



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1877.

Gen. Longstreet is the only one of the few Southern men who have deserted their States and section for position or profit for whom we ever felt any commiseration...

The resolutions adopted at the meetings held yesterday in several portions of the country to take action with regard to the unsettled and dangerous condition to which national affairs have been brought by the radicals...

Both the democratic and radical Governments of Louisiana were quietly inaugurated yesterday, and that State, like South Carolina, is now in a semi-monarchical condition...

The conference of the European Powers on the Eastern question had another meeting yesterday, but adjourned until to-morrow without coming to any conclusion.

Some of the Russian gunboats have arrived at San Francisco, and the advance of their fleet reached Charleston yesterday.

Taxes under the Hampton administration in South Carolina are being collected without any difficulty, but the Chamberlain government can't collect a cent.

It seems that all the railroads in the State are insolvent. An application was made to-day at the session of the U. S. Circuit Court for the appointment of a receiver for the Petersburg Railroad.

The bill of Mr. Willis declares that no State legislature or other authorities shall impose a higher tax on National Bank shares than on the same amount of other property.

COM. VANDERBILT'S WILL.—The Commodore leaves all his property to his son Wm. H. Vanderbilt, who is to pay the following bequests: Five hundred thousand dollars to each of his daughters...

A bill was yesterday introduced in the House and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, authorizing the equipment of exploring expeditions to the Arctic seas.

The Florida Election. The following account of the modus operandi by which the electoral vote of Florida was counted for Hayes was given to a correspondent of the New York Herald by a gentleman who was engaged in the investigation ordered by Congress...

"When the Returning Board met they began by an attempt to ascertain how the vote stood on the face of the returns. But they met at once with a difficulty, in Baker county, from which two returns came up, one of which gave the State to Hayes, the other to Tilden.

In Clay county the canvassers, also republicans, lay out one precinct, on the ground that it did not appear that the inspectors took the oath prescribed by law. But they made a statement with their returns, showing that the precinct gave 24 democratic majority, and the Returning Board held that the objection was not good...

In Monroe county the Board threw out a democratic precinct on the ground that the canvass there was not completed on the night of the election, as the law demands.

In Hamilton county the Board flung out Jasper precinct on the ground that during the election two of the inspectors, both republicans, deserted the polls. One of these deserting inspectors, a republican, himself made the affidavit of the irregularity on which the Board flung out the vote.

In Jackson county the Board threw out votes on the ground that the ballot boxes were placed so high that the colored voters could not see into them. But all the election officers were republicans and the boxes were all alike.

In Manatee county the whole vote was flung out on the ground that there was no County Clerk to attend to the registration and other duties. The circumstances were these: The clerk of the county was a republican, appointed by Governor Stearns; he resigned shortly before the election. The inhabitants applied to him to resume his duties, but he refused. They asked the Governor to appoint another, but the new appointee refused to qualify.

By these operations the State was counted not only for Hayes but also for Stearns, the republican Governor, candidate for re-election. But Drew, the democratic candidate for Governor, appealed to the Supreme Court, and the Court ordered the Returning Board to recount the whole State, mentioning particularly four counties.

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Last Sunday morning in the midst of divine worship, in the stately and beautiful Presbyterian church recently erected in Portsmouth, a fire broke out in the ceiling, caused by a defective gas lamp in the lecture room.

The steamer Seminole, of the Boston and Savannah line, which arrived at New York last night, reports that at 1.30 o'clock on the morning of the 7th, about 40 miles off Cape May, collided in a thick fog with the steamer Montgomery, of and from New York for Havana, striking her just about the wheel house, cutting her down to the water and sinking her in a few minutes.

John H. Cook, a colored lawyer, was yesterday admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. Two or three others of the race have been admitted within the last ten years.

The latest dispatches from Constantinople are to the effect that the plenipotentiaries would make a last appeal to the Porte to discuss the proposals at to-morrow's sitting of the conference, and that the Turkish government has contracted with an Antwerp firm for the delivery within three days of 25,000 rifles.

