long a sealed book, and this effort to lift the curtain must be hailed with great pleasure. The addition of Mr. Barth is worthy of general regard. We are introduced to a new race of black men; we learn their habits; we see the negro under his own vine and fig-tree; we see how he is treated—enslaved, hunted by his own race for their own gratification; how he is regarded in his own home, not quite so highly as the buffalo; and that, whatever may be the character of the slave in America, he finds this country a paradise to his native home, and the southern master an angel of mercy to the master he finds in Africa. Coming, as this book does, from one of the rankest anti-slavery men in England, its revelations are startling. The Messrs. Harpers have done up their work in elegant style, and added to the letter-press numerous illustrations, making an attractive and valuable volume.

The Woodman scandal has put the Cunningham case out of the public mind. Mrs. Cunningham was in court yesterday, but no one seemed to notice her. But the manner that the writ of *habeas corpus* has been treated by the court is alarming. The body of Mrs. Woodman was not produced. Four days were passed in a scandalous contest; private love-letters were introduced from Mrs. Woodman to Furness that must ruin her; an affidavit, not read but printed in the paper, full of most indecent disclosures, is abroad; and, finally, on a letter that no one knew that Mrs. Woodman wrote, and the appearance of a man called Mrs. Woodman's brother, all the proceedings were quashed; and so ended the famed "New York hotel scandal." The indignation against Furness is great.

MANHATTAN.

THE NEWS BY THE CANADA.

The European mails by the steamship Canada reached this city this morning. Our limits will only permit us to make room for the following summary of her news, for which we are indebted to the Liverpool Journal of October 24:

Opinion begins to fix itself on the public mind adverse to the competency of Lord Canning as governor general of India. Private letters from Calcutta speak of him in terms anything but respectful; and it must be admitted that nothing appears in the intelligence from the East to warrant a hope that Lord Canning is practically equal to the occasion. He has done nothing to make his name prominent before the public; but, if reports be true, he has done many things which impeach his mind of littleness and commonplace. As, however, every mail is expected to bring home news of the utter discomfiture of the rebels, ministers would be hardly justified in entertaining the question of a change of governorship. The insurgents can hardly hold out very long; and, as we observed a week or two since, the fall of Delhi will be the prelude to their dispersion as robbers and vagrants over the whole country. They may be troublesome, but they must cease to be formidable.

The illness of the King of Prussia has opened up the important question as to the effect his death would have on the policy of Europe. It is not, however, clear whether his recovery will be of a nature to enable him to renew his government or to disqualify him from an active part in the administration of affairs. If perfectly recovered, matters will go on as before; if imperfectly recovered, a regency may be the consequence; and, as he might outlive the prince, his brother, our princess royal will become queen of Prussia, without her mother-in-law having worn the crown. The prince of Prussia is almost an old man; but he has managed through life to render it difficult for any party in the State to claim him as an ally; while one considers him an aristocrat, another pronounces him a liberal: but as all is uncertain, the nature of his principles cannot be ascertained until he takes upon him the business of government—if he ever is permitted to do so. A Prussian document has just appeared respecting the principalities on the Danube; the representatives of Prussia, at the different courts, received it last May, but it was only permitted to reach the light within the last week. It was, of course, diplomatic in its nature, and would justify any conduct, should circumstances be favorable or otherwise, to the Moldo-Wallachian union. The union may now be regarded as an established fact. The election, in both principalities, gave to the new Parliament a majority in its favor: and, as the divan is now sitting, it is pretty clear that Russia and France have predominated over England, Turkey, and Austria. The Sultan will have to submit, for England has her hands full in another place, and Austria without England can afford no physical aid. It is not quite clear that the union will be of any service whatever to Russia; for, as to France, it is impossible to conjecture what interest she could have beyond that of doing a favor to the Czar, unless there be any truth in a story (which seems absurd) respecting the election of young Murat as King of the principalities. Union gives strength; and the two principalities being united will form a population greater than that of Belgium; and, like Belgium, may exist independently in the envy and jealousy of surrounding nations.

Spain has still just that kind of existence which attracts a passing notice when Madrid agitates itself with a ministerial crisis. It is quite evident that in this country the strength or principles of parties in Spain are not at all properly appreciated. We know very little of them; and it is because our information is so imperfect that we ascribe to court intrigues the dismissal of one Premier and the appointment of another. The court, we may be assured, like other courts, is controlled by circumstances resting on public opinion—for there is an opinion even where despotism reigns; and, as these changes have now become rather frequent, we may rest assured that there is an agitation below which must soon manifest itself in the light of day throughout the country.

