

was saved by my father's presence of mind. While others went for water, he seized every thing movable which was on fire, and wrapped it up in woollen blankets. My maternal grandfather, then of the age of eighty, was sleeping in the room.

I recollect no great changes happening to me till I was fourteen years old. A great deal of the time I was sick, and when well was exceedingly slender, and apparently feeble system. I read what I could get to read, went to school when I could; and when not at school was a farmer's youngest boy, not good for much for want of health and strength, but was expected to do something. Up to this period, I had no hope of any education beyond what the village school-house was to afford.

On the 25th day of May, 1796, he mounted his horse, placed me on another, carried me to Exeter, and placed me under Phillips's Academy, then and now under the care of that most excellent man, Dr. Benjamin Abbott. It has never been from home before, and the change overpowered me. I hardly remained master of any sensation more than to know so much more than I did. I was put to English grammar, and writing, and Arithmetic.

The first, I think I may say, I fairly mastered. Between May and October, in the others I made some progress. In the autumn there was a great snow. I went down, stayed a few days, and returned at the commencement of the quarter, and then began the Latin grammar. My first exercises in Latin were recited to Joseph Stevens Buckmaster. He had, I think, already joined college, but had vacated, Exeter, perhaps in the college vacation, and was acting as usher in the place of Dr. Abbott, then absent through indisposition.

It so happened that within the few months during which I was at the Exeter Academy, Mr. Theodor, now judge of the Municipal Court of Boston, and Mr. Ender, the distinguished counselor at Portland, were my instructors. I am proud to call them both masters. I believe I made tolerable progress in most branches which I attended to while in this school; but there was one thing I could not do—I could not make a declamation; I could not speak before the school. The kind and excellent Buckmaster sought especially to persuade me to perform the exercise of declamation like other boys, but I could not do it. Many a piece did I commit to memory, and recite and rehearse in my own room over and over again; yet when the day came, when the school collected to hear declamations, when my name was called, and I saw all eyes turned to my seat, I could not raise myself from it. Sometimes the instructor frowned, sometimes he smiled. Mr. Buckmaster always pressed; and I never could command sufficient resolution. When the occasion was over, I went home and wept bitter tears of mortification.

At the winter vacation, December, 1796, or January, 1797, my father came for me and took me home. Some long-continued friendships, I formed in the few months I was at Exeter. J. W. Brackett, late of New York, deceased, William Garland, late of Portsmouth, deceased, G. G. West, of Michigan, Mr. Stillwell, and James H. Bingham, now of Claremont, New Hampshire, are of the number. In February, 1797, my father carried me to the Rev. Samuel Wood's, in Bosworth, and placed me under the tuition of that most benevolent and excellent man. It was but a half a dozen miles from our own house. On the way to Mr. Wood's, my father first intimated to me his intention of sending me to college. The very idea thrilled my whole frame. He said he lived but for his children, and 'he would do all I could for myself, he would do what he could for me. I remember that I was quite overcome, and my head grew dizzy. The thing appeared to me so high, and the expense and sacrifice it would cost my father so great, I could only press his hands and shed tears. Excellent, excellent parent! I cannot think of him even now without turning child again.

Mr. Wood put me upon Virgil and Tully; and I conceived a measure in the study of them, especially the latter, which rendered application no longer a duty. With what eagerness I denounce Cato!—Milton!—In the spring I began the Greek grammar, and at midsummer Mr. Wood said to me: 'I expect to keep you till next year, but I am tired of you, and I shall put you into the hands of a more able teacher. And so he did, but it was a mere breaking in; I was indeed miserably prepared, both in Latin and Greek, but Mr. Wood accomplished his promise, and I entered Dartmouth College as a freshman, August, 1797. At Bosworth I had found another circulating library, and had read many of its volumes. Quixote, in the common translation, was in an edition, as I think, of three or four duodecimo volumes. I began to read it, and it is literally true that I never closed my eyes till I had finished it, nor did I lay it down for five minutes, so great was the power of that extraordinary book on my imagination.

