WHEELING COMPILER.

VOL. I. WHEELING, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1830. No. 52.

THE COMPILER,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, BY

ARMSTRONG & GREEN

TWO DOORS BELOW TYSON'S STORE,

MAIN STREET.

TERMS.—The Compiler will be published at TWO DOLLARS per annum, (or for 52 numbers) payable half yearly in advance. If payment is not made within the year, Three Dollars will be charged.

No subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editors.

PRICES OF ADVERTISING,

For 3 weeks or less, per square, $1 00
Each continuance, 25

FOR SIX MONTHS.

For one square or less, $5 00
For two squares 9 00
For each additional square 3 00

PER YEAR.

For one square or less, $8 00
For two squares, 15 00
For three squares, 20 00
For each additional square, 4 00

MARTIN & DOVER,

TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that they carry on the Tailoring Business at the R. G. Martin's former stand, one door north of Mr. Gray's Boarding house, corner of Main & Monroe streets. They receive regularly all the latest Fashions, and pledge themselves to attend particularly to the application of them, in a style inferior to none in the west.

The distant Customers of R. G. Martin will please to take notice, that their Measures have been carefully preserved, and that all Orders from them will be thankfully received, and attended to at the shortest notice.

LADIES' HABITS, plain and ornamented, made to the latest and most approved Fashions.

TWO APPRENTICES to the Tailoring business wanted by Martin & Dover.

Wheeling, Jan. 13, 1830.

TO CAPITALISTS & *MANUFACTURERS.*

THE Subscribers offer for sale a large MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT,

ON the Ohio River, adjoining the upper end of the town of Wheeling, consisting of a FOUNDRY 70 feet by 90 feet—with two FURNACES; together with all necessary fixtures—also a very large assortment of patterns of the most approved description for Steam Engines—Sugar mills, hollow ware &c. A very substantial *Brick work Shop* 52 feet wide and 130 feet long—three stories high, containing drums and lathes—a boring mill, and all appendages required for the construction of Steam Engines of the largest dimensions—the whole propelled by a first rate steam Engine of 40 horse power; which raises a very large supply of water from the Ohio River for the use of the works.

They will also sell the whole, or such part of that valuable tract of Land adjoining the above buildings as may be desired—the whole comprising about 120 or 130 ACRES, 80 or 90 ACRES of which contains a stratum of excellent stone coal from 4 to 7 feet thick, supplying the works at one cent per bushel; two BRICK HOUSES of three stories each—one two story do—a frame warehouse, a large Barn, and 6 or 7 frame houses for the accommodation of work hands.

This property being bounded on the Ohio River nearly three fourth of a mile affords depth of water at all times sufficient to sustain steam boats, which can be built or repaired within 50 yards of the works.

Application by letter, or otherwise, to either of the subscribers will be promptly attended to. If not sold by the 1st April, the above property will be rented for a term of years.

JOHN McLURE.
JAMES H. FORSYTH.
THOMAS WOODS.

December 9, 1829—24 tf.

N. B. All persons having claims against said Company, will present them for settlement.—And all those indebted, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is authorized to receive the same. J. LIST.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

J. GOSHORN & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,

MAIN STREET, WHEELING, VA.

Are now prepared to receive Consignments for Public or Private Sales.

REFER to

O'BRIEN, KENDALL & Co, Philadelphia, Penn
TALBOT, JONES & Co, Baltimore, Md.
MILLER & CLARKE, Louisville Ky.
WHITEHEAD & LARWILL, New-Orleans.

March 3, 1830.

20 Barrels best Molasses

Just received and for sale by

Dec. 23 J. M. THOMPSON & Co.

CIGARS.

15 Half Boxes,
25 qr. do. } HAVANA CIGARS.
40 1-10 do.

Just received and for sale by

May 12. KNOX & McKEE.

SALE OF TWELVE *VALUABLE LOTS.*

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on Saturday the 26th day of June, at 12 o'clock, that VERY VALUABLE PIECE OF

GROUND,

fronting on Water street, between Third and Fourth streets, immediately below the lower Bridge, extending to South street, viz:—all between Third and Fourth streets, *excepting* two Lots, having a street on every side.

This property being immediately at the landing, must become *ere long*, an important business part of the town, especially when the Muskingum River is made navigable for Steamboats, agreeably to a late act of the Legislature.

