

Our Publication Office is removed to Wm. Adams' bookstore, Pennsylvania avenue, third door west of Four-and-a-half street.

T. C. CONNOLLY'S Office is on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue, a few doors east of Sixth street—immediately opposite Selby Park's variety store.

SENATE.—No quorum being present, the Senate at near one o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The SPEAKER laid before the House a letter from J. S. Menckam, the Librarian of Congress, communicating the fact of the destruction of the Library by fire, in a manner to him altogether unaccountable, as no fire has been used in it for a long time, and no candles, lamps, or other lights, have ever been used in it during the whole time that it has been under his charge; and asking for a searching investigation by Congress.

Mr. STANTON, of Kentucky, immediately offered a joint resolution, which was passed, instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to make the investigation, with power to send for persons, to be examined under oath, in relation to the occurrence.

The same gentleman introduced a bill appropriating five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay the expenses incurred in the extinguishing of the late fire, the removal of the rubbish, and the preservation of such books and other articles as may have been saved, and the construction of a tin roof for the preservation and protection of that part of the building now exposed.

It was moved that the bill be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; but, by general consent, it was at once passed.

On motion, the House adjourned until Tuesday next.

The Fire at the Capitol. The results of this disastrous calamity are now well known; but the origin of the fire remained a mystery until this morning, when it was ascertained to the satisfaction of Mr. Walter, the architect, and all others who have examined the premises. The flames from some of the committee rooms pass under the floor of the Library; and close to the partition wall where they enter, an aperture is found quite large enough to admit particles of such light and combustible materials as are used in kindling fires. The fires in these rooms were made up at half-past six o'clock, and a quarter before eight the Library was found to be on fire, immediately over this aperture.

Christmas. The peace of our city has not been much disturbed during the past few days; yet drunkenness has prevailed most extensively. Few festivals have ever passed in this community attended by so much apparent inebriety. We saw yesterday old grey-headed men, young men, and boys of tender age, staggering drunk in the streets. In one instance we spoke to a boy, not more than twelve years old, who had fallen on the pavement, and advised him to let his comrades take him home, and he replied, with an oath, that it was Christmas. And so it was Christmas—Christ's mass—a day for the commemoration of the birth of Christ! Dancing on Good Friday, and mourning on our National Sabbath, the 4th of July, would be as much in harmony with the occasions, as is the usual mode of celebrating the anniversary of the Nativity of Christ.

How strangely old usages abide with us! The Saturnalia has probably never ceased.

Madame Bisceccianti. We are informed that this lady has quite recovered from her indisposition, and is to give her concert to-morrow night. All the lovers of music in this city are standing on the tip-toe of expectation. We hope to see a full array of fashion, taste and beauty present, to greet Madame B. on the occasion of her first appearance before a Washington audience. The praise of discerning critics elsewhere has preceded her, and commends her to our favorable regard.

How Short is Life! This is the exclamation of many who have passed the meridian of their days; but how unwisely do they murmur! They who devote themselves to useful pursuits find life long enough to accomplish wonderful works. Look, for instance, at the labors of an author. He who leaves behind him a few well-written volumes, adapted to instruct and improve his fellow-men, is honored as one whose life has been well spent; yet, at the slow pace of two pages a day, twenty years are sufficient for the production of twenty large octavo volumes; and these may continue to benefit man as long as the world shall last.

Eighteen hundred and fifty years have passed since the advent of Christ on earth. That is a long period of time. Read its history, from the days in which the New Testament was written, through all its changes and mutations, to the present hour. How wonderful have been the events! How many nations have ceased to exist! How monarchs and usurpers, and priests and impostors, and superstition, and tyranny, and wrong of every kind, have successively triumphed and fallen! How vague and imperfect is the record of many of the intervening periods! How vast the long line of successive events! Yet every man fifty years old has lived through one thirty-seventh of that whole period! Thirty-seven men could well have verbally transmitted the important facts of the Gospel revelation. Were a life of eighteen hundred years offered to any mortal, he would not doubt that he could accomplish wonderful things before it should expire; but it would be only thirty-seven times as much as can now be accomplished by him who lives till the age of seventy. The accumulated wisdom acquired in his life might be esteemed of great worth; but the acts of writing and printing will enable any one to commence his career at the age of twenty with as much of the wisdom of the past as is essential to the right prosecution of any useful task in the future.

