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TO THOSE WHO WISH TO BE INSURED

THEHOME INSURANCE COMPANY of New York. Contingent Fund (over(......

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INSURANCE.

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THE ABOVE NAMED COMPANY, having been
tully organized, is now prepared to take risks at lowest consistent rates, on Buildings, Machinery,
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a dangers attending the transportation of seals and starters, Seas, Lakes, Canals and Haliroads.

Applications for Insurance will be promptly attended to by the President and Secretary.
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S. P. HILDERTH, HERRY K. LIFT,
Secretary, DIRECTORS,
G. D. HUBBARD,
Trees, H. LIST,
Opportunity is still afforded to those who wish to the starters at the subscription block remains open at be Company's office.

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The Fire & Marine Insurance Co. OF WHEELING. INCORPORATED IN 1837.

PAKES RISKS AT THE LOWEST RATES ON Buildings of all kinds, Steamboats, Furnitureand Sechandise, and against all dangers attending the transportation of Goods on rivers, seas, lakes, canals valrailroads.

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Jershill Amb., Rob't Patterson, 38-Applications for Insurance will be promptly attached to by the President and Secretary, jon 28, '53

USE. HOST. MORRISON. W. B. LOGAN SUBENBLIST. B. DAVENPORT.

LIST, MORRISON & CO.,

LIST, MORRISON & CO.,
Waelesole Greecers & Produce Dealers
Nor. 70 and 30 Muin-St., Wheeling, Ve.
Walesire to state to the friends of the late firm,
val to the trade generally, that we are in possession
the most ample facilities for the transaction of a
Waleste Greecy and Produce Business.
We are determined to exceute all orders entrusted
to see are with fidelity and promptness, and on the
most favorable terms. Your ob't servants,
most favorable terms. LIST, MORRISON & CO.
Wheeling, January 2d, 1880.

COL. SAM. COLT'S REVOLVING FIRE ARMS Pistols, Rifles, Carbines & Shot Guns

PATENTS OF 1850; 1855; 1851; 1858.

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ACE MANTLES,
Stella Shawis,
Craps Shawis,
English Beroge Shawis,
English Beroge Shawis,
Faranola and Sura-Habrellas,
The lowest Cash Primes.
GOOPES & SENSENEY.

Daily Intelligencer.

VOLUME X.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ALF'D HUGHES, M. D. HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

HAS ASSOCIATED WITH HIM, IN THE PEAC
tice of medicine, his sister, ELIA G. Hounes, M.
D., a graduate of the "Penn Medical University o
Philiadolphia, Penneylvania," who will devote her
attention exclusively to Obseterics and the Diseases
of Fennalssand Children.

DEFICIE HOUTES.

Femalesand Oldidren. my29,60
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OFFICE, N. E. COR. MONROE & FOURTH STR.

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B.—Will practice in the several Courts of this nd the neighboring Counties.

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Wool, Plour, Bacon, Provisions, and
Produce Generally.
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J. A. METCALF. MANUFACTURER'S AGENT

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The adjoining counties and give particular attention to the collection of claims.

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Manufacturers of Pure Catawba Wines, QUINCY STREET, BETWEEN MAIN & MARKET STS.

WHEELING, VA

KEP constantly on hand Brandles, Scotch and
Irish Whiskies, Jamaica Rums and Cordials,
Choice Old Rye and Bourbon Whiskies. sep27—1y G. WILLIAM REESSING,

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GROCHRIES, LIQUORS, WINES, SEGARS, AND FOREIGN PRODUCE GENERALLY. feb14-tf

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oable prices. All work guaranteed. nov20'58—

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Wholesale Grocery **GEN'L COMMISSION BUSINESS**

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PAXTON, DONLON & OGLEBAY.

Wholesale Grocers. PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Nos. 52 and 54, Main St., W heeling, Va.

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WHEELING, YA.

HAVE removed to their New WAREROOMS, No 47 Main Street, and No. 5 Quincy Street.

BY Main Street Ritrance, next door to Baker Hopkins. Quincy Street entrance near the Balt.

