

The memorial to Congress was referred to troops. Says the Times: the Judiciary Committee. On Tuesday, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Wilson, (chairman of the committee), reported back the memorial, and asked that the committee be discharged from its further consideration, stating that an act of the thirty-eighth Congress covers the case, which act is as follows:

In reply to a question of Mr. Coneling, of New York, Mr. Wilson, said :

New York, Mr. Wilson, said:

"We did not specially consider the question as to the power of Congress to suspend the statutes of limitation of the particular States, and prevent their operation upon actious brought in the State courts as distinguished from the courts of the United States held within those States. I think, however, and in this the committee concur, that where the action was brought in a United States court, this statute is broad enough to save the remedy, and reaches as far as we may safely go."

The interpretation placed upon this action of

In our opinion there is no ground for apprehension on this subject. A stay law would apply to home as well as to Northern debts. The object of such a law is not repudiation, or release from an existing liability. It is simply to relieve against immediate pressure by the creditor upon the debtor, and to give the latter time and opportunity to prepare for the payment of the debt. It is a fact patent to all the world, that Southern debtors cannot pay their debts at present without being utterly ruined. They desire time to put their affairs in order, mous as Casar's Commentaries. It is infinitely more to engage in business, and to turn the little e to account so as to be enabled to thing they own. They have heretofore been They have as much integrity and the same respect for their obligations that they had before the war. Already many Southern merchants sumed their former relations with Northern business houses. If any circumstances can make elemency to debtors the duty of creditors, those circumstances exist in the case of Southern debtors. In addition to all their other losses, they lost two thousand millions of dollars by the abolition of slavery. That they lost by reason of the death, disappearance or hopeless insolvency of the parties. But none,

will pay when they can, we have no doubt we believe, will be lost by reason of stay laws. It is to the interest of Northern creditors to indulge their Southern debtors to a reasonable extent, so as to enable them to engage in business, and put them in the way of ultimately paying old scores and of beginning new dealings. This would be the only effect, as it is, the only aim of the law, the properties of the law tors to indulge their Southern debtors to effect, as it is the only aim, of stay laws. If the business men of the North were to unite in an effort to crush the business men of the destroy the great source of their own future prosperity. There are some questions arising prosperity. There are some questions arising out of this subject of Southern indebtedness, upon which we are not at present prepared to pronounce—those questions touching the operation of statutes of limitations, and those that relate to the continued responsibility of Southern debtors for debts paid to the late Confeder—the confeder—the confeder—the confeder—the confeder—the continued responsibility of Southern debtors for debts paid to the late Confeder—the confeder ste Receivers, under late Confederate laws, questions, and all others that may arise, can be readily decided by the United States Courts without the intervention of Congress. The New York Herald makes the following

sensible remarks on this subject:

"We do not think that Congress will be required to take action in this matter; but if it will, we trust me atmost leniency will be extended to Southern people indebted to Northern merchants. It is well known that must of the Southerners. an that most of the Southerners, especially t ters, have been absolutely ruined by the w. however straightforward be their inclination and, however straightforward be their inclinations and intentions to liquidate their debts, they are utterly powerless to do so at the present time for the 
want of the wherewithal. That the New York merchants ought to be paid their debts there can be no 
question. Every man who is able to pay his liabilities, and does hot, should be compelled by law to do 
so, and is, in some manner, by the laws of every 
State. But when a party is bankrupf, like many of 
the Southerners, it is like reviving the obsolete aliatempt to compel a man to pay what he cannot. We have heard of several instances in which Southerners have come forward and without quibbling paid their Northern debts. No doubt there are many others willing to do so, and will when they are able. The time is only procrastinated by the unfriendly course of Northern radicals in regard to the restoration of the South. This is the true—statute of limitations—to which our New York merchants should now direct their earnest attention."

## Sending for Persons and Papers. The Committee of Fifteen, it is now said, have

of discrediting the favorable testimony of the President and General Grant, and of corroborating the unfavorable testimony of CARL SCHURZ. Another plan has been substituted for it-that of sending for persons and papers. What sort of persons and what sort of papers would they send for? Only those persons and those panary powers to bolster up its party. This committee was appointed for the especial purpose o. fighting the President's restoration policy; and it is fair to suppose that it will not depart

and it is fair to suppose that it will not depart rom its appointed mission.

The firsttrain since the war closed passed over the Norfolk and Petersburg railroad as far as Windsor, last Thursday. from its appointed mission.

charged from its further consideration, stating that an act of the thirty-eighth Congress covers the case, which act is as follows:

"That whenever during the existence of the present rebellion any action, civil or criminal, shall ascene against any person who, by reason of reastance to the execution of the laws of the United States, or the interruption of the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, cannot be served with process for the ommencement of such action or the second of such person cannot by reason of such resistance of the laws or such interruption of the commencement of the faction, the time during which such person cannot by reason of such resistance of the laws or such interruption of judicial proceedings, be arrested or served with process for the commencement of the action, the time during which such person shall so be beyond the reach of legal process, shall not be deemed or taken as any part of the time limited by law for the commencement of such action."

In reply to a question of Mr. CONKLING, of on lighting whether he won or lost, and, as he himself says, "to hammer continuously against the
armed force of the enemy and his resources until by
mere attrition, if no other way, there should be nothing left to him but submission." The literal execution of this policy is expressed in every line of the
report. While recounting the events of the Virginia
campaign the General represents one engagement as
virtually a failure in these words:—"It was the only
general attack made from the Rapidan to the James
which did not inflict upon the enemy losses to compensate for our own losses. I would not be understood as saying that all previous attacks resulted in
victories to our arms, or accomplished as much as I
had loped from them; but they inflicted upon the
enemy severe losses, which tended in the end to the
overthrow of the rebellion." How much these tactics cost the North we need not say."

As far as plans can be justified by events, that The interpretation placed upon this action of Congress seems to be, that the questions are virtually left to the States themselves. An intelligent Washington correspondent says:

"As the act passed during the war with reference to this subject is one that the States cannot be compelled to recognize, the presumption appears to be that the stay laws will hold good until such time as the Legislatures of the States shall see fit to set them asside.

"As far as plans can be justified by events, that justification belongs certainly to Grant. His system was successful where every other system had failed. His campaign brought the war to an end, whereas every former campaign had left the contest post to this subject is one that the States cannot be contended. His campaign brought the war to an end, whereas every former and left the contest post to the sat subject is one that the States cannot be contended. His campaign brought the war to an end, whereas every former campaign had left the contest post to this subject is one that the States cannot be contended. His campaign brought the war to an end, whereas every former enterprise the war to an end, whereas every former enterprise to this subject is one that the States cannot be contended. His campaign brought the war to an end, whereas every former enterprise the war to an end, whereas every former enterprise to the system was successful where every other system had failed. His campaign brought the war to an end, whereas every former enterprise to the system was conspicuous than brute force, that ment a failed. His campaign brought the war to an end, whereas every former enterprise to the system was conspicuous than brute force, that ment a failed. His campaign brought the war to an end, whereas every former enterprise to the system was conspicuous than brute force, that ment a failed. His campaign brought the war to an end, whereas every former enterprise the war to an end. armies of the East and West, which, on this occason, were to pull well together, Grant set half a
dozen other armies in motion, to distract, occupy
and punish the enemy at all points together.

