of Jerome) title and rank of General of Division. This is done in consideration of our "well-beloved cousin's" title of French Prince conferred on him by the decree of 18th December, and in further consideration that, being placed upon the steps of the throne, he should be one of its firmest supporters, and should consequently figure in the first ranks of the military hierarchy.

DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

J. H. PENDLETON, OLIVER I. TAYLOR, } Editors.

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—WHEELING, VA:—

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25, 1853.

The Wheeling Bridge.

The Pittsburghers are attempting to press the spavined decree, before the Supreme Court, not liking to die without a struggle. It is hard on them to be foiled, but they must recollect that the law makers are the sovereigns and that they have spoken for the bridge and all *good* citizens should 'acquiesce' in the voice of the people expressed through their representatives. The case will hardly be taken up this term of the Court.—At the next term, possibly out of respect merely, the Court will pro forma hear the 'ranters' in support of their motion and then let the matter die away as quietly and silently as possible. Well, if people must die, it is well enough to let them choose the time, place and manner, and as Pittsburgh can thus have a little more cooling off time, we are content to leve her final Exodus in her own hands. She ought to pay the costs, however, and probably will, by way of securing a decent retreat.

Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.

It has been said that the B. and O. R. R. was completed to Wheeling, indeed a celebration a short time since took place of the coming in of the cars to Wheeling. We have announced the running of New Steamers, and it is said they are in connection with the above Rail Road, but there must be some error in this as there is no advertisement in the Wheeling Intelligencer or Gazette of any running of the cars. We have been induced to this examination by several inquiries, and have been surprised at the result. If public travel is needed, then they should be informed through the press. If the cars run regularly from Wheeling, will the press at that place advise us.

We extract the above from the Cincinnati Gazette, and are surprised it. In all our papers public notices have been given, and are still continued, of the daily running of the cars from this place. A passenger train leaves this place daily at 4 to 6, A. M., and one arrives here every afternoon, so that passengers can safely depend on leaving this city daily for Baltimore at the hour above indicated. The freight trains have not yet made permanent arrangements, and will not for a short time, as the Pettibone Tunnel is not quite finished, and heavy freight cannot be conveniently carried over the summit on the steep grades.

☞We observe that some action has been had upon a bill at Richmond amending our city charter and have been asked to what it refers. Not being informed on the subject we cannot respond, but suppose it is something for making more available the rights already granted under the charter.

☞The following is an extract from a letter from one of our delegates in the Legislature, and although not intended for publication it will no doubt be interesting to our readers:

"I have been completely engrossed, day and night, with the contest going on in the House of Delegates with reference to the Pittsburgh and Steubenville right of way, on which I have had, together with my colleagues, to act so responsible a part. Our adversaries were very sanguine in the hope of beating us by a large majority, but on yesterday, after an excited debate, the bill was rejected by a vote of more than two to one.

"We entered upon the contest with some anxiety as to the result, but at every step of the discussion we gained over some adversaries, or convinced some neutrals, or infused new new zeal into our friends, until at last, I verily believe that if nobody had been committed by previous promises, there would not have been ten votes against us.

"Nearly every one seeemed to rejoice at our success. It was in fact a Waterloo victory, perfectly overwhelming. Our majority would have been larger if the House had been full. When we remember that there was a score of well paid agents operating against us, and among them some of the most prominent men in the State, and that log rolling had been attempted without scruple and without stint, the result must be regarded as most honorable to the body who could resist and spurn such influences. I shall always think the better of our good old State for this exhibition of purity and independence in the Legislative body."

GREAT GATHERING OF THE HYDE FAMILY.—There was a large gathering of all bearing the name of Hyde, or connected with the family by marriage, on the 16th, at the United States Hotel, Boston, to raise means to send an agent to England, to examine records there for the purpose of ascertaining whether or no they (the Hydes of this country) are heirs at law to the large estates and unclaimed dividends in the Bank of England, and unclaimed dividends in the East India stocks, which have been laying there years awaiting claimants. There have been advertisements in the London Times several times in the last fifty years, for heirs to the above named estates and dividends, which amount in the aggregate to several millions of dollars.—There were nearly three hundred present, coming from all parts of the United States; a finance committee was chosen, and a liberal amount was subscribed for the furtherance of the above projects.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN VIRGINIA.—We learn from the Lynchburg (Va.) Express that a few days ago a party of hunters, engaged in digging after a fox, which had burrowed in a cliff on Pine Creek discovered a vein of quartz mingled with a yellow mineral. A specimen of the mineral was sent to Mr. Scott, a silversmith, in Jacksonville, who after assaying it, pronounced it *gold*. The vein is eight feet wide. eleven inches thick, and of unknown length. A solid foot of the quartz will yield, upon an average, sixteen dollars. The fortunate owner of the cliff is Mr. J. Epperly.