In France a very curious trial has taken place. At the last election, in one of the provinces, a candidate, said to have been a very equivocal character, appeared. He was not returned; and, although pronounced insignificant, the law officers of the crown thought fit to prosecute him in a criminal court. He was defended by an adherent of the Bonapartes, but who, inheriting the feelings of the advocate, made the case of his client a point of professional honor. The defence was an able one; for on the cross examination of witnesses a most extraordinary disclosure took place. It appears that the ballot box at that election, and, no doubt, at all other elections, was a mere sham. It was something more. It was an instrument by which the voice of the people was set at naught and the influence of the court made triumphant. A more profligate proceeding never took place in any country in the world pretending to constitutional rights; and what all reasonable men suspected is now made manifest, that the voice of France has never been consulted in either the election of Louis Napoleon or the election of members of his pretended parliament.

The home incidents of the week are few and unimportant. Members of Parliament have spoken at meetings and agricultural dinners; but as the only topic available to them was India, they could, of course, only repeat what has been said as well, or better, before.

Mrs. Biscaccianti, the American prima donna, has opened the season at St. Petersburgh, in the *role* of Lucia, with decided success.

Washington Branch Railroad.

THE Sunday trains leaving Washington at 7, a. m., and Baltimore at 5¼, p. m., will be discontinued after the 8th inst., upon which day there will make their last trip.

The daily train from Baltimore, now leaving at 9½, a. m., will on and after Monday next, 9th inst., start at 9½. By order.

THOMAS H. PARSONS, Agent.

Nov 7—3t†

ECONOMY IN FUEL!—I have this day received another supply of the Parlor Furnaces. For sale only at C. Woodward's Metropolitan Stove and Grate Factory, Nos. 318 and 322 Pennsylvania avenue, between 10th and 11th streets.

Nov 7—eod6t† C. WOODWARD.

PLATED WARE AT REDUCED RATES.—We open this morning another very large assortment of elegant plated ware, consisting of tea sets, cake baskets, castors, waiters, urns, kettles, cups, goblets, &c.

Also, albata forks, spoons, and ladles.

The above are all of the latest styles, and offered at very reduced rates.

M. W. GALT & BRO., 324 Pennsylvania avenue, between 9th and 10th streets.

Nov 7—3t†

TO FAMILIES.—I call attention to my supply of Spence's Hot air Cooking Ranges, that heat the parlor above and chambers, like the Parlor Companion.

For sale only at C. Woodward's Stove and Grate Factory, Nos. 318 and 322 Pennsylvania avenue, between 10th and 11th streets.

N. B.—Hot air Furnaces of the latest improvement put up at the shortest notice.

Nov 7—9t† C. WOODWARD.

FLORA JUST OUT.—I have this day received a new lot of my new air-tight flat-top cooking stoves, which I got up in Philadelphia last summer expressly for this market, made very heavy and strong, of the best Pennsylvania malleable iron. I have called it the Flora Air-Tight Cooking Stove, patented 1857, heavy and thick, for family use, and destined to be the cook's delight. It will bake, roast, boil, fry, stew, broil, &c., superior to any cooking stove in this market, and has attached to it a summer arrangement.

For sale only at C. Woodward's Metropolitan Stove and Grate Factory, Nos. 318 and 322 Pennsylvania avenue, between 10th and 11th streets.

Nov 7—6t† C. WOODWARD.

CURIOSITIES OF SLAVERY.

[A Letter from a Washingtonian travelling in the South.]

MACON, GA., 1857.

MY DEAR C——: I engaged to write you from the South, and I take the earliest opportunity to date my correspondence from Middle Georgia. But I should not fail to drop you a line or two, at start, of Macon, where I write, as it is accounted one of the most beautiful cities of the South, and has many objects of interest. It is the seat of several public institutions, but has but little trade. Near by the city, on a commanding position, stands Fort Hawkins, a rude wooden building, which was constructed as a protection against the Indians, for you must know that Macon was about the frontier of Georgia in 1818. An Indian mound is in sight, on the top of which are standing a few tall, melancholy pines. On the hills which surround the city, and in the beautiful little vill of Vineville, which adjoins it, may be seen the evidences of refinement in the handsome residences adorned with shrubbery and evergreens, among which the olive and the holly, with its lucid green, are the most common. Many of these residences of men of wealth are admirable, especially for their tasteful grounds. But there is the fondness for white paint, which may be observed in all parts of the South, and for a nondescript architecture, in which all styles are jumbled, or a plain magnificence studded in rows of pillars and flights of steps, that frequently give to the southern villa the singular appearance of an eleemosynary institution. The chief object, however, to which the admiration of the stranger is directed in Macon is the public cemetery, which is compared not extravagantly, in some points of natural scene, to Mount Auburn and Greenwood. It is a lovely piece of ground, with natural terraces overhanging the Ocmulgee and the wild glen that divides it. The picturesque effect, however, is almost entirely destroyed by the thick brushwood, which prevents the eye from taking in the outlines of the scene. The ground is covered with coppices of oak and pine, and studiously kept in a state of nature. It seems, however, a strange idea to keep the natural scene concealed by the brushwood which everywhere intercepts the view. May-be it is intended to be—

"Unadorned, adorned the most"—

an asthetic fogyism, *en passant*, disproved and despised, at least by the charming ladies of Macon.