Of my college life I can say but little. Though death has made great havoc in our class, some yet live who were intimate with me, especially Mr. Bingham, before mentioned; Rev. Mr. Jewett, of Gloucester; (Sandy Bay;) Rev. Mr. Tenney, of Westbury; Rev. Thomas Abbott, of Middlebury; Judge Fuller, of Augusta; Mr. Farrar, of Lancaster; Judge Kingsbury, of Gardiner, and several others of the class, are still living.

I was graduated in course, August, 1801. Owing to some difficulties *hoc non minus* was *factus*, I took no part in the commencement exercises. I spoke an oration to the Society of the United Faternity, which I suspect was a sufficiently boyish performance. My college life was not an idle one. Besides the regular attendance on prescribed duties and studies, I read something of English history and English literature. Perhaps my reading was too miscellaneous. I even paid my board for a year by superintending a little weekly newspaper, and making selections for it from books of literature and from the contemporary publications. I suppose I sometimes wrote a foolish paragraph myself. While in college, I delivered two or three occasional addresses, which were published in true boyish ignorance; they were in very bad taste. I had not then learned this art.

power in writing is in the idea, not in the style—an error into which the artist falls, as it is usually taught, may easily lead stronger heads than mine.

Telegraphic.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE Steamer Niagara. AT HALIFAX.

The American Printing Telegraph Company's Lines.] Halifax, Thursday, Jan. 1, 1857.

The Royal Mail steamship Niagara, from Liverpool, at 3 P. M. on Saturday, the 20th ult., arrived here last night at 11.30. Her dates are three days later than those recorded by the Falton at New York.

The Niagara passed the American ships *Gomeling*, *Stephen Crowell* and *Plutarch*, going into Liverpool. December 25, lat. 51 deg. 10', 28 min. passed Steamship *Arabia*, bound east.

The Collins steamer *Ericsson*, arrived at Liverpool on Friday evening December 19. She was brought to Liverpool on the 19th ult., bringing one day's later news.

The steamer *Persia* arrived in the Mersey at 10 o'clock on the morning of December 20. The greatest speed that she attained on her passage was 389 miles in 24 hours.

A steam tug had arrived from the wrecked ship *Adriatic*, and reported that the weather kept moderate, there was every sign of the ship coming off without much damage.

The Congress of Paris. It was still supposed that the Congress of Paris would re-assemble before the New Year, but nothing official had been stated.

Great Britain. Transports are being taken up in England for re-enforcement to the Indian Expedition against Persia. Eight regiments have orders to be in readiness.

France. An editorial in the *Monitor* on the Neuchâtel affair had attracted considerable attention.

Spain. Madrid advices are to the 15th of December. The Madrid Gazette contains an article appointing M. Mow, Ambassador to the Court of Rome.

Germany. A Berlin letter states that the Prussian note relative to Neuchâtel, would be read to the German Diet on the 8th of December.

Prussia. Prussia is making great preparations to move against Switzerland.

Switzerland. A Paris dispatch says that a friendly Power (no name) is understood to have suggested that Switzerland should be required to accede to Prussia's demand for the release of the Neuchâtel prisoners.

Heads of Departments, are to meet in consultation on the subject.

Persia. The death of the Shah's young son prevented a sixteen days' rejoicing which was to have been held at Teheran on account of the fall of Herat.

The Latest. The failure of Robert Johnson & Co., were housemen, London, and George Ashworth & Co., manufacturers, Manchester, is announced. The liabilities of the latter are about £100,000.

The fall of Herat from Persian sources is confirmed. Accounts show the defence to have been bravely sustained. The city was only given up when all hopes of defending it successfully had disappeared.

Another. On the 20th ult., while several boys were amusing themselves on the ice at the mouth of the creek, a son of Mr. Gillespie, of Rochester, unfortunately went into a hole and was drowned.

Death of Col. Reah Fraser. Some three weeks ago we announced through a telegraphic dispatch that Col. Reah Fraser, of Lancaster city, had, since the election, become insane.

Washington City, Jan. 5.—The Supreme Court, sympathizing with Judge Daniels in his severe domestic affliction, and as the funeral of his wife takes place to-morrow, adjourned until Wednesday.

