THE INTELLIGENCER

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—WHEELING, VA:—

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1854.

☞The National Intelligencer says it regrets to learn that the Hon. S. L. Russell is detained from his seat in the House of Representatives by continued indisposition at his home in Bedford, Pa., whither he went a week or ten days for the purpose of recruiting his health.

☞The Main Line of the Public Works of Pennsylvania, which it is proposed to sell for not less than $10,000,000, consists of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, the Canal from Columbia to the junction at Duncan's Island, the Juniata Canal from thence to Hollidaysburg, the Allegheny Portage Railroad, including the new road to avoid the inclined planes, in its condition at the time of the transfer, and the canal from Johnstown to Pittsburg.

MAJ. GEN. SCOTT.—We yesterday had the pleasure (says the Journal of Commerce) of an interview with this veteran chief. His massive frame is still robust and vigorous, and he appears capable of encountering the hardships of another war if necessary. He lives in handsome style on 12th street, (New York,) convenient to his business office, the "Headquarters of the United States Army," where, with his Aids, he is constantly engaged in the discharge of his responible duties.

☞Both branches of the Nova Scotia Legislature previous to its recent adjournment, adopted addresses to the Queen, expressive of their regret that the peace of Europe is likely to be disturbed by the unwarrantable aggression of Russia, and of their unwavering attachment to the British Crown. In case the regular troops should be withdrawn during the pending struggle, they pledge the provincial militia to defend their Province, and to guard and protect her Majesty's forts and arsenals from foreign aggression.

☞An act has just passed the Legislature of New York which provides "that any married woman, whose husband, either from drunkenness, profligacy, or from any other cause, shall neglect or refuse to provide for her support, or for the support and education of her children, and any married woman who may be deserted by her husband shall have the right, in her own name, to transact business, to receive and collect her own earnings, and the earnings of her own minor children, and apply the same for her own support and the support and education of such children, free from the control and interference of her husband, or of any one claiming th csame, or claiming to be released from the same by or through her husband."

☞The Cleveland papers are in ecstacies over a new hotel in that city, entitled "Angier House."

PARALLEL TO THE LATE SNOW STORM.—The following letter and the introduction we find in the National Intelligencer, as an interesting memorial:

"People are in the habit of expressing surprise at any eccentricity of the weather; such, for instance, as the heavy snow storm of day before yesterday. The annexed note handed to us by a friend, when it will remind our readers of a similar meteorological incident five years ago, presents an interesting memorial of a lamented statesman, who hardly ever penned an ordinary note without conveying some fact or idea impressive and instructive:

THURSDAY MORNING, April 19, 1849.

MY DEAR SIR:—I received your note last evening. The *snow storm* will delay our departure for Norfolk, and I shall be happy to see Gen. Mason at any time to-day.

The 16th of April, 1775, was so hot a day that many British soldiers on their return from "Concord fight," fell down on the march, quite overcome, and others lolled the tongue like over-heated cattle and dogs. Here we are, on the same day, four degrees further south, in the midst of a snow storm.

Yours, truly, DAN'L. WEBSTER.
Major GRAHAM.

The Wreck of the Ship Powhatan.

Full Particulars of the Terrible Disaster—Two Hundred and Fifty Bodies Recovered.

By the last mails we received full details of the loss of the Ship Powhatan, Captain Meyers, (of Baltimore,) and crew, with 311 passengers, on Long Beach, on the night of the 10th inst. We subjoin the following:

Statement of Captain Jennings—Interesting Interview with Capt. Meyers during the Gale.

On Saturday the wind blew with great violence from the north-east. The sea ran very high all day, and I supposed that there would be many a wreck along the coast from Bernegat to Egg Harbor. On Sunday morning I observed a ship of about 960 tons thumping on the bar about one hundred yards from the shore. I immediately sent those men who were with me to the government station house, distant about six miles, for the life car, mortar, and other shipwrecking apparatus. During the day the ship's deck was crowded with passengers, and when the surf ran out I could get within seventy yards of the vessel, which I found out to be the ship Powhatan, of Baltimore, Capt. Meyers, on her voyage from Havre to New York. The surf ran mountain high. Indeed I never saw such a sea in my life. Several persons began now to be swept overboard.

Captain Meyers hailed me through his speaking trumpet and asked me for God's sake to try and save some of those who might happen to wash ashore. I told him I had went down the beach to where the bodies came on shore, but found them all dead, and it was no use trying to save them, as they were all drowned before they got half way to the beach.

Captain Meyers asked me just before this if any aid could soon reach them. I said I hoped so, as four men had been sent down to the government station for that purpose.