In writing you, my dear C., of the South and its peculiar institution, as I intend, I am sure that I have no prejudice to dispel from your mind on the subject; but as I may hereafter publish some extracts from the correspondence, I hope the sketches, which may amuse you, may correct the false views of others, derived, as they chiefly are, from the libels of northern spies, who live or travel here in disguise. Thus I observed lately a communication in some of the abolition papers professing to have been written by one who has been a resident of Macon for eleven years, to the effect that the people here do not allow northern papers to circulate or be taken by subscribers, or even congressional documents to be among them, which do not harmonize with their peculiar views. Although this infamous libel is quite as absurd and undeserving of contradiction as the famed Arrowsmith hoax or any of the Sanguinary Crow-bar style of nigger-worship fictions, it deserves notice in one respect. There are a number of Yankee doughfaces in the South who before us are the greatest admirers of the peculiar institution, and, to honeyfuggle us, even chime in with the abuse of their own land. There is danger in these men of disguised character, many of whom are doing business in the South. They are not to be trusted; and while, not satisfied with being tolerated among us, they impose on our confidence and hospitality by false professions, they take secret opportunities to gratify their real hatred of us by tampering with the slaves, or by libelling the South under the shelter of anonymous letters published in the North. The man who would devise a safe opportunity to publish what he knew to be false and libellous of those whose good will he had won by another lie might, with the same hope of impunity, venture on a grander revenge, and secretly conspire with the slave in a rebellion. Such a person might be watched with profit. The writer of the letter from Macon referred to was ferreted out, and his employer, on learning the fact, immediately discharged him. This was getting off rather easily, as some time ago a young man was driven out of the same community for having made public speeches at the North for Fremont; while another, who writes abolition libels under their noses, is tolerated.

But it is not my purpose to trouble you with a dissertation on "the vexed question," or the social system of the South, or any of the political aspects of slavery. I merely design to employ a few leisure hours in a series of simple and unpretending sketches of the condition, habits, and peculiarities of the negro slave. The field, you know, has furnished a number of books; and I am sure, my dear C., that you are too sensible of the large share of public attention "niggers" occupy in this country to slight them. Besides, I am thoroughly convinced that the negro portraits of the fiction writers are, most of them, mere caricatures, taking them all, from Uncle Tom's Cabin down to the latest southern reply thereto, "a book" from a Virginia authoress, in which the language put in the mouth of her leading negro character is a mixture of Irish idioms with the dialect of the Bowery. Who ever heard a southern negro say, as the Virginia lady's sable hero does, "the tip-top of the morning to you, young ladies," or "what's to pay now!" Nor will we find any of Mrs. Stowe's Uncle Toms in the South, at least as far as the religious portraiture goes. The negro in his religion is not a solemn old gentleman, reading his Bible in corners and praying in his closet; his piety is one of fits and starts, and lives on prayer-meetings, with its rounds of "'zortations," shoutings, and stolen sweets of baked pig.

You already know my opinion of the peculiarities of the negro's condition in the South, in the provision made for his comfort, and in the attachment between him and his master. The fact is, that in wandering from my native soil to other parts of the world I have seen slavery in many forms and aspects. We have all heard enough of the colliers and factory operatives of England, and the 30,000 costermongers starving on the streets of London, as also of the serfs and crown-peasants of Russia, who are considered not even as chattels, but as part of the land, and who have their wives selected for them by their masters. I have seen the hideous slavery of Asia. I have seen the coolies of China "housed on the wild sea with wilder usages," or creeping with dejected faces into the suicide houses of Canton. I have seen the Siamese slave creeping in the presence of his master on all-fours, a human quadruped. It was, indeed, refreshing after such sights to get back to the southern institution, which strikes one, after so many years of absence, with a novelty that makes him appreciate more than ever the evidences of comfort and happiness on the plantations of the South.

The first unadulterated negro I had seen for a number of years—having been absent for the most of that time on a foreign soil—was on the railroad cars in Virginia. He looked like home. I could have embraced the "old uncle," but was afraid the passengers, from such a demonstration, might mistake me for an abolitionist. I looked at him with my face aglow and my eye-lids touched with tears. How he reminded me of my home—of days gone by—that poetry of youth "when I was a boy," and wandered with my sable playmates over the warm, wide hills of my sweet home, and along the branches, fishing in the shallow waters with a crooked pin! But no romancing with the past. So we continue our journey onward to the State of railways and revolvers.