☞You can find anything in France except a blackguard. A Frenchman may be wicked but he is never vulgar. He may steal your watch, rob you of your pocket book or apply, "an iron tube" to your vest patters—he may do all this, but then it is with so much suavity that it robs the felony of all coarseness, and make you rather think throat-cutting is an artistictic accomplishment.

☞The Cleveland Plaindealer says the real estate speculation mania in Cleveland is experiencing somewhat of a decline just now. Several large sales, conditionally made last week, have been repudiated by the buyers. It is said a general re-action is taking place.

TWO MORE TERRITORIES.—The House of Congress has passed two territorial bills—one, for the organization of the Territory of Washington, embracing the northern part of Oregon, and the other for the organization of the Territory of Nebraska, lying immediately west of Missouri and Iowa.

Ohio Whig State Convention.

The Whig State Convention which assembled at the City Hall, yesterday, says the Ohio State Journal of the 23d, was much more numerously attended than many of our friends anticipated. The firm, true, and unflinching Whigs of the State were there. When such men as the venerable John Johnston, the old Indian agent, Ex-Governor Bartley, &c., &c., leave their homes to attend a political convention of the true republicans of the State, on the anniversary of the birthday of the Father of his country, it is proof positive that our cherished principles have a vitality, a vigor, that cannot be crushed by one or two temporary defeats, but will still exist, and, in a short time, become the controlling element, as it has for so many years been, in the policy of our great and noble State. All that is valuable in our institutions has received its impress from Whig policy—and time will show to our people the great mistake they made, when they transferred the political power of the State to the party that now controls all departments of it. Look at the Legislature and its doings. Are the people satisfied with them? Have they redeemed the loud sounding promises of "retrenchment and reform," upon the strength of which they have clambered into power? Have the expenses of legislation been reduced? Have the various departments of the government been managed better and cheaper than they were when the Whigs had the control of affairs? Have not these men demonstrated *again*, as they did from 1841 to 1845, that they have neither the *capacity* nor *integrity* to manage the affairs of the State as they should be, and as the people have a right to expect they will be managed? The same round will be run now, and the same results will be inevitable, that followed then. The *people*, the tax payers, the intelligent men of the State have got about enough of the humbug promises, and adverse performances of our opponents. The Convention yesterday, afforded one evidence of these results.

The Dollar Mark.

In the *Merchants Magazine* were published several statements as to the origin of the dollar ($) mark. A correspondent of the N. O. Commercial Times publishes the following from a correspondent, and expresses the opinion that it is the most likely to solve the difficulty. Here it is:—

I have observe in the several public prints, lately, some amusing attempts to make a mystery out of a very simple matter—I mean the dollar mark, or prefix.

The true derivation of it is the figure 8. The Spaniards, from whom we derive the dollar, count by reals—as the French do by francs. A real is in value twelve and a half cents, or one-eight part of a dollar. Any one who has read Gil Blas or Don Quixotte, will recollect the phrase "piece of eight" which is frequently used by the authors of those works. This term, then, means nothing more than a dollar, or 8 reals. When, therefore, the dollar became generally used, the figure 8 was prefixed to express dollars, and in the process of time the 8 has been changed to the present mark. It has been asserted, but I know not whether correctly or not, that General Hamilton first used this mark, soon after the adoption of our currency of dollars and cents. However this may be, the figure 8 is, no doubt, the original of the mark, and the derivation I have given above the correct one."

We take the above from an exchange. We have always understood that our present dollar mark was a contraction of "United States," and we believe it was never used until after the formation of the United States Government. France had her francs (F,) England her pounds (£), and it became necessary that when figures were used to denote sums of money that *signs* should be attached to designate the currency, and consequently the value of the figures used. In speaking of the currency of the United States, the Roman letter "U S," were used, which, in course of time became blended together and form the mark now used to denote dollars. Take your pen and make the Roman letter "U" on a piece of paper, then turn the sheet to the right, one fourth the way round, and make the Roman letter "S" on top of the U, and you have not only our present dollar sign, but also its origin.