The People Moving. The new campaign against the fraud by which the radicals are attempting to foist a minority President upon the country was inaugurated yesterday, the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, by the people in many portions of the North and in the District of Columbia, who assembled together and publicly informed the perpetrators of the nefarious scheme that it would be resisted at all points and to the last extremity.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Jan. 9.—The democratic convention met yesterday and adopted the following resolutions:

1. That the Government of the United States is republican in spirit as well as in form. It is a government of law, not of arbitrary force. It is founded on universal suffrage, lawfully exercised, and its existence depends on good faith and sincere obedience to the laws.

2. That the votes cast on the 7th of November, and duly certified at the close of the election on that day by the officers authorized to receive and record them, alone determine the result of the election held in any precinct, county or State, and whatever may be the returns thus duly and properly certified, they cannot lawfully be changed by any officer authorized to canvass them and announce the result.

3. That while clear in the conviction that Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks have received not only a large majority of the popular vote, but a majority of the electoral votes, and are therefore elected President and Vice President, we yet declare that any declaration made by the Senate and House of Representatives will be cheerfully acquiesced in by the whole people, and that any attempt to inaugurate a President simply upon the proclamation of the President of the Senate will be an act of usurpation that will be resisted by the people to the last extremity, even should that extremity be an appeal to arms.

4. That the impudent and unfounded charge that those who protest against the exercise of illegal and arbitrary power desire to foment strife and incite civil war is made by conspirators to withdraw the public mind from their own evil design to frustrate the sovereign will of the people as expressed through the ballot box on the 7th of November last.

5. That we denounce the action of President Grant in following the example of military chieftains of Mexico in interfering by armed forces in the elections of the people, in preventing the lawful organization of State Legislatures, and in massing troops at Washington, with an apparent purpose of preventing the free action of Congress respecting the Presidential election; it entreats a purpose to render the military independent of and superior to civil powers, and calls for outspoken condemnation by every friend of republican government.

6. That the inauguration as President of a candidate rejected by the people and counted in by fraud is a revolution, and if acquiesced in will be fatal to republican government.

7. That the National Democratic Committee be requested to call a national democratic convention, to meet at Washington city, February 12, 1877.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 9.—Notwithstanding the extreme cold weather the democratic State convention at Fort's Opera House, in this city, yesterday, was largely attended.

The chief features of the meeting were the speeches of Hon. Geo. W. Julian, Hon. B. W. Hanna and Hon. Dan W. Voorhees, the reading of the report of the Committee on Resolutions and a resolution offered by Mr. Voorhees at the close of his speech. The resolutions of the committee call upon Congress to provide a plan for counting the electoral vote; that two Houses alone have the power to count, and not the President of the Senate, and if the Senate shall claim such power for its presiding officer, then call on the House to exert all its constitutional powers to defeat such action.

The resolution of Mr. Voorhees, which was adopted with much applause, reads as follows: "Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the president of this convention, to be known as a Committee of Correspondence and Public Safety. The duties of said committee shall be to correspond with other similar committees and the leading men of other States for the purpose of bringing about a harmony of opinion and concert of action in the present perilous condition of national affairs; also to consider the propriety of calling a national convention of the democratic party, and to correspond with the different States in regard thereto. It shall also be the duty of said committee to consider and devise the best method by which the people may exercise the right of petition to the Congress of the United States, whether in writing or in person, in order that the public peace may be preserved, popular liberty maintained and the laws upheld."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The democratic mass convention at Fort's Opera House, in this city, yesterday, was fully attended, the building being crowded to its fullest extent. Mr. Richard H. Merriek, of this city, presided over the meeting, with a long list of prominent democratic citizens as Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Speeches were made by Mr. Merriek, Hon. Henry M. Watterson, of Kentucky, and Jos. Pulitzer, of St. Louis, and others. The meeting continued until a late hour in the afternoon. Mr. Watterson said he expected on the day of the counting of the vote to see hundreds of thousands of unarmed men in this city patiently awaiting the result, and determined in their views of the American right of appeal. He knew that all the appliances of peace would be used in the settlement of the question, but the people were not prepared to submit to usurpation, in the event of which a second Jackson would be ready to lead them to a preservation of the Constitution and the Government.

Mr. Banning said the people want peace, but there must be no bayonets in the House. Several of the speakers declared their belief that the rank and file of the republican party would be with the mass of the democracy in their views as to how the question should be settled—by the count being made as has always been the case.

