THE INTELLIGENCER.

PENDLETON & TAYLOR, Editors.

Published at Corner Main and Quincy Sts;
ENTRANCE ON QUINCY STREET, BY

Beatty & Co.

TERMS.—DAILY, per annum, ... $5 00
(Or 10 Cents per week.)
TRI-WEEKLY, per annum, . . $3 00
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—WHEELING, VA:—

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1855.

Baltimore and Boston Steamers—Excellent Summer Arrangement.

We do not know that we can confer a greater benefit upon the public than by directing attention to the line of steamers running between Baltimore and Boston. It saves all the fatigues of a trip to New York, change of baggage, &c. It is cheap, and comfortable, and we understand the vessels are built in the best manner.

EXPLOSION ON BOARD A STEAMBOAT.—The first recorded instance of an explosion on board an ocean steamship is given in the Picayune of the 7th inst., which says that the U. S. mail steamship Granada, a new vessel, from New York, blew her cylinder head out, when near the mouth of the Mississippi. The accident produced a great panic; but the steamer immediately anchored, and a tow boat took her up to New Orleans.

MATRIMONIAL.—The New York Express mentions that a young Virginian has recently been to Paris and formed a matrimonial alliance with the eldest daughter of Mr. Mason, the American minister. It may, perhaps, be a farther explanation to state that in the list of passengers by the steamer Atlantic we observe the names of Mr. and Mrs Heath.

SHOULDERING THEIR "SHOOTING STICKS."—The journeymen printers in Cincinnati have formed themselves into a military campany, being the first military organization of the craft in the United States.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT THE CHRISTAIN CHURCH.—Elder D. P. Henderson is entering upon the ninth week of the remarkable meeting he is conducting at the Christain Church, in this city, and there seems to be no diminution in the size of his audiences. An extraordinary interest has been awakened in biblical matters and many are uniting themselves to the congregation. Yesterday afternoon, on the occasion for the weekly commemoration of the Saviour's death, when ordinarily none but members of the church attended, the house was filled. The deepest solemnity prevailed during the meeting, which lasted nearly three hours. The institution of immersion was attended to, and between thirty-five and forty new members were received into the congregation. The entire services were full of interest and were well calculated to excite profound feelings.—*Lou. Jour.*

DREADFUL CATASTROPHE AVERTED.—It will be recollected that a certain Mr. Crane of Randolph county, in a speech during the canvas, declared that if his county did not give a larger majority for Wise than it ever did before for any other candidate, he would "seize the highest nob of Cheat mountain by the shaggy tops of its gigantic chestnut-oaks, and sling it clear into the Pacific Ocean." This terrible threat of Mr. Crane must have had the desired effect, for Randolph has given Wise a majority of 117, which we believe is the largest Democratic majority it has ever given. We have therefore the satisfaction of announcing that the Cheat mountain will remain where it is in undisturbed security, and that there is no occasion for the exercise of Mr. Crane's Herculean powers. This is the more gratifying inasmuch as it would have been perhaps a disastrous thing to our commerce on the Pacific coast if Mr. Crane had carried into effect his terrible design. An artificial island in the middle of the Pacific, created by the deposit of Cheat mountain, would have been fearfully destructive to our merchant vessels, and we should be constantly hearing of dreadful shipwrecks and marine disasters ensuing from an encounter with an unknown island in the middle of the Pacific. The necessity for a new edition of Lieut. Maury's Mucators' Chart would have been urgent, and the general arrangements of our commerce would have been entirely upset and overthrown. All honor to the people of Randolph for averting this dreadful catastrophe.—*Richmond Whig.*

A PAMPHLET.—James Sheridan Knowles has written a pamphlet with the object of proving that "the gospel attributed to Matthew" was compesed by all the Apostles together, who employed Matthew as a penman.

A FEMALE MAIL ROBBER.—A Mrs. Dianthe Phelps has been attested near Harrisburg, Pa., charged with being an accomplice in the robbery of some of Uncle Sam's bags of mail matter at Elmira, N. Y., in November last.