This sale will no doubt claim the attention of business men; this being the only vacant square in or near the business part of the town.

A small part of the purchase money will be required in hand,—for the balance, payments will be extended from three to seven years. Interest to be paid annually.

JOHN DILLON.

Zanesville, May 29,—4w—o19.

COFFEE & TEA.

200 Bags Rio Coffee,
100 do. Porto Rico do
30 Half Chests Y. H. Tea, 20 Catties do.

Just received and for sale, by

May 12. KNOX & McKEE.

BRUCK'S

FREE BILIOUS and WORM DESTROYING

PILLS,

(Prepared by the INVENTOR himself.)

I HAVE been desirous for some time that the importation into this country of what are called the "German Pills," might be done away by the appearance of a medicine prepared in the United States, that might supercede them. I now offer to the Public a medicine of my own discovery and preparing, which has the preference with those who have used them, both to the German and Lee's Pills. They may be administered in all cases wher the above-named are used, and with more certainty remove Bilious complaints. They are remarkably well calculated to remove all obstructions of the *viscera*, and diseases originating from Bilious redundancies. And as they are in their operation very mild—causing no griping or unpleasant sensations—they may therefore be administered with equal safety to all ages of both sexes.

Each Box contains 25 Pills. Price 25 cents per Box.

CERTIFICATES.

Having used in our practice of the Bilious Pills prepared by William A. Bruck, we can certify that in their operation they are mild and well calculated to produce the effect for which they are designed.

DR. HORACE POTTER,
DR. GEO. M'COOK,
DR. LEONARD HANNA.

New-Lisbon, April 8, 1830.

We have used Lee's Bilious Pills in our families a number of years, but having effectually tried W. A. Bruck's Free Bilious Pills, we give them a decided preference, having found them to cause less sickness and more effectual in their operation, although a smaller quantity taken at a dose than usual, they have also been effectual in removing worms from several of our children.

JOHN DUGDALE,
J. G. WILLIARD,
JOSHUA MALIN,

New-Lisbon, March 2, 1830.

For sale by TODD & WOODS,
May 12. Water-st. Wheeling.

SALTS.

5 Casks Epsom Salts,
5 Casks GLAUBER SALTS,

Just received and for sale, by

May 12. KNOX & McKEE.

50 Kegs Refined **SALT PETRE,**
5 Sacks Crude do

Just received and for sale, by

May 12. KNOX & McKEE.

2500 lbs. Am. Blister Steel

1500 N. and S. Cast do
1500 Cowley do
1000 Shear do
1000 English Blister, do

Just received and for sale, by

May 12. KNOX & McKEE.

Pepper and Alspice.

30 Bags PEPPER, } 10 Bags ALSPICE,

Just received and for sale, by

May 12. KNOX & McKEE.

5 Casks Span. Whitening,
5 " do. Brown,
5 " **CHALK,**

Just received and for sale, by

May 12. KNOX & McKEE.

WINES.

3 casks Claret, } 1 Pipe old Port,
1 Pipe old S. P. Teneriffe. } 1 " " Malaga,

Just received and for sale, by

May 12. KNOX & McKEE.

10 Bbls. ALUM,
3 Hhds. Dutch **MADDER.**

Just received and for sale, by

May 12. KNOX & McKEE

45 Kegs Spiced Salmon,
15 Kits do. do.
20 boxes Smoked **HERRING,**

Just received and for sale, by

May 12. KNOX & McKEE.

5 Tons LOGWOOD,
1 do. FUSTICK,
5 Casks BLUE VITRIOL, &c. For sale by

May 12. KNOX & McKEE.

SPERM CANDLES.

20 boxes Sperm Candles,

Just received and for sale by

May 12. KNOX & McKEE.

TURPENTINE.

5 Bbls. **TURPENTINE,**

Just received and for sale, by

May 12 KNOX & McKEE.

20 Bbls. Sperm Oil,

Just received and for sale by

May 12 KNOX & McKEE.

15 Bbls. Almonds,
20 do. Peacons, **600** lbs. Filberts,

Just received and for sale, by

May 12. KNOX & McKEE.

RAISINS.

10 Boxes and half boxes fresh RAISINS,

Just received and for sale, by

May 12. KNOX & McKEE.