The resolutions of the meeting declare it the duty of both Houses of Congress to exercise equal and concurrent jurisdiction in the final examination and counting of the electoral ballot. They declare that Tilden and Hendricks are elected, and believe that there is virtue enough left in the hearts of their fellow-citizens, without distinction of party, to discover by peaceful means, and to enforce by Constitutional agencies, the solution of the present difficulties. If this faith should be deluded, we then without vacillate or menace, but in a spirit of sad and resolute determination, resolve to do full duty in emergency, and appeal to their fellow-citizens throughout the country to defend their rights and preserve and defend the Constitution and Government.

The theatre was tastefully decorated with flags and mottoes, and a band of music-entertainers. VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 9.—A mass meeting of the citizens of Richmond and Virginia generally was held in the House of Delegates, last evening, to consider a solution of the Presidential controversy, and to give assurance of Virginia's loyalty to the Union and Constitution. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the recent Presidential election, threatens to be one of grave importance, involving momentous results, affecting for all time the constitutional method of determining the title to the chief magistracy of our republic.

The difficulties that have arisen have been caused by the illegal and fraudulent practices of the canvassing boards in some of the States, and the only mode of existing the country from the dangers that imperil our institutions is by a firm adherence to the cardinal principles of the constitution and a strict observance of the long established precedents on such occasions.

Second, That the right to count the electoral votes and the right to determine the authenticity or validity of any vote belongs exclusively to the two Houses of Congress, and this right to count the vote conferred on the two Houses of Congress by the constitution empowers them to pass all laws and rules necessary and proper to carry the granted power into effect, and in the exercise of this power, heretofore the mode of procedure has been invariably regulated by concurrent resolution or standing rules adopted by the two Houses before the count. Such has been the official exposition of the constitution and the invariable practice of the government, which has been deliberately adopted, uniformly acted upon and invariably accepted.

Third, That should the two Houses be unable to agree upon a mode of procedure, and thereby unable to declare which of the candidates has been constitutionally elected by the people, then the contingency contemplated and provided for by the constitution will have arisen, when it will be the duty of the House of Representatives to elect a President from the three persons having the highest number of votes, and the person thus chosen will be the lawful and constitutionally elected President of the United States.

Fourth, The constitution of the United States confers upon the President of the Senate no power whatever in respect to the counting of the electoral vote, and requires him simply, in the presence of the two Houses, to open all the certificates which may be transmitted by the colleges directed to him, and no President of the Senate has ever claimed or exercised a power at any time at any of the Presidential elections under our constitution, and the President of the Senate would be a usurpation in violation of the constitutional and the uniform practice under it, destructive of the liberties of the people, and should be firmly resisted by all lawful means necessary and adequate to preserve our free institutions.

Fifth, That the claim propounded and exercised by the returning boards of sundry States to manipulate the votes of their fellow-citizens, so as to disfranchise, without law or excuse, many thousands of people, is an assumption of authority, which if acquiesced in, places the rights and liberties of the citizens at the mercy of partizan organizations which have often proved to be equally corrupt and irresponsible.

Sixth, That in view of the brief interval that will elapse before this threatened danger may arise, we call upon the Legislature of the State, representing the whole people of Virginia, to declare in firm and unmistakable tones the sentiments of their constituents on the grave questions now agitating the country.

MONTELEONE, VA., Jan. 9.—A large number of prominent democrats, representing nearly every county in the State, met, in company with the State committee, last night, and adopted a lengthy series of resolutions touching the presidential controversy, sustaining the action of Congress in sending investigating committees to Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina, and insisting on the right of Congress to determine the electoral vote.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—A Salem, Oregon, dispatch reports a large and enthusiastic meeting there. Appropriate resolutions were adopted.

Letter from Richmond. [Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 8, 1877.—The Finance Committee of the House of Delegates, this morning, considered Gov. Smith's whiskey tax bill, but adjourned until Wednesday without completing their report.

The sub-committee of the House Finance Committee are holding conferences with Messrs. Peyton and Morrill with reference to the State's indebtedness and finances.

The Senate bill in regard to the Superintendents of public schools passed by the House to-day makes the statute conform to the amendments to the State Constitution adopted in November. Heretofore county superintendents held for three years, and their terms commenced January 1st. Now they are appointed for four years and their terms will commence July 1st.

The Senate to-day determined that the Junior shall fill the office of Doorkeeper until the end of the session with an additional per diem of \$2, and passed a bill amending the law and fixing the salary of Adjutant General at one hundred dollars per annum.