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DEUGS. PAINTS, OILS, MEDICINES, VARYISHS, BRUSHES, WINDOW GLASS, PERPUMERIES, WHITELEAD, PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Offered to the trade, in city and country, at loss prices and of the best quality. Cash and prompt customers are invited to call. apl, 759

T. H. LOGAN. R. H. LIST. C. D. HUBBA LOGAN, LIST & CO. (Successorate T. H. Lagan & Co.)

Wholesale & Retail Druggists BRIDGE CORNER, MAIN STREET,
Wheeling, Va

A RE prepared to supply goods of nuperior qualit at low prices, to all those who may find it con nient to make their purchases at the "Bridge Corn

WHEELING, VA., SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5, 1861.

Daily Intelligencer

tiou, and others are selling at retail; but in some of the old retail stores the crowd of buyers is tremendous, three or four deep at the counters. A correspondent of a New York paper says of this fact: "I note a curious coincidence touching this matter—those who advertise the most are selling the most goods. I noticed the same coincidence in 1857. I remember yarlous men who in that crisis kept them various men who in that crisis kept themselve from failing by extensive advertising.
That expedient brought them customers enough to put them out of debt. People a great lack of employment; and it is asmake the grand mistake of assuming that in times like these nobody has got any money. No mistake could be greater .--Money can be had for almost anything a

The Science of Medicine. Letter from the Great English Phy-sician, Sir Benjamin Bredie--Inter-lesting Comments on the Systems. [From the New York Albion.]

that may have been proposed; the younger and more inexperienced among them especially erring in this respect, and too frequently indulging themselves in the trial of novelties, disregarding old and established remedies. For myself, I assure you that whatever opinion I may now hold, it has not been hastily formed. I have made myself sufficiently acquainted with several works which pretend to disclose the mysteries of Homeopathic sect, and those of Dr. Curle and Mr. Sharpe. The result is that, with all the pains I have been able to take, I have been unable to form any very distinct notion of the system which they profess to teach. They all indeed begin with laying down, as the foundation of it, the rule that similibus curantur; or, in plain Egglish, that one disease is to be driven out of the body by artificially creating another disease similar to it. But there the resemblance ends. Hahnemann treats the subjection one way, Dr. Curle is another, and Mr. Sharpe in another way still. General principles are asserted on the evidence of the most doubtful and scanty facts, and the resoning on them for the most principles are asserted on the vidence of the most doubtful and scanty facts, and the resoning on them for the most principles are asserted on the evidence of the core of the most doubtful and scanty facts, and the resoning on them for the most principles are asserted on the evidence of the core of the most doubtful and scanty facts, and the reasoning on them for the most principles are asserted on the evidence of the core of the most doubtful and scanty facts, and the resoning on them for the most principles are asserted on the evidence of the core of the most doubtful and scanty facts, and the reasoning on them for the mist principles are asserted on the evidence of the most doubtful and scanty facts, and the relative to the most doubtful and scanty facts, and the relative to the principle of the principle of the most doubtful and scanty facts, and the relative to the most doubtful and scanty facts, and the rel

ADVERTISING IN DULL TIMES.

It is useless to dictate to business men about advertising. We have seen one-horse traders and third-rate merchants who were dogmatic in their assertions that "advertising don't pay." But when we look at the fact that the lock of his constitution? * * * * The animal system is not like a clock or a steam engine, which, being broken. You must send to the clockmaker or engineer to mend it; and which cannot be repaired otherwise. The living machine, nnlike the works of human invention, has the nower we look at the fact that they languish in poverty, while a single advertiser in New itself its only engineer, who, for the most York pays \$31,000 to one newspaper in one year, and grows rich at it, we can scarcely credit the assertion.

There are those, among the shrewdest and most successful, who advertise with renewed zeal just when others get scared An experienced and indicious medical and experienced and indicious medical. and quit. We have just become acquainted with a case in point. Business is very dull in Philadelphia, manufacturing establishments not making expenses, some by any active treatment, as to take care wholesale dealers have gone into liquidar process of recovery; and to watch lest, in tiou, and others are selling at retail; but the progress of the case, any new circum-

But this does not accountfor all the suctonishing to what an extent such persons contrive to imagine diseases for them-selves. There is no animal machine so perfect that there may not at times be some Money can be had for almost anything a creaking in it. Want of exercise, irregu-man has to sell, by extensively advertising larity as to diet, a little worry of mind— it." To make the application: The Intelligencer has a circulation several times greater than the accustomed circulation of papers in Wheeling. Its advertisements are all conspicuous. We believe now is the time to advertise.