Captain Meyers again called out to me to save any of those who might wash ashore alive. I replied that I would see to it, and went down about two hundred yards on the beach where the bodies were being washed on shore. Women and children came on shore first.

The vessel then lay E. S. E., and had shifted from the N. E. Her foremost was gone at this time. I suppose she lost it before she struck on the bar. About 5 o'clock, P. M., on Sunday, the seip keeled over to the windward from the shore. The sea then, of course, made a clean breach over her, and passengers began to be washed off in great numbers. The sea running mountains high; and completely hiding the vessel from my view, I could no longer hold any communication with the captain. I never saw him since.

The main and mizzen masts soon went by the board, and bodies appeared floating in the surf in great numbers. Some twenty five dead bodies, mostly women, came on shore about a mile south of the wreck.

About dark the sea rose to a great height, and one large wave, fully a hundred feet high, struck the unfortunate vessel, and in one moment the hull was scattered into fragments, which tossed wildly through the surf. The shrieks of the drowning creatures were melancholy indeed, but I could render them no aid, as the sea ran so high I could not get near the unfortunate people. In a few moments all disappeared beneath the surface of the water, except a few fragments of the wreck. Never did I see such a sight in my life. Never do I remember witnessing such a dreadful gale or such a high running sea. In many places it made complete breaches over the island, and carried, no doubt, many a poor fellow into the bay behind it.

The men got back the next morning from the government station house with a life boat, mortar and the usual wrecking apparatus, but it was too late, as *all on board the ill-fated Powhatan had perished—not one remaining to tell the fearful tale.*

None of the crew or officers of the vessel came ashore, which is rather a serious fact; but I think will be found some ten or fifteen miles further down the beach.

The luggage and portion of the wreck lay scattered along the beach. I have collected all the valuables I could, and have found some money ($80) in a money belt belonging to some of the passengers. The friends and relatives of the deceased can have all the necessary information regarding the effects of those drowned, by inquiring for me at Manahawin, New Jersey.

Capt. EDWARD JENNINGS, Wreck Master.

NAMES OF THE LOST AT PRESENT ASCERTAINED.

The correspondent of the New York Herald, who visited the spot where the baggage and portions of the wreck, which had floated ashore, were being piled up, says:

About thirty trunks with goods in them lay piled up together, among them several of the seamen's chests and the trunk of the first mate, Ambrose Kingsland Rogers, in which were several letters, pieces of poetry, a daguerreotype likeness, a lock of a lady's hair, and a number of shirts, under clothing, coats and pantaloons.

All along the shore for ten miles was scattered the remnants of the chests and trunks of the passengers, many of them having names inscribed on the lids and sides. Feather beds, cooking utensils, empty casks and pieces of the vessel, were to be seen on every side. Letters of the dead were scattered here and there, and bibles and prayer books lay glistening in the sun, the whole desolation presenting a melancholy and heart rending scene. From various papers collected and from the inscriptions on the baggage, we are enabled to give the following names of those who were on board the ill-fated ship at the time of her destruction:

Crew.—Captain James Meyes, Baltimore; A. R. Bogers, mate, N. Y., Wm. Harvon, second mate, Md., Benjamine Harness, steward, N. Y., John Powel, seaman, Md., Francis Powell, do do., Martin Effin, do. N. Y., Wm. Walton, do. do., N. Morris, do., Wash Seville, do. do., Fester Bronton do., Jno. Ponchell, do. do., A. Johnson do. Penn., John Johnson, do. do., Wm. James, N. York.

A book containing the names of several passengers, as follows:—Christopher Juber, Frederike Bauer, Scharlotte Weber, Marie Weber, Jacob Bauer, George Weber, Gott Bauer, Josef Bauer, Christian Bauer, ——Weber, Jos. ——, E. Bauer, Wilhelmine Schneider.

Passengers.—Carl N. Kivehner, Jacob Freidrich Zoll, Von Schreine, Joan Mullor, via Havre; Jacob Ackermann, Sebastian Kulbach, of Berlichinegan, Jacob Bulkhard, Oondelsherin, Philip Schmidt, Havre; Paul Sculer, Karolina Tocejner, Havre, on his way to Philadelphia; Mr. Bost's sons, Miss Marie Grieshaber, Christophel Heck, 28 years of age, born in Gondesheun, Baden, Jacob Kiien, Henreich Cane, Johanna Seiter, Christoph Verner, Wilhelmine Schneider, born in Gross Colimar, in Wurtemburg, the 4th Jan., 1832; Christof Bauer, of Kleinbottwann, Miss Johann Schroeder, (a ticket for six persons for the Erie Railroad, order of Messrs. Wood & Co., corner of Reade and West street—five above twelve years and one under three;) S. Liff, marked on a money belt, which contained twenty franc pieces, twelve five francs, one American eagle, and three gold dollars; a letter addressed by M. David Kornar, from Afflotterboch, in Wurtemberg, to Mr. Buk, N. Y.; direction of George Aberle, 117 Hammond st. N. Y, a hair trunk, with the following directions: "Ce coffre appartient a Georg Mitz, qui voyage pour l'Amerique."