FREAKS OF THE TELEGRAPH.—Some eight or ten days since, one of our commission merchants, Mr. F. P. Chiles, received a telegraphic dispatch from a gentleman in the interior of North Carolina, asking "what was the price of dried pears" in St. Louis. A reply was returned, that because of the scarcity they were held at a high figure—we believe, at 8 to 10 cents per pound. For the moment the correspondence ceased, but shortly after, Mr. Chiles received a second message from the Carolinian, which stated that he had bought and shipped him for sale 250 bushels of the article. Now, a very slight mistake in a commercial correspondence may effect a very great mischief, and since errors occasionally in a single and direct transmission of a dispatch, it is but natural that they should also at times creep in messages, that, starting form the interior of North Carolina, are raised from one office to anothe through New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the remainder of the telegraphery chapter. The quarter of a thousand bushels of dried pears, moreover, is a large item in the accounts of a country dealer; so for further advice, the correspondence was re-opened, when it was discovered that the Carolinian had all this while been wanting information on the price of "dried peas," and that 250 bushels of peas had actually been shipped under the pleasurable impression that they would bring from 8 to 10 cents per pound.—The letter R, when alone, is not objectionable, but when it crowds itself, as in this instance, in a word where it has no business, it may become a rascally impostor. But the telegraph occasionally committs enormous sins, and this is one of its pecadillos.—*St. Louis Union.*

FIRST FREIGHT RECEIVED BY THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD:—Our enterprising neighbor, McFadden, received yesterday, by the Julia Dean, a little lot of china from New York by way of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

We believe this is the first freight received here by that route, and Mr. McFadden is advised by his forwarding merchants in Wheeling Messrs. Tallant & Deleplain, (Tallant "of ours) that it came there in the first freight train.—[Zanesville Courier, 18th inst.

THE STEAMBOAT ENGINEER'S MEETING.—We learn from a number of the officers connected with the Engineer's Mutual Aid Society, that the meeting held on Thursday night, the proceedings of which were published by us on Saturday was held contrary to their wishes, and that the leading Engineers did not participate in it. About three months ago, they received an advance of thirty three per cent. on their previous wages, which they are well setisfied. They repudiate the action of the meeting altogether.—*Pitts. Jour.*

DEATH OF JOHN FRERET.—Our whole city was yesterday startled by the announcement of the sudden death of our well known and highly respected fellow-citizen, John Freret. In the morning he had bestowed his usual faithful and industrious attention upon his business, he dined with his family, and immediately after was seized with the fatal attack, which has darkened a home and commanded the general respect and sympathy of the community.

The brothers Freret are and must be always considered a part of the history of New Orleans. In every public enterprise they have stood with the foremost. With uncalculating liberality, they have employed their means in aiding others, and the tomb which receives one of them takes an honored and useful member from society.—*N. O. Crescent, Feb,* 8.

EXPLOSION IN A ROLLING MILL.—On Saturday morning, one of the boilers in the rolling mill of Lewis Dalzell & Co., in Sharpsburg, exploded, throwing the other four boilers to a considerable distance.

Lewis Lapsley, one of the hands was dreadfully bruised and scalded, but it is thought that he will recover. None of the other hands sustained any injury except very trifling ones. The loss to the owners of the mill is inconsiderable.—*Pitts. Jour.*

FUNERAL.—The funeral procession of the Rev. Asa Shinn, who was for many years a highly esteemed clergyman in this city, and who died at Brattleboro, Vermont, on the 11th inst., at the age of 72 years, will move to-day from the residence of his family on North Common. The Rev. Geo. Brown of the Methodist Protestant Church, Allegheny, will deliver a funeral discourse in that building, at half past ten o'clock.—*Pitts. Jour.*

☞The steamer City of Manchester arrived in Philadelphia on Saturday evening. She left Liverpool on the same day with the Alps, and considering the distance has made the quickest trip.

Putnam's Monthly and the Dauphin.

Simultaneously with the publication of the interesting article in *Putnam's Monthly*, setting forth the facts and circumstances which tend to prove that the Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS, of the Episcopal Church, is Louis XVII. of France, we received a couple of volumes from Paris, entitled *Louis XVII., His Life, His Agony, His Death*, by M. A. DE BEAUCHESNE. A translation of these volumes is in the press of D. APPLETON & CO., of New York, and no doubt will be very much sought after by the mystery-mongering community.

The author has been engaged on this work some twenty years, and states his very decided beliefs as the result of his investigation that the Dauphin died in the Temple at the age of ten years two months and twelve days. We find in the *Literary World*, a journal that keeps us *au courant* with the literary gossip of the day, several extracts from these volumes, one of which thus describes the death of the Dauphin as reported to M. DE BEAUCHESNE, as reported to him by Gomin, one of the *garaiens du temple:*

DEATH OF THE DAUPHIN.

"Gomin observing the child calm, motionless, and silent, said to him: 'I hope you are not suffering at present.' 'Oh yes, I am suffering, but much less; the music is so sweet.'

"There was no music either in the tower or in the neighborhood; no noise from without at this moment reached the chamber where the young martyr was dying. Gomin, surprised, asked him: 'Where do you hear the music?' 'From on high.' 'How long since?' 'Since you have been on your knees. Don't you hear it? Listen! Listen!'—And the child raised his failing arm, and opened his large eyes, lighted up with ecstacy. His poor guardian, not wishing to destroy this sweet and heavenly illusion, set himself to listen also with the pious desire of hearing what could not be heard.

