

We notice in the Boston papers by yesterday's mails, a report of the lecture of Bayard Taylor before the Fraternity Association of that city. His subject was "Life in the North." The lecture was mainly descriptive of incidents of travel in Sweden and other Northern countries, as well as the manners and customs of the different races of people in the cold, northern climates. Generally speaking, the people were healthy, robust, happy and mild-mannered. This was particularly the case among a portion of the Swedish people. The men were well formed, hale and hearty, had mild blue eyes and were upright in character, while the women were entire strangers to such a thing as a nervous constitution. Both sexes were good without knowing it, and happy without trying too hard to appear so. In regard to the Finnish people, their general appearance differed materially from the Swedes. They relish their pipes and coffee, and seemed to have a fondness for many Oriental customs. Indeed, it would hardly seem possible that so many of the Oriental customs could be transplanted and exist within the Arctic circle.

A friend of the New York *Post*, who was a fellow traveler with Ullman's opera company in the steamer Connecticut, a few nights ago, in their trip to Boston, gives some amusing intelligence.—The opera company, numbering something over a hundred, kept up a prodigious jabbering on the boat—French, English, (or *Inglesch*, rather), Italian, German, and what not. Forms took two of the ballot or chorus women under his special charge, and amused them and others all night with stories and imitations of cats and dogs, and a kind of trumpet solo upon his nose. Others sang—and very finely, too—in the hold, having first obtained inspiration from various bottles of wine, brandy, &c.—Tamar's state room seemed to be the headquarters for liquor, but although many of the Italians and Germans were exhilarated, none were disorderly. The *primo donne* kept apart mostly, and Ghilini derived comfort from a lap-dog. On the land journey from Stonington to Boston the chorus people took possession of the best car, and filled it with tobacco smoke. It was altogether a funny company.

Few, except those who have looked into the subject specially, are aware of the extent to which the vice of fortune telling prevails in this country. A belief in their absurdities is a sort of disease or monomania, and it is confined chiefly to the ignorant and uneducated. Occasionally, however, there are exceptions. "Doct-sticks," one of the most amusing writers of the day, now engaged on one of the New York papers, has devoted an entire volume to the history of fortune tellers in New York. He says that on visiting these sharpeners he learned that every different planet known to astrology was in the ascendant at his birth; that the descriptions of the wives promised him would give full thirty-three spouses; that he was born once a year from 1820 to 1833; that he had more than twenty birth places, and that when dead it will be necessary to dissect his corpse into very small pieces in order that his earthly remains may be buried in all the places set down for him by these prophets.

A patent has recently been issued to a gentleman in New York, who, it seems, has made petticoats his studio, for an entire new skirt, of the expansive and collapsible variety, that will particularly distress the male and enrapport the female portion of the community. It is made of white horse-hair in open work, and so pliable as the hairs, through their saturation with some new material, which is also patented, a full skirt of forty hoops, with all the essentials of elasticity, fullness and strength, can be carried within a portmanteau, and in an instant adjusted to the person, expanding to a diameter of six or seven feet, giving the wearer the agreeable circumference of from nineteen to twenty-one feet. A cotemporary suggests that these skirts will be adapted to ladies of the first circle.

Among the items to be found under the foreign news head, on this page, we can't help remarking the item informing us that in Prussia, "prayers had been offered in the churches for the safe delivery of the Princess Frederick William." What an affliction it would be to the cabbage raising Prussians if they should be deprived of the privilege of supporting another royal noodle, like the Prince's father was, through some obstetrical mishap. Therefore our prayers go up with those of the cabbage raisers—and in addition, may the Princess have lots of 'em in future—until the cabbage raisers are sick of the whole system.

The necessity for organizing Arizona into a Territory appears to be very evident. The Washington Union says the proposed Territory is admitted to be one of the most valuable of our possessions, already numbers a population of more than 10,000 souls and is attracting rapid—a large and good emigration. The proposition to organize the Territory is simply this: to afford protection to our people—to protect the overland mail, daily threatened—and to restore upon our Mexican frontier the prestige of the American name, sadly tarnished during the past years of neglect.

At the Recorder's Court in Chicago the other day, a mad dog came rushing into the room.—The animal drove the Court, lawyers and loafers to the tables, benches and railings, when a courageous cop seized the quadruped by the tail and pulled him thereby out of the room and down the stairs, where, with the assistance of others, he dispatched him.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

(By Telegraph to the Daily Intelligencer.)

## ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ARABIA.

*Safety of the Steamship Indian Empire—Further Success of the British in India—Other Interesting Details.*

HALIFAX, Dec. 16.—The Cunard steamship Arabia arrived this evening, with Liverpool dates to the 4th inst., one week later than previous advices. She brings the welcome intelligence of the safety of the steamship Indian Empire. The steamer Indian, from New York, arrived out on the 2d inst., and the Kangaroo and Circassian on the 3d.

The Emperor Napoleon has relieved Montalbert of the penalties pronounced against him. The subscriptions to the Suez canal project are said to have closed with a larger amount than required.

The Bombay mail of Nov. 9th, had been telegraphed to London. The campaign commenced Oct. 18th, and numerous victories had been achieved over the rebels. The Queen's proclamation was promulgated in India on the 1st of November.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3.—Cotton: sales of the week have been 38,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and 3,500 for export. The market closed with a declining tendency for all qualities; fair and lower grades have declined 1-8d and middlings are 1-16d lower. The estimated sales to-day, Friday, are 6,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export. The market closed dull at the following quotations: New Orleans fair 73-16, middling 61-16; Mobile fair 71-8, middling 61-16; Upland 71-16, middling 61-16. The stock of cotton in port is 330,000 bales, including 247,000 American, which it was supposed would be largely increased, there being numerous arrivals under a change of wind.

The Manchester advices are favorable. Cotton good demand and firm, but prices moderate. Havre, Dec. 1.—New Orleans *Tre Ordinaire* unchanged; sales of the week 4,500 bales; stock in port 39,000 bales. The market closes dull.

## [SECOND DISPATCH.]

The Arabia sailed from Liverpool at 9 o'clock A. M. on the 4th and arrived at 10 o'clock to-night. She encountered strong westerly gales. The steamer Ariel sailed on the 1st.

The steamer Indian Empire reached Broad Haven, county Mayo, Ireland, on the 26th ult. All well. Her fuel had become exhausted and a portion of her cargo and wood work was consumed. The provisions had also run short.—The ship laid to for a week within a day or two steaming of Galway, during two furious storms. The steamer Fulton arrived on the 28th, and the America and Borussia on the 29th.

The bark Goodspeed, from Mobile, was in collision in the Mersey with the screw steamer Geneva. Both were seriously injured. The Goodspeed had five feet of water in her hold. James Davis & Sons, extensive leather exporters of London, have failed. Their liabilities are very considerable.

All the English papers containing Montalbert's trial are not allowed to enter France. The ten deputies from Corfu have protested against the statement that they desire incorporation with Great Britain. They say they wish for annexation to Greece.

The Prussian Chamber is almost entirely liberal.

The telegraph between the Dardanelles, Syria and Cilicia has been successfully laid. That between Caudia and Egypt was broken.

An unsuccessful attempt had been made to assassinate the Kamakari at Buckar, by means of a fulminating shell.

The China mails reached England on the 29th. By the late Typon at Swanton 3,000 Chinese were drowned and several Europeans.

The Cochinchinese are concentrating 100,000 men around the capital against the French and Spanish forces.

Commissioner Reed and Baron Groos were at Japan.

An influential meeting of gentlemen engaged in the corn trade in Liverpool, had adopted resolutions in favor of making one hundred pounds the standard weight for all kinds of grains, flour and meal.

There is much anxiety for the safety of the troop ship Bombay with 3,000 soldiers. The ship was dismasted, and lost some of her crew when going to Cork for additional troops. She was afterwards seen battling against the storm in a most distressed condition, but still making good headway under jury masts, for Plymouth.

The Lord Lieut. of Ireland has issued a proclamation against ribbionism and other secret societies.

The Atlantic Telegraph shares are quoted at £250.

The latest London *Times*' city article of the 4th inst., says that funds opened on Friday with a good appearance, but later in the day there was a complete change, and securities of several kinds were passed for sale. The ultimate reaching is attributed to the report of disaffected condition of Lombardy. Loans were abundantly offered at 2 per cent.

The London *Times* claims the release of Montalbert as a triumph of the English press.

FRANCE.—Paris, Friday, Dec. 3d.—Montalbert writes to the *Moniteur* to the following effect: I have appealed against the sentence passed upon me. No power in France up to the present time has had the right to remit a penalty not definitive. I am one of those who do not believe in the right and I do not accept the pardon. Montalbert has lodged a formal appeal against the sentence.