170 CRATES OF

QUEENSWARE.

J. M. THOMPSON & CO.

HAVE just received DIRECT FROM LIVERPOOL, via N. Orleans, 170 Crates of Queensware, of a superior quality, which they will *PACK* to suit purchasers, at the Baltimore and Philadelphia prices, adding a rate of carriage lower than that paid by land.

They have an experienced PACKER, which will ensure the ware to be well put up.

Wheeling, March 31.

FRESH

SPRING GOODS.

WE are now receiving our Spring supply of seasonable

Dry-Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

which we invite the attention of our customers and the public generally to call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell at the lowest current prices.

W. B. TYSON & Co.

April, 1830.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[FROM THE NANTUCKET ENQUIRER.]

A FRAGMENT,

ON THE THEORY OF THE UNIVERSE,

BY ST. PIERRE.

(NO. 7.)

It must not be imagined that the ices which cover the Alps, the Cordilleras, and the most elevated mountains of the globe are comparable to the two icy oceans which surround the pole. These are scattered about the continents to be the sources of the mighty rivers which irrigate them, and to cool the atmosphere of the torrid zones, where, for the most, they are located.

But the icy oceans, placed at the extremities of the axes of the earth, are evidently destined to be the sources of fluid seas, to replace the evaporated waters by their currents, to cool the heated water as well as to warm the chilled, and to preserve the equilibrium of the earth. Cast your eye upon a geographical globe, it is evident that the two hemispheres are not of equal weight; the northern contains the largest portion of the continents and their mountains, whilst the southern hemisphere comprises the greatest extent of ocean. We might call the first the terrestrial and the last the equeous hemisphere. The northern is then the heaviest.—This simple sketch of the matter would suffice to convice us of its truth, but we find the first proof of this in an almanac. The earth presents this hemisphere to the sun five or six days longer than her southern section: thus from the 20th of March to the 22nd of September, there are 186 days, during which time the sun is north of the equator; and from the 22nd of September to the 20th of March, during which period he is in the southern hemisphere, there are but 179 days; behold then the bounteous gift of Providence, we have seven days more of warmth in a year of 365 days.

This is not all, if our hemisphere was always heavier than the southern, it would undoubtedly be constantly presented to the sun, continually heated by his ardent rays, and would be rendered uninhabitable. It would be living in perpetual day. In like manner if the equeous hemisphere was always lightest it would be forever beyond the influence of the star of day, buried in everlasting snows and cushrouded in perpetual night.

But divine wisdom, not wishing to render the earth useless, by the simple operation of mechanical laws, preserves the harmony of nature: He has placed at the southern pole an ocean of ice far more considerable than in the north, which balances the weight of continents in the terrestrial hemisphere. The cold, which arises from the ocean and chills the southern world, is at least four degrees greater than with us in the same latitudes; it is felt even in the torrid zone and augments in proportion as we approach the pole.

But the illustrious Cook, who is, I believe, the only European who has made the circuit of the globe, can alone give us an adequate idea of its aspect. He encountered, at more than five hundred leagues distance from the pole, islands of floating ice driving towards the equator by northern currents. The observation of this fact destroys the system of the Newtonians, who suppose that the world is flattened at the poles, and that the currents and the tides come from the line by the pressure or attraction of the moon. We have exposed the falsity of this opinion, and the experience of Cook proves evidently that the earth is elongated at the southern pole, since the general currents flow from it during its summer.—This was again proved by the barometer of his ship, which fell in proportion as he approached the pole. At length Cook, by dint of perseverence, advanced to 71 10 of south latitude, where he was arrested in his progress by the immense cupola of ice of which he has made the tour. This was in the last of January which corresponds to the month of July with us:—thus this Cupola had already undergone the most ardent heats of the southern summer.

At this period it was still more than three thousand leagues in circumference. As to its height, he compared it to the highest mountains he had ever seen, but as he could perceive only the half melted edges of the mass, there can be no doubt, of its being incalculably loftier at the centre.