Louisville, Jan. 5.—The Memphis Appeal of Tuesday, says, considerable excitement prevailed at St. Francis county, by rumors of a raising of slaves on Christmas.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 5.—The Legislature in the House forcibly expelled Bridges, the Republican clerk of the last House while calling the roll, and finally organized, when Samuel Holmes, Democrat, was elected Speaker, and Charles Lile, Democrat, clerk.

Boston, Jan. 5.—The Chronicle of this morning contains a statement that Senator Sumner will not leave for Washington as was intended, owing to advice to the contrary by his physician.

We see by the Court records that the two Countersellers, White of Buffalo, and Lawrence of Lippincott, N. H., have been placed under ten thousand dollars each, for making and selling, imitation copies of Ayr's Cherry Pectoral.

DIBILITY AND INDIGESTION.—BOERHAAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS. Francis Felix, only manufacturer of the 'original Extract of Coffee,' says:—'I know that your Holland Bitters is one of the best medicines in the world for a disordered stomach or liver.'

Dr. Ludwig, editor of the 'Faecal,' Baltimore, pronounces it a medicine deserving the confidence of the public.

Dr. Everhart, the leading German Physician of Pennsylvania, has prescribed it frequently during the last three years, with marked success, in debilitated states of the digestive organs, or of the system generally.

The manager of Ballou's Vinegar factory says:—'I used it myself and was therefore induced to try its effect upon my wife, (troubled with the great debility common to all of a consumptive habit), and really it is doing her more good than anything she has ever taken.'

BEAVER ARGUS.

M. W. WETLAND, PROPRIETOR. M. & J. Weyand, Editors & Proprietors. BEAVER, PA. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1857.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—An adjourned Court will be held at this place commencing on the 24th of this month.

CHARGE.—At the solicitation of several of our subscribers in Bridgewater, the package containing the Beaverman paper will hereafter be left at the house of Henry T. Patton, instead of at heretofore, at the Bookstore in that place.

ALMOST A FIRE.—On last Wednesday, a house occupied by Mr. James Beacom, of this borough, caught fire. It originated by sparks from the chimney. Fortunately it was extinguished before much damage was done.

SAID CASUALTY.—On Friday last, a son, aged sixteen years, of Mr. James W. Kern, of Lancaster city, was killed, it is supposed, instantly, by the fall of a tree some distance from his father's house.

Death of Col. Reah Fraser. Some three weeks ago we announced through a telegraphic dispatch that Col. Reah Fraser, of Lancaster city, had, since the election, become insane.

OURAGEOUS CONDUCT. A scene occurred on Sunday evening last in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Bridgewater, that is highly reprehensible; and the actors in it should be punished to the utmost severity of the law.

MR. BUCHANAN. The Washington Star, which seems to speak by authority for Mr. Buchanan, says: 'We have a few items from Wheatland, on which we have reason to rely.'

The General American Negotiations. These negotiations between Great Britain and the United States, for the purchase of the Mosquito Protectorate, and the boundary of the British settlement at Balise, have been satisfactorily settled by the articles of Convention agreed upon between Lord Clarendon and Mr. Dallas.

A Glimpse at how the October Election was Won. The contested election in the city of Philadelphia, which has excited so much astonishment and surprise, has been ascertained to have been carried in favor of the Democratic nominee.

The General American Negotiations. These negotiations between Great Britain and the United States, for the purchase of the Mosquito Protectorate, and the boundary of the British settlement at Balise, have been satisfactorily settled by the articles of Convention agreed upon between Lord Clarendon and Mr. Dallas.

A Glimpse at how the October Election was Won. The contested election in the city of Philadelphia, which has excited so much astonishment and surprise, has been ascertained to have been carried in favor of the Democratic nominee.

The General American Negotiations. These negotiations between Great Britain and the United States, for the purchase of the Mosquito Protectorate, and the boundary of the British settlement at Balise, have been satisfactorily settled by the articles of Convention agreed upon between Lord Clarendon and Mr. Dallas.

A Glimpse at how the October Election was Won. The contested election in the city of Philadelphia, which has excited so much astonishment and surprise, has been ascertained to have been carried in favor of the Democratic nominee.

INTERESTING TABLES.