☞Notwithstanding all the efforts of the friends of temperance in New York and Massachusetts, and the apparent triumph they had at length achieved, it is now discovered that there are defects in the Prohibitory Liquor Laws of both these States, which render them unconstitutional, and, of course, inoperative.

☞Few proverbs are more pithy and expressive than the following, or more calculated to be serviceable both in public and private life: "Make yourself a sheep and the wolves will eat you."

☞A wag once entered a store in London, some years ago, which had for its sign, "The Two Baboons," and, addressing himself to the proprietor, said—'I wish to see your partner, sir.' 'I have no partner sir.' 'I beg your pardon, sir, and hope you will excuse the mistake.' 'O, there's no harm done; what made you think there was two of us?' 'Your sign—the Two Baboons.'

For the Intelligencer.

Western Va. Agricultural School—No. 6.

BETHPHAGE, Brooke Co., Va.,
June 15, 1855.

DR. J. C. CAMPBELL.—Dear Sir:—In dwelling upon the importance of natural science to the agriculturist, I have no wish to be regarded as underrating the knowledge and intelligence which farmers in general possess. Observation and experience have put them in possession of a large amount of correct information, while there are many who evince a high degree of practical skill in the appreciation of this knowledge to the actual business of farming. Nor are there wanting among them individuals of superior natural abilities, and even of liberal education, who, unaided by systematic training in agricultural science, have nevertheless accomplished much in the way of improvement.

It must be admitted, however, that farmers almost universally understand agriculture as an ART and not as a SCIENCE. Few can give a satisfactory reason for the processes they employ, which have been transmitted to them from ancestors who were equally uninformed with respect to the real objects to be attained by them. Each one pursues a certain routine of farm labor, more or less successful, indeed, in its results, but neither dictated by fixed principles nor directed by the results of scientific investigation. A blind subjection to usage and suppositious authority prevails, or if any venture to observe and to think for themselves, it too often happens that, for want of scientific training, they draw general conclusions from too few facts, and adopt and promulgate erroneous views for want of a proper consideration of all the circumstances which tend to the production of a particular effect. Hence we have great diversity of sentiment and of practice. Nothing is settled, and there is no acknowledged tribunal by which the question in debate can be decided. Every thing agricultural is left to art; to time; to chance; to Providence. We have guessing instead of knowledge, and partial experience instead of well established theory. We have rash empiricism instead of a definite and progressive science.

Under these circumstances, what the agricultural community needs is to be furnished with the true principle. Having the art, nothing is needed but the science of agriculture, in order that there may be a proper application of the skill and experience already acquired. It is science that directs, it is art that executes, and they should ever accompany each other. In the system of nature, the Creator has united them; they should never be put asunder. How often are estates lost and fortunes squandered for want of ability in the proprietor properly to direct the practical skill of those who cultivate his fields!

Men appear to appreciate, in other departments, the advantage of this union of art and science. The embryo-physician has his medical school; the advocate, his law-school. Even the merchant has his mercantile college. Is it not extraordinary that in the department of agriculture, the most important avocation of human life, we have not, in the whole United States, a single school where the farmer can be properly prepared for his business—a business, too, which requires, for its proper management, a wider range of knowledge than any other!

That a great effort should be made to elevate the profession of agriculture and place it upon a proper basis is becoming evident to every one. The agricultural department of the Patent Office is efficiently and earnestly engaged in the introduction of new and valuable varieties of plants, as well as in important investigations concerning the various species of insects destructive to crops, from which researches we may anticipate the happiest results, if the agricultural community can only be awakened to active co-operation. I was gratified, too, to see in the Southern Planter for the present month, an appeal to agriculturists from Lieut. Maury, whose name alone commands for every thing proceeding from his pen, the most respectful and earnest attention. Devoted to the true interests of the country and of mankind, and possessed of that rare sagacity which knows how to accomplish the greatest ends by the simplest means, he has already by his most valuable discoveries in relation to the winds and currents of the ocean, conferred the greatest benefits upon the world and reflected the highest honor upon his country. With the same extraordinary talent for truthful induction, and the same uncommon aptitude in the proper connection of effects with causes, which led Franklin to identify the lightning with electricity, or Leverrier to assert from the perturbations of Uranus, the existence of Neptune, Lieut. Maury, from the facts recorded in a few old log-books in the Navy Department was led to investigate the influence of certain winds and ocean currents upon navigation, and by enlisting in the observation of necessary facts our commercial marine, succeeded at length in deducing truths of so much practical value, that ocean voyages have been already shortened from ten to twenty per cent., and a system of nautical observation has been established in which the nations of Europe are now co-operating, that will in its ultimate results, confer blessings upon the maritime community which cannot be estimated by any pecuniary standard.