The negotiations with Switzerland for the purchase of the Villa des Dappes is still pending. Objections have been raised against it in Switzerland and Austria.

SPAIN.—The nomination of Schage as Capt. Gen'l of Madrid, is considered a strong indication that a military dictatorship has been decided on by the Cortez prove unfavorable.

PASSA.—Dantele and Sinemunde have been ordered to be made ports of war.

Prayers have been offered in the churches for the safe delivery of the Princess Frederick William.

RUSSIA.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, alluding to the attempt of Russia to purchase the principality of Monaco, says that the late war that principality was ceded to the U. S., but the Convention was never ratified because some of the European governments were increasing on account of the oppression of the government. The inhabitants were buying arms and ammunitions. The Pacha, fearing a general uprising, had asked for reinforcements.

INDIA.—The rebels have been dislodged from many of their strongholds. Seven British victories have been obtained, with heavy losses to the rebels. Twenty thousand men have been captured in one town. Lona Leopee is a fugitive. His forces have been routed with the loss of six guns, and 600 killed. The rebels number 50,000, but are scattered in small bodies.

The proclamation of the Queen's authority caused general satisfaction. Lona Leopee appealed to know the terms on which he could surrender.

Arrived from Philadelphia on the 2d inst. the ship *Isadora*, at Liverpool. Sailed for Philadelphia on the 3d inst. the ship *R. H. Dixey*, from Liverpool.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, Dec. 3.—The market is unchanged. Consols are quiet at 98a98 1-8 both for money and account.

The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £1,000 during the week.

American Stocks.—Baring & Bros. and Bell

& Co., report the market for American stocks quiet and with no change in the quotations.

LONDON MARKETS.—Messrs. Baring & Co. report Breadstuffs dull. English Wheat has declined. Iron—Welsh bars steady at £6 5s. Welsh rails steady at £2 10s.26 15s. Tea—Black Congo active and 1d. better. Common sold at 11d. Turpentine, sperils, dull at 39s 7d.

## THE NEW HAVEN DIVORCE.

Dr. Bennett was again upon the stand on Tuesday, but nothing new or interesting was elicited. We add the following:

## CROSS-EXAMINATION OF DR. BENNETT.

Q.—How old were you when you were married? A.—I think I was about 28.

Q.—How old was your wife? A.—I should have to take her word for it. She pretended she was 18.

Q.—Where did you first become acquainted with her? A.—In Cromwell, in an old-fashioned Methodist meeting; that, I think, was the first place I saw her; but I became acquainted with her at a neighbor of my father's.

Q.—What was her employment when you first became acquainted with her? A.—I think she told me that she worked at the millinery business, and my sister told me she took out some work, shirts or something, from my brother.

Q.—What employment did you furnish her before her marriage? A.—I sent her some money to learn music, but she tells me her brother robbed the letter.

Q.—Were you acquainted with one Charles R. Greene before your marriage? A.—Well, it seems to me I recollect that name very well; I rather think that name was in my pamphlet.

Q.—I ask you if you were acquainted with one Charles R. Greene before your marriage? A.—I saw it in my pamphlet.

Q.—Will you answer the question? A.—It was a name I saw pretty well acquainted with, for I got it up myself; I don't know there was any such man.

## AFTERNOON.

Dr. George Bennett's cross-examination resumed.

Q.—Did you represent yourself as the heir at law of an annual income of \$500,000 per year? A.—I put that in my pamphlet; that is all I know about it.

Q.—Were you in fact a doctor? A.—I have been in the pills, and so cultivated myself, that I thought I was as good as a doctor. I've received letters that I made wonderful cures.

Q.—Had you ever studied medicine? A.—I have looked over the books a great deal, and tried to trace out the whole science of it, and have found out a great deal.

Q.—Did you represent yourself as the President of the English College of Health? A.—I gave that title to my own office.

Q.—Were you in fact President of any such College of Health? A.—I was President of my own affairs. That is the way I wish to be understood.

Q.—Where did you contemplate going on your wedding-day? A.—First, to New York, and from there up the North River. We first went upon the steamer Connecticut, and my wife wouldn't sleep with me. Wouldn't get in to the birth.