Thus, valuing it only at two leagues of reduced height, there will still remain an immense dome of ice, formed of the ruins only of this frozen ocean. But if we estimate its extent and elevation at the conclusion of its winter, that is, at the autumnal equinox in September, we may safely judge it to be once as large again at least, that is, six thousand leagues in circuit, and four leagues of reduced height. But how shall we apply to the laws of calculation to an object which man has never approached at this season of the year?—Is it not just to suppose that this extensive ocean accumulates as great a quantity of ice in winter as it dissipates in summer? We might draw this conclusion from the remarks of Cook, relative to the dissolution of the polar ices.

It is in the first place probable that the vapors of the vast ocean that surrounds this pole are deposited, night and day, on all parts of its circumference in the form of snow and mists and that they are retained by congelation in solid ice as we observe upon the Alps, and, especially, the Cordilleras, where pyramids of ice are found in winter more than eight hundred fathoms high.

It is then certain that the islands of floating ice, which are undoubtedly detached from the polar mass, are no more formed in the sea by the reunion of their wrecks, than the avalanches which fall from the snowy regions of our mountains are by the valleys into which they are hurled.

It is more probable that when the earth presents her southern hemisphere to the sun, yet upon the equator, the refraction of this star already acts upon her pole under an angle of a degree and a half at least; that then the dilation of the polar atmosphere occasioned by his rays draw the warm winds of the torrid zone, and, in short, the waves of the sea driven by these winds against the sides and bases of the icydome,—pierce in it profound caverns, and suspend enormous masses in the air.—These effects have been observed in the ices of the north pole, of which vast portions are cut into arcades by the action of the waves, and are known to seamen by the name of ice bergs.—In short, whether or not nature employs, to effect this mighty demolition, the subterranean ocean, the heat of which is most premature, we find floting ice bergs about the pole even before the vernal equinox. These masses, losing their inferior portions by their more rapid dissolution, fall into the sea below with a tremendeous crash.

Most of them rear their heads some two or three hundred feet above the surface of the sea, and are submerged to two or three thousand more,—for the relation of the weight of ice to water, according to philosophers, is as 9 to 10. These floating masses have usually a league or two of circumference. Captain Cook has often seen 30 or 40 within the compass of the horizon at the same time.

We may imagine hence how many there may have been floating around the mighty mass from which they had broken off.

Supposing it only of 900 leagues in circumference, and reducing each horizon containing it to but one league in diameter (for Cook assures us that of the fogs and mists are so dense that he could not from one part of the ship see a man in the opposite part) and we shall have nine hundred horizons, each enclosing 40 isles of ice. Here are then 36,000 ice bergs each one league in circumference, two thousand feet below the surface of the sea and rising in the air 200 feet.—Add to this a sea covered with the wrecks of shattered ice bergs which form, as Cook expresses it, fields of ice of several leagues in extent.

Presently the sun embraces with his red fires and gilds the vast icy dome of the austral pole, tumultuous torrents furrow it into profound chasms, and pour down from every side.

The general current starts from the base of the frozen mass, and diverges to the equator.

It advances toward this circle by the force of the evaporation of the tropical, and even of the icy oceans, which lowering their level, of necessity attract it; the incipient current of the south advances against the expiring current of the north.

Two oceans and two atmospheres dispute the empire of the waves. Ill-fated is the ship which is then far from the protection of a port. With what terror her crew behold her yielding to the fury of the billows! Yawning gulphs open in the waves and heaps of foaming water break high above the masts.

Ah! then it is that the most fearless seaman makes his tardy vows, and regrets the tranquil security of home.—And, indeed, how could he be otherwise than shaken by the terrible convulsions of the seas when the marine birds themselves, who live amid its storms, fear and flee for shelter? During the equinoctial days they speed to land, and, squatting about the shores, or plunging into the crevices of rocks, they await the termination of the tempest, half dead and covered up with spray and sand.

In the mean time the polar ices and the general current by which they are urged on, and which precedes them, prevail in the Atlantic Ocean and are reflected westward by Cape Horn, and east of the Cape of Good Hope. This current produces two tides in 24 hours in the vast channel of the Atlantic which has an embouchure of 147 deg. of latitude and 190 of longitude. The seas then which descend from the pole accompanied by sleets and snows beat in everlasting surges against the coast of Patagonia, and make its cheerless summer ruder than our winters. The floating icebergs seldom advance beyond the latitude of the Cape of Good Hope, and are rarely seen so high.—Nevertheless an English vessel leaving the roadstead of the Cape on her way to Botany Bay, encountered, the night after her departure, a cavernous isle of ice which had like to have overwhelmed them beneath its rugged cliffs.