Lieut. Maury proposes to set on foot a similar course of observation upon the land, in special reference to the meteorological influences which effect vegetation, and he promises to furnish the details of a suitable plan, if agriculturists will but co operate in carrying the design into effect. I trust this appeal will be heeded, for certainly we may confidently expect to find important truths elicited, when the proposed multiplied and extended observations are referred to Washington, as a central point, and placed in such skillful hands. I hope that agriculturists will at once earnestly respond to this appeal, and that, as the name and reputation of Lieut. Maury are now borne upon each ocean breeze and wafted by each ocean current, they may be hereafter likewise associated with the germination of each seed and growth and fruitage of each plant cultivated for man's use: an honor far exceeding that which would be conferred on any of regal lineage, if, according to the fancy of Virgil's Shepherd, flowers were to grow, inscribed with the names of kings.

I am confident, indeed, that there is a growing interest felt by farmers in the improvements suggested by science, and that we shall, ere long, witness a complete revolution in ordinary modes of culture. Most assuredly, these subjects merit great attention, far more than is usually bestowed but not more than has been awarded by the greatest and noblest of mankind. I have always regarded it as one of the loftiest traits in the character of our illustrious Washington, that he took so deep, and so practical an interest in the pursuits of agriculture. Never, even during the trying scenes of the revolutionary contest, was the farming business of Mount Vernon absent from his thoughts. He constantly forwarded to his manager the most minute directions, and when he returned home after the war, he devoted his whole attention and energies to the improvement of the ordinary modes of farming. "He quickly remarked," says Downing, "that the system of the tobacco-planters was fast exhausting the lands, and rendering them of little or no value. He entered into correspondence with the most distinguished scientific agriculturists of Great Britain, studied the ablest treatises then extant abroad upon that subject, and immediately carried into practice the most valuable principles, which he could draw from the soundest theory and practice then known. At a time when planters were beginning to think of abandoning their worn out lands, Washington began a new and most excellent system of *rotation of crops*, based on a careful examination of the qualities of the soils on his estate, and by substituting grain, grass and root crops, for tobacco, he soon restored the soil to good condition, and found his income materially increasing, while his neighbors, who pursued the old saystem, were daily growing poorer.

"Nothing was more remarkable, among the trials of this great man's character, and nothing contributed more to his success in all he undertook than the complete manner in which he first mastered his subject, and the exact method in which he marked out and pursued his plans.

"In farming, this was evinced in the thoroughly systematic course of culture which he adopted on his Mount Vernon estate. The estate consisted of about 8000 acres, of which over 2000 acres, divided into five farms, were under cultivation. On his maps of this estate, every field was renumbered, and in his accompanying agricultural field-book, the crops were assigned to each field for several years in advance. So well had he studied the nature of the soils, that with slight subdivision and experimental deviations, this scientific system of rotation was pursued with great success from about 1785 to the close of his life."

The following extract from Sparks's biography of Washington, referring to the period when the unanimous voice of the nation called him again from his beloved occupation on his estate, serves to give an accurate idea of the man and his system.