The Intelligencer is a times greater than the accustomed circulation of papers and at thousand other causes, may occasion uneasy feelings, to which constant attention and thinking of them will give a reality which they would not have had otherwise; and a thousand other causes, may occasion uneasy feelings, to which constant attention and thinking of them will give a reality which they would not have had otherwise; and a thousand other causes, may occasion uneasy feelings, to which constant attention and thinking of them will give a reality which they would not have had otherwise; and a thousand other causes, may occasion uneasy feelings, to which constant attention and thinking of them will give a reality which they would not have had otherwise; and such attention and thinking of them will give a reality which they would not have had otherwise; and a thousand other causes, may occasion uneasy feelings, to which constant attention and thinking of them will give a reality which they would not have had otherwise; and a thousand other causes.

towards explaining the success of Homos-opathy. But other circumstances occur every now and then, from which, when they do occur, it profits to a still greater extent. Humanum est errare. From the operation of this universal law medical Dear Sir:—You desire me to give you my opinion of what is called Homeopathy. I can do so without any great labor to myself, and without making any exorbitant demand on your patience, as the question really lies in very small compass, and what I have to say on it may be expressed in very few words.

The atbject may be viewed under different appears. We may inquire, first, whether the same of the survivers and the survivers herein the change.

in very few words.

The subject may be viewed under different aspects. We may inquire, first, whether Homospathy be, of itself, of any value, or of no value at all. Secondly, in what manner does it affect general society? and, thirdly, in what relation does it stand to the medical profession?

The subject may be viewed under different at an, and change.

In a discourse to which I have already alluded, I thought it my duty to offer the following caution to my pupils:—"The first question which should present itself to you in the management of a particular case is this Is the disease one of which the patient may recover, or is it not? There are indeed which the patient's contact the subject which I have already alluded. It was a subject to the patient of the patient may be a subject to the sub thirdly, in what relation does it stand to the medical profession?

I must first request of you to observe that, whatever I may think at present, I had originally no prejudice either for or against this new system: nor do I believe that the members of the medical profession generally were in the first instance influenced by any feelings of this kind. The fact is that the fault of the profession for the most part lies in an opposite direction. They are too much inclined to adopt any new theory or any new mode of treatment that may have been proposed; the younger and more inexperienced among them especially erring in this respect, and too

be versed in the science of medicine, who possesses good sease, and who has any knowledge of the caution with which all scientific investigations should be conducted, will arrive at the same conclusions as myself. But, subordinate to the rule to which I have just referred, there is another, which by some of the Homopathic writers, is held to be of great importance, and which is the more remarkable of the two. The doses of medicine administered by ordinary practitioners is represented to be much too large. It is unsafe to have recourse to them unless reduced to an almost infinitesimal point; not only to the millioneth, but sometimes even to the billioneth of a grain. Now observe what this means. Suppose one drop of that obse, you must dissolve that drop in thirteen gallons of water, and administer only one drop of that solve that drop in thirteen gallons of water, and administer only one drop of that solution; while, in order to obtain the billionth of a grain, you must dissolve that afrop in 11,014 hogsheads of water. Of course, it is justified to be a troublesome process. Whether it be at all probable that any one ever undertook to carry it out, I leave you to indige. At any rate, I conceive that there is no reasonable person who would not regard the exhibition of medicine in so diluted a form as being equivalent to no treatment at all.

But however this may be, I may be met by the assertion that there is undoubted evidence that a great number of persons recover from their complaints under Homopathic treatment which has prevailed in the least degree to deny it. In a discover whether in quiry which should be always in the following remarks:—'There is another inquiry which should be always in the following remarks:—'There is another inquiry which should be always in the following remarks:—'There is another inquiry which should be always in the following remarks:—'There is another inquiry which should be always in the following remarks:—'There is another inquiry which should be always in the following remarks:—'T

made before you determine upon the adoption of a particular method of treatment; what will happen in this case, if no remedies whatever be employed, if the patient be left altogether to nature or to the efforts of his own constitution? * * *