Arrived in Georgia, I find plenty of the real genuine woolly-heads, such as don't part their hair in the middle, like Massa Fremont. My first acquaintance is with Aunt Debby. I insist upon giving her a shake of the hand, which she prepares for by deprecatingly wiping her hand on her apron. Aunt Debby is an aged colored female of the very highest respectability, and, with her white apron and her head mysteriously enveloped in the brightest of bandannas, she looks, to use one of her own rather obscure similies, "like a new pin." She is very fond of usurping the authority of her mistress below stairs, and has the habit of designating every one of her color not admitted to equality as "de nigger." Aunt Debby is rather spoilt, if having things her own way means it. If at times her mistress is roused to dispute her authority, Aunt Debby is sure to resume the reins when quiet ensues. "Debby," cries her mistress, "What's all this noise in the kitchen? What are you whipping Lucy for?" "La, missis, I'se jest makin her 'have herself. She too busy *walling* her eyes at me, and spilt the water on the steps." Among the children Aunt Debby is a great character. She is, however, very partial; and her favorite is little Nina, whom she calls—from what remote analogy we are at a loss to conjecture—"her jelly-pot." I flatter myself that I am in her good graces. Her attention to me has been shown by a present of ground-peas, and accessions of "fat lightwood" to my fire in the morning.

The religious element is very strong in Aunt Debby's character, and her repertoire of pious minstrelsy is quite extensive. Her favorite hymn is in the following words, which are repeated over and again:

Oh, run, brother, run. Judgment day is 'comin;
Oh, run, brother, run. Why don't you come along?
The road so rugged and the hill so high—
And my Lord call me home
To walk the golden streets of my new Jerusalem.

Aunt Debby's religion is of that sort—always begging the Lord to take her up to glory, and professing the greatest anxiety to go "right now." This religious enthusiasm, however, is not to be taken at its word. You have doubtless heard the anecdote of Cæsar, which is too good not to have been told more than once; though, even if you have heard the story before, it will bear repetition for its moral. Now, Cæsar one day had "caught it"—not from Brutus, but from "Betty"—an allegorical coquet in the shape of a red cowhide. On retiring to the silence of his cabin at night, Cæsar commenced to soliloquize, rubbing the part of his body where the castigation had been chiefly administered, and bewailing his fate, with tragic desperation, in the third person. "Cæsar," said he, "most done gone; don't want to live no longer. Jist come, good Lord, swing low de chariot, and take dis chile away. Cæsar ready to go; he *wants* to go." An irreverent darkey outside, hearing these protestations, tapped at the door. "Who dar?" replied Cæsar, in a low voice of suppressed alarm. "De angel of de Lord come for Cæsar, 'cordin to request." The dread summons had indeed come, thought Cæsar; but blowing out the light with a sudden "whiff," he replied, in an unconcerned tone, "*De nigger don't live here.*"

There is one other trait wanting to complete Aunt Debby's character. Though at an advanced age, she is very coquettish, and keeps up a regular assault on a big lout of the name of Sam, whom she affects to despise as "jist de meanest nigger de Lord ever put breath in." I overheard some words between them last holiday. "I'se a white man to-day," says Sam, "and I'se not gwine to take any of your imperence, old ooman;" at the same time taking the familiar liberty of poking his finger into her side like a brad-awl. "Get 'long, Sa—tan," replies Aunt Debby with a shove, but a smile at the same time to his infernal majesty; and then they both fell to laughing for the space of half a minute, although I must confess that I could not understand what they were laughing at.

Aunt Debby may serve you, my dear C., as a picture of the happy, contented, southern slave. Some of your northern politicians would represent the slaves of the South as sullen, gloomy, isolated from life—in fact, pictures of a living death. Believe me, nothing could be further from the truth. Like Aunt Debby, they have their little prides and passions, their amusements, their pleasantries, which constitute the same sum of happiness as in the lives of their masters.

The whipping-post and the slave mart are constantly paraded before the eyes of the poor, deluded fanatics of your section. Now, I can assure you that the inhuman horrors of the slave auction-block exist only in imagination. Many instances of humanity may be observed there; and but seldom does the influence of the almighty dollar appear to sway other and better considerations in the breast of the slaveholder. The separation of families at the block has come to be of very unfrequent occurrence, although the temptation is obvious to do so, as they generally sell much better when the families are separated, and especially as the traders, who usually purchase for immediate realization, do not wish small children. Indeed, there is a statute in this State (Georgia) forbidding the sale of slave children of tender age away from their parents.