"After some moments of attention, the child started again, his eyes glistened, and he exclaimed in an inexpressible transport: 'In the midst of all the voices I heard my mother's.'

"This word seemed, as it fell from the orphan's lips, to remove all his pain. His contracted brows expanded, and his countenance brightened up with that ray of serenity which gives assurance of deliverance or victory. With his eye fixed upon a vision, his ear listening to the distant music of one of those concerts that human ear has never heard, there appeared to spring forth in his child's soul another existence.

"An instant afterwards the brilliancy of his eye became extinguished, he crossed his arms upon his breast, and an expression of sinking showed itself upon his face.

"Gomin observed him closely, and followed with an anxious eye every moment. His breathing was no longer painful; his eye alone seemed slowly to wander, looking from time to time towards the window. * * * Gomin asked him what it was he was looking at in that direction. The child looked at his guardian a moment, and although the question was repeated, he seemed not to under stand it, and did not answer.

"Lasne came up from below to relieve Gomin: the latter went out, his heart oppressed, but not more anxious than on the evening before, for he did not expect an immediate termination. Lasne took his seat near the bed; the Prince regarded him for a long time with a fixed and dreamy look. When he made a slight movement, Lasne asked him how he was, and if he wanted anything?—The child said: 'Do you think that my sister has heard the music? how happy it would have made her!' Lasne was unable to answer. The eager and penetrating look full of anguish of the dying child darted towards the window. An exclamation of happiness escaped his lips; then looking towards his guardian, he said: 'I have one thing to tell you.' * * * Lasne approached and took his hand; the little head of the prisoner fell upon his guardian's breast, who listened to him, but in vain. His last words had been spoken. God had spared the young martyr the agony of the dying rattle, God had kept for himself the last thought of the child. Lasne put his hand upon the heart of the child; the heart of Louis XVII. had ceased to beat. It was half-past two o'clock in the afternoon."

M de Beauchesne knew Gomin and Lasne, the two last guardians of the dauphin, and received from them each a certificate, confirming his account of the prince's death. Fac similes of these original papers are given.

Testimony of Gomin.

MONSIEUR DE BEAUCHESNE: Nothing can be more true than what you have written in regard to the last moments of the dauphin, his conversations, and his death. You have also done justice to my sentiments, and I thank you for it *with all my heart.*

Receive, &c., GOMIN.

PARIS, April 23, 1840.

Testimony of Lasne.

MONSIEUR DE BEAUCHESNE: As I have always said, and always will say, I declare here upon my honor, and before God, that the son of Lous XVI. died in my arms, in the tower of the Temple.—They are nothing but impostors who pretend the contrary. I had often seen the unfortunate dauphin at the Tuileries, and I perfectly recognised him in his prison. You have perfectly recalled all the details I gave you, the account of which that you have drawn up and have read to me, is most scrupulously exact. I have told the truth all my lifetime; it is, therefore, not when I am approaching the end of my days that I would falsify it

OCTOBER 21, 1837. LASNE.

REPUDIATION OF SHINPLASTERS.—The St. Louis Board of Brokers discontinued to receive, on Monday last, the following issues:

Illinois River Bank, Peru, Ill.

M. B. Osborne's checks on the Rock Island Bank, Ill.

Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Chicago, Ill, not registered.

Bank of Commerce, Chicago, Ill., not registered.

Chicago Bank of J. H. Burch & Co., dated Little Falls, N. Y.

Bank of Chicago, Seth Paine & Co.

Memphis Savings Institution, Memphis, Tenn.

Exchange Bank, New Orleans, Horace Bean, Manager.

Bank of Commerce, New Orleans, Jacob Barker, Manager.

Ohio Savings Institution, Tiffin, Ohio.

Illinois and Rock River Railroad Co.

Fox River Bank, Dundee, Ill.

Oswego and Indiana Plank Road Co.

Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, Quincy, Ill.

Logansport Insurance Company.

Union Plank Road Co., Michigan City, Ind.

Belvidere Bank of Alex. Neely, Pittsfield, Mass.

Richmond's Exchange Bank, Wisconsin.

Illinois Safety Fund Co., Napiersville.

Oswego Plank Road Co. check, Joilet, Ill.