A letter dated Absecom, April 20, says:—

"One of the women found was about 28 years of age, of handsome features, and apparently an American. The clothing of another of the victims, about 20 years of age, showed her to belong to the wealthy class of Germans. She was a beautiful looking creature, even as she lay in death. On her fingers she wore two rings—one plain and the other having a heart attached to it. They were marked 'P. S.' and 'B. S.' 1854.

Among the bodies is a man who was apparently one of the officers of the vessel.

About fifty bodies have been taken to Smithville for interment. Most of the people here are afraid to touch them, which leaves the work for a few to perform. A number of the women and children washed ashore had nothing on but their night clothes. One interesting little girl, about 11 years of age, was in her bare feet; her right eye was knocked out, and the right side of her face was black and blue. A little boy, about eight years of age, came alongside of her. His face was swollen to double its natural size. A man, apparently a sailor, who came on shore at the same time, had his skull broken. The bodies had the appearance of having been dashed against the wreck.

A report from Little Egg Harbor states that a German was picked up there alive. He has been delirious ever since, and of course we cannot get any information from him. We have just received a report that the captain and mate of the Powhatan have been saved on Long Beach. Several of the dead bodies on Brigantine Beach are reported to have been robbed."

The Baltimore Sun states that a despatch received in that city states that 280 bodies have washed ashore. Several of them were found 10 and 12 miles from the scene of disaster.

The Powhatan, it is believed, had no cargo on board. She was owned in Baltimore, jointly, by Messrs. Alexander Brown & Sons, and Capt. Wm. Graham, and was insured, it is said, in that city and Philadelphia. Two large pieces of her hull lie on the beach, also, a large portion of her waist, and the starboard side of her quarter, in which is lodged an iron tank that fitted in her run. Some of the ship's papers came ashore in the Captain's desk, and were sent on by the resident magistrate, signed Peckworth, to the consignees in N. York. She was loaded with iron for ballast, which is the reason probably why her bottom has not come ashore.

Extracts from late Foreign Files.

Great Britain.

In the House of Lords, on the evening of April 7, the Earl of Aberdeen, replying to a question put to him by the Earl of Shaftesbury, announced that the 26th instant had been appointed as a day of national humiliation and prayer in consequence of war.

In the House of Lords, April 6th, in answer to a question of Lord Malmesbury respecting the operations of the combined fleet in the Black Sea, the Earl of Clarendon said:—I cannot agree with the noble earl in thinking that our fleet is liable to be exposed to fair obloquy, or any obloquy at all, for I believe that it will turn out that since the notification to which allusion has been made by my noble friend, the Russian fleet has not been seen in the Black Sea at all—(cheers.) According to all the information which the government has received since that time, none of the Russian fleet has entered the Black Sea, and therefore I consider that the object of the government had in view when it gave directions that the Russian fleet should be confined within Sevastopol, has been fully obtained—(cheers.) * * *

With respect to the particular question which my noble friend has asked me with regard to the ships, which, it is alleged, have gone out from Sevastopol, and conveyed troops to Varna and to Circassia, I can only repeat to him what I said the other night—namely, that we have no official knowledge at all of the fact, and such knowledge as we have induces us to believe that no such circumstance has occurred—(cheers.) It has been alleged that the first information which was given of these Russian ships having taken out troops was by an English ship—an English frigate, too—but what does the real fact turn out to be?—Why, that the only news that has been received at Constantinople of the kind was brought by the master of a Bremen vessel, who stated that several Russian ships had gone out from Sevastopol and landed troops at the portion of the coast indicated. On the receipt of this information, Sir Edward Lyons went to Constantinople, saw the master of the Bremen vessel, and instituted an inquiry, the result of which was, that the report turned out to be untrue.

On the evening of the 6th inst., a banquet of more than ordinary magnificence was given at the London Tavern to the Earl of Elgin, preparatory to his return to resume the government of Canada. The chair was taken by Lord J. Russell, and among those present were Mr. Buchanan, the American minister; Lord Ashburton; the Earl of Ellesmore; the Chief Justice of Lower Canada; the Hon. F. Hincks; Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, and other distinguished gentlemen. In his speech, proposing the health of Lord Elgin, Lord John Russell said—

I do not wish to trench upon any great political question; but still I may be permitted to say, with regard to myself, that I am one of those who have continually agreed with the Governor General in the policy he has pursued. I am not afraid or ashamed of avowing that conformity of opinion; and I only hope that in future times, whatever may be the fate of that magnificent province, whether it shall wish to remain connected with us in loyalty to the same sovereign, or whether other views may actuate the majority of the population, the friendly feelings that have hitherto subsisted between the people of the United Kingdom and the people of Canada may be maintained; and that men like the Earl of Elgin may always be found ready to govern them with such temper and such skill as hitherto distinguished that noble Earl's administration. I trust that whatever may be the turn of events, the people of Canada my be either the most attached of our fellow subjects, or at least the firmest of our friends. (Cheers.)