Life is brief to the idle, but, to the wise and diligent, long enough for all that man should desire to accomplish.

Messrs. Consul Owen, Thrasher and Webster, and the American resident abroad. Mr. Owen has returned to the United States, and we may soon expect from him some defence of his conduct at Havana. If we are not mistaken, he has appealed to the public to suspend their judgment until he can have time and occasion to vindicate himself. As it is, he has been very bitterly denounced by the public press and in public meetings throughout the whole country, and we look with interest to his forthcoming explanations. It seems to us that he has been very unjustly dealt with by the press, the public and the government. We are far from approving his conduct, but think it not right that he should be made the scapegoat for the sins of others. He obeyed his instructions. His offending hath this extent—no more. Yet he has been overwhelmed with contumely and indignation; while his superiors, whose orders he obeyed, (and in the superior course of things it was his duty to obey,) escape without censure or reproach. He did not disobey his instructions; and for this his own friends, his superiors, who gave him those instructions, have removed him from office under circumstances which brand him with disgrace. Now, is this just? Is it honorable? Is it ungenerous? It has been said that Mr. Owen misapprehended his instructions, and that for this he was punished by removal. But has not all the world put exactly the same interpretation on those instructions that Mr. Owen did? Did not the government organs in this city labor for weeks to sustain the same interpretation? And has not the Secretary of State recently admitted, in his correspondence with the British and French Ministers, that that interpretation was just and correct?

Both the "Republic" and the "National Intelligencer" teemed with articles denouncing Crittenden and his party as pirates and outlaws, "not entitled to the protection of any government." Commodore Parker, in his report to the State Department, dated Havana, September 6, 1851, says that, in his interview with the Captain-General of Cuba, the latter "stated that he considered them as pirates, and that they had been so denounced in the proclamation of the President of the United States."

Lord Palmerston, in his despatch of the 22d October, says that "the United States government itself has denounced them as not being entitled to the protection of any government."

Mr. De Sartiges, the French Minister, in his note of the 27th of October to Mr. Webster, says that "the instructions issued to the commanding officer of the French (West India) station were only intended to apply to a case of piracy;" and that "the French government HAD REASON to believe that it would find in those same latitudes the American squadron acting in the same spirit and pursuing a similar object"—thus plainly intimating that the French government put the same interpretation on Mr. Owen's instructions that he did.

It appears from the published correspondence that Mr. Webster acquiesced in the interpretation put upon the proclamation by the Captain-General of Cuba and by the English and French governments. Was it not, then, most unjust to dismiss Mr. Owen in disgrace for his misapprehension in not giving to it a different interpretation?

Mr. Owen has also been bitterly denounced for "malicious neglect of duty" in Mr. Thrasher's case. Yet Mr. Webster, in answer to the resolutions of inquiry of the House of Representatives, takes the same view of Mr. Thrasher's case that Mr. Owen seems to have taken. As the latter has only acted under the instructions of the former, is it just that all the blame and denunciation should fall on the devoted head of poor Mr. Owen?

Mr. Webster argues to prove that Mr. Thrasher had forfeited his right to American protection by going to Cuba to reside. He says: "The first general question, then, is, as to his right to exemption from Spanish law and Spanish authority, on the ground of his being a native-born citizen of the United States."

"The general rule of the public law is, that every person of full age has a right to change his domicile; and it follows, that when he removes to another place, with an intention to make that place his permanent residence, or his residence for an indefinite period, it becomes instantly his place of domicile; and this is so, notwithstanding he may entertain a floating intention of returning to his original residence or citizenship at some future period. The Supreme Court of the United States has decided 'that a person who removes to a foreign country, settles himself there, and engages in the trade of the country, furnishes by these acts such evidences of an intention permanently to reside in that country as to stamp him with its national character; and this undoubtedly is in full accordance with the sentiments of the most eminent writers, as well as with those of high judicial tribunals, on the subject. No government has carried this general presumption further than that of the United States, since it is well known that hundreds of thousands of persons are now living in this country who have not been naturalized according to the provisions of law, nor sworn any allegiance to this government, nor been domiciled amongst us by any regular course of proceedings. What degree of alarm would it not give to this vasty numerous class of men, actually living amongst us as inhabitants of the United States, to learn that, by removing to this country, they had not transferred their allegiance from the governments of which they were originally subjects to this government? And, on the other hand, what would be the condition of this country and its government, if the sovereigns of Europe, from whose dominions they have emigrated, were supposed to have still a right to interpose to protect such inhabitants against the penalties which might be justly incurred by them in consequence of their violation of the laws of the United States?"