"With his chief manager at Mount Vernon, he left full and minute direction in writing, and exacted from him a weekly report, in which were registered the transactions of each day on all the farms, such as the number of laborers employed, their health, the kind and quality of work executed, the progress in planting, sowing or harvesting the fields, the appearance of the crops at various stages of their growth, the effects of the weather on them, and the condition of the horses, cattle and other live stock. By these details, he was made perfectly acquainted with all that was done, and could give his orders with almost as much precision as if he had been on the spot. Once a week regularly, and sometimes twice, he wrote to the manager, remarking on his report of the preceding week, and giving new directions. These letters frequently extended to two or three sheets, and were always written with his own hand.—Such was his laborious exactness, that the letter he sent away was usually transcribed from a rough draft, and a press copy was taken of the transcript, which was carefully filed away with the manager's report, for his future inspection. In this habit he persevered with unabated diligence, through the whole eight years of his Presidency, except during the short visits he occasionally made to Mount Vernon, at the close of the short sessions of Congress, when his presence could be dispensed with at the seat of Government. He, moreover, maintained a large correspondence on Agriculture with gentlemen in Europe and America. His letters to Sir John Sinclair, Arthur Young and Dr. Anderson had been published, and are well known. *Indeed his thoughts never seemed to flow more freely, nor his pen more easily, than when he was writing on Agriculture, extolling it as a most attractive pursuit, and describing the pleasure derived from it, and its superior claims, not only on the practical economist, but on the statesman and philanthropist!"*

Such was the interest taken by this wonderful man in the proper cultivation of the soil, and such his sense of the importance of connecting together the *science* and the *art* of agriculture! Since his time, agriculture, both as a science and an art, has been vastly improved, and the advantages now enjoyed by the agricultural community for further progress are incomparably superior. May we not hope that farmers will avail themselves of these advantages, and that VIRGINIA, who gave to the world a Washington, will yet take the lead in that great pursuit in which Washington delighted?—Will she not be the first among the States to establish agricultural schools in the different portions of her wide area, in order that science may be united with the art of agriculture, and that by the consequent improvement of her lands and their increasing value she may derive a large State revenue, to meet her greatly increased expenditures? How injudicious to spend millions on mere *transportation* of the products of the soil, while neglecting that far more important, agriculture, *to which she owes these products*, which constitute the chief wealth and prosperity of the State! New York, some years ago, proposed to establish an agricultural school, but I believe that from her divided politics and councils, no effective measures have yet been taken for the accomplishment of the design. I hope it is reserved for Virginia, with her political unity so long maintained, and under the direction of him who has so recently been chosen to preside over her interests, to whom even his enemies must award patriotic zeal and a sincere devotion to agricultural improvement, I say, I hope it is reserved for Virginia to establish the first Agricultural School, and to diffuse amongst the farming community a knowledge of those scientific principles which must be the basis of all agricultural advancement, and without which I fear there will never be proper response to such appeals as are now made by another of her sons who does her so much honor, Lieut. Maury.

I have, however, digressed from the particular subject before me, which is to present the course of study suitable for an Agricultural School. This I shall resume in my next.

R. RICHARDSON.

Alternation of Crops.

The obsolete idea of 'resting' land was substituted by the practice of 'alternation' of crops, and this substitution constituted a great step in the progress of agriculture. This alternation or rotation of crops the great Liebig pronounces in his new work, 'The one constraint resting still upon agriculture.' 'The single problem,' he says, 'worthy of scientific agriculture at the present time is to establish, in place of a change of crop, a change or succession of manures which shall enable the farmer to grow on each of his fields that crop which under the circumstances will be most profitable.' When this problem shall be solved, we may look for another revolution in agriculture. In the meantime it will not be amiss to revert to the principles on which the alternating system is based, that we may know at least, just where we are at present, and see that we make the best use of the lights we already have. These principles as laid down by Capital are—

1. All plants exhaust the soil.
2. All plants do not exhaust the soil equally.
3. Plants of different kinds do not exhaust the soil in the same manner.
4. All plants do not restore to the soil the same quantity or quality of manure.
5. All plants do not feed the soil equally.