The Earl of Elgin replied by an eloquent speech, in conclusion of which he said:

I will only add a word or two with regard to the sympathy of the United States of America for Canada. The sympathy of the United States is the sympathy of a noble and high-minded people and government—a sympathy toward a youthful and kindred people, who are endeavoring, with steps not so unequal as many persons imagine, to march side by side with them in the career of moral and material improvement. (Cheers.)

The Earl of Ellesmere having proposed the health of the American Minister, Mr. Buchanan replied:

My Lords and Gentlemen—In the name of my countrymen, I thank you most cordially for the kind sentiment which you have proposed in favor of my country and myself as its representative; and my gratitude is due this large and distinguished company for the enthusiasm with which that sentiment has been received. This honor will be fully appreciated on the other side of the Atlantic. If my countrymen themselves could have selected the individual by whom such gracious and kind words should be spoken, I am persuaded their choice would have fallen upon the noble Earl.—He has been among us—he has seen us at home, and has been

To our virtues very kind,
And to our faults a little blind.

There are thousands on the other side of the Atlantic who will respond to the universal sentiment of approbation in this country, when they learn that his sovereign has conferred upon him one of the highest and proudest marks of distinction which it was in her power to bestow. May he long live to enjoy it! Certain I am that the penalty denounced by the motto of the garter will never reach either his head or his heart.

In allusion to Lord Eldin, Mr. Buchanan proceeded to say—would to Heaven we had such governors-general in all the European colonies in the vicinity of the United States. His lordship has solved one of the most difficult problems of statesmanship. He has been able, successfully and satisfactorily to administer amidst many difficulties, a colonial government over a free people. I shall, with your permission, advert to one other topic before I take my seat.

I cannot suffer this occasion to pass without expressing my gratification with her Majesty's wire and liberal declaration in favor of neutral commercial rights, during the existing war. It is worthy of the civilization of the 19th century, and worthy of the best constitutional sovereign who has ever set upon the proud and powerful throne of Great Britain.

The time will arrive when war against private property upon the ocean will be entirely proscribed by civilized nations, as it has already been upon land; and when the gallant commanders of the navies of the world will esteem it as great a disgrace to rob a peaceful merchant vessel upon the seas or the general of an army would now do to plunder the private house of an unoffending citizen.—(Loud cheers.)

The Treaty with Turkey.

The following is in substance the treaty just concluded between the sovereigns of England, France and Turkey:

Whereas her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, have been invited by his Highness the Sultan to assist in repelling the attack which has been made by his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russians upon the territory of the Sublime Ottoman Porte—an attack, whereby the integrity of the Ottoman Empire and the independence of the throne of the Sultan are menaced, and whereas their Majesties are perfectly convinced that the existence of the Ottoman Empire in its present territorial circumscription is essential for the balance of power between the states of Europe, and whereas they have accordingly agreed to grant to the Sultan the assistance he had required to this end; it has seemed fitting to their royal and imperial Majesties aforesaid, as likewise to his Highness the Sultan, to conclude a treaty, in order to certify their views in accordance with the foregoing, and to define the way and manner in which their royal and imperial Majesties aforesaid will afford assistance to his Highness.

For this purpose their royal and imperial Majesties aforesaid, and his Highness the Sultan, have named as their plenipotentiaries (here follow the names of the English and French ambassadors and that of the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs), who, having mutually exchanged their credentials that were found to be in due form, have agreed to the following articles:

Art. 1. Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, having already, at the request of his Highness the Sultan, given orders to strong divisions of their naval forces to repair to Constantinople to protect the territory and the flag of the sublime Ottoman Porte, as circumstances should require, their said Majesties engage, by this present treaty, to co-operate to a still wider extent with his Highness the Sultan in the defence of the Ottoman territory in Europe and Asia against the Russian attack, by supplying such a number of their land forces as may seem necessary for obtaining this object.

Their royal and Imperial Majesties will despatch forthwith those land troops to such point or points of the Ottoman territory that shall appear eligible and his Highness the Sultan engages that the British and French land troops which shall be sent in such wise for the defence of the Ottoman territory shall meet with the same friendly reception, and be treated with the same consideration, as the British and French naval forces that have been sojourning for some time past in the Turkish waters.