CHILDREN AT PLAY.—We clip the following from the Cincinnati Times:

"GREAT HUMANITY.—Mr. Death, the faithful steward of the Commercial Hospital, was weighed on yesterday, and balanced *three hundred pounds* with ease. He is in all probability the heaviest man in the State, and, if it were not for the fat woman at the corner of Sixth and Walnut, we would say that he was the heaviest *person*. Mr. Death called on the aforesaid lady yesterday afternoon, and while she was standing up, he slyly slipped into her chair, and immediately received the ponderous woman in his lap. She played the coquette a little, and appeared slightly embarrassed, but Death held her tightly in his grip! He declared that although it would take two men like himself to 'hug' her, yet he was willing to bet fifty dollars that she would not outweigh two such men. No one took that bet; but 'you can bet your life' that the visitors present were more amused at the drama, than at anything they could have bought with a dime, or even a dollar.

INDIAN JUSTICE.—At Weston, Mo., on the 10th of December last, a young Indian by the name of John Coon, aged 15 years, killed, with an iron poker, a boy named Curtis Punch, aged 15 years.—On the 18th instant, the boy Coon was shot by six men, after sentence of death being passed upon him by a council of the nation. He died like a brave—not a tear started from his eye.

☞Mary Benton, the oldest woman in the world, died in Elton, England, on the 16th ult. If she had survived until the 14th February instant, she would have attained the unprecedented age of 122 years. This interesting personage was a native of Cockfield, Durham, and resided for some time at Long Newton.

☞Emigrants from New York to Australia, are complaining that an insufficient store of provisions and water are laid in by those who have charge of vessels, prior to sailing. Much suffering has been caused by this neglect.

☞The *Statesman* says that a negro barber named Roberts, a few days ago, stabbed a man at Xenia, killing him instantly. Roberts was taken to the Dayton jail to save him from the Lynch law of a mob.

Minnesota—St. Paul.

Governor Ramsey, in his recent excellent annual message to the Terriroial Legislature of Minnesota, amongst many interesting particulars respecting the rapid advance of that flourishing and beautiful region, takes the annexed notice of the rise and progress of the seat of Government, St. Paul, which is situated on the east bank of the Mississippi, not far below the Falls of St. Anthony:

"In concluding this my last annual message, permit me to observe that it is now a little over three years and six months since it was my happiness to first land upon the soil of Minnesota. Not far from where we now are, a dozen framed houses not all completed, and some eight or ten small log buildings, with bark roofs, constituted the capital of the new Territory over whose destiny I had been commissioned to preside. One county, a remnant from Wisconsin territorial organization, alone afforded the ordinary facilities for the execution of the laws; and in and around its seat of justice resided the bulk of our scattered population. Within this single county were embraced all the lands white men were privileged to till; while between them and the broad rich hunting grounds of untutored savages rolled, like Jordan through the promised Land, the River of Rivers, here as majestic in its northern youth as in its more southern maturity. Emphatically new and wild appeared everything to the incomers from older community; and a not least novel feature of the scene was the motley humanity partially filling these streets—the blankets and painted faces of Indians, and the red sashes and moccasins of French *voyageurs* and half breeds, greatly predominating over the less picturesque costume of the Anglo-American race. But even while strangers yet looked, the elements of a mighty change were working, and civilization, with its hundred arms, was commencing its restless and beneficent empire. To my lot fell the honorable duty of taking the initial step in this work by proclaiming, on the 1st of June, 1849, the organization of the Territoria' Government, and consequent extension of the protecting ar of the law over these distant regions. Since that day how impetuously have events crowded time! The fabled magic of the Eastern tale that renewed a palace in a single night only can parallel our reality of growth and progress.

"In forty-one months the few bark roofed huts have been transformed into a city of thousands, in which commerce rears its spacious warehouses, religion its spired temples, a broad capitol its swelling dome, and luxury and comfort numerous ornamented and substantial abodes; and where nearly every avocation of life presents its appropriate follower and representative. In forty-one months have condensed a whole century of achievments, calculated by the Old World's calendar of progress—a government proclaimed in the wilderness, a judiciary organized, a legislature constituted, a comprehensive code of laws digested and adopted, our population quintupled, cities and towns springing up on every hand, and steam, with its revolving wings, in its season, daily fretting the bosom of the Mississippi in bearing fresh crowds of men and merchandise within our borders."

Work in the Garden.

Every farm should have its well appointed and well-stored garden. If well calculated, it may be the most profitable part of the farm. But independent of this consideration, it is such a fruitful source of comfort and luxury to one's family, that no man, who properly considered upon the subject, would hesitate a moment in providing such a one as would reflect credit upon himself, and be the pride of the female members of his family. It should have in it dwarf pears of the best and most choice varieties, Quinces, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Grapes, Strawberries, flowers of various kinds, and all the best kinds of vegetables—and, in order to raise early plants, it should be well provided with hot-beds. These need not be extensively constructed but may be cheaply made, as is shown below.