Q.—You didn't say whether you did or didn't throw potatoes. Will you now say whether you did or did not. A.—It was a bad potato; I threw it off my plate with my knife just as you would.

Q.—What did you mean by connecting the Episcopal Church and the grogshops. A.—I meant to say the Methodist Church wasn't a set of howling fellows, tumbling down, &c., &c.

Q.—Did you put out the lights when your father was there, and religious services were being performed?

A.—Oh! no; I have no recollection of it.

Q.—When your wife went up stairs with Ella, and you picked the lock, how late did you work at the lock? A.—I worked, I suppose, till 8 or 9 o'clock.

Q.—Why were you so anxious to get into the room where your wife was? A.—I wanted to see her, put my arm around her neck and kiss her; she made a great fuss about nothing; gave me a fearful blowing up; (narrated the story over again); I believe I was at the fire, with the poker; I was always anxious to get near my wife.

Q.—What was the name of the young woman to whom you gave the ring? A.—Miss Julia Hall (dogmatically).

Q.—Did you tie knots in the curtains, or not, in the front room? A.—I don't recollect anything about it. I mean to have the court understand I don't know anything about it.

I thought she acted so foolish, I wanted to tell her of it. This was when she said, "Papa will kill you." I have read her testimony; it is very strange testimony all the way through. I want to tell her the cause of her acting so, as a wise man should. I recollect no striking of Mrs. Bennett at the City Hotel table. Don't recollect it.

Q.—What was your object in interfering with your wife when she was making doughnuts? A.—I came in the kitchen; went into front room; she locked me in; I went out on front piazza; was going to jump off, but dare not. Stayed there till I got tired of it. When I got up there she seemed to do it to tantalize me, the grand object lay there.

Q.—Did you throw flour on her once? A.—I once put on a little flour, to see how it looked; I just put a little flour on her dress and face, this way, (making motions to wash Judge B's face, and smiling). I did not say I put it in her hair. My hands in the flour sometimes. I put it in to see the quality of the flour perhaps, perhaps not. I put on a little to show her how it would look if she got it all over.

In 1857, I might have said to some one that my clear income was from \$10,000 to \$12,000 a year; if I did I was much out of the way; I might have pulled on the truth a little when I spoke to others about my income.

Q.—Now the question is whether, under that habit, (B., interrupting—Told a lie?) you have not said your income was \$10,000. A. (chuckling) I might have pulled on the truth.

Miss Eliza Lewis sworn.—Resides in Auburn, New York.

Q.—If you called on Dr. B. and wife in New York State? A.—I called on them while living in 16th street; they were living in two rooms; know nothing of their difficulties; I learned of Mrs. B. that she lived very unhappy with the Dr.; she said she wished him dead; she said she often wished when he went out that something might happen to him, and that he'd never come back alive; she told me she frequently took money from his pockets when he didn't know it, and concealed it; Mrs. B. showed me at that time a torn dress and bonnet; it was a skirt, a blue muslin skirt, which she said Dr. had torn off from her.

She said after some dispute they went into the cellar. They talked further about it in the cellar and in coming up Mrs. B. said she came in advance of Dr.; said she thought she'd try the experiment of knocking his hat off, and the result was he tore her dress. Remember Mrs. B. was ill when I was there. She told me the cause. I don't remember what she told me. I have the impression that the sickness was produced by the combined efforts of Dr. and herself, and that the success was pleasing to both. On that visit I had conversation with Mrs. B. about Horace Smith. He made a visit there, while I was there. I can't give the language. She told me he had been in the habit of calling

there while in College. She said Mr. S.'s sympathies became interested in her behalf, and that finally his affections became interested. He made an avowal of love which she accepted and reciprocated, and that they held a secret correspondence. Don't remember anything further on that subject in Georgetown. Mrs. B. stated that the Dr. found Smith on the stairs. I've nothing further to state. Dr. started to take me out riding. He found he had forgotten a key and ran back for it. He didn't state to me that he found Mrs. B.

I don't know where she said she was. I don't think she told me what she did, said or felt. I supposed she was talking with Mr. Smith. I thought she did speak of surprise at his coming back—it was unexpected. When we left to ride she was in her chamber. She was ill at the time. We left Smith in the drawing room not in the same floor. Smith was staying at the house at this time—I'm not positive that he spent his nights there. He spent the day there and took his meals there.