I attended a slave auction here the other day. The negroes were called up in succession on the steps of the court-house, where the crier stood. Most of them appeared naturally anxious as the bidding was going on, turning their eyes from one bidder to the other; while the scene would be occasionally enlivened by some jest in deprecation of the negro on the stand, which would be received with especial merriment by his fellow-negroes, who awaited their turn, and looked on from a large wagon in which they were placed. As I came up, a second-rate plantation hand of the name of Noah, but whom the crier persisted in calling "Noey," was being offered, it being an administrator's sale. Noey, on mounting the steps, had assumed a most drooping aspect, hanging his head and affecting the feebleness of old age. He had probably hoped to have avoided a sale by a dodge, which is very common in such cases. But the first bid—$1,000—startled him, and he looked eagerly to the quarter whence it proceeded. "Never mind who he is, he has got the money. Now, gentlemen, just go on; who will say fifty." And so the crier proceeds with his monotonous calling. "I aint worth all that, mass'r; I aint much 'count no how," cries Noey energetically to the first bidder. "Yes you are, Noey—ah, $1,010, thank you, sir," replies the crier. The gentleman who makes this bid is recognised by Noey as "Mass'r John," one of the heirs. $1,011, rejoins the first bidder, and Noey throws a glance of infinite disdain at him for his presumption in bidding against his master. But as the bidders call over each other, Noey becomes more excited. "Drive on, Mass'r John; drive on, Mass'r John," he exclaims, laughing with excitement. The bidding is very slow. Mass'r John evidently hesitates at the last call, $1,085, as too large a price for the slave, though anxious to bid the poor fellow in; but Noey is shouting to him, amid the incitements of the crowd, to "Drive on;" and, after a pause, he says in a firm tone, *eleven hundred dollars*. The crier calls out the round numbers with a decided emphasis. He looks at the first bidder, who is evidently making up his mind whether to go higher, while Noey is regarding him, too, with a look of the keenest suspense. The man shakes his head at last, the hammer falls, and Noey, with an exulting whoop, dashes down the steps to his master.

Truly, EDW'D A. POLLARD.

To D. M. C., New York.

United States Patent Office,

WASHINGTON, November 7, 1857.

ON the petition of Josiah Copeland, of Weymouth, Massachusetts, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 20th January, 1844, for an improvement in "Boot Crimps," for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 20th day of January, 1858—

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 11th January next, at 12 o'clock, m.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party to be used at the said hearing must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

The testimony in the case will be closed on the 1st of January, depositions, and other papers relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office on or before the morning of that day; the arguments, if any, within ten days thereafter.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the Union, Intelligencer, and Evening Star, Washington; Pennsylvanian, Philadelphia; Daily News, New York; N. Y.; Post, Boston; and Inquirer, Cincinnati, O., once a week for three successive weeks previous to the 11th day of January next, the day of hearing.

JOSEPH HOLT, Commissioner of Patents.

P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office, with a paper containing this notice.

Nov 7—1aw3w†

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION.—I have this day received another supply of the Coal Gas Burners. These stoves burn the gas and smoke of the coal, thereby making a saving of one-half the fuel from the common stoves; suitable to all apartments. It will not burn out more than from a half to a ton of coal during all the coal season.

Please call at my Metropolitan Stove and Grate Factory, where you can see one in full operation every day in my counting-room, and learn to use it. This stove is down on coal merchants. For sale only by

Nov 7—6t† C. WOODWARD.

LOCAL NEWS.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Teachers' Association of the District held their regular monthly meeting this morning at the Smithsonian Institution.

After an interesting discussion, which was participated in by Messrs. Wright, Loomis, Richards, Young, Norton, and a lady, on the extent to which teachers ought to hold their pupils accountable out of school, Mr. Loomis proposed as the subject for discussion at the next meeting "The responsibilities of teachers in regard to discipline in school."

Mr. Loomis also called for the report of the committee appointed to make arrangements for a convention of teachers. Mr. Young, chairman of the committee, reported as follows:

Resolved, That a convention of the teachers of the District be held on Thursday night, Friday night, and Saturday morning, December 17th, 18th, and 19th.

That the convention organize with chairman and secretary on Thursday night, and have a lecture, with the report of the committee on the city school statistics.

That on Friday there be a discussion on the condition and demands of the cause of education in this District from 9 to 11 o'clock, a. m.; at 11, a. m., a lecture, to be followed by a discussion.

That on Friday night there be a lecture, with a discussion.

That on Saturday, at 9 o'clock, a. m., there be a discussion on the teachers' profession and on the National Teachers' Association; at 11 o'clock, a lecture, with a discussion.

This report was adopted, and the committee continued for further action. It was stated by members of the committee that arrangements were being made with several distinguished gentlemen for lectures on the occasion of the convention.

Mr. Loomis, from the proper committee, announced that, at the next regular meeting of the association, the president, Mr. O. C. Wright, would read an essay on "The mutual relations, duties, and obligations of teachers and parents."

On motion, the association adjourned to meet again on the first Saturday of December.

FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY-ONE tons of coal, ninety bushels of corn, and nine hundred and sixty-eight barrels of flour arrived at Georgetown to-day by the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. Fourteen boats left that city for Cumberland and other points since Friday.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Democratic Nominations.