In questions of this subject, the chief point to be considered is the animus manendi, or intention of continued residence; and this must be decided by reasonable rules and the general principles of evidence. If it sufficiently appear that the intention of removing was to make a permanent settlement, or a settlement for an indefinite time, the right of domicile is acquired by a residence even of a few days.

Mr. Webster misstates and argues the question with his usual adroitness and ability; much more ably than Mr. Calderon, the Captain-General, or any other of the Spanish officials could have done. It is mortifying that he has done so more unfairly than they have. The question is not as to Mr. Thrasher's "right to exemption from Spanish law and Spanish authority;" it is this: "Has Mr. Thrasher, by residing in Cuba, forfeited his political rights as an American citizen, and has he, by such residence, lost all claim to the protection of the United States, under the 7th article of the treaty with Spain?" That article was introduced for the express purpose of protecting American citizens residing under Spanish jurisdiction from the unlawful abuses of Spanish authority, and reads as follows: "In all cases of seizure, detention, or arrest, for debts contracted, or offences committed by any citizen or subject of the one party within the jurisdiction of the other, the same shall be made and prosecuted by order and authority of law only, and according to

the regular course of proceedings in such cases. The citizens and subjects of both parties shall be allowed to employ such advocates, solicitors, notaries, factors, and agents as they may judge proper in all their affairs, and in all their trials at law, in which they may be concerned before the tribunals of the other party; and such agents shall have free access to be present at the proceedings in such cases, and at the taking of all examinations and evidence which may be exhibited in the said trials."

Now, it is clear that this article of the treaty was altogether disregarded and violated, if Mr. Thrasher is to be considered an American citizen. Mr. Webster therefore labors to prove, by the most adroit and cunning sophistry, that he had taken up his domicile in Cuba, had thereby ceased to be an American citizen, and was no longer entitled to the protection guaranteed by the treaty. Mark the peculiar phraseology of Mr. Webster's argument. Of course this government could not interfere to protect Mr. Thrasher from the "penalties justly incurred by him in consequence of his violation of the laws of Spain." But it had a right to demand for him a fair trial, counsel to conduct his defence, and opportunity of proving his innocence. The onus probandi was upon his accusers, and this government has a right—nay, it is bound—to apply to him the universal maxim of law, that an accused person is presumed innocent until proved guilty; and Mr. Webster and the Spanish authorities have no right to presume that he has violated the law and justly incurred its penalties.

We call the attention of every lawyer in the United States to this argument of Mr. Webster, and ask them to read and compare it with the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Venus, (8 Cranch Reports,) which he has quoted. It will then plainly appear that he has selected detached and garbled passages from that decision, in order to make it appear that, under the rule laid down by the Supreme Court, Mr. Thrasher, by residing in Havana, has lost all his rights as an American citizen, and become politically, as well as commercially, a Spanish subject. A few quotations from that decision will show clearly that the Supreme Court meant no such thing as Mr. W. endeavors to represent, and that their language referred only to so much of the property of an American citizen resident in an enemy's country as might be found adhering to the enemy. That very decision, which he quotes, expressly negatives the monstrous doctrine which he attributes to the Supreme Court. That decision referred, not to a country at peace with the United States, and in which American citizens are authorized by and under protection of a treaty to reside, but to a state of war and an enemy's country; and under that decision "the national character stamped" upon an American citizen, continuing to reside in an enemy's country after a declaration of war, attaches only to that portion of his property which may be found engaged in the trade of the enemy. It does not affect his property in his own country or elsewhere, and much less does it deprive him of his political rights as an American citizen.

Mr. Justice Washington, who delivered the opinion of the court in that case, said:

"There being no dispute as to the facts upon which the domicile of these claimants is asserted, the questions of law alone remain to be considered. They are two: first, by what means, and to what extent, a national character may be impressed upon a person different from that which permanent allegiance gives him? And secondly, what are the legal consequences to which this acquired character may expose him, in the event of a war taking place between the country of his residence and that of his birth, or in which he had been naturalized?"