Art. 2. The high contracting parties collectively engaged to communicate mutually to each other, without loss of time, every or any proposition that may be received by them, directly or indirectly, on the part of the Emperor of Russia, respecting the cessation of hostilities, whether a truce of peace, and his Highness the Sultan engages moreover to conclude no armistice, and to enter into no negotiations for peace, as likewise to entertain no preliminaries of peace with the Emperor of Russia, without the knowledge and consent of the remaining high contracting parties.

Art. 3. So soon as the object of the present treaty shall have been attained by the consideration of a treaty of peace, her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, shall forthwith adopt measures for the prompt withdrawal of their forces by land and by sea, such as shall have been employed for attaining the object of the present treaty, and all the fortresses or positions on the Ottoman territory that shall have been provisionally occupied by the forces of England and France shall be restored to the authorities of the Ottoman Porte within * * days, to be reckoned from the exchanges of the ratifications of the treaty by which the present war shall have been ended.

Art. 4. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged as soon as this can be effected, within the space of * * weeks, reckoned from the day of signing.

In virtue whereof, &c.

SPAIN.

SCANDALOUS AND CURIOUS DISCLOSURES.

MADRID, March 30.—It is stated that the ex-Queen of the French, now at Seville, has for some time past been arranging a marriage between a Prince of the house of Coburg (the Roman Catholic branch, it is to be presumed) and a daughter of the Infante Don Francisco de Paula. The affianced pair were to meet for the first time at Seville, during the approaching solemnities of the holy week. It would appear, however, that difficulties have arrisen in the way of the match, and these are supposed from the marriage of the father of the bride with a woman of infamous character, too well known at Madrid by the name of Teresa Redondo.

For some years past the connection between this woman and the uncle of the Queen was notorious, and so scandalous that Don Francisco de Paula's daughters were removed to the Palace from their father's residence at the Retiro, where he has since lived with this woman, for whom he is building a magnificent house near the Plaza del Oriente. A few weeks ago, however, the Infante was seized with qualms of conscience, and addressed himself to his son, the King, saying that he was desirous of marrying his mistress, and intimated that there would be nothing more shocking in such a union than in that which a Dowager Queen of Spain had contracted with the man of her choice.

The King, taking a moral view of the question, approved his father's proposed amendment of his mode of life, and the marriage was duly declared. One of its consequences, rumor now says, has been the rupture of the proposed Coburg alliance, the friends of the German Prince being disgusted at the *mesalliance* of his intended father-in-law. Other accounts are to the effect that the contemplated union has been broken off by English interference, but whether this statement be true, or the interference proceeded from the Prince's more immediate family and friends, is of little moment, either being probable and highly justifiable.

The family of Don Francisco de Paula is famous for misallying itself. Not one of his married children has espoused an equal, and consequently they have all been deprived of their rights as infantes of Spain. Don Enrique married a lady of no particular family, a daughter of Count Casa ello, no match for him; one of his sisters married the son of a Spanish nobleman; another a Havanese of the name of Guell. These marriages, although unquestionably unequal, cannot be considered disgraceful; but that poor old creature, Don Francisco, has gone far beyond all his children by taking to the altar a woman whose character can only be indicated by the strongest word that describes female profligacy.

The projected journey of Queen Maria Christina has for one important object, I am informed, the arrangement of the marriage of one of her daughters with a person of high birth and great wealth, whose name has not yet become public.

I learn at the last moment that the Duke of Alba and the Countess de Montijo have set out to-day for Paris.

Taken in connection with the coolness I mentioned as existing between the Countess and the Queen Mother, and with the printed sketch of a projected regency said to be circulated on the French frontier, and in which the Duke of Alba's name was put prominently forward, this sudden move merits attention. The Duke is perhaps desirous to be put out of the way, lest, if a copy of the paper in question should reach the Palace here, he might be shipped off to some less agreeable place than Paris.—*Cor. London Times.*

John Quincy Adams.

In 1840, Mr. Morgan, the present Secretary of State, occupied a seat in Congress next to that of Mr. Adams. Several young ladies in Mr. Ogle's district had requested Mr. Adams' autograph. In complying with that request, Mr. Adams added the following Poem, a copy of which Mr. Morgan obtained for us. It appeared in this paper seven years ago, but will be again read, with undiminished interest. Mr. Adams, be it remembered, when this spirited Poem was written, had attained his 74th year.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

THE WANTS OF MAN.

"Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long."
[GOLDSMITH'S HERMIT.

"Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long—
'Tis not with *me* exactly so—
But 'tis so in the *song.*
My wants are many, and if told,
Would muster many a score;
And were each wish a mine of gold,
I still should long for more.

II.

What first I want is daily bread,
And canvas backs and wine;
And all the realms of nature spread,
Before me when I dine.
Four courses scarcely can provide
My appetite to quell,
With four choice cooks from France beside,
To dress my dinner well.

III.

What next I want at heavy cost,
Is elegant attire;
Black sable furs for winter's frost,
And silks for summer's fire,
And cashmere shawls and Brussels lace,
My bosom's front to deck—
And diamond rings my hands to grace,
And rubies for my neck.

IV.

And then I want a mansion fair,
A dwelling house in style,
Four stories high, for wholesome air,
A massive marble pile:
With halls for banquets and for balls,
All furnished rich and fine:
With stabled studs in fifty stalls,
And cellars for my wine.—

I want a garden and a park
My dwelling to surround,
A thousand acres, (bless the mark)
With walls encompass'd round,
Where flocks may range and herds may low,
And kids and lambkins play—
And flowers and fruits commingl'd grow
All Eden to display.

VI.

I want, when summer's foliage falls,
And autumn strips the trees,
A house, within the city's walls
For comfort and for ease—
But here as space is somewhat scant
And acres rather rare,
My house in town I only want
To occupy——a Squire.

VII.

I want a Steward, Butler, Cooks,
A Coachman, Footman, Grooms;
A library of well bound books,
And picture garnished rooms,
Carregios, Magdalens and Night
The Matron of the chair:
Guido's fleet coursers in their flight
And Claudes at least a pair.

VIII.

I want a cabinet profuse
Of medals, coins and gems;
A printing press for private use
Of fifty thousand *ems*,
And plants and minerals and shells,
Worms, insects, fishes, birds;
And every beast on earth that dwells.

IX.

I want a board of burnish'd plate,
Of silver and of gold,
Tureens of twenty poundss in weight
With sculpture's richest mould.
Plateaus with chandaliers and lamps,
Plates, dishes all the same:
And Porcelain vessels with the stamps
Of Sevres, Angouleme.

X.

And maples of fair glossy stain
Must form my chamber doors
And carpets of the Wilton grain
Must cover all my floors,
My walls with Tapestry be deck'd
Must never by outdone;
And damask curtains must protect
Their colors from the sun

XI.

And mirrors of the largest pane
Fram Venice must be brought;
And sandal wood and bamboo cane
For chairs and table bought,
On all the mantel pieces, cloths
Of thrice gilt bronze must stand,
And screens of ebony and box
Invite the stranger's hand.

XII.

I want—(who does not want?)—a wife,
Affectionate and fair;
To solace all the woes of life,
And all its joys to share;
Of temper sweet, of yielding will,
Of firm, yet placid mind;
With all my faults to love me still,
With sentiment refin'd.

XIII.

And as Time's car incessant runs
And Fortune fills my store;
I want of daughters and of sons
From eight to half a score:
I want, (alas! can mortal dare
Such bliss on earth to crave?)
That all the girls be chaste and fair—
The boys all wise and brave.

XIV.

And when my bosom's darling sings
With melody divine,
A pedal harp of many strings,
Must with her voice combine.
A Piano, exquisitely wrought
Must open stand, apart;
That all my daughters may be taught,
To win the stranger's heart

XV.

My wife and daughters will desire
Refreshment from perfumes,
Cosmetics for the skin require
And artificial blooms
The Civet, fragrance shall dispense
And treasur'd sweets return:
Cologne revives the flagging sense
And smoking amber burn.

XVI.

And when, at night, my weary head
Begins to droop and doze,
A southern chamber holds my bed,
For nature's soft repose:
With blankets, counterpanes and sheet;
Mattrass and bed of down,
And comfortables for my feet;
And pillows for my crown.

XVII.

I want a warm and faithful friend
To cheer the adverse hour;
Who ne'er to flatter will descend
Nor bend the knee to power:
A friend to chide me when I'm wrong,
My inmost soul to see;
And that my friendship proves as strong
For him, as his for me.

XVIII.

I wants a kind and tender heart,
For others wants to feel;
A soul secure from Fortune's dart,
And bosom arm'd with steel.
To bear divine chastisement's rod
And mingle in my plan,
Submission to the will of God
With charity to Man.

XIX.

I want a keen, observing eye;
An ever listening ear,
The truth through all disguise to spy,
And wisdom's voice to hear.
A tongue to speak at virtue's need
In Heaven's sublimest strain;
And lips, the cause of Man to plead,
And never plead in vain.

XX.

I want uninterrupted health
Throughout my long career;
And streams of never failing wealth,
To scatter far and near,
The destitute to clothe and feed,
Prompt bounty to bestow:
Supply the helpless orphan's need
And soothe the widow's woe.