Adjourned till 9 A. M. Wednesday.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatches to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1858.

Lord Napier has received dispatches from the Commander of the British squadron at Nicaragua, the contents of which he has communicated to this Government. The explanation given of the visit to the Washington is said to be perfectly satisfactory to the Administration, which, indeed, is ready to clutch at any excuse to get out of the scrape it has got into by its unstatesmanlike management of Central American affairs, by its underhand encouragement of the filibusters, and its arrogant assertion on paper of the Monroe doctrine, which it dare not and cannot practically maintain. The universal impression here among the Democrats is that the Administration has been quietly snubbed in Nicaragua by the allied Powers, and that Mr. Buchanan and his Southern masters are content to pocket the affront rather than risk a war with Great Britain, France and Spain combined. The prospect of bullying Spain into parting with Cuba is not very brilliant.

In view of the check which the Southern policy of the Administration has just received, the Senate will allow Mr. Clingman's Clayton-Bulwer resolution to come up to-morrow. Mr. Mason, who always takes a dignified and conservative course on foreign affairs, will oppose it. The Republican Senators will let the Democrats fight it out among themselves.

Nathan Sargent's Convention is in session to-night, at the house of Richard Wallach, brother of the editor of *The Star*. Among those in attendance are A. H. H. Stuart of Virginia, Mr. Fillmore's Secretary of the Interior; Mr. Conrad of Louisiana, Mr. Fillmore's Secretary of War; Messrs. Comegys and Fisher of Delaware; Jackson and Chetwood, connected with the New Jersey Railroad, and a few others whom I abstain from naming. Some Americans are there, who had better have kept away. The new party will be very select, if not numerous. Messrs. Winthrop, Corwin, Gregory, and others, who were invited, did not come.

Certain parties, experienced in mail conveyance, are maturing a proposition to transport the entire California mail, newspaper and letter, overland in twenty days, within the limits of the United States, asking no extension for any failure to transport within the time, no special protection from the War Department against the Indians, and willing to submit to any reasonable forfeiture for each trip not performed by the Post Office Department, may see fit to improve. Whether this proposition will be submitted to the Postmaster General or not, depends upon certain persons, whose arrival from the South is daily expected.

Messrs. Editors:—I also, as well as your correspondent signing himself "A Sympathizer with the Poor," am an admirer of the good taste always evinced by the person who attends to your poetical selections—but I would ask both him and you if he did not commit a solecism in saying that he was "a daily reader as well as admirer of the exquisite and truly poetic taste," &c.

No, he did not. On the contrary our correspondent was quite right. If "B." will recollect to first principles, he will find that *read* has no exclusive or grammatically essential relation to written or printed language—although it has been arbitrarily assigned that connection. We speak of reading a countenance or a motive often—and we are just as correct in so doing as when we talk of reading a letter or a paper.—[Eos. Intel.]

The Mobile Register is highly indignant at the government's action in the affair of the schooner Susan. It goes on to observe, that if the people of Mobile and of Alabama, and of the whole South, can submit to this insulting invasion of their rights and liberties, then let them meekly wear the yoke which Northern aggression and federal force have together prepared for them. "We have heard it suggested, it further remarks, that a meeting of the people be called to consider and take action upon the unparalleled outrage upon Southern 'free trade and sailors' rights.' We approve the suggestion, it is time for the people to act in earnest."

The Washington letter of the New York Herald observes that the fact that Sir William Gore Ouseley was on board one of the British vessels at San Juan del Norte when the Washington was boarded by British officers, is severely commented on. He had been a long time in that city, and on intimate terms with the President and heads of government, and knew the views of the administration and of the American people. Under these circumstances the conduct of this British Minister and these officers is deemed extremely insulting and defiant.

John H. Brownson, Esq., son of the editor of the Review, was found dead at the foot of a high bluff in St. Paul's, Minnesota, on the 4th, having probably fallen from his window while in a somnambulant state. He was 35 years of age and married.

The passengers by the last Overland Mail, state that so great was the rush for seats at San Francisco, that the applicants adopted the course of deciding by lot who should take passage. Upwards of 100 applications were made, and as high as \$100 premium was offered for seats.

The late High Sheriff of Allegheny has given us the following: "I was afflicted with Debility of the digestive organs, amounting to a severe attack of Dyspepsia, which had reduced my flesh considerably. My wife was also afflicted under same circumstances and with same disease. Having used your medicine, called *Barkley's Holland Bitters*, we both obtained relief, and are happy to afford you this public evidence of its value."