From these principles he draws the following conclusions:

1. That, however well prepared a soil may be, it cannot nourish a long succession of crops without being exhausted.
2. Each harvest impoverishes the soil to a certain extent, depending upon the degree of nourishment which it restores to the earth.
2. The cultivation of spindle roots ought to succeed that of running and superficial roots.
4. It is necessary to avoid returning too soon to the cultivation of the same or to analogous kinds of vegetables in the same soil.
5. It is very unwise to allow two kinds of plants, which admit of the ready growth of weeds among them, to be raised in succession.
6. Those plants which derive their principal support from the soil should not be sown, except when the soil is sufficiently provided with manure.
7. When the soil exhibits symptoms of exhaustion from successive harvests, the cultivation of those plants that restore most to the soil must be resorted to.

The alternating system is based upon these principles, and is economical and profitable in proportion as it adheres to them. It assumes that, all plants drawing more or less of their nourishment from the soil, the soil must be occasionally replenished with supplies of manure. A certain class of plants called *culmiferous* are supposed most rapidly to exhaust supplies—this class embraces wheat, rye, oats, barley, Indian corn, cotton, &c. They are particularly exhausting while maturing their seeds. A judicious system should not allow these crops to follow each other closely or frequently, and the common practice of cultivating Indian corn, wheat, and oats, in quick succession, is only allowable on lands of a high character, and when the invaluable qualities of the clover crop are faithfully used as an improver.

Another class of plants, *leguminous*, embrace, strictly speaking, only peas, beans, and pulse, but for convenience are made to include all those which are usually called *ameliorating*, but more properly *less exhausting*. These plants are less exhausting, because some of them draw supplies of nourishment from a lower stratum of soil than that traversed by the roots of wheat, corn, &c.—their long tap roots running deep into the soil; some because their broad leaves exposed to the atmosphere draw from it a portion of their nourishment; some because they shade the soil, and all, because ordinarily they do not go to seed. The clover is the most ameliorating, because it combines all these qualities to a greater degree than any other, except perhaps the field pea. These plants requiring also, the most of them, deep and thorough cultivation, and their roots penetrating deeply, ameliorate the soil in this manner.

The alternating system is not complete, and answers by no means the ends of which it is capable, without the introduction of the cultivated grasses. They are cultivated at very little cost—they enlarge the variety of the plant and promote the economy of plant feeding. They cover the soil, protecting it from the waste of the sun and frost. Their roots accumulate in the soil a large supply of mold for future use. And they afford much material for manure, thus supplying at a cheap rate several important requisites of a complete system of alternation. As our agriculture improves, there is no doubt it will embrace a much more extended cultivation of the grasses.

The researches of science are throwing much light upon facts familiar to intelligent observers. While these latter had observed that different classes of plants exhaust the soil in different degrees, and that where the soil refused to grow those of one character, another sort might still be profitably cultivated, the facts are accounted for in the analysis of the ashes of these plants. These analyses distinctly show the different degrees in which different substances are consumed by plants. The grains of all kinds show a very large per centage of *phosphoric acid*, equal to nearly one-half of the amount of ash—a large per centage of *potash* and *magnesia*, and the straw *silica* to a large amount. The ash of potatoes, turnips, and plants of that character gives *potash* in much larger amount than the former; *phosphoric acid* and *magnesia* in smaller amounts, but more *lime* and *sulphuric acid*. Hay gives an analysis more *lime* than the others, much *potash*, though less than the others, and much *silica*. The ashes of all classes contain the various mineral elements, viz: sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid, chlorine, lime, magnesia, potash, soda, silica, iron, but in various and many of them in very small proportions.—*American Farmer.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Grundy's Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy.

THIS medicine, so popular and useful during the last summer, is now again presented to the afflicted. It is safe, pleasant and reliable, and should be in every house, during the warm weather. Travelers cannot find a better medicine to carry with them.

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IN regard to the fact that the most popular medicine before the public is

HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.

Ask your friends about it. Hundreds in this city have used and have derived great benefit from it, especially in Dyspepsia, rheumatism, and the Nervous Debility, &c., of Females.

For sale by T. H. LOGAN & Co,
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Side and Skylight Arrangement.

Likenesses taken, with all the recent improvements, without any unnatural whiteness of hair, or grey appearance on black dresses. Every style of cases always on hand.

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jun6-1y WM. COWDEN.