XXI.

I want the genius to conceive,
The talent's to unfold
Designs, the vicious to retrieve;
The virtuous to uphold.
Inventive power, combining skill;
A persevering soul,
Of human hearts to mould the will
And reach from Pole to Pole.

XXII.

I want the seals of power and place,
The ensigns of command;
Charged by the People's unbought grace,
To rule my native land—
Nor crown, nor sceptre, would I ask,
But from my country's will,
By day, by night, to ply the task
Her cup of bliss to fill.

XXIII.

I want the voice of honest praise
To follow me behind;
And to be thought in future days
The friend of human kind,
That after ages as they rise,
Exulting may proclaim
In choral union to the skies,
Their blessings on my name.

XXIV.

These are the wants of mortal man,
I cannot want them long—
For life itself is but a span
And earthly bliss a song.
My last great want absorbing all
Is, when beneath the sod,
And summoned to my final call,
The *mercy of my God!*

XXV.

And Oh! while circles in my veins
Of life the purple stream
And yet a fragment still remains
Of nature's transient dream;
My soul, in humble hope unscar'd
Forget not thou to pray,
That this last want may be prepared
To meet the Judgment day.

WASHINGTON, 14th June, 1840.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EDS. INTELLIGENCER:—You will please announce our well known fellow citizen LEVI MILLS, as a candidate for Commissioner of Revenue, for the County District, at the coming spring election.

ap8tim OHIO COUNTY.

MR. EDITOR:—I announce myself as a candidate, not for the Sheriffalty, but for the favorable notice of all who wish to purchase Wall Paper, Window Paper, Fire Board Prints, and Books and Stationery. My stock is large and I am determined to sell at the lowest prices.

JOHN H. THOMPSON.
ap4

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce WILLIAM M. DUNLAP as a candidate for Commissioner of the Revenue for the county District at the ensuing May election.

MANY CITIZENS.
mr23

THE undersigned offers himself as a candidate for the office of Commissioner of Revenue, for the city district, at the ensuing May election.

R. DAY.
mr17

To the Voters of Ohio County.

I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Ohio county, and if re-elected shall as heretofore discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially.

W. S. WICKHAM.
mr11

MR. EDITOR:—I announce myself an Independent candidate for the office of Sheriff of Ohio County, at the ensuing spring election.

JOHN BRADY.
mr8-daw

JAS. H. McMECHEN is a candidate for the SHERIFFALTY, at the election to be held in the Spring of 1854.
oct2 ltd

NERVOUS DISEASES CONTROLLED AND CONQUERED.

Three fourths of the physical pain endured by the human race proceeds from affections of the nerves. The unutterable agony of neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, spasms, headache, and a thousand nameless pangs that dart thro' every portion of the system, and distract the brain, are referable directly to an unnatural condition of the nervous system. The weaker sex are a prey to a variety of agonies that may truly be called infinite, all growing out of the disordered action of the nerves. The nerves are the seat of all pain. Kill the nerve of a "raging tooth," and the pain ceases. Destroy the nerves of a limb, and it is paralyzed. Render all the nerves of the frame insensible, and you produce death. Of what immense importance, therefore, must a preparation be that will infuse health, vigor, hardiness, and permanent energy, into this complex arrangement of vital agents known as the nervous system. Experience has proved, the faculty admit, the record shows, that *Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir and Cordial* will produce these almost miraculous effects. If all men could witness the changes it brings about in the condition of those who are "ready to perish"—how it banishes melancholy, begets strength, controls pain, and builds up and fortifies the constitution, and prolongs life—it would be unnecessary to advertise it. Newspapers are merely used as media to draw attention to it. To be universally used and unhesitatingly relied upon, it merely requires to be universally known. The aid of the press is invoked to guide the public to this living fountain; but no printed words can adequately set forth its value.

The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars. C. H. RING, *Proprietor*,
192 Broadway, New York.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

Agents:—WHEELING—*KELLS & CALDWELL.*
CINCINNATI—*B. H. MEAKINS.*

☞See advertisement. ap24

☞SICK AND AFFLICTED.☜

THE most safe and certain remedy ever known to the world for the cure of obstinate coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, blood spitting, liver complaint, whooping-cough, croup, tickling or rising in the throat, nervous debility, pains in the side or breast, broken constitution, from the abuse of calomel and other causes, is DOCTOR SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY; and consumption, after it has reached a state, and assumed a character hitherto considered incurable, yields without a struggle to this great Original Wild Cherry preparation. Remember—the great Original Wild Cherry preparation, and the only compound prepared by a regular physician, is manufactured under the immediate care of *DR. SWAYNE*, at his Laboratory, No. 4 North Seventh st. above Market, Philadelphia.