In the House to-day the Committee on Federal Relations were instructed to inquire into the expediency of giving some authentic expression of the opinions of Virginia on the important political questions connected with the recent presidential election and the constitutional mode of examining and counting the votes of the Electoral College and deciding all questions relating to the validity thereof.

A resolution was offered, providing for amending the liquor laws, so as to require the retail liquor dealers and keepers of ordinaries to furnish a monthly list of the number of gallons of liquor sold by them during each month, and a tax of twenty-five cents per gallon be assessed for such sales.

A break in the canal has caused the suspension of work at all the mills here.

Major Albert Ordway has resigned his position in the First Regiment of Virginia Volunteers.

At the conservative meeting this evening ex-Gov. Smith, though the oldest, was by no means the least effective speaker, and stood up for his State, the South, and the democratic party with all his old-time vigor. The meeting was presided over by ex-Senator R. M. E. Hunter, and in addition to Gov. Smith's able and powerful speeches were made by General Terry, Capt. J. H. Chamberlayne, Senator W. E. Hinton, Judge Henry C. Allen, Major W. E. C. Gregory, Gen. B. T. Johnson, Mayor A. M. Kelley, Col. Bolivar Christian, Senator Penn, W. T. Taliferro, of Norfolk, T. G. Popham, of Rappahannock, Major N. B. Meade, of the Whig, and others.

A negro burglar was detected, last night, and in his unsuccessful effort to escape, jumped from the roof of a five story building to that of a two story house adjoining, a distance of thirty feet. He was not hurt.

Return of Thorburn. RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 9.—Sam'l H. Thorburn, charged with the robbery of the Bank of Petersburg, Va., on the 30th ult., of \$16,700, returned to that city last night and surrendered himself. He states he was at Harrisburg, Penn., when he heard of the robbery and that he was charged with the crime, and that being guiltless he at once started back to face the charge and establish his innocence. Upon being searched for a few dollars were found on his person. Thorburn positively denies taking any of the money, but declines to tell why he was away. Richard Bagby, of the firm of S. J. Gates & Co., who was arrested on the charge of counselling and abetting Thorburn to make a false entry in the books of the Citizens' Bank of Petersburg, by which Bagby was enabled to obtain \$10,000 of money of said bank, has been hailed under a writ of habeas corpus in \$10,000 to answer the charge on the 12th instant.

Seven persons were injured by an accident on the Rutland R. R. yesterday.

The May-Bennett Duel. NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The World states that information was received in this city last night saying that James Gordon Bennett and Frederick May met at Slaughter Gap, Del., at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Only one shot was fired and May was wounded. The party immediately separated and Bennett started for this city. Dispatches were received by August Belmont last night and by Wm. P. Douglas from Bennett himself saying, "We have met and I am all right." Bennett also telegraphed to his sister that he was unhurt.

A cousin of Frederick May, in this city, also received a telegram from one of May's friends on the ground, saying that May had been wounded but not stating how severe, and from the fact that only one shot was fired it is believed that May's injury must be severe. While his friends admit that he is wounded they are unwilling to state the character of the wound, and also to give information where the wounded man was taken. It is probable, however, the party bearing the wounded man will arrive in Baltimore this morning.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 9.—The duel was fought at Slaughter Station on the Delaware Railroad. After an exchange of shots a reconciliation was effected, when all parties returned to Philadelphia. Frederick May, of this city, acted as second for his cousin and Howard Robbins for Bennett.

DOVER, DEL., Jan. 9.—It is reported that the Bennett-May duel was fought yesterday at Slaughter Station, Del., four miles west of here. Bennett and party consisting of four persons, chartered a special train and went from Clay-ton, Del., to Philadelphia, last night, while the May party containing 3 persons came here in a carriage from Slaughter Station and stopped at Ford's Hotel to-night and took the early train this morning for Philadelphia. They registered no names and talked but little, but parties here recognized them and there is no doubt about their identity. Rumor says the matter was amicably settled by the parties shaking hands and declaring themselves satisfied before shots were exchanged. Others say May was wounded and was left in the neighborhood.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—A dispatch from Wilmington, Del., says that May and a friend arrived there this morning bound north. Although said to be wounded in body he does not show it.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—A Wilmington dispatch says: Frederick May passed through this city this morning going in the direction of Philadelphia. He is reported to be wounded in the leg. A Philadelphia dispatch says the Bennett party left the Continental Hotel at noon for New York.