JOHN FORSYTH.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 22d, 1859.

## New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

I AM now prepared to rebuild or re-bronze Chandeliers, Pendants, &c., which have become tarnished, and warrant my satisfaction, or no fee. References: The Bank, Bank of Wheeling. [dec15-3p] J. M. DILLON. [Times and Argus copy.]

## Public Sale.

ON Friday, the 24th of December, 1858, I will offer at public sale, the building known as the Jewett House, (formerly the Ashland House) in Belmont county, Ohio. Also, I will offer at the same time, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture belonging to the house. The furniture is nearly new—not having been in use more than three months. Terms will be made known on the day of sale, by dec16-2t J. ROWLAND.

## LECTURES

ON PHRENOLOGY, SHOWING ITS UTILITY IN THE INTELLECTUAL, MORAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS OF MAN.

BY PROF. L. N. FOWLER, of N. Y.

IN WASHINGTON HALL,

Commencing at 7 1/2 o'clock on

Monday Evening, Dec. 27th,

and continuing six evenings,

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday & Saturday Evenings.

Public Examinations at the close of each lecture, and charts and full written descriptions, in the McLure House.

Seats to first lecture free; to subsequent lectures 25 cents.

Tickets to the course, \$1—may be had at the Book Store and at the Lecture Room.

For Sale or Rent

THAT desirable property at the head of Hampden street. The dwelling is large, with all conveniences necessary, with a lot of about 1 1/2 acres of ground well set in grass and shrubbery.

Also, a Farm for rent, about 2 1/2 miles above Wheeling, on river bottom. Enquire of A. P. WOODS, 4th street, dec15-1t

## Christmas &amp; New Year Presents

ON MONDAY, Dec. 20th, we open our stock of the above HANDSOME ARTICLES!

Our assortment comprises EVERYTHING DESIRABLE in the line of Christmas and New Year Presents.

If you wish to see decidedly the FINEST GOODS IN THE CITY, at *Rick Prices*, call at the Old Corner Bookstore of dec15 WILDE & BRO.

## Furs! Furs!

THE subscribers have open for inspection a large assortment of Furs, consisting of Capes, Victoria, Muffs and Mantles, and Sewing Machine, Ladies and Children, and Fur Muffs and Gloves for Gents—all very desirable quality, and suitable for holiday presents. Prices greatly reduced.

STONE & THOMAS.

HOLIDAY SALES.—We will commence on this day to reduce the price upon our entire stock of Winter Dress Goods, to wit: French Merinos, and Cheviots, and Tailors, Duplicates, Polka-dresses, Valenciennes, Robes, Robe a la Quatre, Delaines, Plaids, &c. Our stock of these goods is still very large, being much larger than we have ever brought to the city. We have also a few very pretty Cloaks, and a good stock of Shawls of desirable styles, which we will sell very cheap. Now is the time for bargains.

STONE & THOMAS.

CLOSING OUT.—We have a large lot of Silks and Satins and Fine Dress Goods, which we have made up our minds to sell. Also, a small lot of Remnants of Rich Silks, that must be sold. Also, a large lot of Remnants of Bonnets and Ribbons; so look out for bargains—for Cash.

STONE & THOMAS.

## ANOTHER NEW STOCK!

Grand Display for the Holidays.

THE undersigned announces his return from the East with a magnificent stock of goods, suitable for the season.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS, Consisting of Watches, Diamonds, Fine Gold Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, &c.

In the greatest variety, especially adapted to the coming festive season.

Eastern manufacturers and importers being anxious at this season to reduce their stocks, has enabled me to buy at *EXTRA LOW PRICES*, and the advantage thus gained will be equally shared by my customers.

dec15 J. T. SCOTT.

FAMILY FLOUR.—Novelty brand, constantly on hand and for sale by DOANE & ADAMS, dec15

FLOUR BARKLES.—800 (new) in store and for sale by DOANE & ADAMS, dec15

HOLLAND GIN.—We have just received a prime article of Holland Gin, in original packages, for sale by the pipe or otherwise. DOANE & ADAMS, dec15

SOUTH ALE.—We have just received a superior article of the celebrated Falkirk Ale, in stone jugs, for sale by DOANE & ADAMS, dec15