MILLEDGEVILLE, (Ga.,) Nov. 6.—At a caucus of the democratic members of the legislature of this State held yesterday the following nominations were made: Hon. Robert Toombs, for United States senator; Watkins, secretary of State; Thweat, comptroller; Trippe, treasurer; Greene, surveyor general; Lumpkin, judge of the supreme court.

The official majority for Brown for governor is 10,772.

New York State Election.

ALBANY, Nov. 6.—The democrats have the State officers, the canal board, the contracting board, the commissioners of the canal fund, the commissioners of the land office, and the management of the canals. The democratic majority thus far in the State is 12,000—a gain, since last fall, of 92,000. The legislature is doubtful, but the republicans are in the minority.

Financial.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Stocks are irregular—Chicago and Rock Island, 71¼; Cumberland Coal Company, 7; Illinois Central shares, 92; do. bonds, 78½; Michigan Southern, 15⅝; New York Central, 74¼; Pennsylvania Coal Company, 60; Reading railroad, 34½; Virginia 6's, 82; Missouri 6's, 72⅝.

Sterling exchange is firmer at 100.

COME AND SEE.—Just received from Philadelphia another supply of the very popular and the best cooking stoves in this market or in any other.

The Rising Star, or Double-Oven Cooking Stoves, made very heavy and thick for this market. It is my stove—as such I stand by it.

For sale only at C. Woodward's Metropolitan Stove and Grate Factory, Nos. 318 and 322 Pennsylvania avenue.

Nov 7—6teod† C. WOODWARD.

FOR CHILDREN'S CLOTHES.—Merino plaids, and valencia and angola plaids and mousselines, for children's wear—a choice assortment of select styles.

New supplies daily.

One price only, marked in plain figures.

All the entire stock marked at its actual present cash value.

PERRY & BROTHER, "Central Stores," west building, Opposite the Centre Market.

Nov 3—10dif

TEACHER WANTED.—We wish to employ a gentleman as principal of the Parson's Female Seminary. It is a new institution, twelve miles east of Austin, Texas, in a moral, well-settled, healthy neighborhood, and is well located for patronage.

We will pay a liberal salary, and want a good teacher. A gentleman whose wife could instruct in music would be preferred.

Applicants can forward their names and references to my address, at "Webberville, Travis county, Texas." E. D. TOWNES,

Oct 16—d2m President.

A Card to the Citizens of the District.

IN entering our "new building," which we have just taken possession of, we return our sincere thanks to the people of Washington and Georgetown for their liberal patronage; and we, in part, as a return, have erected a spacious building which will be an ornament to the city, with a large and airy saloon, with all the convenience and comfort of our customers; and in the establishment are all the necessary arrangements for manufacturing and encouraging home industry. By a strict attention to justice and integrity, we hope to give satisfaction to all.

WALL, STEPHENS, & CO., No. 322 Penn. avenue, between 9th and 10th streets.

Oct 30—d4wif

Law Books.

SELWYN'S NISI PRIUS. New edition. 2 vols. 8vo.
Bennett and Heard's Leading Criminal Cases. 2 vols. 8vo.
Addison on Contracts. New edition. 1 vol.
Chitty on Law of Carriers. New edition. 1 vol.
Wharton's Precedents of Indictment. New edition. 1 vol.
Wharton's American Criminal Law. New edition. 1 vol.
Hill on Trustees. New edition. 1 vol.
Williams on Real Property. New edition. 1 vol.
Sedgwick on Statutory and Constitutional Law. 1 vol.
Olcott's Admiralty Reports. New York. 1 vol.
Maryland Digest. 2d vol.

Nov 5 FRANCK TAYLOR.

SHAWLS, MANTLES, CLOAKS, AND SCARFS, a very large assortment, all marked down to their present actual cash value.

One price only, marked in plain figures by one of the firm. No deviation.

New supplies from the North and East daily, all of which are marked at their actual cash value.

Good articles, low prices, and fair dealing may be relied on in all cases. PERRY & BROTHER, "Central Stores," west building, opposite Centre Market.

Nov 5—10dif

University of Nashville.

THE Medical Department opens November 2; the free preliminary course, October 5, 1857.

Apply to PAUL F. EVE, Dean.

The Collegiate Department, Western Military Institute, commences next session September 7. It comprises a complete classical course, an elective course in engineering, in scientific and agricultural branches, and a preparatory school. Tuition, boarding, washing, fuel, $100 per term of twenty weeks. Modern languages, &c., each $10 per term.

Last session there were 630 students in the two departments.

Apply to B. R. JOHNSON, Superintendent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 11, 1857.

Aug 5—3mds+&w*

WM. R. MERRY. JOHN L. CAMPBELL.

HENRY & CAMPBELL,

Bankers,

LAND, COLLECTING, AND INSURANCE AGENTS,

Sioux City, Iowa,

Enter lands with land warrants or cash, or on time, and loan money at western rates, pay taxes, and furnish abstract to titles.

