTERN PRICES Those in want of Goods, will please call and ax

amine my Stock. J. C. HARBOUR, apri6 No. 148 MAIN STREET.

ABR. ROBERTSON, M. D. DENTIST, 143 Market St.,

DR. E. G. WINCHELL,

DENTIST,

ce 145 Market-St WHEELING, VA

A LLTHE REAL IMPROVEMENTS IN THE ART that have ben thoroughly tested will be prompt y adopted at this office.

Prices as low as good and permanent work can be produced. All operations warranted. decid

S. B. BUSHFIELD, Jr. Surgeon Dentist.

No. 22% Monroe Street, WHEELING, VA.

PARTRIDGE has removed his Gallery across the street to the store-room formerly occupied by Heiskell & Swearingen, first door above Hobbs & Having fitted up the building on Main street, in connection with the one in its rear on Water street, he has now one of the most complete establishments of the kind in the country.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL. DR. E. A. HILDRETH HAS removed his office and residence to FOURT STREET opposite the Court House. jun5 lm

POCKET CUTLERY:—Westenho;m's fine Pocket
Knives at old prices by
jun6
JOS. GRAVES & CO. FOR RENT.

A GOOD DWELLING HOUSE, with Store room attached, two doors below Pryor and Frost's on Main streat. [jun5 lin] OLIVER PRYOR. NEW DOUBLE GORE PARISIENE HOOP SKIRTS just received by [junb] GEO. R. TAYLOR. A RIBIAN GLACE, A NEW MATERIAL FOR Dresses, just received by GEO. R. TAYLOR.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
WHERLISG, June 1st, 1863.

Commissioners of the Revenue Jailors, and all
persons having claims against the State of Virginia, will take notice that unless their claims are
presented at this office before the 10th day of June,
they cannot be paid in Wheeling, but the holders
will have to go to Alexandria city for payment.

SAMUEL CRANE,
jun 2 2w

Auditor of State.

PLAIN BLACK SILKS FOR MANTLES at 50 and \$2 00.
W. B. SENSENEY.

ATTENTION, MILITIA OFFICERS. JUST RECEIVED—10 copies, three vois each, of Ossey's Infantry Tactics. The above is the only work authorized by the War Department for the instruction of the Infantry of the armies of the U. S, whether regular, voluntees or militia.

JOS. GRAVES & CO.,

JUST RECEIVED—A new stock of Dime Noveis, Dime Song Books, &c., all new and the latest published. For sale by jun12 JOS. GRAVES & CO.

TUST RECEIVED-The American's Guide, com-

prising the Deciaration of Independence, the Ar-icles of Coufederation, the Constitution of the U.S., and the Constitutions of the several States compos-ing the Union. For sale by junil JOS GRAVES & CO. Wykes & Brown's

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY, 139 MAIN STREET. WHEELING, WEST VA.

WHEELING, WEST VA.

Photographs of all sizes and styles.

Photographs in India Ink, Oil and Water Colors. Our Card Photographs cannot be surpassed in richness of tone and denability.

A varied assortment of France always on hand and for salacheap Also, an assortment of Cards of the Union officers. VIGS,
Toupees,
Prizetta,
Braids,
Curlis,
Curling Sticks,
Curling Kilds,
Curling Tongs,
BLOOM OF YOUTH OR LIQUID PEARL,
The pentifying and preserving the Complexion and

HEADQUARTERS 4TH REGIMENT VA. MALITIA, WHEELING, June 8, 1863. WHERLING, June 8, 1863.
THE Sessions of the Court Martial of the 4th Regiment Virginia Militia, heretof re ordered, are hereby postponed for two weeks from this date. Delinquents will be properly notified.

By order of A.J. SWEENEY.

Colonel 4th regiment Virginia Militia.
I. N. Iawis, Adjutant.

T. N. IRWIN, Adjutant. June 10 No. 1 No. 1

\$60 A MONTH ! We want Agents at \$60 a

month, expenses paid, to sell our Ever-lasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fiftsen circulars sent free. Address, SHAW & CLARK, may12-daw3m-amp Biddeford, Maine,

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
CLEVELAND & PITTERURGE RAILBOAD CO.,
Cleveland, May 25th, 1863.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Steckholders of this Company will be held at its office in Cleveland on Wednesday, the 1st day of July next, at 10 o clock A. M. Onsaid day, to take into consideration the capital stock of the o clock A. M. on said day, to take 1 sto consideration the propriety of facreasing the capital stock of the Coapany to an amount sufficient to allow of the conversion of its mortgage bonds. The Transfer Books will be closed from June 25th to July 2d.

my30 30d

E. ROCKWELL, Sec'y.

COMBINED

Reapers & Mowers. PRYOR & PROST, 21 and 23 Main street, wish to inform the farmers of this vicinity, that they have a limited number for this season of

Wood's New Combined Machines, Weighing about 700 pounds; very light of draft, and

bloaded stock, the property of Hanson W. Chapline, to-wit:

Two Blooded Colts, between 2 and 3 years old.

One Blooded Mare and Colt.

Two three-year old Blooded Colts.

One Bay Mare.

Three Durham Cows.

One White Durham Cow, with Calf at her side.

Terms of Sale—A credit of four months the, purchaser giving his bonds with approved security, said bonds bearing interest from day of sale until paid. Sale commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

ALONZO LORING,

Jun16 td

Sheriff of Ohio county. Weighing about 700 pounds; very light of draft, and warranted to be a very superior Mower as well as Reaper; sieel cutter bar, and easily managed. These machines gave the most unqualified eatisfaction last season, and every machine is now fully warranted.—They are perfectly adapted to our fills as well as the level bottoms. Also, our celebrated and unrivaled two horse Mower, the lightest draft machinein use. Also, a small number of the Hubbard two-horse Mowing Machine.

PRYOR & PROST. Wheeling, W. V., June 18, 1888.

Order, No. 22.

All Coffee-Houses, Bar rooms and Liquer salcons at this poet, ar within five miles of the city—isclusing the town of Triadelphia—will be closed until further notice. Those who attempt to evans this order, in any respect, will be summarily dealt with. Citizens will confer a favor by giving early information at this office of all violations of the order that dome under their notice.

By order

Maj, 1st Va. Cav., Mil. Gom., and Prov. Mar., junis 38

PRYOR & FROST.

PROVORT MARSHAL GRNEAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. O., May 22d, 1883.

LL MEN who desire to Jois any particular Regiauthorized to present themselves at any time during
the ment thirty days to the Regist of Raryolment in
their respective Districts. The Board shall examine
them, and determine upon their itness for the service, and fround to be fit, the Provost Marshal of the
District shall give them transportation tickets to the
general Rendezvous, at the Handquarters of the A.
A. Provost Marshal General of the State. As soon as
they present themselves at this general Rendezvous
they shall be duly mantered by a mastering and disburning officer, and paid by him the bounty allowed
by law

JAMES B. PEY,
my28 lm

Provot Marshal General.

WANTE, D,

R ECRUINS, for Capt. Robert Hamilton's It depend by law.

Laing, rations and pay the same as other volunteers in the U. S. service. Apply to Capt. ROBERT HAMILITYON, at the Atheneum, Wheling, Va. Junit in 1916.

Burning officer, and paid by him the bounty silowed by law.

My28 lm

Provost Marshal General.

INDIA RUBBAR AND WOOD PIPES just received at the Variety Store of my16.

D. NICOLL & BRO.