That result is undoubtedly due to the 'military
arthmetic' of General Grant. He is not the first
conqueror who has adopted the principle, though he
was the first to apply it to the resources of a whole
people instead of the divisions of a single army. He
is entitled, therefore, to the credit which complete
success confers; and, indeed, terrible though the
cost was, it may well be questioned whether an indefinite prolongation of the war would not have
cost both parties still more.

The Liverpool Post says:

"General Grant's report is about to become as fa-

" General Grant's report is about to become as fa important, for in the recent civil war in America caped attention. It came in a bundle of official documents, all figures and few arguments; but when the story of the campaign of 1864 was looked into matter was found in it calculated to interest the world at present and for all future time.

"General Grant neither writes nor thinks like an ordinary soldier—he is a philosopher, an historian, a profound statesman, and he sinks self in his narrative, but never fails to praise others with a palpable consciousness which bespeaks the atmost sincerity, in perfect keeping with personal admiration and friendship.

ndship.

The war had endured three years when he was

GRANT in the same complimentary terms, while of Generals BUYLER and BANKS its language outemptuous. It says :

y capacity. But in dealing with Sherman, Mea Sheridan, he contents himself with the most go

ce, that he can hold the forces together for so to tonger. If the ranks be somewhat thinned defection or the bad counsels of traitors, to atherbood will be so much the stronger. The city from which Mr. Stephens writes, is careful. says, upon what it considers good authority, that his and has been, ever since his escape from Britishackels, within less than one mile from the place at which his arrest was effected. The commission enclosed to O'Mahony is as fol

"IRISH REPUBLIC, -, December 23, 1865. To the Members of the Fenian Brotherhood an the Friends of Ireland generally in the Unite. States of America, Canada, &c.

abandoned the scheme of sending a commission, or sub-committee, South for the purpose of hunting up evidences of Southern disloyalty.

States of America, Canada, &C.

Countrymen and Friends:—Aware that certain members of the Fenian Brotherhood, and noto-investigation of the Senate of that association, have misdly and traitorously moved to a mad and madly and traised the cry of 'to Canada' instead of the cry of 'to Ireland,' and aware that John O'Ma-sony, known as Head-Centre and President of the Fenan Brotherhood, has wisely and firmly, as in buty bound, opposed this mad and traiterous discon from the right path—the only path that ec bby save our country and our race—1, in conse-ice, hereby appoint the said John O'Mahony semutative and financial agent of the Irish Re-lie in the United States of America, Canada, &c., with ample and unquestionable authority to "," and in all other ways in which, to the best of his judgment, he can serve Ireland—that land to which he has devoted life and honor. I hereby authorize and call on him to do so.

The New York Express says that Mr. Roberts and his friends of the Senate, intimate that the document is bogus. The paper has, nevertheless, created a great stir amongst all the Fenians, especially in

Suicide of Lieutenant Swann. New York, January 13.—Lieutenant Swann, of the volunteer naval service, committed suicide on board the receiving ship Vermont, at the navy yard, in this city, this morning. He entered the wardroom at about eight o'clock, and drawing a pistol shot himself through the head. Deceased was a nephew of Governor Swann, of Maryland. He resided in Philadelphia, where he leaves a family. The cause of the rash act was a temporary aberration of mind. mind.

favor of the hill, when
Mr. BOLLING, of Petersburg, moved to lay it upon
the table, which was agreed to.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD, The Senate resolution with reference to this com-pany, which has already been problemed, was taken

Mr. Keen, of Pritsylvania, advocated the adoption of the secretation, but this was opposed by the Sena-sers from Norfolk and Rockingham, the latter of whom required some more time before voting.

Mr. Carlle, of Nelson, spoke at length in favor of conomical manner in which the road had been anal-iged by those same gentlemen who now desired to laye its affairs placed in their hands. The road, he aid, is now miserably conducted, passengers are ifraid to travel over it, and are warned against tak-ing that roate. He, therefore, hoped that the Legis-ature would take instant action upon the facts and course to a decision. ome to a decision.

After some further—discussion—the—resolution was aid upon the table. [This resolution will be called

p to-day.-REP.] BILLS LAID UPON THE TABLE, Bill to incorporate Carbon Hill Company; bill to incorporate the American Industrial Agency; and bill to incorporate the Dover Company, with amend-

Bill to alter the compensation of the Senate Print-r was committed to the Committee on Finance. BILLS READ.

Bill to encourage immigration in the State of firginia, and a bill to prevent the consumption of train for the manufacture of liquors, was read a PRIVATE BILLS.

It seemed to be the opinion of the Senate that all private bills should be printed, and at the cost of their patrons, and that, if not so printed, the bills as they come up would be laid upon the table.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES. The House met at 12 o'clock-the Speaker in the

hair. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Michebacher, of the Synagogue of Baytha Ababah, of this city. THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Mr. Granam from the Committee on Roads, &c., reported that, in the equition of said committee, it is in expellent at this time to leg slate upon the subject of dividing the State into districts for the election of a Board of Public Works. THE PUBLIC GUARD.

The bill re-establishing the Public Guard being then up. Mr. Grattan offered a substitute for the taken up. Mr. Grattan offered a substitute for the ams, which was agreed to. The bill, as now amended, authorizes the organization of the Guard up on its old basis, as provided in the 1st section of chapter 33 of the Code of 1850. The substitute was the could be Messer, Grattan, Evans, Wilson, White displayed by Messis, Grattan, Evans, W. of Henrico, and Gibboney, and oppose

Mr. Evans, from the special committee appointed ocarry out the report of the Joint Committee on table Printing, reported, a bill, which was orderance Committee reported through Mr.

The Finance rate in resolution of the House, at there being no Public Printer, the Clerk, with eapproval of the Speaker, gave out the House inting to J. E. Goode, printer to the Sanatory and that since the recess Arthresimes, and that since the recess Mr. Goode has continued to print the Journal of the House, while the other printing has been done by Gary & Clemit. The prices paid for the same being one dollar per thousand ems. one dollar per taken, and twenty per cent upon the cost of paper at the mill. The Governor's message having been ordered of Mr. Goode by the Senate, was printed by him for the House, without charging for the thousand ems contained in it. The report was being now the table.

By Mr. STRAUGHN—That the Committee on Courts
of Justice be instructed to enquire into the expediency
of reporting a bill for staying the collection of debts,
for a limited period, which shall contain substantially the following provisions:

1. That said bill shall apply only to those debts,
liabilities and contracts, which had been made and
entered into and become due and payable previous

entered into and become due and payable previous to the 21 day of January, 1862.

2. That on January, 1862.

2. That on January 1st, 1867, the debtor shall pay one year's interest, on the whole amount due by him, and that the remainder, including principal and interest, shall be divided into four equal instalments; one instalment to be paid annually, antil the whole shall have been paid. The first instalment to be paid January 1st, 1868.