LOUISIANA. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9.—At this hour the members of the White League, which have been mustered in by the Nicholls government as militia, are assembling with arms at Lafayette Square, with the avowed purpose of maintaining the Superior Court abolished by the Kellogg government.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9.—At this writing, 9:50 a. m., the streets are filled with armed men, hurrying to Lafayette Square, where orderlies are dashing about on horseback, presenting all phases of an army on the eve of battle. The armed men are reporting to the Sheriff, who reports, it is stated, is to take possession of the Supreme Court room, now in charge of Metropolitan police, and install Nicholls' newly appointed Judges of the Supreme Court. It is more than possible that an attempt will be made to capture the police stations also. An advertisement appears this morning ordering the members of the Washington Artillery to assemble at their armory at 10 o'clock.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9.—At this time, 10:30 a. m., armed men are still hurrying through the streets to Lafayette Square, where they report to the Sheriff, who, it is said, will move them at 11 o'clock to the Supreme Court building, facing Jackson Square, and endeavor to take possession of it. Chief Justice Ludeling is there on the bench, and Capt. Gray, of the Metropolitan Police, with a strong force, is in possession of the building under an order from the Chief Justice. It is stated that the Chief Justice will remove the present Sheriff if he attempts to take the building by force, and appoint another Sheriff. Gov. Packard is at the State House cool and calm. He has telegraphed to President Grant for assistance. White men under arms disavow any intention of provoking a collision. A drunken man, and irresponsible boy, or an accidental shot may bring on a riot surpassing that of 1866 or 1874. Gov. Nicholls is at St. Patrick's Hall.

11 a. m.—Armed men are moving in different directions from Lafayette Square. About 500 are passing down St. Charles street, and are supposed to be moving for the Supreme Court; others are marching south and west.

At 11:45 a. m. a demand was made for the 3d precinct station house in the Supreme Court building, and refused. About ten thousand persons are assembled around Jackson Square, and the excitement is intense. A large body of armed men are on the levee side of the square. Gov. Packard reports that the Metropolitan telegraph wires have been cut, and he has established communication with U. S. Marshal Pitken, at the Custom House, by means of the U. S. Signal corps. The Metropolitan police at the State House are being armed with Springfield rifles.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9.—The Nicholls' authorities have taken possession of all the police stations and court rooms in the parish of Orleans. The Packard authorities hold only the State House. No blood has been shed.

Meteorological. With this December, 1876, closes the centennial year, and has been a very cold month, the most so of any December since 1851—for 25 years. The January and February of 1851 were mild, similar to the January and February last, but followed by a very severe winter, the next year—like we are having it now. There have been but two mornings the past December that the mercury was not below the freezing point. The highest point attained was on the 13th and 14th—37 and 39°. The lowest point was on the 11th—20° above zero. The mean temperature of the month was 27.25°, which is lower than any December since 1851, as above stated. Very little rain during the month and a few slight snows. Snow fell upon five days and rain about the same. The rain and melted snow were only 1.39 in. The prevailing wind was N. W., being 10 out of 31 days; N. E. 5 miles traveled by the wind during the month 6,760, being in excess of last year; 6 totally cloudy days; total rain for the year 64.90 in. C. GILLINGHAM, Accotink, Va.

Table showing monthly rainfall for the year ending December 31, 1876. Columns include month, inches, and total.

The Thermometer. ACCOTINK, VA., 1st mo., 6th, 1877. Friend Geo. W. Koch: Thy postal of the 4th instant at hand asking me to settle the matter of the range of thermometer at once for me. We differ in opinion. What has been the range of your thermometer during this cold snap? I am glad this question is asked, as it gives an opportunity to explain a phenomenon on this subject. There has always been a discrepancy in variation in different localities and elevations, and never more noticeable than at this late season. I am on a ridge between Dogue and Accotink creeks, at an elevation of 160 feet above tidewater, and upon the 3d, 4th and 6th of this

month my thermometer indicated precisely at zero, while at Accotink, on the one side, and Dogue creek valley on the other, only a half mile distant, the thermometer indicated from 10 to 15 below zero. These situations were only about 20 to 30 feet above tidewater. I would suppose for your situation 10 below zero would be the correct indication. When the weather is very windy the thermometer sinks lowest on the hills; but upon a calm time the cold is more sensible in the valleys, and the thermometer shows from 5 to 10 more cold in the low places than upon the hills. This has been the coldest spell I have seen for some years. C. GILLINGHAM, Woodsawn, near Accotink, Va.