For sale by—Dr. JAMES BAKER; KELLS & CALDWELL; and PATTERSON & Co. Wheeling. FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh. BURDSALL & Co., Cincinnati; and by dealers generally. sep19

☞POISONING.☜

Thousands of Parents who use Vermifuge composed of Castor Oil, Calomel, &c., are not aware, that while they appear to benefit the patient, they are actually laying the foundations for a series of diseases, such as salivation, loss of sight, weakness of limbs, etc.

In another column will be found the advertisement of Hohensack's Medicines, to which we ask the attention of all directly interested in their own as well as their children's health. In Liver complaints and all disorders arising from those of a bilious type, should make use of the only genuine medicine, Hohensack's Liver Pills.

☞"*Be not deceived,*" but ask for Hohensack's Worm Syrup and Liver Pills, and observe that each has the signature of the Proprietor, J. N. HOHENSACK, as none else are genuine.

Persian Hair Dye.

THIS Dye is warranted, if used according to direction to change the hair from any other color, to a beautiful Auburn, or

PERFECT JET BLACK,
WITHOUT
Staining the Skin.

Price, 50 cents per bottle. For sale by KELLS & CALDWELL, Wholesale Agents, and by WM. R. McKEE.

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 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.

PHILADELPHIA
Curtain Warehouse,
171 *Chestnut St., Philadelphia, opposite the State House.*
HENRY W. SARFORD,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN CURTAINS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, AND FURNITURE COVERINGS,
WHICH he offers at the lowest market prices,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The stock comprising, in part, the following:	
Embroidered Lace Curtains;	Gilt Cornices;
Do Muslin Do	do Pins;
Drapery Laces & Muslins;	do Bands;
French Brocatells, all widths and colors;	Canopy Arches and Rings;
Satin de Laines;	Cords, Tassels, Gimps,
Damasks;	Fringes, Curtain Drops, &c.

A large stock of *FRENCH PLUSHES*, of all colors and qualities on hand.

PAINTED WINDOW SHADES, and HOLLANDS of all colors for shading.

N. B. Persons ordering Curtains, will give the measure of the height and width of the entire frame of window.
mar17-1vd&w

Burning of the Great Republic!!
ANOTHER TRIUMPH
FOR THE
DEFIANCE SAFES!!!

NEW YORK, Dec. 27, 1853, 2 P. M.

Mr. Robt M. Patrick, 192 Pearl st.:

DEAR SIR:—It is with much satisfaction that we bear testimony to the really fire proof qualities of the Defiance Safe, of your manufacture, which we had in use in our office, at the Novelty Bakery, No. 244 Front street, which, with many other buildings, together with the mammoth clipper ship the Great Republic, and other ships, was destroyed by fire, this morning. The Safe, containing all our books, papers, money, bills receivable, insurance policies, &c., was exposed to a very intense heat for many hours, viz: from the commencement of the fire, at midnight until removed from the ruins, while still hot, to your store. When opened at 2 P. M., this day, its contents were delivered to us in excellent order; the books, papers, bank bills, &c., being as legible as they were before their exposure to what we consider a most severe ordeal.

Yours, respectfully,
EPH. TREADWELL & SONS.

Safes of all sizes, suitable for merchants, banks, jewelers, record offices, steamboats, &c.; fire and theif proof bank vault doors, plate chests for private families, etc. on hand, for sale, and made to order, at the depot, 192 Pearl street, 1 door below Maiden Lane, New York, by
[ap19-d1y]ap10 ROBERT M. PATRICK

To the Ladies!

WE have just received, at the sign of the big red boot, the most beautiful and complete assortment of ladies, misses and children's Shoes ever presented in this market—

60	pair ladies	Philadelphia	Gaiters;
100	do	do	Slippers;
300	do	do	Jenny Linds;

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S WORK.

600	pair misses	boots and shoes	of every variety;
1000	" children's	do do	do do

GENTLEMEN'S WORK.

100	pair Gents	fine boots;	
150	do	fine Monroes;	
200	do	patent leather Oxford Ties;	
150	do	do Jersey do	
100	do	do Congress boots;	
125	do	buckskin Oxford Ties;	
75	do	do do congress boots;	
108	do	col'd clo h do	
250	do	patent leather Wesster Ties.	

Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine at the sign of the Big Red Boot.

ap8 McCLALLENS & KNOX.

GARRETT'S PHILADELPHIA SNUFF.

10 BBLS. best Scotch, in bladders;
25 boxes in packs, just received and for sale by
c14 M. REILLY

RICHEST this day a large assortment of children's and youth's Hats and