3. That all bonds, promissory notes, due bills, and other evidences of debt, shall constitute a lien upon the estate of the debtor, and have the same force and effect as a lien obtained by judgment, 4. That the statate of limitations shall be repealed and rendered null and vod, so far as it affects any

lered null and void, so far as it aff

t, cla in or demand which was not barred by the ute on the 15th of April, 1861, olced, That the Committee on Courts of Jus-Resorted, that the condition and report what estation, if any, is necessary to secure greater implified in the transportation and delivery of es by telegraph companies,

shment for robbery and garroting.

By Mr. Girkonev—A resolution enquiring into the expediency of repealing all laws creating tobacco and floar inspections. Also a resolution of enquiry is to the expediency of giving to the circuit courts of the Commonwealth exclusive power to grant charers to all companies and public institutions. BILLS PASSED,

A bill to incorporate the Southern Accident Insu

ance Company.

A bill amending and re-enacting section 5 of liapter 157 of the Code of Virginia, in relation to the urisdiction of the corporation court of the city of Norfolk, and creating the office of Judge of said MENDING THE CHARTER OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND

The following bill, to amend the act passed March 8, 1861, entitled an act to amend the charter of the 8. 1861, entitled an act to amend the charter of the ity of Richmond, was taken up and passed:
1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That he sections hereinafter mentioned of the act passed farch 18, 1861, entitled an act to amend the charter f the city of Richmond, be amended and re-enacted as to read as follows:

"SEC, 5. There shall be an election annually in ach ward of the said city on the first Wednesday in ach ward of the said city on the first Wednesday in

"Sec. 5. There shall be an election annually in such ward of the said city on the first Wednesday in April, or in case of failure to hold the election on that day, then on such day as the council may di-rect, for members of the council and members of the court of hustings, other than the judge thereof, a mayor, sergeant and high constable; and there shall also be elected by the qualified voters of said ity, at such time and place as the council shall prescribe. a judge of the court of hustings for said ity, who shall hold his office for the term of eight years, and shall receive such compensation as may ars, and shall receive such compensation as may allowed by the council: provided that his elec-on shall not take place within thirty days of any unicipal or State election, other than a State elecon for a judge, and that his compensation shall not e diminished during his term of office. The man-er of conducting his election, of making return hereof of his qualifications, or ordering new elec-tons to fill vacancies in his office, and of deciding ontested elections, shall be prescribed by ordinance

the council.
"SEC. 6. The term of office of members of the coun of the court of hustings, and of the other officers entioned in the next preceding section, shall commence on the Saturday after the election.

"SEC. 30. The council may appoint such officers as they may deem proper in addition to those hereinhelore provided for, and define their powers, and precribe their duties and compensation, and may take rom any of the officers so appointed bonds with sureties, in such penalties as to the council may seem it, payable to the city by its corporate name, with ce on the Saturday after the election payable to the city by its corporate name, and iting the faithful performance of said during the city by the corporate name.

condition for the faithful performance of saudantes. All officers appointed by the council may be removed from office at its pleasure.

"SEC. 35. The council may erect, or provide in or near the city suitable work houses, houses of correction, and houses for the reception and maintenance of the poor and destitute. They shall possess and exercise exclusive authority over all persons within the limits of the city receiving or entitled to the benefits of the noor laws, amonin officers and other perfect of the council and a provided the council and approximately applied to the council and the perfect of the noor laws, amonin officers and other perfect of the council and approximately applied to the perfect of the council and applied to the perfect of the council and th is of the poor laws; appoint officers and other is connected with the aforesaid institutions gulate pauperism within the limits of the city; and se council, through the agencies it shall appoint for se direction and management of the poor of the ity, shall exercise the lowers and perform the duvested by law in overseers of the poor. "Sec. 51. The council may, on the petition of the owner or owners, if not less than one-fourth of the ground included in any square of the city, prohibit the erection in such square of any building, or addi-

require them to take out a license under such regu-lations as may be prescribed by ordinance, and impose a tax thereon; but the taxes herein authorizes shall be subject to the provisos stated in the next

preceding section,
"SEC, 82, The said court held by the judge shall "SEC. S2. The said court held by the judge shall have original jurisdiction of all felonies sommitted within the territorial limits of its jurisdiction; and if a prisoner put on his triat for a felony shall be found by the jury guilty of only a misdemeanor, the said court held by the judge shall have jurisdiction of the case; and it shall have appellate jurisdiction in cases in which the constitutionality or validity of an ordinance of the city is involved.

"Sec. 90. The council may impose penalties for the violation of this act or any of the ordinances of the city not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisonment, with or without hard labor, not exceeding the months, for one offence. If the penalty be

g three months, for one offence. If the penalty b sove one hundred dollars, or imprisonment for mor above one hundred dollars, or imprisonment for more than thirty days, it shall be prosecuted in the court of Hustings of the city at the terms held by the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen; but any claim to a fine or penalty under this act or under any ordinance of the city if it be limited to an amount not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days; and any other claim against the city or a person therein if it does not exceed one hundred dollars, (exclusive of interest,) shall be cognizable in the Mayor's court; and his judgment shall be final in all civil cases where the matter in controversy, exclusive of costs, is not more than twenty dollars.

"Sec. 93. The mayor shall be the head of police of the city and shall have a general superintendence and control of said police, pursuant to the ordinances of the city. When he is absent from the city or is so sick as to be unable to attend to his duties, or the office is vacant, the recorder, or if he is absent the office is vacant, the recorder, or if he is absent from the city or is so sick as to be unable to attend to his duties, or his office is vacant, the senior alder-

to his duties, or his office is vacant, the senior alderman, shall exercise all the powers of the mayor.

2. The twenty-third and fifty-eighth sections of said act are hereby repealed.

This act shall be in force when it shall have been adopted by a majority of the voters of the City of Richmond who shall vote upon it. And the council of the City of Richmond shall provide for the taking of said vote at the next municipal election in said sign.

THE BANKS. The bill requiring the banks of the Commonwealth to go into liquidation was, owing to the absence of Mr. Lee, its patron, laid upon the table until to-day. INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The bill requiring a deposit to be made by foreign insurance companies doing business in this State, was, on motion of Mr. Grattan, recommitted to the Committee on Propositions, &c.

The bill to incorporate the Insurance Company of America was taken from the table and gave rise to a lengthy discussion. The bill, after being variously amended, was ordered to its engrossment and third readline when.

reading, when— On motion, the House adjourned. The Ice Breaking Up at St. Louis--Damage to

Western Steamers-Great Loss of Property.

Sr. Louis, January 13.—The ice in our harbor commenced breaking up on Friday evening, under the influence of the weather and a rise in the Missouri river. The floating masses of ice created considerable damage, sinking the steamers Belle Membership words SS 000 the Wassaw valued at \$35 000. phis, worth \$85,000, the Warsaw, valued at \$35 and a ferry boat valued at \$30,000. The entire is about \$225,500, and \$500,000 will not cove age of the present disaster in conjunction wit

United States Senators from Florida SAVANNAH, GA., January 13 .- Hon, Mr. Call and ex-Provisional Governor Marvin have been electe United States Senators from Florida over two relaals, and arrived at Savannah on the 16th, en

The Jacques Case. Louisville, January 12.—The case of Colonel James S. Jacqes, charged as accessory to the killing of Louisa C. Williams by aboution, in September last, is now on trial in the Circuit Court here.