Sep 25—d&sw1y

FROM LONDON.—The Landfall of Columbus; by Captain Beecher, royal navy. $3 50.
Structure and Functions of the Eye; by Spencer Thompson, M. D. $2 25.
Cairnes's Character and Logic of Political Economy. $1 75.
Rifled Ordnance. 1 vol., plates. $1 75.
Oswald's Dictionary of Synonms and Paronymes. 50 cents.
Boswell's Johnson, enlarged edition. 4 vols., many engravings. $6 75.
Crooke's Waxed Paper Process in Photography. 75 cents.
Life and Services of Palmerston, (pamphlet.) 19 cents.
The Book of American Songs. 37 cents.
Mill's Constitution of British Colonies. $3 75.
Blakely's Political Literature from the Earliest Times. 2 volumes. $3 50.
Imported per last steamer by

Oct 31† FRANCK TAYLOR.

PANORAMIC VIEW MAP OF INDIA, giving table of distances in English miles, and each place having its proper geographical position. Price, 25 cents.

Map of the Submarine Telegraph between America and Europe, with its various communications on the two continents. 25 cents.

Just received and for sale by BLANCHARD & MOHUN,

Oct 29 Corner of 11th street and Penn. avenue.

THE FIRST CONCERT OF Miss JULIANA MAY,

Assisted by several eminent artists, will take place on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1857,

At Carusi's Saloon.

Nov 6—d

Miss Christie Johnson,

TEACHER OF ELOCUTION,

IS desirous of forming classes in elocution in the schools in Washington, and will give instruction in private pupils in that city and in Georgetown.

Miss Johnson will give lessons to youths and professional gentlemen, and also to foreigners who wish to acquire a pure English accent.

Residence: Miss Harrover's (formerly Miss English's) Female Seminary, corner Washington and day streets, Georgetown.

REFERENCES.

Mrs. Anna Cora Ritchie, Richmond, Va.
Rev. Stephen P. Hill, Washington, D. C.
Grafton Tyler, M. D., Georgetown, D. C.

For further information apply to Blanchard & Mohun, at their bookstore, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Eleventh street.

Nov 6—4t

M'lle Erminie Frezzolini.

First Appearance in Washington.

M. STRAKOSCH has the honor to announce that M'LLE ERMINIE FREZZOLINI, The celebrated prima donna from the Italian opera houses, London, Paris, St. Petersburg, Academy of Music, New York, etc. will give in this city

A Grand Concert

On Saturday, November 14.

When she will be assisted by other eminent artists of the New York Academy of Music.

Nov 4—tf

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—We learn that a discourse is to be delivered on behalf of this noble society, in explanation of its principles, claims, and success, by Rev. J. N. Danforth, D. D., in the Western Presbyterian Church, (Rev. T. N. Haskell's,) between 19th and 20th streets, near Pennsylvania avenue, on Sabbath morning, 8th instant, at 11 o'clock. No collection is to be taken up. The friends of the society are invited to attend.

Nov 7 C. F. HUBLBURT, Register of Ascension Church, Room No. 11, west wing Patent Office.

Sept 5—TuW&S6†

Collector's Office,

City Hall, November 5, 1857.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who have not paid their taxes for the present year, and to all who are in arrears for previous years, that at the expiration of sixty days from this date, or as soon thereafter as the advertisement can be prepared, all property on which the taxes may remain unpaid will be advertised and sold for the taxes, as the law enjoins.

Those who do not wish to be put to the heavy expense attendant on the advertisement and sale are requested to pay in season.

JAMES F. HALIDAY, Collector.

Nov 7—eod3tJan5

HERBERT'S HORSE AND HORSEMANSHIP of the United States and British Provinces, in two large volumes, numerously illustrated—now complete. Price $10. Subscriptions received for the publishers by FRANCK TAYLOR.

Nov 7

The New Pens.

BARNARD'S CELEBRATED PENS can now be had at the following places, wholesale and retail:

William Ballantyne, 498 Seventh street.
Blanchard & Mohun, corner 11th and Pennsylvania avenue.
W. H. & O. H. Morrison, 440 Pennsylvania avenue; also, at Miss Thomas's stationery store, Georgetown.

The above fine pens will be found, on due trial, far superior to other metallic pens.

One trial is sufficient.

Nov 5—d1mif*

ROBE DE CHAMBRE.—We have just received a fine assortment of French robe de chambre, at very low prices.

WALL, STEPHENS, & CO., 322 Pennsylvania avenue, between 9th and 10th streets.

Nov 6—3tif

THE LADIES are especially invited to "The Lakes" new store, (formerly occupied by R. C. Stevens,) No. 18 Commercial Building, opposite Centre Market, junction Pennsylvania avenue and D street, where they will find an elegant assortment of fancy and toilet articles, perfumery, &c., &c., such as we shall continue to improve and sell wholesale and retail at our old store 501 Pennsylvania avenue.