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mh17-6m

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He also keeps an Exchange library. Persons purchasing books may return them after reading them, for which he will pay the following prices: for 50c books 40 cts; 25c books 20c; for $1 books 80 cents. mh29ly

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name of G. K. & C. L. Wickham, was dissolved on the 1st of October, 1854.

The business will be conducted at the old stand—Auction Rooms No. 120, Market Square—by
oct31 GEO. K. WICKHAM.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of Logan, Carr & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Jan 1, 1855—Jan4 LOGAN, CARR & Co.

New Firm.

LLOYD LOGAN, J. G. BAKER, and J. R. BAKER have formed a co partnership, and will continue the WHOLESALE TOBACCO BUSINESS in the room occupied by Logan, Carr & Co., Main st., in the name of jan4 LOGAN, BAKER & Co.

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☞CLOCKS and Watches carefully repaired. jn12

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TO the public I would say that I will give one month's notice before I discontinue taking Daguerreotypes for 25 cents, and I shall continue to take them as low as fifty cents for at least one year, so that none need hurry for fear of an advance in the price of pictures. I am now taking Daguerreotypes on glass and paper, as well as solid or stereoscopic pictures, which the public are invited to call and examine. I have just received a great variety of fancy cases for the holidays, which I will sell from 50 to 100 per cent. below the former price.

I also keep on hand, and for sale, a large supply of Daguerreotype Apparatus, and materials of all kinds.
jan24 A. C. PARTRIDGE.

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may18

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60 do No 3 medium mackerel;
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6 do Java do
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50 dozen buckets;
20 do wash boards,
600 pounds S C beef;
30 barrels Rye Flour,
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THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he is now prepared to serve them with as pure and transparent an article of ice as was ever taken from the water, and at as low a rate as ever before offered.

That which he now offers is in part taken from the creek at the point called McColloch's Leap, though the greater portion with which his mammoth Ice House is filled is from the river, being nearly all from the Allegheny, and some ten inches to a foot thick.

ap25 J. AMICK.

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References.

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R. W. Harding,..... }
Alfred Caldwell,..... }
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Mr. John H. Torrers, at Thos. Hughes clothing store.
Mr. Jesse Lewis, at Lewis & Son's leather store.
Mr. A. T. Garden, No. 19 Union street, and to the merchants and book keepers of this city.

DAVID LEE.
Je21r2w [Times and Argus copy.]

Boarding.

TWO unfurnished rooms for persons desiring board, and accommodations for several day boarders, may be had by applying soon at I. Steen's boarding house, corner of Ma'n and Union streets. je11tf

Board of Health.

BY an order of the Board of Health passed on the 18th inst, the Secretary was directed to inform the owners or occupiers of Lots in the city of Wheeling, that they must within ten days from this date have removed from their dwellings, cellars, out houses and yards all impurities whatever that might in the least degree tend to the injury of the health of the city. The Sanitary Committee at the expiration of said time will visit their respective wards and wherein they find this notice has been neglected or disregarded they will proceed immediately, according to law, to have the nuisance removed at the expense of the owner or occupier of said lots.

By order of the Board
A. S. TODD, Sec'y.
June 19th, 1855. je21t10t

MAO TUBA, or Chinese Tooth Paste, a valuable preparation for the preservation of the teeth and gums. Prepared by A. Bazin of Philadelphia, just received by J. B. VOWELL,
je21 33 Monroe st.

Night papers just received by J. B. VOWELL,
je21 No 33 Monroe street

Solid and Air Balls, just received by J. B VOWELL, 33 Monroe st
je21

TOOTH, Hair, Hat and Cloth Brushes, just received by J. B VOWELL,
je21 33 Monroe street

Turlin's Rose Shaving Cream and Wright's Shaving Compound, just rec'd by J. B. VOWELL
je21 33 Monroe st.

THE OIL of Grapevine, that superior article for the hair, just rec'd by J. B. VOWELL,
je21 33 Monroe st.

SUNDRIES.

Sand Paper,
Red Lead,
Indigo,
Madder,
Rotten Stone,
Prussian Bluet
Alum,
Just received by J. B. VOWELL,
je21 33 Monroe st.