THE CABINET, -- A dispatch from Washington to the Philadelphia Bulletia, says:

"I have authority for stating that the reports of "I have authority for stating that the reports of econstruction of the Cubinet have no foundation i fact. The only change that is likely to occur is it the War Department. Secretary Stanton, several nonths ago, placed his resignation in the hands of he President, but has received no intimation that it likely to be accepted for the present, at least." A special despatch to the New York Commercia

Advertiser says: Secretary Stanton's friends are evidently troubled at several unmistakable indications of President Johnson's determination to be obeyed, and the in-terest they display in Mr. Adam's return is regarded as indicative of the rotation of the Secretary to Lon-don.

TERRIBLE OUTRAGE NEAR MEMPHIS. in Stewart, of Memphis, on Saturday last, while out three miles from that place, en roate to hi ther's plantation, was shot by a negro in the un mother's plantation, was said by a negro in the and-form of a soldier, the ball piercing through the right lung. He was then approached by the negro, and robbed of all his money and a fine gold watch, after which he made off. No hopes are entertained of the recovery of Mr. Stewart.

THE ATTACK ON SENATOR WADE,-The threate the ATTACK OS SESATOR WADE.—The threaden-ing demonstration made on Senator Wade last Wednesday night was by a man well known to another Senator, upon whom he called a short time after leaving Mr. Wade, but not in the way of menace. The offender is from Massachusetts, and has heretofore been in trouble both here and else-

H. Goldrick was married on his death-bed to Mary C., daughter of Hon, P. A. Cannon, of C. necticut, at Newark, New Jersey. Mr. Goldrick turned recently from the army, and was confined his bed from disease contracted in the service. Sor three hours before death he was united in matrimo

Mr. B. P. Garrison, a highly esteemed citizen Memphis, was accidentally killed on Sunday while at a fire, by a guard who fired at a negro was stealing goods.

It is said that Ira Aldridge, the mulatto tragedian ountry.

"Throw physic to the dogs, I'll none of it.

To make assurance doubly sure
I'll take"—PLASTATON BITTERS,
This great Stomachie Healer, so long and favorably
known to the American public, is just what the people
need. It is a remedy they can rely on. For Dyspepsia
Hearthura, Headache, bizziness, Ague, Liver Com
plaints, Pains in the side and Back, &c., it has ne
equal; not the least among its virtues is its extreme
pleasantness to the taste and IMMEDIATE beneficial effect
Try it, ye dyspepties, and be cured:

[Try it, ye dyspepties, and be cured:
] NOTICE.—Owing to the inclement weather, the Hom. HENRY A. WISE'S Lecture will be post-poned until further notice.

10.PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

O. F. WEISIGER & CO. have admitted into co-par norship W. P. MONGURE and H. M. PAYNTER, a the business will be conducted from January 1, 180 under the firm and style of WEISIGER, MONCURE & CO. Thankful for the patronage of our friends and the ully ask a continuance of the same to the new concerning ask a continuance of the same to the new concerning to F. WEISIGER & CO WEISIGER, MONCURE & CO. can be found at 78 Mai

WM. TAYLOR,

WM. TAYLOR & SON, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Nos. 9 and 11 East Main street, offer rade— hogsheads sides Bacon hogsheads breasts Bacon o hogsheads breasts Bacon
o hogsheads Hams
5 boxes Shoulders
0 barrels C extra refined and P R Sugar
0 barrels crushed and nowdered Sugar gichmond, will pay you \$1 per 100 pound for all the SHUCKS y will deliver at their 0 barrels crushed and powders 0 bags fair to prime Rio Coffee 0 bags Java Coffee

50 bags Laguayra Coffee 50 barrels New York Syrup 250 barrels Whiskey, various ourreis Whiskey, various grades 50 barrels Gin 50 barrels Gin 35 barrels Gin
55 barrels Sherry, Port and Madeira Wine
4 puncheens Holland Gin
2 puncheons Scotch Whisky
00 boxes fine G. P. Tea 00 boxes Japan Tea 100 boxes Japan Tea 100 boxes Soap, various grades 00 reams Wrapping Paper 90 dozen Brooms

100 nests Baskets 300 gross Dailey's and Parior Matches 100 hoxes prime Cheese

subscribed for by every farmer and horticulturalist in the Southern States. It is in the hands of accomp-lished gentlemen, who are themselves elegant wri-ters, and well-informed, practical men. The Janu-ary number is embellished with an engraving of ceneral W. H. Richardson, and contains a bio-traphical sketch of this noble and public spirited graphical sketca of this noble and phone sprines gentleman, so favorably known as an agriculturalist in the South. "The Farmer" is published at the very low price of three dollars per year. As an divertising medium, it is invaluable. We really vish, in good faith, very strongly to recommend this new monthly to a generous and liberal public pa-ronage.

onage. All the above noticed books may be found on sale by Woodhouse & Parham, booksellers, at their new store, on Governor street, Richmond,—Episcopal Methodist, Richmond 11th January, 1866. "THE FARMER,"-This is the title of a monthly, "de

"The Farmer,"—This is the title of a monthly, "devoted to agriculture, loritenflure, the mechanic arts and household economy," published by Ellott & Shields, Richmond, Virginia. It is fastefully gotten up, filled with valuable reading matter, and deserves to prosper. We wish for their own sakes the people may subscribe to and read this journal. It is put up in pamphlef form—near cover, and adorned with well-executed cuts.—Richmond Christian Advocate, 11th January, 1866.

To Our Country Friends,—Major J. C. Turner has been appointed agent for The Farmer for this county. The Farmer is a monthly journal published in Richmond, by Messrs. Elliott & Shields, and is devoted entirely to the interest of farmers, gardeners, stock-raisers and agriculturists generally. You

ers, stock-raisers and agriculturists generally. You are especially interested in this journal, and it is our duty to encourage any and every and all at-empts to bring forward and benefit your profession and occupation.

Go to Major Turner at once and leave your names a subscriber, and he will furnish it to you regularly. You will then be supplied with an interest

ing and instructive journal—a paper in which every member of your family feel an interest,—Salisbury [N, C.] Gazette, January 9, 1866. "THE FARMER,"-Elliott & Shields, of Richmond 'irginia, have issued the first number of The Farm r, a monthly journal, "devoted to agriculture, hor sculture, the mechanic arts and household econo

ny." The Farmer is gotten up in exceedingly good aste-well printed, and every department well sus-

farmers should avail themselves of all the helps they can obtain from the experience and skill of others, to make their labor most remnaerative.

The subscription price is only \$3 a year, and we venture the opinion that the information contained in either of several articles in this number would be worth more to the intelligent practical farmer than the subscription for the whole year.

We trust the enterprising publishers will be fully rewarded both in the pecuniary results and the improved agricultural system fostered by their labors. Our farmers should all take this valuable monthly. Specimen copies may be seen at this office, and Pra-Our farmers should all take this reliable making specimen copies may be seen at this office, and Pro-tessor R. Sterling, the agent, will cheerfully receiv-and forward subscriptions.—Greenshoro (N. C.