The animal system is not like a clock or a steam engine, which, being broken, you must send to the clockmaker or engineer to mend it; and which being broken, you must send to the clockmaker or engineer to the most the month of the property of repairing itself; it contains within itself its only engineer, who, for the most part, requires no more than some very, slight assistance at our hands." This truth admits, indeed, of a reyr large application. If the arts of medicine and surgery had never been invented, by far the greater number of those who suffer from bodily illness would have received nevertheless. An experienced and indicious medical practitioner knows this very well; and considers it to be his duty, in the greater majority of cases, not so much to interfere by any active treatment, as to take care that nothing should obstruct the natural process of recovery; and to watch lest, in the process of recovery; and to watch lest, in the process of recovery; and to watch lest, in the process of recovery; and the would make this active interference necessary. If any one were to engage in practice, giving his patients nothing obtained and intered to passe the continual and the state of the watch of the engage in practice, giving his patients nothing out a think make others believe that it was an object of the watch of the watch of the escape of the very large proportion of the complaints of the disaster. It was now found months and the process of recovery; and to watch lest, in the progress of recovery; and to watch lest, in the progress of recovery; and to watch lest, in the progress of recovery; and the will be accessed to the case, any new circumstances should arise which would make this active interference necessary. If any one were to engage in practice, giving his pat

mortal—such an interference with the liberty of individuals to consult whom they please would be absurd and wrong. As it now is, the law forbids the employment in any public institution of any one who is not registered as being a qualified medical practitioner, after a due examination by some of the constituted medical authorities, and it can go no further. The only effectual opposition which the medical profession can offer to Homosophthy is by individually taking all pains to avoid, on their part those errors of diagnosis by means of which, more than anything else, the professors of Homosophthy thrive and flourish; by continuing in all ways to act honorably fessors of Homeopathy thrive and Hourish; by continuing in all ways to act honorably with the public; at the same time never be induced, either by good nature or any motives of self-interest, to appear to give their sanction to a system which they know to have no foundation in reality.—

To join with Homeopathies in attendance

the river Mersey at 1½ o'clock on Tuesday, the 10th of September. The pilot left her at 4 o'clock. She immediately put on full speed, and all went well with her until 4 o'clock on Thursday, when, a strong breeze prevailing, the aft tackle of one of the forward boats on the port side became unhooked, leaving it suspended by one tackle. The Captain endeavored to steady the ship while this was rectified, but found to his surprise that she would not answer the helm. The fact was, though it was not known at the time, the redder-pin was broken. The fore staysail was run up, broken. The fore staysail was run up, but the wind immediately split it into ribbons. The fore trysail was then run up,
but it was blown away. The puddle engines were now stopped, and the boat
lashings ordered to be cut away, when the
Great Eastern once more started on her Great Eastern once more started course. The passengers then went down to dinner, and from that moment commenced a chaos of breakages, which lasted without intermission for three days.— Everything breakable was destroyed.— Furniture, fittings, services of plate, glasses, piano—all were involved in one common fate. It now became known that the rudder was unmanageable. About six o'clock the vessel had to be stopped again owing to two rolls of sheet lead, weighing owing to two rolls of sheet lead, weighing several hundred weight each, which were in the engine room, rolling about with every oscillation of the vessel with fearful force. These having been secured, another start was made, when a tremendous grinding was heard under the paddle boxes. The shaft had become twisted, and the floats were grinding against the side of the ship. The paddles were stopped, and thenceforward the scene is described as fearful in the extreme. The ship rolled so violently that the boats were washed away. The cabin, beside undergoing the dangers The cabin, beside undergoing the dangers arising from the crashes and collisions which were constantly going on, had ship-

ped, probably through the port-holes, a great deal of water, and the stores wer floating about in utter confusion and ruin Some of the chandeliers fell down with a crash. A large mirror was smashed into a thousand fragments, rails of bannisters, bars, and numerous other fittings, were bars, and numerous other fittings, were broken into numberless pieces. Some idea of the roughness of the night's incidents may be gathered from the fact that the chain-cables polished themselves bright with friction on deck. A spare riding bit gave way on the cable deck, and knocked a hole through the ship's side. Two oil tanks, also on the cable deck, were so much damaged by another concussion that 200 gallons of fish oil contained in them ran into the hold and caused, during the rest of the unhappy voyage, a most intol-

ran into the hold and caused, during the rest of the unhappy voyage, a most intolerest of the lower after cargo space was lying in two teet of water, and before the deliverance of the ship was effected, the luggage was literally reduced to rags and pieces of timber. Twenty-five fractures of limbs occurred from the concussions caused by the tremendons lurching of the vessel. Cuts and bruises were innumerable. One of the lorches, against the paddlebox, by which he sustained fearful bruises on the arms, putting it out of his power to protect himself. Another furch drove him against one of the stanchions, by which against one of the stanchions, by which

NUMBER 54.

not so great as many suppose it to be; a passengers, to which the escape of the ververy large proportion of the complaints sel is probably attributable. It was to pass about which Homosopathists are consulted two orthree turns of chain cable around the about which Homosopathists are consulted two orthree turns of chain caute round the being really no complaints at all, for which a respectable practitioner would scarcely think it right to prescribe.