Again, there is another current coming from the same pole, in the summer season, to the Indies, and reflected by the channel of Mozambique into the Atlantic Ocean: it is the junction of these two currents which renders the southern promontory of Africa so notorious for its storms: and it is for the same reason that all places, subject to tempestuous weather, are situated at the point of confluence of similar currents.

The Japan sea has its typhoons, the Indian Ocean its hurricanes, the Bermudas and Cape Finisterre their sudden and violent squalls. Although these places ordinarily bear the name of some headland, it is to the seas which these capes separate that must be referred to the cause of these terrible phenomena, and these causes must be traced to the currents flowing from the pole of their hemisphere.

[No 8.]

In the mean time the Atlantic sea filled by the waters from the Mozambique channel, flows to the north. This is the favorable season for vessels homeward bound from India. This extensive current spreads its tempered coolness through the whole austral temperate zone. We must not imagine that it flows in the manner of a river whose waves are urged on by successive impulses, but we must regard it as a general motion of its entire body acting at the same time througout its whole extent.

Thus the waters of the southern pole being in a state of fusion, elevate themselves above the level of the temperate zone, and these do not fail to act upon the waters of the torrid zone. These in their turn displace the sea of the north temperate zone that presses again on the icy sea of the glacial zone and at last the impulse terminates at the north pole.

This successive pressure of the seas is felt from hemisphere to hemisphere, in the space of six weeks at farthest, and is produced as I have already said by the difference of their levels, not in the bottoms of their immense basins, but at the surface. The melted sea of the glacial zone is naturally the most elevated; since the ices descend from thence, and those of the torrid zone depressed by the constant evaporation of the sun who pumps up their water and disperses them in clouds. Those polar seas which become congealed by the presence of their winter, are yet lower by cause of this very congelation which sends forth incessantly thick fogs, known to seamen by the name of ice-bergs. They are so abundant that they suffice to cover the entire pole which attracts them with an icy continent, similar to the mass under which it groaned six months before.

If you demand into what abyss these masses of waters are precipitated which flow six months from south to north in the Atlantic Ocean, I will tell you that they return in part along its shores in periodical currents, denominated tides, which are during our winter the counter current of the general stream from the South, and result like it from the action of the sun upon melting ices of the pole. The general current flows from it six months, or half a year, and the tide proceeding from it flows twelve hours or half a day. Sometimes we have only one tide in 24 hours, as in the southern hemisphere, and sometimes it is divided into two tides of six hours each, as in the Atlantic Ocean. Whether it flows back during the winter, reflected to the north by the Capes Horn and Good Hope, or otherwise descends in our summer to the south, it is equally the counter current of the general one which is itself divided by the two continents.

It is retarded daily in its progress about three hours, because the dome of ice from which it has its source is gradually diminished.

But let us not lose sight of the general current of the south; in penetrating to the torrid zone it forces onward the enormous mass of waters heated by the fires of Africa, and pours it warm and smoking into our temperate zones. These circles then around a part of Europe, doubling the heats of its summer, ripening its autumnal fruits, and when the first parts of winter visit our hemisphere, bring us in the middle of November those few warm and hazy days known as the Indian summer.—From hence it flows to mingle with the frozen ocean in the north, and break its expiring waves upon rugged rocks.

We might trace its meanderings thro' its entire course. It sweeps the seas thro' which it runs and deposites in our winter upon the shores of La Vendie and Bretagne quantities of ambergris which it has borne from the oriental Indies.

It was this current which cast ashore upon the Canaries those American reeds which induced Christopher Columbus to suspect the existence of another world in the west. It throws annually the marine seeds of Jamaica upon the rocks of the Orkney isles, and rich with the spoils of sea and land which so many mighty rivers pour into its bosom, it fattens in the south myriads of cod, turbot, delicious oysters and other fish, which it nourishes on their wintery shores.

It gorges in the depths of the north the voracious sea dog, and the enormous whale, the white bear, and the monstrous seals, together with a multitude of birds of prey, which build their nests and make their home in this vast cemetry of the earth.

In short, its expiring waves then pour out the last elements of all which once enjoyed life, and nourish with these remains the devouring fires of Hecla.