"THE FARMER,"—The January number of this new monthly has made its appearance in a handsome dress—attractive in both appearance and matter. It will be the organ, no doubt, of the Virginia State Agricultural Society, and be tilled from time to buy with coarcibations for the virginia state. Campbell & Co.'s book store, - Lexington Gazette

"THE FARMER,"—The first number of this period "The Farkers,"—The first number of this periodical was received by us several days since: but we waited to give it a thorough inspection before we pronounced judgment. We are happy to say that it is highly creditable to the enterprising proprietors—

The particular description of the public. We advise all our readers, who are farmers, to subscribe at once to "The Farkers." Let them reflect that they have to apply themselves with new agreenting ideas as upply themselves with new agricultural ideas as vell as new agricultural implements.—Danville

have received the first number of the first volume of a new agricultural paper, The Former, just publish-ed in Richmond, Va., price \$3 per annum. We shall cheerfully receive subscriptions for it here, from any of our Northern friends, who welcome (and who oes not) this most sensible mode of "reconstruction nd restoration." Agricultural papers now, more han ever, are indispensable in Virginia and through he South. She has always been an agricultural the South. See has aiways been an agricultural section, and her leading citizens and most numerous business men have been farmers and planters. She is rich beyond any section of our country in agricultural wealth, and needs nothing but skilled lubor and a system which will extract from her soil without impoverishing it. In developing her abundant resources, The Farmer will have an important part for play, and we are pleased to see in the number bea play; and we are pleased to see in the number before us the energetic efforts already making to a tract immigration from the Northern States as we is from Europe. There can be no surer or better plan for this than the one proposed, of spending a few thousand dollars in advertising in England. otland and on the continent of Europe. Let facts by, of what inducements Virginia and some other ates South can offer, be presented and spread oadcast, and emigrants with capital will crowd

their ports.

We expect much from associated efforts in the South, for agricultural improvement on a systematic and comprehensive scale. Agricultural societies have always flourished there, and they are now needhave always flourished there, and they are now needed, and wild flourish more than ever. We observe that the Virginia State Agricultural Society is alwaydy resuscitated, and its executive committee have had a meeting. This is right, and the ball should roll on in this direction. "The Farmer" is not issued a day too soon. As a medium for conveying intelligence among Southern farmers and securing union of effort to revive their agriculture, it and other similar multications on indiscussibility. ilar publications are indispensable.

The first number is a very creditable issue, and we wish it on ice success.—Rural Advertiser (Phil

YEW YORK AND VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY. THE SARATOGA,

For NEW YORK, will not leave here until (atu day morning next, the 20th inst., at 5 o'clock.

Passengers destring it, can occupy their berths on board the previous night.

Freight for this Steamer received up to Frid ya 'er-The NIAGARA will not leave New York for Richmond until Saturday next, her regular day. Pariles will have ample time to order goods by her. This arrangement is adopted in order to place the Steamers in their proper positions again, which was interrupted by the ice embargo of last week.

GARRETT F. WATSON. N.B.—The NIAGARA, Captain Corcu, will leave but Tuesday morning next at 8 o'clock.

WILLIAM IRA SMITH & CO., CLOTHIERS.

WILLIAM J. GLENN, L. B. STARKE, R. A. SAUNDERS Can be found at the above house, and invite their

friends generally to call and EXAMINE THEIR STOCK, Feeling assured that they can satisfy the wants of in want of SOMETHING REALLY NICE AND GOOD in the way of

FARMERS! Save your SHUCKS,
Bale your SHUCKS,
Send your SHUCKS to market G. B. STACY & SON, DEALERS IN FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING. No. 110 MAIN STREET,

CARY AND SIXTEENTH STREETS Richmond, Virginia. dec29-c3m NATHAN'S HOOP SKIRTS, With improved corrugated indestructible class These skirts are fight,

Elastic,
Elastic,
Ifandsome,
And Durable.
The best and Cheapest Skirts manufactured in the We have just received a full line of the above Skirts on consignment, and respectfully invite the attention of the trade to the same.

HALL & HUTCHESON,
jan3; No. 7, 14th st., a few doors below Main.

Union Bank, 60c.

Georgia,—Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, 10c.; Bank of Augusta, 25c.; Bank of Athens, 32c.; Bank of Commerce, 10c.; Bank of Fulton, 30c.; Bank of Commerce, 10c.; Bank of Middle Georgia, 65c.; Bank of Savannah, 44c.; Bank of the State, 22c.; Central Raironad Banking Company, 87c.; C.ty Bank, 20c.; Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 15c.; Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, 87c.; Marine Bank, 65c.; Mechanics' Bank, 10c.; Merchants' and Planters' Bank, 10c.; Merchants' and Planters' Bank, 10c.; Michan Bank, 10c.

10c.; Planters' Bank, 15c. Union Bank, 10c.

\*\*Alabama.,—Bank of Mobile 65c.: Bank of Montgomery. 85c.: Bank of Selma, 32c.; Commercial Bank, 32c.; Central Bank, 33c.: Eastern Bank, 45c.; Northern Bank, 40c.: Southern Bank, 60c.

\*\*Tennessec.—Bank of Chattaneoga, 20c.; Bank of Middle Tennessec, 70c.; Bank of Tennessec, old, 40c.: Bank of West Tennessec, 27c.; City Bank of Nashville, 40c.: Merchants' Bank, 40c. Cocce Bank, 35c.; Planters' Bank, 45c.; Shelbyville Bank, 70c.; Traders' Bank, 16c.; Union Bank, 45c.

TOBACCO MARKET. RICHMOND, Jan 15,-Fourteen hinds were put up at the exchange to-day. Of these there were rejections of

oids on five hhds; the balance were sold as follows: One at \$6], one at \$7], one at \$5, one at \$9], one at \$10b, one at \$13, one at \$16b, one at \$17, one at \$29, In New York, on the 12th inst., there was no par-icular change perceptible. The sales included 50 ales Havanna at 80c.: 100 libds Kentucky at from to 19c., and 40 cases Ohio seed leaf at 12c. RICHMOND MARKETS, JANUARY 15, 1866, P. M. Market dull: stock of goods large.

Market dull: stock of goods large.

Apples.—New York Pippins \$6 to \$7 per bbl.:
Russetts from \$5 to 550; Wine Sap from \$6 to 650.—
Market glutted. Dried Apples 10 to 12c; dried
Peaches, peeled, 25 to 27c., unpeeled 14 to 16c.
Bacon.—Shoulders sell at 17 to 18 cents. Sides,
19a20. We quote plain Hams at 23a24 cents; Sugar-cured, 24c.; New Virginia hog round 20c.
BUTFER.—New York State 35a40 cents for prime.
CANDLES.—Adamantine at 29a30 cents. Parafine CANDLES,—Administrate at 29a30 cents; Parafine 45 cents; City Tallow are selling at 21 cts., factory

Chemicals.—Bi Carb Soda is now held at 13a15c. Sal Soda, 64a7c. Cheese,—Common Eastern at 20a21c.; English Dairy, 24a25c. Dairy, 24a25c, COFFEE.—Prime Rio is still quoted at 31a32 ets.; Lagnayra, 34a36c; Java, 42\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1 ; would bring 95c. Corn Meal.—\$1 10 to \$1 15 per bus.