From a report recently sent us from Washington City, entitled 'A Post Office Directory,' and compiled from official sources, by D. D. Leach, we glean the following interesting information. In order that the reader may more readily see the difference between the amounts of postage collected, and the amounts paid out for Mail service, &c., between the Free and Slave States, we place them in separate tables, and to each State append the compensation of Postmasters, the cost of transporting the mails within them, and also the revenue which each of the States yields to the Department.

Table with columns: States, Total postage collected, P. M. salaries and transport, &c. Includes Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Maryland, and California.

Table with columns: States, Total postage collected, P. M. salaries and transport, &c. Includes Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, and Arkansas.

Table with columns: States, Total postage collected, P. M. salaries and transport, &c. Includes Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, and Arkansas.

Table with columns: States, Total postage collected, P. M. salaries and transport, &c. Includes Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, and Arkansas.

Table with columns: States, Total postage collected, P. M. salaries and transport, &c. Includes Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, and Arkansas.

Table with columns: States, Total postage collected, P. M. salaries and transport, &c. Includes Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, and Arkansas.

Table with columns: States, Total postage collected, P. M. salaries and transport, &c. Includes Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, and Arkansas.

Table with columns: States, Total postage collected, P. M. salaries and transport, &c. Includes Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, and Arkansas.

Table with columns: States, Total postage collected, P. M. salaries and transport, &c. Includes Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, and Arkansas.

Table with columns: States, Total postage collected, P. M. salaries and transport, &c. Includes Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, and Arkansas.

Table with columns: States, Total postage collected, P. M. salaries and transport, &c. Includes Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, and Arkansas.

Table with columns: States, Total postage collected, P. M. salaries and transport, &c. Includes Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, and Arkansas.

be confirmed, each to the extent of one hundred yards square within, and one league square without, the limits of Greytown; and Nicaragua shall declare Greytown to be a free port and city, though retaining over it the sovereignty; and that municipally it is invested with the same rights of self government, trial by jury, and religious freedom, as Great Britain stipulated for with Honduras in behalf of Ruanan.

As to Mr. Buchanan, old men are expected to change. Mr. Buchanan cannot be expected to falsify the record in his life. What he has been, he will be. Why, pray, in judging of his future, why not yield to vain hopes, and his grand expectations, instead of reasoning from his antecedents, his well known character, and the circumstances by which he is surrounded? We reprint, from the *Baltimore (Va.) Arguer*, a brief memorandum of his acts of 'loyalty,' using the words of its Southern acceptation:

1. In 1836, Mr. Buchanan supported a bill to prohibit the circulation of Abolition papers through the mails.

2. In the same year, he proposed and voted for the admission of Arkansas.

3. In 1837, he denounced and voted to reject petitions for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

4. In 1837, he voted for Mr. Calhoun's famous Resolutions, defining the rights of the States and the limits of Federal authority, and affirming it to be the duty of the Government to protect and uphold the institutions of the South.

5. In 1838-'9 and '40 he invariably voted with Southern Senators against the consideration of Anti-Slavery petitions.

6. In 1841-'5, he advocated and voted for the annexation of Texas.

7. In 1847, he sustained the Clayton Compromise.

8. In 1850, he proposed and urged the extension of the Missouri Compromise to the Pacific ocean.

9. But, he promptly acquiesced in the Compromise of '50, and employed all his influence in favor of the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law.

10. In 1851, he renounced against an amendment of the Pennsylvania Legislature for obstructing the arrest and return of fugitive slaves.

11. In 1854, he negotiated for the acquisition of Cuba.

12. In 1856, he approved the repeal of the Missouri Restriction, and supports the principles of the *Kansas-Nebraska Act*.

13. He never gave a vote against the interests of Slavery, and never uttered a word which could pain the most sensitive Southern heart.

That is enough. When under the policy of James Buchanan, Kansas shall become a Free State, all schemes of Slavery Extension be forever extinguished, and the Slave Interest cease to be the ruling Influence in the Administration of the Government, we shall admit that the Ethiopian can change his skin and the leopard his spots—not before.

What then, we are asked, mean the declaration of Senator Bigler in favor of Senator Sovereignty, the editorial of the *Pennsylvania Freeman* in favor of Thomas H. Benton, and the similar manifestations to the Southern Buchanan newspapers? Just this, and nothing more,—that the fearful *darkness* in the struggle, which was to be the *darkness* of the Republican Party, which was to be the *darkness* of the Northern States, when the Northern Democrats shall have been able to recover their power in a respectable number of the free States; those who are now deluded by false expectations, may find out, that the Power which has tyrannized over the Union and threatened its life, is only *Jeberating* when it must, but will strike when it can.