Figure to yourself this terrific volcano, which, with its torrents of lurid smoke, seems a sepulchral lamp placed at the footstool of the polar regions, towering far above the Alps and the Cordilleras piled one upon the other.—Picture to yourself the immense perspective of their precipitous mountains and their immense chasms wrapped in the white and driven snows as if all nature was cushrouded in her winding sheet.

Hear you not the hollow murmurs of the billows beating on its wave-worn shores and the fearful howlings of the savage bears and animals of prey?—Would you not pronounce this spectacle the solemn pomp of the funeral rites, and say, "The vast ocean's dead, behold his monument boundless in elevation and extent." Yet it is one, into which the waves of the south have erected the ocean of the north; but the returning sun shall presently raise from the icy tomb a new-born infant, as the beauteous spring is ushered from the womb of winter, and as the living generations owe their being to those who sleep in death. Scarcely does the star of life abandon the southern pole before he animates that of the north; the seas of the first return to their primitive frozen state, whilst he melts the second:—the currents change their course; those of the north drawn by the evaporations of the equatorial seas, are directed to the south; the two hemispheres lose their equiponderance; the earth breaks her equilibrium, and inclining her northern pole towards the sun, removes the opposing pole into wintry storms and continual night.

About the 20th of March, at the vernal equinox, the floating islands of ice commence their annual journey to the temperate regions, to replace the exhausted waters of the ocean.

Ellis, an Englishman, who observed them closely during his voyage to Hudson's Bay, says that they are perceived at the distance of twenty leagues by the lurid glare which they reflect upon the horizon, and the extreme cold which they impart to the atmosphere when the wind blows from that quarter.

Denis, governor of Canada, remarked that the vessels fishing for cod often encountered them on their route. They are found of every height, connected in a chain of 150 leagues in length, and are so capriciously and extensively indented that the fishermen are often obliged to coast them several days, and wait till they drive by, to traverse the Atlantic and reach Newfoundland. To their passage by the coasts, is to be attributed the excessive cold of Canada.

They sometimes ground upon the banks of Newfoundland, although from fifty to a hundred fathoms in depth, and advance in their progress towards the equator, as far as the middle of the temperate zone. Their coldness, as well as that of the currents which bear them on, affects the atmosphere so sensibly, as frequently to give us a chilly spring, and accompanied with April showers.

Finally, they disappear as they approach the northern torrid zone. A curious observation of our author here occurs, which I have myself verified; it is that these floating ice-bergs go down suddenly at sea between the 30th and 40th degrees of north latitude, and leave not a vestige of their existence on the surface of the sea. Whether penetrated by the action of the sun, and the already tepid waters in which they float, they are entirely dissolved; or whether their bases, being surcharged with rocks and stones upon which they once reposed in the frozen zone, they have no longer ice enough to float them, are suddenly submerged entirely in the sea, is yet unknown; but the fact itself respecting their disappearance is well ascertained.

We never encounter a single wreck of them, even, as we might expect in these climates, but large spaces are frequently found, where the natural color of the sea is changed from blue to green. Instantly the cry of breakers is heard from aloft, and they hasten to sound with the lead as if upon a shoal; but often in vain. Sometimes however, the lead is stopped, and when drawn up exhibits no indication of the bottom. On these occasions, there are not wanting credulous seamen, who believe that it fell upon the back of some huge fish.

At other times, earth and mud are bro't up, but differing entirely from the soundings of these lattitudes so frequented, and the depths of which are so well known.

Nevertheless, this new shoal is noted in the journal, and inscribed upon the marine charts for the instruction of navigators; but as it is only the remains of a sunken ice-berg, the succeeding year it is no longer to be found. I have seen a chart of the European seas, filled with these pretended shoals, between the 30th and 40th degrees of northern lattitude; but the constructor had at least conscience to mark them as doubtful banks.

[To be continued.]

W. A. WARD,

DENTIST,

INTENDS leaving Wheeling in a short time to remain absent during the summer season. Those who require his professional services will do well to apply immediately. June 9th.

A COTTON SEINE,

OF the *first quality*, made by John Stiles *this Spring*, is now **FOR SALE** very low for Cash, at the **CORDAGE STORE** of

JOHN W. BERRY.

Wheeling, June 9,