"The doctrine of the prize courts, as well as of the courts of common law, in England, which, it was hinted, if not asserted in argument, had no authority of universal law to stand upon, is the same with what is stated by the above writers, (Vattel and Grodus,) except that it is less general, and confines the consequences resulting from this acquired character to the PROPERTY of those persons engaged in the commerce of the (enemy's) country, in which they reside."

"The next question is, what are the consequences to which this acquired domicile may legally expose the person entitled to it, in the event of a war taking place between the government under which he resides and that to which he owes a permanent allegiance? A neutral in his situation, if he should engage in open hostilities with the other belligerent, would be considered and treated as an enemy. A citizen of the other belligerent could not be so considered, because he could not, by any act of hostility, render himself, strictly speaking, an enemy, contrary to his permanent allegiance. But, although he cannot be considered an enemy in the strict sense of the word, yet he is deemed such with REFERENCE TO THE SEIZURE OF SO MUCH OF HIS PROPERTY CONCERNED IN THE TRADE OF THE ENEMY AS IS CONNECTED WITH HIS RESIDENCE. It is found adhering to the enemy. He is himself adhering to the enemy, although not criminally so, unless he engages in acts of hostility against his native country, or, probably, refuses, when required by his country, to return."

Now, is it not surprising that Mr. Webster should have thus garbled and misquoted this decision, for the purpose of sustaining the tyrannical despotism of Cuba, by arguing away the rights of an American citizen? It does, indeed, seem incredible; and we again ask every lawyer in the United States to read and compare his argument with this decision. We put it to the common sense of every man in the United States—lawyer or layman, learned or unlearned—is it not monstrous that an American Secretary of State should contend that an American citizen, who goes, under the protection of a treaty, to reside in a country with which the United States are at peace, thereby forfeits his right to American citizenship and protection, and becomes a subject of that foreign government?

We call the attention of the people of the Southern States to the motive of this policy of Mr. Webster, and ask the people of the Northern States to consider its effects. It originates in that hostility to the institutions of the Southern States and in that subserviency to British policy which has marked his whole career. Great Britain desires to abolish slavery in Cuba, and Mr. Webster wishes to prevent its annexation to the United States; and he therefore seeks to furnish every facility for the first, and to throw every impediment in his power in the way of the latter; and he says to every American citizen who goes to Cuba, "You forfeit, by so doing, all claim to American citizenship and protection!"

But on whom does this blow fall? On Northern men. Mr. Thrasher himself is a Northern man. Southern men rarely go abroad to seek their fortunes, or engage in commerce. Northern men do; and this denial of protection and the rights of citizenship affects, almost exclusively, Northern men, and operates chiefly, if not solely, to the prejudice of Northern trade and enterprise.

We will again refer to this subject. The language of Chief Justice Marshall, who delivered a separate opinion in the case of the Venus, is still more remarkable in this connection than that which we have quoted. But we must reserve it for another occasion. We repeat, that we cannot

approve of Mr. Owen's conduct; but neither can we think it just that he alone should suffer for acting in accordance with the views and instructions of his superiors.