There was a time when many of the medical profession held the opinion that not only Homospathy, but all kinds of quackery ought to be put down by the strong arm of the law. I imagine that the ray wheel rigged up below the deck a care when the ray wheel rigged up below the deck. there are very few who hold that opinion now. The fact is that thing is impossible —as it is plain that the profession cannot do all that is wanted of them, by curing all kinds of disease, and making men immortal—such an interference with the liberate of the paddles remaining—soon stopped, but the profession that it is wanted of them, by curing all kinds of disease, and making men immortal—such an interference with the liberate of the paddles remaining—soon stopped, but the profession that the profession cannot do not be perfectly and a temporate of the paddles remaining—soon which the profession cannot do not be perfectly and a temporate of the paddles remaining—soon which the profession cannot do not be perfectly and a temporate of the profession cannot on the profession cannot do not be perfectly and the deck, as the profession cannot do not be perfectly and the deck as the profession cannot do not be perfectly and the deck as the profession cannot do not be perfectly and the profession cannot do not be profession cannot do not be perfectly and the profession cannot do not be perfectly and the deck as the profession cannot do not be perfectly and the profession cannot do not be perfectly and the deck as the profession cannot do not be perfectly and the deck as the profession cannot do not be perfectly and the profession cannot do not be perfectly and the profession cannot do not be perfectly and the deck as the profession cannot do not be perfectly and the profession

She met the Persia the next morning, and signalled her to come under the lee, which the Persia did. But circumstances with the public; at the same time never be induced, either by good nature or any motives of self-interest, to appear to give their sanction to a system which they know to have no foundation in reality.—
To join with Homcopathists in attendance upon cases of either medical or surgical disease, would be neither wise nor hones. The object of a medical consultation is also good of the pasient; and we cannot suppose that any such result can arise from the interchange of opinions where the views entertained, by one of the parties as to the nawere such that the Great Eastern's engines The object of a meuron.

The object of a meuron.

Suppose that any such result can arise a suppose that any such result can arise from the interchange of opinions where the views entertained, or professed to be entertained, by one of the parties as to the nature and treatment of disease, are wholly unintelligible to the other. I am, dear Sir, yours, &c.,

B. C. Brode.

Our informant states that it is almost impossible to exaggerate the anxious state of feeling which prevailed while the fate of the ship was doubtful. There were several elegymen on board, and religious several elegymen on board, and religious several frequent. The demeanor of

Perrible Scenes on Bonnard Control of the Voyage.

FATHER POINT, Tuesday Oct. 1, 1861.

The following in regard to the disaster to the steamship Great Eastern is taken to the English papers:

The English papers:

The Mark Tuesday Oct. 1, 1861.

The passengers was sufficient, any signs of disaster around, to signify the distressing nature of the crisis. A meeting was held in the saloon on Tuesday, and resolutions of a plous and congratuative character were passed.

NEW GOODS.

W. D. SAWTELL & BROTHER HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR SPRING Clothes, Cassimeres and Vestings;

G. G. SAWTELL W. D. SAWTELL & BRO.

Manufacturers and Dealers in CLOTHING,

No. 9 Monroe Street, jan4 Wheeling, Va. JAS. M. DILLON,

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BRASS FOUNDRY. BRASS FOUNDRY,

DRALER IN WEOUGHT IRON, GALVANIZED,
and all sizes of Load Pipes, Shee' Lead, Brass
Cocks and Valves, Steam Whistles, Steam and Water
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Galvanized Lightning Rods, Insulators and Points,
AGENT FOR THE WENEELY BELLS, Aqueduct
Pipes constantly on hand.
Dash matter.

Cash paid for Copper, Brass and Lead. SPOTSWOOD HOTEL MAIN STREET,

will in 1859, and Purnished equal to any in the JOSEPH H. CRENSHAW, Proprietor.