COAL.—Average \$8; Lump, \$10. COTTON YARNS,—The Manchester mills are no selling at \$4 per pad for Nos. 8 to 12 inclusive; and 44 for Nos. 14 to 16 inclusive. Country Yarns rate from \$3.50 to 3.75. Prices have remained unaltered for

some time past, Copperats,—4 to 6c, per lb, Fish,—Per barrel, Mackerel, \$17a18; do, No. 2, \$16a1650; do, No. 3, \$15a1650; do, per kit, No. 1, \$2 75; do, per kit, No. 2, \$2a2 25; Alewives, \$8a9; Herrings, \$8a9; Shad, \$3 per kit. FLOUR.—Maryland. (Baltimore inspection), at \$9 50a10 50; Extra do. \$10a11 50. Maryland Clour, inspected here, and branded "Extra." s held at \$11\frac{1}{2}12. Legg's Georgetown "Family" s selling at \$14\frac{1}{2}15. We quote Richmond country super at \$10\frac{1}{2}12; Extra, \$12\frac{1}{2}12 50; Family, \$13

Vhite Mexican \$50.

HAY.—Northern \$1 20a1 25.

HAY.—Northern \$1 20a1 25.

Laox.—Common sizes, 7a9 cents; other sizes, indiging bands, hoops and nail rod, \$a15 cts., Swedes c., The market here continues unchanged.

LABD, 20a22c., refined; no leaf. Demand light; LEATHER.—Hemlock Sole 36a45 cents; Upper TEXTIBE.—Hemiock 2006 20345 cents cppc-ba45c, per lb.: Harness, 35345 cents per lb.: Baltimore do., 48c; French Calf Skins, \$50480 per lozen; Philadelphia Calf Skins, \$55470 per dozen. Domestic Calf Skins, \$3648 per dozen; Rough Skirt-

ig, 25a30 cents per pound. Lime,—Rockland \$2ja3 per bbl.; Virginia, \$1 50 LUMBER.—Merchantable Virginia Pine \$20 to \$25 per thousand. Heart and Extra Lengths, \$35 to \$45, Spruce, \$24. Flooring, \$35 to \$45, Clear White Pine, \$70 to \$75 per thousand. "Selects" \$45 to \$50,—These prices are wholesale, except for Clear White Pine, for which there is not much wholesale market. MILL OFFAL.—Bran, 25c; brown stuff, 45c; shorts, 30c; ship stuff, 75c per bushel, by measure. Supply still smail.

still small.

Molasses.—Porto Rico 65a70c; Cuba Muscovado in bbls. 60a65c.; English Island, 70c.; Sugai Houss Syrup, in bbls., 45a50c.

Nalls.—Old Dominion, from factory, per 100 kegs \$8; from store, per single keg, \$8] for Old Dominion Fredegar the same. OATS,-55 to 60c. Onions,—Are selling at \$3 50 to \$4 per bbl, Pergen,—Black Grain 36a37c, Bice—la scarce at 194a14c

PRIPER.—Black Gram 39a3rc.

RICE—IS searce at 12½a14c.

SALT.—\$3 80 to \$4. Ground Alum Salt. \$2 75 to \$3 50.

SHIRTINGS.—Manchester Mills manufacture \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ width. \$22 to \$25c.—a decline of \$4c.

SEDS.—Timothy \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Toa55; Clover, \$10a12; Cloveraged is in Januard at \$2, 90.3 90. Flaxseed is in demand at \$2 90a2 92, Flaxweed is in demand at \$2 90a2 92.

Shot.—\$3 90 per bag.

Sroars.—Cuba 14a15c; Porto Rico, 15a16c; Coffee A. 19c; B. 18c; C. 16gc; Extra C. 17½c; Cut Louf, 21c.; Crushed and Powdered, 20c.

Soar.—Brown 8 to 9 ets. by the quantity.

STARCH.—Pearl. Har12ke per lb.

TAR.—\$6 50 per bbl.

TER.—Gunpowder, \$2 50a\$2 75; Imperial, \$2a\$
\$2 50; Young Hyson, \$1 75a\$2; Black Tea, 75ca\$
\$1 25.

TANNER'S OH .- Straits \$1 60 to \$1 65 per gallon;

TANKER SOIL—Strains \$1 00 to \$1 05 per gair Common \$1 to \$1]. TAILON.—14 to 16c, according to quality, WHEAT.—Inferior grades neglected. Good gra are much sought for. We quote red from 75c \$2 45; white from 75c to \$2 60. Receipts light. Woot, -- Washed, from 50 to 55c, per 1b., un washed, 40 to 45c,: fine merino, washed, 65, to 70c unwashed 45c. Very few buyers.

Whiskey.—Fine old Rye \$4a\$4 50 per gallon;
superior Bourbon, \$3a\$3 60; Monongahela Rye \$2 40a\$2 60; Pine Apple, \$2 50. Common Whiskey below proof, \$2 20 to 2 50. BALTIMORE MARKET-JANUARY 13.

BALLIMORE MARKET—JANCARY 13.

COFFEE.—Sale of 200 bags Java at 23 cents gold; to-day 50 bags Rio at 25 cents currency. Market quiet and prices unchanged, viz: For common Rio 17a174 cents, fair 18a184 cents, prime 194a20 cents, choice 204a204 cents per lb gold.

FLOUR.—Good Howard street supers are scarce and in demand at 88 50a88 75 per bbl. Ohio dull. City Mills steady. No sales of extra. The quotations remain unchanged, viz: Howard street super and cut extra 88 50a88 75; do, extra \$9 37a89 62; do, family \$12a813; Ohio super and cut extra 88 and cut extra \$8 50a\$8 75; do. extra \$9 37a\$9 62; do. family \$12x\$13; Ohio super and cut extra \$5 25a\$8 50; do. family \$12x\$13. Northwestern super \$8 25a\$8 50; Chicago extra choice \$9 25a\$9 56; City mills,good to fancy brands, super \$8 50a\$8; do. shipping brands extra \$11 75; standard extra \$9 25a\$9 50; Baltimore, Welch's and Greenfield family \$15; do. high grade extra \$13 per bbl. Rye floor—New \$5 75a\$6. Corn Meal—City Mills and Brandywine \$4 per bbl. Buckwheat \$5a\$5 25 per 100 lbs buik.

GEAIN.—1.500 bushels red received, no white,—Sales \$2 000 bushels Pennsylvania red at \$2 35a2 40 per bushel—nothing doing in white. Corn—offerings light; market dull, with sales of \$2000 bushs white at \$8 cts, and 10.000 bushs yellow at \$0 cts. Outs—

per bushel—nothing doing in white. Corn—offerings light; market dull, with sales of 2,000 bushs white at 88 cts, and 10,000 bushs yellow at 80 cts. Oats— 4,000 bushs offered, sales of 2,000 bushs at 50,455 cts eight. Molasses.—No sales.