Formation of hot beds.—Make a frame with plank 12 feet long, 4 feet broad, the back as high again as the front, 4 feet from, to give the top a slope to the sun—make a top, fixed with leather or iron hinges—over this nail thick cotton, which must be oiled; this done your hot bed frame is completed. The next thing is to make the hot bed, which can be done thus—fork over as much horse manure, mixed with litter, as will answer, put it in a heap and let it remain a week or ten days; then place your frame on a northern border facing the south, then put in twelve inches of dung, let it settle for a day or so, then put mould on it 6 inches deep, rake it evenly and you may then sow your seed, as Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Broccoli, Lettuce, Tomatoes, Egg plants, &c. Put the ground down with the back of your spade or hoe, then lower down the top within half an inch of the front, so as to let off the steam from the dung. In mild weather raise the top in mid-day, lowering it in the evening.—If the weather is very severe, cover with mats, or old carpets, &c., of a night. As soon as the plants appear raise the top to admit fresh air. If the earth becomes dry, give the plants, occasionally, a little water in the warmest part of the day. Such a hot bed frame as we have described any farm hand can make, and as its cost is trifling we do hope that every owner of a country garden, who has not done so already, will possess himself of one. One of the dimensions we have name, will grow plants enough to furnish a garden half an acre in extent, if the apportionment of different kinds of plants be judiciously made.

Sewing Cabbage Seed.—Having shown you how you can prepare a cheap hot-bed, we will name the kinds to sow therein, any time between the 1st and 20th of this month, if you desire a continuous supply throughout the season, Early York, Large York, Early Nonpareil, Early Vanack, Early Battersea, Early Sugar Loaf and the Drumhead.—A few inches square sowed in each of these kinds will give you plants enough to carry you through the season.

Tomatoes.—Any time between the 10th and last of this month the seeds of tomatoes may be sown.

Salsafy seed may be also sown, to be drawn for transplantation to get an early supply, between the 10th and last of the month.

Egg Plant seed may be sown at the same time as the above.

Lettuce Seed.—These may also be sown any time after the 10th of the month.

Sowing Celery Seed.—Any time after the middle of this month you may prepare a part of a warm border, facing the south, and sow Celery seed in the open air. Manure the ground highly, rake fine, sow the seed, rake and press the earth down with the back of your spade.

Spinach may be sown any time after the 20th of this month, in open culture—recollect the ground must be highly manured, nicely dug and raked.

Carrots, Parsnips and Beets.—A few rows of these for early use may be sown in open culture whenever the frost will admit of spading and preparing the ground.

Early Peas.—The time to sow early peas is the frost is out of the ground.

Raspberry and Grape Vines should be pruned and tied up early in this month.

Flowering Shrubs may be set out as early as the ground can be worked.—*Balt. Farmer.*

Bennet's Portrait.

An editor should never have his portrait taken—that is settled. He should eschew artists and avoid daguerreotype men. His frontispiece to canvass should never be transferred. As an instance of what one suffered by neglecting this admonition read the following description of Bennet of the New York Herald by Prentice of the Louisville Journal:—"Bennet's portrait is terrific. Such a thing ought never to be painted or daguerreotyped. It ought to be considered a penal offence to make anything so dreadful and so revolting to all our ideas of propriety. No man has a right to monopolize so much ugliness. If Bennet's ugliness could be distributed over a thousand faces, it would make each of them intensely, hatefully ugly. He ought not to be permitted to go into the street without a blanket over his awful frontispiece. No wonder that so many of the New York children die of convulsions, since Bennet is permitted to walk abroad with uncovered face. We once heard of a man's face that was so ugly that it was placed on andirons for the purpose of frightening children from the fire with much effect.—No child dared to approach the andirons, and the liability to combustion from such cause was greatly lessened. If Bennet's ugly likeness was stamped on stamped on fire-places, the effect would be decidedly bad, for the children would not dare to go near enough to the fire to keep warm, and would become frost-bitten and perhaps frozen to death. We cannot conceive of any reason why anything should be as ugly as Bennet. He is ugelier than a half-starved hyena. He is ugliness perfected. There is a thoroughness about his ugliness which defies competition. When Mirabeau described himself as a tiger that had the small pox, he placed a very ugly idea in everybody's mind, but it was beautiful when compared with Bennet's face. When Apelles made his beauty, his Venus, he took an eye from one woman, a nose from another, a mouth from a third, and so on until the Venus was complete in more than earthly beauty. Now if any Apelles, or artist of any appellation, wished to make the most habitually perfect representation of ugliness, he would not be compelled to take features from several very ugly persons: but all he would be compelled to do would be to get Bennet's face and the enterprise would be accomplished."

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

VIRGINIA:—At Rules held in the clerk's office of the Circuit Court of Ohio county, in the month of February, 1853.