Footnote and Rhett. We have said that we do not agree with either of these gentlemen. We do not believe that the Compromise is, or should be considered, an adjustment, much less a satisfactory adjustment, of the slavery question; nor do we believe that the best remedy for abolition is secession. Differing from both, we would be respectful to those who differ from us. Candor, however, requires us to say that we consider the movement made by Mr. Foote as much more dangerous to the Union than anything which could be accomplished by Mr. Rhett. And for this simple reason: If it be true, as Mr. Foote and his associates assert, that the Compromise is a satisfactory and final adjustment of the slavery question, the attempt to denounce and proscribe all men who do not believe it to be so will coerce them to defend themselves from unjust imputation, and thus keep the merits of the Compromise before the country as the chief political issue. This will enable such persons as Mr. Rhett to make inflammatory speeches, denouncing the Union. Mr. Foote presents the Union as the end of the constitution. Mr. Rhett denounces the Union, as the cause by which the South is most unjustly oppressed and degraded. We need not go beyond the debates in the Senate, nor beyond the speeches of Messrs. Foote and Rhett, for confirmation of this. Now, who does not know that the immediate effect is, that others take sides—some with Mr. Foote and some with Mr. Rhett—and thus the South is divided; whilst the North, from the very nature of the discussion, takes part with Mr. Foote? The necessary consequence of this union of the entire North with a party in the South, on a question affecting the interests, the honor and character of the South, gives to the party who assume to be the champions of the South all the benefits of sectional sympathy, and enables such persons as Mr. Rhett, by such appeals as he made in the Senate in reply to Mr. Foote, to embitter the South against the North, and thus strengthen that party who wish to dissolve the Union. We must take men as we find them. We must look facts in the face. And he is blind who supposes that the people do not see and understand the motives of men who get up issues and seek for office at the expense of the section in which they reside. Who does not know that the Compromise has now become a sectional question?—that all parties in the South admit that the adjustment was more favorable to the North, and against the South? Who does not see that to agitate the question now must irritate the South, because it reminds the South of its weakness, and of the desertion of those to whom the South had confided the protection of their rights and interests? Why, then, should any friend of the Union revive the agitation? Why should Mr. Foote demand a declaration by Congress that the Compromise was right, when he knew that a very large body in the South believed it to be wrong? Was it not because he wished to strengthen his own political position as a pretender for popular favor? And does not his revival of the agitation, by renewing the discussion in Congress, show that his pretence of attachment for the Union is but the mask which cloaks his own selfish ambition?

Kossuth in Philadelphia. The advent of the illustrious Magyar into the city of brotherly love, on Wednesday, was attended with scarcely less of pagantry and enthusiasm than welcomed him to New York. The military and civic procession was grand and imposing, and the entire population appeared to have come forth to greet him.

At the city banquet, in the evening, Mayor Gilpin proposed the health of Governor Kossuth, which was followed with nine hearty cheers. Gov. Kossuth arose, under much agitation, and evidently suffering fatigue from loss of sleep the previous night, and the exposure of yesterday, and said, in effect, that, as it had pleased the chairman to offer the sentiment in reference to himself, he must say, that he was one of those men who liked to meet the exigencies of the occasion, and conform to the rule of replying to the sentiment. He had strength enough in his mind to follow that rule, but his physical indisposition rendered it impossible for him to come down from his room and mingle in the festivities of the company.

Now appear among you to request that you will excuse me for not being among you. I assure you that, when I meet you at the banquet with which you intend to honor me, I shall take that favorable opportunity to express my views of the affairs of Europe. I hold you a powerful nation, the first-born representative of freedom. You were the first who stood up for new-born liberty and independence. Let me say that every word I hear in Philadelphia has a particular power over me.

There is something refreshing in your very air. You hear the very sound of that bell which proclaimed liberty to all mankind—not only proclaimed it, but achieved it for your glorious land! But there is one word of that prophecy which has not yet been fulfilled. There is but one Power in Heaven, and but one mankind on earth: it cannot be fulfilled until all the nations of the earth are free. Give freedom and independence to the nation, and they want nothing more. If a nation of freemen cannot make itself happy, it does not deserve, because it is not in a condition, to be free.

I came not here to ask free America to fight our battles. We are able and willing to fight our own battles. I came here to ask that you would see that we have fair play. Let us only have that, and we will achieve our own independence. I am one of those who do not like to see public attention called to a single man. What is man? Nothing. Principles are all. It is the principle of freedom and brotherly affection which you now honor in the very name of your city. I have a pride in asking you to aid us in doing our duty to our country, and thus assist humanity.

Permit me to add a few more words. I have received a likeness of your great leader for independence. I have no pretensions to be yet like him; but I will express the sentiment that the gift now inspires me with. We will bear that likeness upon the standard you now see above you, (pointing to the Hungarian flag,) and carry it amidst the bravest of the brave. It will inspire us with a sense of justice, and add valor to our hearts, until liberty and independence shall smile upon our nation.

Mayor Gilpin then arose, at the request of Gov. Kossuth, and asked for indulgence and leave of absence for the Governor, on account of his loss of rest and fatigue.

DRESSING ROBES.—A further supply of Robes de Chambre, of the new and elegant cut and finish introduced this Fall by STEVENS, Under Brown's Hotel.

UNDER-GARMENTS.—This day opened a further supply of gentlemen's Silk, Merino, Lambwool, Shaker Flannels, and Fur Under-shirts and Drawers; also, Kid and Waxed Gloves, and all other articles. Sales Room under Brown's Hotel.