MOLASSIS.—No sales.
PROVISIONS.—Some enquiry to-day for mess pork, with sales of 200 bbls new at \$30, and 100 do at \$30 25 per bbl. Bulk meats steady at 13 cts for shoulders; sides 154.16 cts, Bacon dult; shoulders, new. 154.16 cts; sides 184.184 cts, and hams 23.25 cts, the latter for fine sugar-cured. Lard dult; city at 174.18 cts, and Western 184 cts per lb.
POULTRY.—To-day sales of Turkies were made at 184.00 cts per lb. POULTRY,—Toway sales to 19a20 ets per lb.

19a20 ets per lb.

BUTTER.—Roll in better supply, and dull at 33a42 cents per lb. Nothing in other descriptions; quotations unchanged.

Rice.—Sales of 800 bags Rangoon, part at 34 cents. RICE.—Sales of 800 bags Rangoon, part at 3½ cents in bond, for export, balance on private terms.

SUGAR.—Sales of brig Waredale's cargo, 147 hhds and 175 boxes Cuba, for refining, on private terms; 150 hhds grocery Porto Rico at 13½14 cents; 15 do. Demerara, choice, 15½ cents per 1b. The brig Chattanooga, below from Pernambuco, has 3,000 bags Sugar; brig John Chrystle is also below from the same port, with a cargo of Sugar.

SEEDS.—Clover more active to-day, with sales of 500a600 bashels at 87 50a88, as to quality, the outside for strictly prime, bulk at \$7 50a87 75 per bushel for fair to good.

SALT.—There were sold within a day or two 3000 sacks Liverpool fine and ground on private terms. From jobbers prices steady as last quoted, viz: For

Financial and Commercial Ground Alum \$2 35; Fine \$3 75a84 25 per sack, he latter for Ashton's. Turk's Island 60 cents per WHISKEY.—Receipts and stock light, and market firm at \$2 27 per gailon.

NORTHWESTERN AND SOUTHERN MARKETS. NORTHWESTERN AND SOUTHERN MARKETS.

PHILADRIPHIA MARKET, Jan, 13.—Flour is quiet, sales at \$7 25a12 50 for superfine and fancy brands as to quality. Rye Flour dull at \$6 per bbl; Corn Meal quiet. Wheat dull and drooping. Red \$2 20 a2 80, and white \$2 50a2 75. Rye sells at \$1 05.—Corn is in fair request; sales of yellow at 75a85c.—Oats steady at 52c. Cloverseed sells at \$6 57.75; Timothy quiet, and Flaxseed \$3 10 per bushel. Whiskey very quiet at \$2 27a2 28 per gallon.

New York Market, Jan. 13.—Cotton is quiet at 50a51c, for middlings. Flour is dull; sales of 4 500 bbls State at \$6 50a8 25; Southern Flour at \$8 70a15; Canadian at \$8a12 25. Wheat declining and Corn dull, sales unimportant, Beef quiet, Pork dull, sales at \$30 57a31 for Mess. Lard quiet at 15 a18 5c.—Whiskey dull at \$2 26a2 28.

STATE MARKETS.

, shipping \$8 to 25.

In Norfolk, last sales at the exchange were

To Norlolk, last sales in the exchange were cotton Middling, 48 cts. White Corn, 80 cts. Oats, 50 cts. B. E. Peas, \$1 25 for a lot of 750 bushels, White Beans, \$1 50. Shingles (12 inch bunch, hearts) \$11: 24 inch, \$20. Red Oak Hhd. Staves, \$40.— White Oak Hhd. Staves, \$50. Heading, \$60. Tar, \$2. Rosin, \$4 75. Wheat, \$1 80 to 2 40 for Red and White Oak Hhd. Staves, \$50. Heading, \$60. Tar, \$2. Rosin, \$4 75. Wheat, \$1 80 to 2 40 for Red and White Oak Hhd. Staves, \$50. Heading, \$60. Tar, \$2. Insurance countries of the countries of

In Danville, Corn's \$4 50 to 5 per bushel. Honey, 20 to 30 cts, per lb. Beeswax, 30 to 35 cts. Tallow, 12 to 15 cts. Flaxseed, \$1 25 to 1 50 per bushel.

The tenth quarterly report of the First National Bank of New York shows a surplus of \$250,000, after paying six dividends of ten per cent, each, This shows a profit of \$550,000, in a little over on a capital of \$500,000. The stock is now selling at

PBROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES-

For Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Coughs, Asthma, &c., &c., POWER & MCPHAIL'S Drug Store.

PHALL'S SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER will immediately free the head from all dandruff, restore the hair to its natural color, and produce a new growth where it has fallen off. For sale by

WELLS' LAUNDRY BLUEING-An excellent article for laundry purposes, at POWER & MCPHAIL'S REMOVAL.

NOAH WALKER & CO.. CLOTHIERS. Have removed to their NEW BUILDING,

No. 117 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA. jan12-1w P SPECIAL NOTICE. Thirty barrels Mountain BUCKWHEAT, for sale by L. ESBERG, Commercial Block,

SADDLERY HARDWARE and SAD DLER'S TOOLS. CLAIBORNE WATKINS, No. 67 Main street, Formerly with Smith, Rhodes & Co.,

Thirteenth and Cary street

Fancy Horse Blankets Gentlemen's Fine Shafter and Plain Riding Saddles, city made Ladios' Quilted Side-Saddles, city made English Bridle Fillings and Martingales Daniel's Steel Post Bits Plated Ceach and Riding Snaffles

Fine Hard-Solder Stirrup Irons

And a general assortment of Saddiery Hardware, which I invite city and country trade. A few sets of Buggy and Ambulance Harness, which oct23‡ I will sell low.

From the army hospital—the bloody battle-field—the nsion of the rich and the humble abode of the poor---from the office and the sacred desk---from the RP DYSPEPSIA.--What everybody says monutain ton, distant valleys and far-off islands of the occan-from every nook and corner of the civilized spoken of so frequently by those who have been bene world---ls pouring in the evidence of the astonishing effects of DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS. Thousands upon thousands of letters like the following may be seen at our office:

SOUTH WARSAW, Onto, July 28, 1863. \* One young man, who had been see an an action of the house for two years with Scroffish and Erylipelas, after paying the doctors over \$150 without benefit, has been cured by ten bottles of your Bitters.

EDWARD WOUNALL.

The following is from the Manager of the Union

The following is from the Manager of the Union Home School for the Children of Volunteers:

HAVEMENER MASSION, FIFTT-SEVENTH STREET, NEW YORK, August 4, 1865.

DR. DRAKE: Your wonderful Plantation Bitters have been given to some of our little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs, with most happy effect. Due little girl in particular, with pains in her head, loss of appetite, and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been when the suffering from a disciplination of the suffering from a disciplination of the suffering from a disciplination of the control of the suffering from a disciplination of the control of the suffering from a disciplination of the suffering f whom all medical said has been exhausted, has been entirely restored. We commenced with but a tea-spoonful of Bitters a day. Her appetite and strength rapidly increased, and she is now well.

Respectfully, Mas. O. M. DEVOE. \* I owe much to you, for I verily believe

the Plantation Eitters have saved my life.
REV. W. H. WAGGONER,
Madrid, New York. The Plantation Bitters have cured me of Liver Complaint, of which I was laid up prostrate, and had to abandon my business.