There is already talk of contesting Commodore Vanderbilt's will.

OFFICIAL.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Alexandria county, held at the Court House of said county Dec'r 19, 1876, there were present: F. G. Bennett, Chairman, and Wm. A. Rowe and Gilbert Vandenberg, Supervisors. Jefferson Tacey, Treasurer of Alexandria county, proceeded to make his final settlement for the year 1876:

Table showing financial statements for Alexandria county, Virginia, for the year 1876. Includes items like 'To warrant on general fund for July 1, 1876', 'Supervisor's fund', 'Poor fund', etc.

Table showing financial statements for the year 1876, including 'To balance contingent fund from F. E. Corbett, ex-treasurer', 'Assessment on lands, crops, property and income, viz: Jefferson Mag'l. District 271 234', etc.

A copy—test: LOUIS E. PAYNE, C. M.

GREAT UPRAOR ABOUT CLOTHING.

The largest stock of Overcoats and Suits bought at bankrupt sale to close out. Good overcoats from \$2.50 upwards, including the very best imported Cambrills, Beavers, Korseys, & Gents' Cassimeres Suits, consisting of Coat, Pants and Vest, at \$4.00; all wool Suits at \$5.00 upwards, including the finest imported materials; excellent Children's Suits, 3 years, \$1.25; 4 years \$1.75; 5 years \$2.25; 6 years \$2.75 and upwards. They must be sold quick at

S. DEALMAN, dec 8 St. King street.

TO THE LADIES.—We have just received a fine assortment of Gentlemen's, Boys' and Youths' Fine Toilet Shippers, suitable for the holidays, which will be sold at prices to suit the times. [dec 6] WADDEY, 71 King st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We have on hand MORE DRESS GOODS, MORE CASSIMERES, MORE WATERPROOFS, MORE WINTER GOODS generally than we are desirous of carrying over until next fall. Purchasers of the above goods can secure positive bargains from us before we take our annual inventory of stock, on February 1st. ODDS and ENDS of White Goods, Domestic, Black Alpaca, &c., very cheap during this month. PRETZFELDER & CO., Jan 9 111 King Street.

E. J. MILLER & CO.

Importers of CHINA and QUEENSWARE

AND DEALERS IN Glassware, Window Glass, Lamps, Chandeliers and Fancy Goods. No. 65 KING STREET. We have now in store, purchased direct from the manufacturers, a full, complete and handsome assortment of goods in our line to which we invite special attention. French China Dinner sets, complete, in plain white, gilt lined and decorated; French China Tea Sets, in gilt lined and decorated; French China Cups and Saucers, gilt lined and plain white; French China Vases, new patterns and very handsome; French China Toilet Sets, Moss Rose and other patterns; English, Toilet Sets, handsomely decorated, including French China Mugs, Toy Tea Sets, Glass Vases, &c. We have the largest and most complete stock of goods ever brought to this place, which we are offering at very low figures. Call and examine our goods and prices. [dec 9] E. S. LEADBEATER & BROS.

RECEIVED TO-DAY.—Ladies' Merino

Suits, Corsets and Kid Gloves; also a full line of Dress Buttons, Ribbons, &c. Hats, Skirts and Bustles of all sizes made to order at short notice at

PERGUSON & BROS., 99 King Street, nov 22

THE PATENT MACHINE MADE MECHANICAL BRUSH.

The advantages this brush possesses over all other brushes is its efficacy in cleaning the head from dandruff, which is so destructive to the roots of the hair. Just received at

WARFIELD & HALL, nov 11

LEADBEATER'S ANODYNE PECTORAL.

HALS HONEY OF HOREHOUND SODA TALK. For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and all ailments of the throat and lungs leading to consumption. Just received and for sale by

WARFIELD & HALL, nov 11

HAVANA ORANGES for sale by Jan 5 GEO. MCBURNEY & SON.