Michael Fadden } IN CASE.
Pettebone, Hoben & Co. }

An action of assumpsit to recover $26 35 cents, and interest, for work and labor done and performed, in which suit an Attachment was issued and returned served.

An affidavit having been made that the doendants are not inhabitants of the commonwealth of Virginia—on motion of the plaintiff by his Attorneys, it is ordered, that they do appear here within one month after due publication of this order and do what may be necessary to protect their interests in this suit, and that a copy of said order be

REMOVAL.

I HAVE removed my wholesale stock of DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS, to the new four story brick building, No. 117, Main Street,

west side, between Monroe and Union streets, where I will be prepared with an early and extensive Spring Stock, direct from importers and manufacturers, which I would be pleased to have my old friends and customers to call and examine.

feb4 WM. T. SELBY.

☞*J. G. Metcalf* will be found at the above establishment, where he awaits his old friends.

INSURANCE.

Virginia Fire and Marine
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF RICHMOND, VA.
CAPITAL $200,000.

[WHICH WAS ALL PAID IN AND SECURED.]

Will take Risks on all descriptions of Property in danger of loss, either on Land or Water.

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

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

$1,000,000!!

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

A. PLEASANTS, President.
THOS M ALFRIEND, Secretary.

DORSEY & ARTHUR.
Agents for the above Co, in Wheeling and vicinity.
OFFICE: No 99 Main street. nov12-6md.

THE UNITED STATES
LIFE INSURANCE,
Annuity and Trust Company.
CAPITAL $250,000.

Home Office S. E corner Third and Chesnut Sts, Philadelphia.

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

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

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

OFFICE: No. 99 Main street.

☞W J BATES, M D, Medical Examiner for the Company, in Wheeling. nov12-1yd.

The Connecticut Mutual
LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
Capital $1,351,036:51.
JAMES GOODWIN, President.

G. R. PHELPS, Secretary.

THIS well established and responsible Institution has declared, for the years 1851-'52 a dividend of Fifty per cent. per annum on the amount of premiums on life policies and Fifteen per cent. upon premiums of short term Policies. California risks taken at reduced rates. Policies issued on the most favorable terms.

This is one of the BEST offices in the United States, as may be seen by its Annual Reports at the office of

W. F. PETERSON,
Agent for Wheeling and vicinity,

EXAMINING PHYSICIANS—
James Tanner, M. D.
W. J. Bates, M. D. dec6

The Ætna Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD, CONN.,
INCORPORATED, MAY 1819,
With a Perpetual Charter Capital, all Paid In, of
$300,000.

One of the oldest and best Institutions in this country, continues to take risks upon the most favorable terms.

Apply to W. F. PETERSON,
sept10-1yd Agent for Wheeling and vicinity.

INSURANCE
AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE
BY FIRE,
AND THE
PERILS OF NAVIGATION,
BY THE
PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

This *old and responsible* Company continues to grant Policies upon this most favorable terms.

Apply to W. F. PETERSON, Agent
sept10-1yd For Wheeling and Ohio co.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
VALLEY OF VIRGINIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of said Company, are ready to receive applications for Insurance against loss by fire on all kinds of property, merchandize, etc, at fair and equitable rates.

GEORGE HARDMAN,
WILLIAM RANKIN, Agents.
OFFICE: At the Wheeling Savings' Bank.

WHEELING REFERENCES:
O. W. Russell,
James R Baker,
D Lamb, Esq.
Thos H List } nov26

INSURANCE.
THE FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF WHEELING.
Incorporated 1831.

TAKES risks at the lowest rates, on buildings of all kinds, steamboats, furniture and merchandize, and against all dangers attending the transportation of Goods, on rivers, seas, lakes, canals and railroads.

DIRECTORS:

R. Crangle,	S. Brady,	J. W. Gill,
Sam'l Neel,	Wm. Fleming,	Sam'l Ott,
Dan'l Lamb,	Rob't Patterson,	Rob't Morrison.
	ROBT. CRANGLE, Pres't.	

R. W. HARDING, Sec'y.

Applications for Insurance will be promtly attended to by the President or Secretary.
Wheeling, Jan. 28th, 1853.

10 Half Pipes Rochelle Brandy;
20 ½ do do do
20 ¼ do do do
5 ½ do Otard Cognac do
10 ¼ do do do
5 ½ do Pinet do do
10 ¼ do do do
6 casks Cherry Wine;
5 do Medairy do
10 do Port do
6 do Port Juice;
3 Pipes Holland Gin;
120 gallons Irish Whisky;
20 barrels Old Monongahela Whisky;
20 do Rye do
20 do Bourbon do
200 do Jamaica Spirits;
200 do New England Rum;
300 do Cherry Brandy;
100 do Lavander do
200 do Ginger do
200 Blackberry do
5 casks White Wine;
3 do Claret;
2 do Rhenish Wine, 1846;
40 dozen Scotch Ale;
Cordials of all kinds—Just received and for sale by
dec16 BECKER, WEILLER & FRANZHEIM.