Oct 28—tf MRS. LAKE & DAUGHTERS.

WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS.—Taylor & Maury beg to announce, in accordance with the wishes of numerous persons interested in the fine arts, that they intend raffling a portion of the exquisite water-color drawings now in their possession.

Subject	Value.
"Anstey's Cove, near Torquay, Devonshire coast, England"	$175 00
"An English Farm"	50 00
"North Coast of Cornwall"	45 00
"Dismantled Ship"	30 00
"Holy Isle, from the Isle of Arran"	25 00
Total	$325 00

Five prizes—sixty-three chances, at $5 each. Chances to be paid for when taken. The pictures on view at Taylor & Maury's bookstore, and Messrs. Galt & Brother's jewelry establishment.

The raffle to take place in a few days.

Nov 6—3t

ALL THE GOODS IN STORE and those daily coming to hand, are all marked in plain figures at their present actual cash value.

Our present stock is probably much the largest and most generally assorted in all first-class dry goods of any in the district. Hence strangers and residents will consult economy of time and money by an examination, which they are cordially solicited to make.

One price only, marked in plain figures by one of the firm; no deviation permitted.

We are not opening any new bills, and discontinuing all old ones that are not settled when requested. On both points we are entirely serious.

New supplies from the North and East daily.

Good articles, low prices, and fair dealing may be relied on in all cases. PERRY & BROTHER, "Central Stores," west building, opposite Centre Market.

Nov 3—10dif

ATTENTION, HOUSEKEEPERS!—I respectfully call the attention of housekeepers to Spence's ELEVATED HOT-AIR COOKING RANGE, that heats the parlor above and chambers like the Parlor Companion. For sale only at C. Woodward's Metropolitan Stove and Grate Factory, Nos. 318 and 322 Pennsylvania avenue, between 10th and 11th streets.

N. B.—Hot air Furnaces of the latest improvement put up at the shortest notice. C. WOODWARD.

Oct 8—eod1w

Modern Languages.

PROF. DANIEL E. GROUX, a native of France, teacher of modern languages, especially French, Spanish, and German. Translations made with correctness and punctuality, at moderate prices.

Pennsylvania avenue, No. 225, south side, between 14th and 15th streets, opposite Willards' Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Oct 9—3aw3W&F1m

WE NAME LEADING ARTICLES in which our stock is full throughout the year—

Mourning silks and all other mourning goods generally, and especially of the most choice goods at the lowest prices
Linen sheetings, shirtings, table cloths, towels, napkins, &c.; in a word, vast lots of pure linen goods in all departments, many made in Ireland to our orders
Fine white flannels, all grades
Superior cloths, cassimeres, and vestings
Ladies' and gent's best Paris kid gloves
Plaid, plain, and striped cambrics and muslins, large lines
Shirting cottons of our own and other superior brands
Plain black silks from medium up to extra super mantles, cloaks, and shawls, a very comprehensive stock
Servants' wear of the best fabrics know to the trade
With every other article usually found in a well ordered dry goods home

One price only, no deviation.

We are not opening any new bills. We are sorry to repeat this statement so often, and with so much emphasis. We quite despair of being able to induce the public to believe we are serious.

Good articles, low prices, and fair dealing may be relied on in all cases. PERRY & BROTHER, "Central Stores," west building, opposite Centre Market.

Nov 3—10dif

ROOMS FOR RENT.—The subscriber has for rent one large parlor, with bed-rooms attached; also, several rooms suitable for single gentlemen, newly furnished, with or without board. For terms and particulars apply to D. IVERNOIS, Between 17th and 18th streets, Penn. avenue.

Oct 21—d1me

R. H. GILLET, Counsellor at Law, has removed his office to his residence in Franklin Row, corner of K and Thirteenth streets. He will continue to devote his attention principally to cases in the United States Supreme Court.

Oct 28—dtf

IMPORTANT TO COTTON PLANTERS, by which their incomes must be doubled.—The undersigned has invented and obtained letters patent from the United States for the arrangement and combination of machinery for converting seed cotton into yarns by one continuous process, from the gin through the various preparation and spinning machinery, until it is ready for shipment or weaving.

The saving from waste by this process will be at least ten per cent.; and yarns made from the fibre (unbroken and uninjured by the operations of the machinery of the present process used to open and disentangle it) will be about fifty per cent. stronger and heavier, and will command the markets of the world, distancing all competition at advanced prices.

The undersigned is prepared to dispose of privileges to use his patent; and planters will be informed as to terms, with complete instructions how to use it, how to obtain the best machinery, and all other necessary particulars, on application addressed to

Dec 6—2awly1f GEORGE G. HENRY, Mobile.

WILLARD'S HOTEL.—J. C. & H. A. Willard, Pennsylvania avenue and Fourteenth street, Washington, D. C.

Jan 29—d1tf

UNITED