What then, we are asked, mean the declaration of Senator Bigler in favor of Senator Sovereignty, the editorial of the *Pennsylvania Freeman* in favor of Thomas H. Benton, and the similar manifestations to the Southern Buchanan newspapers? Just this, and nothing more,—that the fearful *darkness* in the struggle, which was to be the *darkness* of the Republican Party, which was to be the *darkness* of the Northern States, when the Northern Democrats shall have been able to recover their power in a respectable number of the free States; those who are now deluded by false expectations, may find out, that the Power which has tyrannized over the Union and threatened its life, is only *Jeberating* when it must, but will strike when it can.

What then, we are asked, mean the declaration of Senator Bigler in favor of Senator Sovereignty, the editorial of the *Pennsylvania Freeman* in favor of Thomas H. Benton, and the similar manifestations to the Southern Buchanan newspapers? Just this, and nothing more,—that the fearful *darkness* in the struggle, which was to be the *darkness* of the Republican Party, which was to be the *darkness* of the Northern States, when the Northern Democrats shall have been able to recover their power in a respectable number of the free States; those who are now deluded by false expectations, may find out, that the Power which has tyrannized over the Union and threatened its life, is only *Jeberating* when it must, but will strike when it can.

What then, we are asked, mean the declaration of Senator Bigler in favor of Senator Sovereignty, the editorial of the *Pennsylvania Freeman* in favor of Thomas H. Benton, and the similar manifestations to the Southern Buchanan newspapers? Just this, and nothing more,—that the fearful *darkness* in the struggle, which was to be the *darkness* of the Republican Party, which was to be the *darkness* of the Northern States, when the Northern Democrats shall have been able to recover their power in a respectable number of the free States; those who are now deluded by false expectations, may find out, that the Power which has tyrannized over the Union and threatened its life, is only *Jeberating* when it must, but will strike when it can.

What then, we are asked, mean the declaration of Senator Bigler in favor of Senator Sovereignty, the editorial of the *Pennsylvania Freeman* in favor of Thomas H. Benton, and the similar manifestations to the Southern Buchanan newspapers? Just this, and nothing more,—that the fearful *darkness* in the struggle, which was to be the *darkness* of the Republican Party, which was to be the *darkness* of the Northern States, when the Northern Democrats shall have been able to recover their power in a respectable number of the free States; those who are now deluded by false expectations, may find out, that the Power which has tyrannized over the Union and threatened its life, is only *Jeberating* when it must, but will strike when it can.

What then, we are asked, mean the declaration of Senator Bigler in favor of Senator Sovereignty, the editorial of the *Pennsylvania Freeman* in favor of Thomas H. Benton, and the similar manifestations to the Southern Buchanan newspapers? Just this, and nothing more,—that the fearful *darkness* in the struggle, which was to be the *darkness* of the Republican Party, which was to be the *darkness* of the Northern States, when the Northern Democrats shall have been able to recover their power in a respectable number of the free States; those who are now deluded by false expectations, may find out, that the Power which has tyrannized over the Union and threatened its life, is only *Jeberating* when it must, but will strike when it can.

What then, we are asked, mean the declaration of Senator Bigler in favor of Senator Sovereignty, the editorial of the *Pennsylvania Freeman* in favor of Thomas H. Benton, and the similar manifestations to the Southern Buchanan newspapers? Just this, and nothing more,—that the fearful *darkness* in the struggle, which was to be the *darkness* of the Republican Party, which was to be the *darkness* of the Northern States, when the Northern Democrats shall have been able to recover their power in a respectable number of the free States; those who are now deluded by false expectations, may find out, that the Power which has tyrannized over the Union and threatened its life, is only *Jeberating* when it must, but will strike when it can.