Notice to Housekeepers.
NEW CARPETS AT REDUCED PRICES.
16,000 YARDS of Carpets at No. 143, Main street.
The Subscriber respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from the east, and is now receiving the largest, best, and most beautiful stock of Carpets, Rugs, Oil Cloths, etc. etc. ever offered in this city, embracing almost every variety of style and quality that can be found in the Eastern markets, from the finest English Velvets down to a common Rag carpet. This stock has been selected with great care, and purchased under the most favorable circumstances, which will enable me to sell them much lower than the same quality of goods were ever sold in this city. Those in want of goods in my line, will please call and select from my stock of over 16,000 yards, with 10 different patterns, varying in price from 12½c. to $2 per yard.
oct1 IJ. C. HARBOUR, no. 143, Main st.

Look at This!
ALL those who are desirous of preserving the memory of themselves and friends, can do so, most effectually, by calling without delay, at Tarbell & Co's. Daguerreolype Rooms, at the corner of Main and Biddle streets, Centre Wheeling; and procure for each those life-like Pictures which cannot be obtained, with the same degree of beauty and excellence, elsewhere in the city.
TARBELL & CO., Daguerreotypists,
Corner of Main and Biddle streets,
jan21 Centre Wheeling.

Hempfield Rail Road.
THE subscribers to the capital stock of the Hempfield Rail Road Co. are hereby notified to pay into the Treasury, the third instalment of Five Dollars per share on or before the first day of January next, and Five Dollars per share on or before the first day of each month hereafter, until the whole amount of stock subscribed for is paid.
The stockholders in Ohio county, Virginia, will pay William P. Wescott, who has been appointed collector for that county.
JOSEPH HENDERSON,
Washington, Dec. 22—2mdw Treasurer.

MERCHANTS AND MECHANICS BANK.
Wheeling, 22d Jan., 1853.
THE Stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified to meet at the Banking House in Wheeling House on Thursday the 24th day of February next, at eleven o'clock A. M., to take into consideration the question of establishing an office of discount and deposite in the town of Point Pleasant, or in the town of West Columbia, in the county of Mason, under an act of Assembly for that purpose, passed Dec. 23, 1853.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
jan24 S. BRADY, Cash'r.

Dissolution.
THE co-partnership heretofore existing between Elias Dew and Joseph Charnock in the Carpenter business under the firm of Dew & Charnock, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 13th inst. The business will be continued by Elias Dew, at the old stand until further notice, who is authorized to settle up the business of the late firm.
ELIAS DEW.
Wheeling, Jan. 18:1md JOSEPH CHARNOCK.

DISSOLUTION.
THE Partnership heretofore existing under the name of CAYWOOD, CONKLIN & CO, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 22d of October, 1852.
A CAYWOOD,
F C CONKLIN,
W M CLARK.

NOTICE.
THE business of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware Manufacturing, in all its varieties, will be continued by the undersigned, at the same stand, No 19, Union street, Wm M Clark having withdrawn.
A continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment, is respectfully solicited.
nov15-1yd.c CAYWOOD & CONKLIN.

3 Cases refined Borax; received by
jan 22 KELLS & CALDWELL LIA

BALTIMORE.

BELT & BOWIE, R. C. BOWIE.
TOBACCO AND GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
50 LIBERTY STREET, BALTIMORE.

REFERENCES:
Thomas G. Pratt, Ex-Gov. and U S Senator of Md.
John Glenn, Judge Circuit Court U S for Md.
Robert Gorsuch, Esq., Cash'r Merchants B'k—Baltimore.
Charles Ellicott, Esq., " Franklin " do
Thomas Cross, Esq. " Com. " Par. B'k do
Messrs. Rogers & Co. do
Messrs. Garnold & Magruder, do
Messrs. Byrn, do
Messrs. Cobb, Rowland & Co.—Louisville.
Messrs. Forsythe & Hopkins—Wheeling.
James I. Baker, do (Jan29

F. NEALE. JAS. H. LUCKETT.
NEALE & LUCKETT,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
151 West Pratt Street,
BALTIMORE.

Give their attention exclusive to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Grain, Bacon, &c.

Refer to the following Gentlemen:
C. C. Jamison, Esq., Cash'r B'k Balt.—Baltimore.
D. Sprigg, Esq. " Merchants B'k "
J. W. Amutt, Esq. " Mechanics " "
Messrs.