RICHMOND, VA.,

THEODORE W. HENNIGER, Supt. and Manager. mhl4-ly*

FANCY BASKETS, SHETLAND

Wool, Tidy Cotton, Pearl Sleeve Buttons and
Studs, Embroidering Silk, Small Palm Fans, Crochet
Braid, White Nublas, received at
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augs

Variety Store.

HOBBS & BARNES

WOULD CALL ATTENTION to their assortme
of Pancy articles, consisting of Medalito
Landscape and Parian Vasses; Bohemian, white, bit
and gilt Cologne Sets; Plain and Gloid band Tea Set
Toy Sets; Taper and Cigar Holders; Motio Gup
Etegere Ornaments; Carl Receivers, all sizes as
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boxes &c., suitable for beantiful and elegant pre
ents.

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STANDARD SCALES A DAPTED TO EVERY BRANCH OF BUSINESS where a correct and durable Scale is resulted.

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HAY AND CATTLE SCALES. Warehouse & Transportation Scales.

Warehouse & Transportation Scales, Scales for Grain and Flour-Scales for Rallroads—Scales for Coal Dealers and Miners-Cotton and Sugar Scales—Farm and Plantation Scales—Post Office Scales—Bankers and Jewollers Beams—Weigh Masters Beams, &c., &c., &c., &c., &d. All of which are warranted in every particular, Call and examine, or send for an illustrated and descriptive circular.

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Cor. Market & Monroe sts., opp. McLure House, my4 Wheeling, Va. Missouri MiningCompany. Incorporated Feb. 22d, 1861.

chase and work paying mines, by dealing with this Company.

We respectfully solicit the attention of all whe have mineral lands for sale to send us a statement of the same, describing the kind of minerals on their lands, the number of acres, the location, and the low-est cash price they are willing to take for said lands.

We shall work only such mines as pay largely, but shall open and prove most of the lands we sell. The books for subscription to the stock are sell. The books for subscription to the stock are sell, when the online of the Company, sain street, mortiwest corner of Locust, over Merchants' Bank, entrance No. 21 Locustatreet. All whe feel an interest in this business, and have money, will do well to call and subscribe. Those wishing stock, living out of the city, can secure it by enclosing ten per cent, of the amount wanted to the President or Tressurer.

mount wanted to the President or Treasurer.

PIRECTORS:
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Joseph Lathrop, Esq.,
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TRUSTERS:

Henry D. Racon, L. V. Bogy, M. BUTLER, Treas. ALFRED CLAPP, Pres't. The above prospectus has up to this date been published in only one of our leading papers for ten days. No extra efforts to get stock taken have been male; yet the public so well appreciate the soundness of the enterprise, that over two hundred thousand dollars of the stock has already been taken. We would briefly state that the shares are \$25 each, paid in full, without further liability; transferable by delivery; registered only when dividends are received. Any person having money to spare, can, by the purchase of shares in the Missouri Mining Company make an investment that will pay largely, and hold stock that is readily converted into each without loss All communications to the President promptly answeroff.

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Every 50 cents invested will yield \$1 worth IN ADVANCE OF THE NEW HIGH TARIFF. 100 CASES OF NEW SPRING AND SUMMER

have just been received, which the subscriber is able to sell for less than half their original value. Besides many other goods received, he will only mention 150 pieces of Silk of all the latest styles at mention 150 pieces of Silk of all the latest styles at all prices, some as low as 50 cts. per yard worth at least \$1, and some Plain Silks as low as 50 per yard.

25 pieces of Plain Black Silks for Dresses and Mantillas.

Dress Goods, a large and varied assortment. Some Traveling Dress Goods for only 8c per yard, worth at least 20c.

Lawns and Lawn Robes, plain and figured Bereges and Berege Robes.

Lawis and Lawis Robes, plain and figured Bereges and Berege Robes.

Double width grey, black and white Bereges for Shawis and Dasters; some worth \$1, for only 50 cts per yard.

Challies and Delaines, Ginghams and Chintzes, a large stock; some 4-4 dark Freuch Chintzes, for 1bo per yard, worth at least 57c, and light Chintzes at 25c per yard.

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French Lace Mantles of all the latest styles.

A large stock of Embroderies and Whits Goods, 500 doz. Ladies' Hose, some worth 15c, for 6% ctv spair.

500 dos. Ladies' Hose, some worth 15c, for 5½ ctv
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I would respectfully call attention to my stock, and
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