A CARD. WE would most respectfully inform those of our customers who have running accounts with us that, according to custom, we have this day delivered to the city—by the 1st of January, and we sincerely hope that all will be prepared to make an early settlement.

POSTSCRIPT!

[Despatched to the American Telegraph.] New York, Dec. 26—2 p. m. To-day Southern flour brought \$4.62. Grain is unchanged. Cotton is dull, having declined 1/4. Stocks are steady.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26—2 p. m. The snowstorm is severe. The mails due at Philadelphia to-day were detained by the storm.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26—2 p. m. Sales of two hundred barrels of Howard street flour have been made at \$4. Grain and other things are unchanged. Christmas passed off appropriately.

A despatch has arrived from Kossuth to the Mayor of Baltimore, announcing that he will arrive in Baltimore to-morrow afternoon. He dines at the Kutaw House, addresses the people during the evening in Mechanics' Institute Hall, remains over Sunday, and goes to Washington on Monday.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

WILLARD'S HOTEL—R W Bushnell, Va; J H Marston, Phila; L Williams, Worcester; W Birnel, Mass; N S Carpenter, Va; J C Morton, Mass; S Mills, New York; L D Emerson, Mexico; S Burton, N Y; G R Jones, Va; R W Whiting, La; D Stubblefield, Phil; J C Stubbins, do.

IRVING HOTEL—C H Newell, S C; A Ten Eyck, San Francisco; R B Young, Mass.

NATIONAL HOTEL—T M Smith, Ky; J Hook, N Y; E L Fant, Balt; Capt Blankin, N Y; J W Rice, Md; A Z Kimmel, Md; H T McAllen, do.

GADSBY'S HOTEL—J Ballard, Md; A G Chatfield, Wisconsin; O Newton, Pa.

BROWN'S HOTEL—J Gilmore, Ohio; J D Hemminger, Conn; W Hodges, Va; Mr McLean, Ohio; J De Cordova, Texas; P S Radley, N Y.

UNITED STATES HOTEL—V Lee; D Gordon and Miss S E Gordon; M V Gordon; D E Gordon; Miss E Holmes; Miss E Hall; J J Page and lady, Va.

Severe Winters.

We republished from the "Christian Statesman," a few days since, an essay on the severity of winters in America, as compared with those of Europe in corresponding latitudes. Spain, Italy, Turkey, and portions of France, are the "sunny south" of which travellers and geographers give us such beautiful accounts; yet Washington city is as far south as any of them. The European parallels of the ice-bound regions of America are pleasant climes, and densely populated.

The fact was stated, and proved from history, that the present temperate regions of Europe were once excessively cold, and the opinion was advanced that the same cause—the subduing the earth by the hands of civilized man—would in our continent produce a like melioration in the temperature of our winters; and, indeed, there are a few who believe that, in the period of their own lives, they have witnessed sufficient of this tendency to convince them of the truth of the assumption.

We have not in many years had as cold winters as we read of in past times; but this is the case with Europe as well as America, as will be perceived by the following summary, which we find in one of the journals of the day:

Old Time Winters.—In 1664, the cold was so intense that the Thames was covered with ice sixty-one inches thick. Almost all the birds perished. In 1692, the cold was so excessive that the famished wolves entered Vienna and attacked beasts and even men. Many people in Germany were frozen to death in 1695, and 1699 was nearly as bad.

In 1709 occurred that famous winter called by distinction the cold winter. All the rivers and lakes were frozen, and even the sea for several miles from the shore. The ground was frozen nine feet deep. Birds and beasts were struck dead in the fields, and men perished by thousands in their houses. In the south of France the wine plantations were almost destroyed, nor have they yet recovered that fatal disaster. The Adriatic sea was frozen, and even the Mediterranean near Genoa, and the citron and orange groves suffered extremely in the finest parts of Italy.

In 1716, the winter was so intense that people travelled across the straits from Copenhagen to the province of Senia, in Sweden. In 1726, in Scotland, multitudes of cattle and sheep were buried in the snow.

In 1740, the winter was scarcely inferior to that of 1709. The snow lay ten feet deep in Spain and Portugal. The Zuzyder Zee was frozen over, and thousands of people went over it. And the lakes in England froze.