H. B. KINGSLEY.

254 Brondway, New &c., &c., &c. Thou wilt send me two bottles of thy Plantation bitters. My wife has been greatly beneat-d by their use. Thy friend, ASA CURRIN,

\* I have been a great sufferer from Dys-pepsia, and had to abandon preaching. \* \* The Plantation litters have cared me. Ray. J. S. CATHORN, Rochester, N. Y.

hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect.

Superintendent Soldiers' Home,
Cinciunati, Ohio. The PLANTATION BITTERS make the weak strong, the anguid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great r . storer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen, Sassafras, Roots, Herbs, etc., all

preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix Rum. S. T.---1860.---X. Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakse, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, etc., deserve to suffer if they will not try them. They are recommended by the highest medical au- brated Nailed and Pegged BROGANS, the best in the thorities, and are warranted to produce an immediate United States. We consider Dane & Co. the best manu-beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, facturers in the world. We have been selling the-s perfectly pure and harmless.

Any person refilling bottles, or offering to sell Plan-

TATION BITTERS in bulk, by the gallon, or in any man-ner except as above, is a swindler and impostor, with oct20--tf PUTNEY & WATTS. whom we shall deal as the law directs. Sold by all respectable dealers throughout the habit-

P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York. my13--eodly2dp

FAMILY MEDICINES. HUBBEL'S CELEBRATED HUBBEL'S CELEBRATED

G O I. D E N B I T T E R S!

AN INVIOUANTING AND STRENGTHENING
TONIC.

Will cure Dyapopsia, Debility, Intermittent Fever, Diarrhera, Secolula, Gout, Gravel, Janndice, Nervous
Affection, Liver Compiaint, Loss of Appetite, Hearthurn, Billona Colle, Cholera Morbus, Fever and Ague,
Kheumatism, Salt Rheum,
Sea Sickness,
& Ke. & Ke.

THEY CONTAIN NO POISONOUS DRUG. PURELY VEGETABLE-Hubbel's Celebrated Golden Bitters are composed of Gentian, Calamus Root, Wild herry Bark, Annise, Orango Peel, Calisaya Bark, Co-umbo, Bark of Sassafras Root, Sherry Wine, Butternut Bark, Carraway Seed, Yellow Dock, Dandelion, &c.

CABINET BRANDY, Medicated, an unequaled Remedy for Diarrhova, Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Griping Pains in the Bowles, Colle, and Chronic Diarrhova. It is highly approved by the Medical Faculty for change of water and distuded with great success in the Army Hospitals in vioent cases of Chronic Diarrhova. This preparation is imple and harmless, unadulterated, expressly for medical transfer.

FOR SALE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD! gg Central Depot, American Express Buildings, No. 5 Hudson street, New York. Manufactory, corner of Vater and Ferris streets, Hudson, New York. GEORGE C. HUBBEL & CO. Proprietors.

Hubbel's superior old

ME, PLASTER, 5...

500 casks Rockland Lime
50 tons lump Plaster
25 tons city ground Plaster
50 barrels Cement
50 barrels calcined Plaster
50 consignment, for sale by
LEE & PETTYJOHN,
On the Dock. GENUINE OX-MARROW POMADES-freshly prepared, at wood's Pharmaey,

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ICPA WORD TO THE WISE,-If you are a dyspeptic and desire to be cured, try BAKER'S BIT-TERS. If you have sour stomach, indigestion, torpi

by Dentists and Physicians everywhere as superior to the injurious compounds in uso. Price 50 cents. For In Scottsville, Wool, unwashed, is 40 cts., washed, 50 cts. Corn. 70 cts. Wheat, \$1 25 to 2 65. Oats. 55 cts. Flaxseed, \$1 75 to 2. Tobacco, lugs, \$4 to decommended by Drs. Pleasants, Woodward, Steel,

Hudson, &c., &c., of Richmond. Wholesale by jan2-3m P. JOHNSTON & BRO. \*

INSURANCE COMPANIES, AND ALL OTHERS. In want of BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

WOODHOUSE & PARHAM, (Late James Woodhouse & Co.,) BOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS, GOVERNOR STREET, NEAR MAIN, Have established a COMPLETE BOOK-BINDERY AND BLANK-BOOK

with the best machinery, tools and materials for the prosecution of this branch of their business. They are now prepared to put up PERIODICALS, BIND BOOKS, RULE PAPER.

MANUFACTURE BLANK BOOKS TO ANY PATTERN

They have already in store a good stock of JOURNALS. DAY-BOOKS, CASH BOOKS, INVOICE BOOKS, RECEIPT BOOKS,

RECORD BOOKS,

SALES BOOKS, In fact, every description of Blank Book usually quired, including Memorandum Books in great var ALSO, A well-selected stock of STATIONERY.

WOODHOUSE & PARHAM, (late James Woodhouse & Co.,) at their New Building, on Governor street, near Main dec29-tf ICP REMOVAL. JOHN C. MILLER. (Late of Kent, Paine & Co.,) Jobber and Retnil Dealer in

Has removed to that large and conveniently arranged new building, No. 219 Main street, corner of Ninth, and has opened a full and complete stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
To which he invites the attention of the Merchants of lirginia, North Carolina and Tennessee. SAMUEL M. PRICE has general supervision of the

ales department, and gives special attention to the

tail trade.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

ICPHALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER has proved itself to be the most perfect pretration for the hair ever offered to the public It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injurious oroperties whatever.
IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HARR TOITS ORIGINAL

It cleanses the scalp and makes the hair soft, lustros and silken. It is a splendid hair dressing. No person, old or young, should fail to use it.
IT IS RECOMMENDED AND USED BY THE FIRST

It will keep the hair from failing out.

decisi

Nashua, N. H., Proprietors, nov21-6m For sale by all druggists fitted by it, that at last we are compelled to make it known to the public that we really believe it effects cure in every case ; therefore, we say to those, who are suffering with Dyspepsia or Nervous Debility, to go to

BERDSBURY, Wis., Sept. 16, 1863.

\* \* I have been in the army hospitals for fourteen months—speechless and nearly dead. At Altion, Illinois, they gave me a bottle of Plantation Bitlers. \* Three bottles restored my speech and C. A. FLAUTE.

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\* A Three bottles restored my speech and G. A. FLAUTE.

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\* A Three bottles restored my speech and G. A. FLAUTE.

\* A Three bottles restored my speech and G. A. FLAUTE. their druggists and get a bottle of Dr. Strickland's of Janesville, Wisconsin, writes for the benefit of al for eight years with an aggravated case of Piles, and (he being quite paralyzed with the Piles). Eoth these distressing cases were cured with one bot le of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. The recommendation of these gontlemen, besids the daily testimonials received

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pers, we fear, known beforehand as favorable to the unfriendly views of the majority of the committee. Persons sent for would be paid as witnesses, while going to and from Washington, and while in attendance on the committee. This would at once start up an army of volunteer witnesses who would offer their patriotic services to the committee as Radical partisans. The manner in which this committee was appointed, its composition and its devotion to the Radical interests, naturally beget the apprehension that it will use its extraordi-