What then, we are asked, mean the declaration of Senator Bigler in favor of Senator Sovereignty, the editorial of the *Pennsylvania Freeman* in favor of Thomas H. Benton, and the similar manifestations to the Southern Buchanan newspapers? Just this, and nothing more,—that the fearful *darkness* in the struggle, which was to be the *darkness* of the Republican Party, which was to be the *darkness* of the Northern States, when the Northern Democrats shall have been able to recover their power in a respectable number of the free States; those who are now deluded by false expectations, may find out, that the Power which has tyrannized over the Union and threatened its life, is only *Jeberating* when it must, but will strike when it can.

What then, we are asked, mean the declaration of Senator Bigler in favor of Senator Sovereignty, the editorial of the *Pennsylvania Freeman* in favor of Thomas H. Benton, and the similar manifestations to the Southern Buchanan newspapers? Just this, and nothing more,—that the fearful *darkness* in the struggle, which was to be the *darkness* of the Republican Party, which was to be the *darkness* of the Northern States, when the Northern Democrats shall have been able to recover their power in a respectable number of the free States; those who are now deluded by false expectations, may find out, that the Power which has tyrannized over the Union and threatened its life, is only *Jeberating* when it must, but will strike when it can.

What then, we are asked, mean the declaration of Senator Bigler in favor of Senator Sovereignty, the editorial of the *Pennsylvania Freeman* in favor of Thomas H. Benton, and the similar manifestations to the Southern Buchanan newspapers? Just this, and nothing more,—that the fearful *darkness* in the struggle, which was to be the *darkness* of the Republican Party, which was to be the *darkness* of the Northern States, when the Northern Democrats shall have been able to recover their power in a respectable number of the free States; those who are now deluded by false expectations, may find out, that the Power which has tyrannized over the Union and threatened its life, is only *Jeberating* when it must, but will strike when it can.

What then, we are asked, mean the declaration of Senator Bigler in favor of Senator Sovereignty, the editorial of the *Pennsylvania Freeman* in favor of Thomas H. Benton, and the similar manifestations to the Southern Buchanan newspapers? Just this, and nothing more,—that the fearful *darkness* in the struggle, which was to be the *darkness* of the Republican Party, which was to be the *darkness* of the Northern States, when the Northern Democrats shall have been able to recover their power in a respectable number of the free States; those who are now deluded by false expectations, may find out, that the Power which has tyrannized over the Union and threatened its life, is only *Jeberating* when it must, but will strike when it can.

What then, we are asked, mean the declaration of Senator Bigler in favor of Senator Sovereignty, the editorial of the *Pennsylvania Freeman* in favor of Thomas H. Benton, and the similar manifestations to the Southern Buchanan newspapers? Just this, and nothing more,—that the fearful *darkness* in the struggle, which was to be the *darkness* of the Republican Party, which was to be the *darkness* of the Northern States, when the Northern Democrats shall have been able to recover their power in a respectable number of the free States; those who are now deluded by false expectations, may find out, that the Power which has tyrannized over the Union and threatened its life, is only *Jeberating* when it must, but will strike when it can.

BEAVER MARKET. Flour—per hundred, \$1.60. Buckwheat—per bushel, 27¢. Wheat—per bushel, 1.15. Rye—per bushel, .80. Corn—per bushel, .60. Oats—per bushel, .50. BEEF—round, 12¢. Pork—round, 6¢. BUTTER—per pound, .20. EGGS—per dozen, 12¢. POTATOES—per bushel, 7¢. APPLES—per bushel, 75¢.

PITTSBURGH MARKET. PITTSBURGH, January 7, 1857. Flour—per barrel, \$6.40. Buckwheat—per bushel, 27¢. Rye—per bushel, 1.15. Corn—per bushel, .60. Oats—per bushel, .50. BEEF—round, 12¢. Pork—round, 6¢. BUTTER—per pound, .20. EGGS—per dozen, 12¢. POTATOES—per bushel, 7¢. APPLES—per bushel, 75¢.

On New Year's morning in Cincinnati, by the Rev. E. Patterson, Mr. Frank S. M. Clure, of Downville, California, formerly of New Brighton, Pa., to Miss Mary Frazer, of Cincinnati.

At his residence in Independence township, Beaver Co., on the 26th ult., Mr. Peter Shields, in the 77th year of his age, Mr. Shields was one of the oldest, as well as most respectable citizens of the township.