In 1744, the winter was very cold. Snow fell in Portugal to the depth of twenty-three feet on a level. In 1754 and 1755, the winters were very severe and cold. In England, the strongest sea exposure to the sky in a glacially covered with ice one-eighth of an inch thick.

In 1771, the Elbe was frozen to the bottom. In 1776, the Danube bore ice five feet deep below Vienna. Vast numbers of the feathered and funny tribes perished. The winters of 1774 and 1775 were uncommonly severe. The Little Belt was frozen over. From 1800 to 1812, also, the winters were remarkably cold, particularly the latter, in Russia, which proved so disastrous to the French army.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, the 23d instant, by the Rev. Mr. Hodges, SAMUEL GEORGE COX to Miss ANNA MARIA DODD, of the District of Columbia.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S GREAT PAIN-CURE!! THE WONDER OF THE AGE!!! ALL PAIN CURIED LIKE MAGIC!!—This wonderful preparation is used internally and externally, giving immediate relief from all bodily pains. It is used according to directions, it not only relieves all pain, but it cures it usually, the first application. It may be relied upon for curing and giving almost instant relief, as thousands who have used it can testify, to Rheumatism, Ague, Sudden Colic, Cholera, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Pleurisy, Scarache, Teuchache, Cholera, and all Pain in the Stomach or Bowels, Headache, Pains in the Womb, Pains in the Limbs, Joints, Back, Spine, Disease, Lumbago, Sea-sickness, Chills, Spains, Bruises, Pimples, and all Chronic Eruptions. If you wish to be relieved from ALL PAIN, use Dr. Rose's PAIN-CURER. If you desire to be cured of ALL DISEASES, take his Family Medicine. Price 12 1/2, 25, and 50 cents per bottle.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, and Whooping Cough. BE PREPARED FOR CHANGE OF WEATHER. THE frequent changes of the weather bring with it bad COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, IRRITATION OF THE LUNGS, SORE THROAT and BRONCHITIS, all of which can be cured, and the system fortified against frequent attacks by using Dr. J. S. ROSE'S EFFECTUAL COUGH SYRUP. Price only 50 cents. CHILDREN are also liable to Croup, which dangerous complaint yields immediately to Dr. J. S. ROSE'S never-failing COUGH SYRUP. Price 25 cents. WHOOPING COUGH, another complaint, always worse in cold and damp seasons. The afflicted will find great relief in the use of Dr. J. S. ROSE'S WHOOPING COUGH SYRUP, which always relieves, and prevents the disease from running into other diseases, such as INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS, DIPHTHERIA, IN THE THROAT, and CONSUMPTION. Price 50 cents. Dr. Rose's successful treatment in all Lung Affections has created a great demand for this valuable and Family Medicine. It may be had at the Drug Stores of: Z. D. Gilman, Samuel Butts, Charles Stett & Co., J. V. Collins, John W. Nairn, Washington City, D. C. Price 24—47

SPLENDID NEW SILKS! CLOAGETT, NEWTON, MAY & CO. respectfully announce to the ladies, retailers and sojourners in Washington, that they have just received 100 pieces of the most superior quality of the Silk line ever exhibited in this city—and very recent importation—the prices of which we guarantee below the cost to import. Price 24—18 CLOAGETT, NEWTON, MAY & CO.

NATIONAL THEATRE. Mr. E. MARSHALL, Solo Lessee. (Also of the Broadway, New York, and Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Theatres.) Mr. W. M. FLEMING, Stage Manager.

ELEVENTH NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

Fifth night of the engagement of the celebrated REGUIN OPERA TROUPE. Price of Admission. Private Boxes 50; Orchestra Seats 75 cents; Dress Circle and Parquet seats reserved Seats, the same 75 cents; Family Circle 25 cents; Gallery and Third Tier 25 cents.

THIS EVENING, DECEMBER 26, WILL BE PERFORMED THE GRAND OPERA OF FRA DIAVOLO; OR, THE INN OF TERRACINA.

Principal characters by the celebrated REGUIN OPERA TROUPE. Grand Overture. Miss Annie Walters. By the Orchestra.