WOLF'S AROMATIC SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS

IN pint and quart bottles, just received and for sale by
je20 JOHN H TAPPAN.

HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.

1-2 GROSS just received and for sale by
je20 JOHN H. TAPPAN.

1 CASK Port Wine, very pure, for medicinal use, just received by
je21 JOHN H. TAPPAN

1 CASK French Brandy, warranted pure, on hand and for sale by
je20 JOHN H TAPPAN

3 CALS. Sherry Wine, just received by
je20 JOHN H. TAPPAN

2 BASKETS Olive Oil for sale by
je20 JOHN H. TAPPAN

1 SACK Oat Meal, just received by
je20 JOHN H TAPPAN

1 BOX Brooms, just received and for sale by
je20 JOHN H. TAPPAN

100 LBS Jamaica Ginger, a prime article, just received and for sale by
je20 JOHN H. TAPPAN.

200 LBS Emery No. 1—original package—just received and for sale by
je20 JOHN H. TAPPAN.

1 CASE Borax, refined, just received and for sale by
je20 JOHN H. TAPPAN.

2 BOXES Castile Soap on hand and for sale by
je20 JOHN H. TAPPAN.

NONPAREIL LINIMENT.

Dr. Carr's celebrated Nerve and Bone Liniment, manufactured from the original recipe, and sold wholesale and retail by
je20 JOHN H. TAPPAN.
Gazette and Argus copy.

Valuable 4th street Property FOR SALE.

One half Lot, 33 feet front, running back 120 to an alley. It is the half lot lying immediately south of the late residence of Henry Lazier, dec'd, and adjoining Dr. Houston's. This property has a good brick stable, carriage house and smoke house on the alley. It is a very desirable lot for a pleasant residence, and will be sold cheap. Apply to O. W. HEISKELL.
Wheeling, Va, June 19—6m

Strayed

AWAY from the subscriber, on Saturday, 16th inst., a large COW, black and white spotted, with long turned horns. Any person giving information of her whereabouts to the subscriber, will be rewarded if required, and all reasonable expenses paid.
je19:3d JAS QUIGG, Quincy st.

A LOT of prime Cheese, just rec'd and for sale by
je15 DOANE & COWGILL.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES AND OWNERS.

FROM and after this date, all freights coming by steamers for which we are agents, must be received on the wharf and no cooperage will be allowed to be deducted from freight bills in any case
je15 dtf S. C. BAKER & Co

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE co partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Livery business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Persons having claims against the firm will present them for settlement immediately.—Also, those indebted will please make payment immediately.

JAMES M. BULGER.
DANIEL H. LADY.
Wheeling, June 1, 1855. je6

Choice Reading.

Star Papers, by Henry Ward Beecher;
School of Life, by Anna Mary Howitt;
Bancroft's Literary and Historical Miscellanies;
DeQuincy's Opium Eater;
Robert Graham, a sequel to "Linda;"
Life of Sam Houston;
Men of Character, by Douglass Jerrold;
Tales for the Marines;
Heart Ease; Gastle Builders;
History of the Hen Fever;
Ida Mayr received by
je15 WILDE & BRO.

Cummings' Works.

CUMMINGS on the Apocalypse, 1st, 2d & 3d series;
" on the Seven Church s;
" Family Prayers, 2 vols;
" Signs of the Times;
" Minor Works, 1st, 2d and 3d series;
" The Church before the Flood;
" The Tent and Altar;
" The Daily Life;
" The Blessed Life;
" Voices of the Day;
" Voices of the Night;
" Voices of the Dead;
" Notes on Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Daniel, Parables, Miracles, St. Matthew, St. Mark and St. Luke;—rec'd by
June15 WILDE & BRO.

Wall Paper.

HAVING recently received an addition to our stock of Papers and Borders, we can still offer the best assortment of desirable styles in the city, at reduced prices.
je16 WILDE & BRO.

BY EXPRESS THIS DAY.