To conclude with the farce of BETSY BAKER. Box office open from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Doors open at half-past six—performance will commence at quarter-past seven o'clock. An efficient police will be in constant attendance to preserve strict order. Price 26—1

JUST RECEIVED—Per Adams & Co.'s Express! A BEAUTIFUL assortment of new and rich styles of FINE FABRIC, of the latest and most superior quality, to which we would invite the special attention of our customers. MELAIN & HARRY, between 8th and 9th sts. Price 26—300 [Intelligencer.]

For Christmas and New Year Presents! I HAVE now in store a very rich and splendid assortment of the following seasonable articles, to wit: Extra superior Silk, Cashmere, French Flannel Dressing Robes, Extra superior Silk Scarfs, Cravats, Stocks, and Neck-ties, in rich and pleasing variety, for dress, wedding, and evening wear; also, a full stock of superior Dress Shirts, plain and fancy. With a complete supply of woollen, merino, cashmere, silk, and fur Under-shirts and Drawers. Also, Brushes of all kinds, Porte-monnaies, Purse, Pocket-books, Cases, and Umbrellas, with Toilet articles in abundance, at Fashionable Hat, Caps, and Goggles. Furnishing establishment, near 4 1/2 st., Penna. av. Price 24—81

Fancy and Furnishing Store. MRS. BANNERMAN has received from the North an assortment of superior Paris style Cloaks, Mantillas, and Opera Scarves; French Dresses, French Embroideries, Ribbons, Lace, Gloves, Net, and Muslin; Dresses, Trimmings, Perfumery; with a variety of Fancy Articles, suitable for Christmas Presents, which goods she has opened Tuesday, December 22d, and will sell at the regular market price. MRS. BANNERMAN, at the Athenaeum, Pennsylvania avenue, bet. 6th and 4 1/2 sts., New York. Price 24—51

Hats and Caps for Christmas and New Year. MY stock of Hats and Caps is full, and very desirable. Also, a large assortment of Fancy Hats and Caps, of beautiful styles and in great variety, now open for inspection at CHARLES H. NILES Fashionable Goods, 6th and 6th streets, Pennsylvania avenue. Establisment between 4 1/2 and 6th streets, Pennsylvania avenue. Price 24—31

BANK OF THE UNION. THIS BANK will be closed to-morrow, (Christmas day) and on the 1st of January. R. H. GALLAHER, President.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS. I AM NOW OPENING ONE of the finest assortments of House-furnishing Articles ever offered for sale in Washington—consisting in part of—Dressed Ironware, Bed Sacks, Fire Dogs, Stoves, &c.; Bedsteads, and other Furniture, from Cortland & Co.'s, Baltimore; English Britannia Ware, Alabama Forks and Spoons, Ivory handle Knives, in sets and single pieces, and a great many other articles desirable to Housekeepers, which I will sell as low as can be purchased in the District. Call and examine at H. LINDSELY'S, (formerly Lindley & Co.) Pa. av., bet. 9th and 10th sts. Price 22—200

COACH-MAKERS. I HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and offer for sale at the lowest prices, a fine lot of Drab Silk and other Laces, Silver-lined and Brass-bound Seats, Folding Screw Axes, Felloes, Spokes, Hubs and Hub-bands, with a general assortment of every thing that can be asked for in that line. H. LINDSELY, (formerly Lindley & Co.) Pa. av., bet. 9th and 10th sts. Price 22—200

8000 worth of Guns at Manufacturers' Prices. GENTLEMEN wishing to provide themselves with a fine Gun and apparatus, have now an opportunity seldom offered, as I am determined to sell off my large stock of Guns before the season closes. H. LINDSELY, (formerly Lindley & Co.) Pa. av., bet. 9th and 10th sts. Price 22—200

NONPAREIL Capers, Capottes, French Olives, just received and for sale by JOHN B. KIBBY & CO., No. 5, opp. Centre Market. Price 22—120

BUFFALO Tongues, just received from St. Louis, for sale by JOHN B. KIBBY & CO., No. 5, opp. Centre Market. Price 22—120

PULVERIZED HERBS, for culinary use—Sage, Marjoram, Savory, Thyme, also, pulverized Horseradish, in half-pound and one-pound packages. JOHN B. KIBBY & CO., No. 5, opp. Centre Market. Price 22—120

WESTPHALIA HAMS, our own importation this Fall, for sale by JOHN B. KIBBY & CO., No. 5, opp. Centre Market. Price 22—120