BLACK Brussels and Gaipure Laces;
1-4 fig'd Brussels Lace, for Shawls;
Cambric Edgings and Swiss Flouncings;
Plain Swiss muslins;
Figured do
Long black silk mitts, very beautiful;
Plain black silks, all widths.
je15 HEISKELL & Co.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the late firm of McCARTNEY & OTTERSON and McCARTNEY, OTTERSON & Co, will please present them to Wm. Otterson for settlement within two weeks from this date; and all persons indebted to the said firms are notified to make payment to the same. je15—dtw'

FAT A Family Flour, just received and for sale by
je14 DOANE & COWGILL.

NO. 1 SALMON.

A FEW barrels in store, and for sale by
ma7 M REILLY.

WANTED.

5000 lbs. country Soap.
je2 GEO. WILSON.

For Sale.

ONE pair French Creek Flat Boats with one row sid ing on, in good order, 78 feet long, 16 wide; now lying below Koff's Landing, on the Virginia side of the river. Enquire of
je11 GORDON, MATTHEWS & Co.

For Sale.

100 BBLS. Young & Clingan Family Flour;
50 " Woodsfield 'Super Fine;'
60 " Wheatland 'Extra;'
100 bushels shelled corn;
200 " " meal;
20,000 pounds bacon shoulders;
20,000 " do hams;
1000 pcs. sugar cured hams, Evans & Swift brand.
je11 GORDON, MATTHEWS & Co.

Union Paint Shop.

House, Sign and Ornamental Painting, Glazing, Paper hanging, &c.

MESSRS. BELL & SIMMONS

WOULD inform the citizens of Wheeling and vicinity that they have entered into a co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the above business in its various branches, and hope by a strict attention to business, and reasonable terms, to merit a share of public patronage.—Persons having work to do in our line will do well to give us a call.

Shop 186½ Main st. 3 doors below the Monroe House.
ap9ly BELL & SIMMONS.

Olive Oil—1 cask, a prime article, just rec'd by
ap23 A G GOOD & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Highly Important to the Public.

A New Discovery for the Eyes.

SPECTACLES, &c., ground on the exact principle of Spherical Accuracy by A. GEDEON, the celebrated Optician, from the Improved Spectacle Manufactory and Berlin Optical Establishment, No. 107, Frederick William st, Berlin, established more than a century ago

Mr. Gedeon, the sole inventor of the improved spectacles and various improved glasses, is now on a professional visit to this place and may be consulted at his office at Frantzell's Shoe Store, No. 181 Main st.

He has had the honor of attending the principal towns of Europe, where he has experienced the most flattering encouragement; and having been earnestly solicited to make a visit for a short time, he has the honor of announcing his arrival from Berlin, Prussia, with a most splendid assortment of his newly invented and improved spectacles. Such is the superiority of these glasses, that persons having inflamed or weak eyes, may instantly be relieved by using them, and they possess the property of preserving the precious organs of sight to the most advanced period of life, while they enable both the old and young to pursue the most minute employment for any length of time both by day and candle light. As several individuals in the United States have proved their efficacy, he with confidence solicits the favors of the public, which he will ever be found to acknowledge, assuring those who entrust him with their commands, that no exertions shall be wanting on his part to merit their approbation. Added to the advantages possessed by him of long practice in the Eye Infirmaries, and under one of the most eminent Oculists, by which he has obtained a thorough knowledge of the diseases of vision; he has in his possession documents from individuals of rank, conveying the highest testimonials of approbation. He will give references to persons in the United States who have found the greatest benefit and comfort from the use of his newly invented and improved Spectacles.

BERLIN, October 21, 1819.

I hereby give to M. Gedeon the well merited testimony about his eminent ability in the grinding of glasses and in the manufacturing of other optical instruments. Mr. Gedeon deserves, moreover, to be particularly recommended as an optician, because he always chooses suitable glasses for the eyes. He takes the greatest care, and as I have myself experienced several times, he will relinquish his own interest when glasses that do not suit are chosen.

DR. DE LEUW, Medical Counsellor.

UNIVERSITY HALL, Jan. 4th, 1850.

The glasses of Mr. Gedeon have