Aems of the Week.

THE EXECUTIVE.

Pardon of a Slavetrader.—The President has directed the issue of a warrant for the pardon of Zeno Kelly, convicted at the Octo-ber term (1863) of the United States Circuit ber term (1863) of the United States Circuit Court for the district of Massachusetts, of fitting out a vessel for the slave trade, and sentenced to four years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$1000. — During the past week, says the *Ledger*'s special despatch, President Johnson has had audiences with prominent gentlemen from all sections in relation to the present condition of political affairs. Chief Justice Chase, General Grant, and Major-Generals Sickles and Dix, among others, have freely given their views, all of them being actuated by a sincere regard for such action as may be best calculated to fully restore the late insurgent States in all their relations to the General Government. The idea seems to be that so long as the executive and legislative branches are divided in opinion, the South must remain unrepresented in Congress. Hence the desire is to effect some arrangement to accommodate the differences between them.

THE STATES.

Maryland.—In the Court of Appeals, Nov. 13th, Judge Bartol delivered a decision in the case of the Baltimore Police Commissioners, sustaining the action of Governor Swann, and directing the release of the new Commissioners and the Sheriff.

Illinois.—It has been resolved to erect a monument to the memory of Elijah E. Love-

Tennessee.—A bill was introduced in the Tennessee House on the 19th inst., extending the suffrage to negroes, and was tabled by a vote of 39 to 29. Another bill was then introduced, striking out the word "white' in the present "franchise" law.

Louisiana.—It is stated positively in well-informed circles in New Orleans, that Gov. Wells, in view of the recent elections, and the President's policy in the Baltimore affair, has determined on immediately removing the sheriffs and other officers who have been derelict in the discharge of their duties. Steps are also being taken to arrest prominent parties accused of aiding in the July massacre, and unless protected by the interference of the President, they will be brought to justice. Judge Shannon, the United States Commissioner has returned from the North Commissioner, has returned from the North, and is preparing for a rigid enforcement of the civil-rights bill. The loyal people are petitioning Congress to pass an enabling act for this State.

In Kansas, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan, during October, 113,933 acres of public land were disposed of, the greater part for actual settlement.

THE CITY.

The Taxable Property returned by the Assessors as the basis of the city's finances for 1867, amounts to \$175,000,000—A fine marble bust of Richard Cobden, the renowned English Liberal, has been received and placed in due position in the house of the Union League.

POLITICAL.

The Constitutional Amendment.—It is possible that the Southern States may yet change their attitude toward the Constitutional amendment, not from any reconciliation of feeling, but from the return of just enough plain sense to reflect that in spitting against the wind, they are spitting in their own faces. This staying out in the cold for the sake of spunk may be very nice for awhile, but when another matter. Washington will soon fill up with Southern men, coming with credentials of election bearing the broad seal of their respective States, and they will want very much to get a chance at the mileage, and which is devoted to Southern interests, has an expostulary article addressed to the South, which, intensely unfriendly as it is to the party in power, nevertheless gives some reasons for accepting their programme for reconstruction, which, unless madness rules the hour, must excite some sober thought.

We give the portion which follows:-The governing classes at the South, forgetting nothing and learning nothing, resist the proposed amendment, because they would sooner have the South continue ignorant, poor and deprived of State equality rather than give up their individual and class ascendency in their own local affairs. If the mass of the Southern people elect to continue in power among them the men who forced them into rebellion, they elect by that act to continue Messrs. Thaddeus Stevens, Charles Sumner & Co. in power over the action of Congress. In so doing they elect to intensify harshness of the policy toward themselves of the extreme Radicals, certainly for the next three years; as (thanks to the heartless treachery of the Democratic party leaders in the recent elections) the President has little more power to defend them than Maximilian of Mexico. He is bound to faithfully execute any act of Congress bearing on their case passed over his veto, even if it be an act of general confiscation and a sweeping appulment of every pardon he has granted. He has no authority to go behind the edicts of Congress until the Supreme Court may have nullified them, of which there is no prospect—none for years to come. The Democratic party is even more powerless than the President to aid them, and is not to be trusted to that end, or no sensible deductions can be drawn from its conduct in the fall elections. With the South represented in Congress by the reduced number of members in the House and her full share of Senators, contemplated by the proposed Constitutional amendment, she will again make the Presidency a power in the State for her own She will so take her affairs out of the cycle of political uncertainties as to double the selling value of every acre of her arable lands, and increase a hundred-fold that of all her mineral lands and her every water power. She will get large skilled and moneyed emi gration from every desirable quarter of the globe, and will necessarily speedily so elevate her own white laboring population as to make it in a single generation or so equal in intelligence, industry and skill to that of the North-In marvellously short time she will regain ascendency in national affairs, and under circumstances in which all patriotic men will racepu her ascendency as being unobjectiona-ble. It will be simply the result of the rapid development of her superior resources of every possible description, her greatly in-creased population, the more thorough training of her public men, and the fact that her influence in national affairs will be directed to check the growing power of centralization, which threatens the entire destruction of every feature of American governmental principles wherein the latter differ from those prevailing in despotic governments. Surely

these ends are worth consent on the part of

the South to shake off the influence of her

rebellion leaders, military and civil, in the

Gazette computes the average Republican majorities of the nineteen States which voted majorities of the nineteen States which voted in October and November, at 408,000. On the other hand, the aggregate majorities for the President in Delaware, and Maryland were but 6000, leaving a clear Radical majority in the North of 402,000.—Fernando Wood denies that he is in favor of negro suffrage or the Constitutional amendment

City Votes.—The following were the votes polled during the recent elections in the large

New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, incinnati and Hamilton county, 40,448 Baltimore, 21,600 St. Louis. 21.135Jhicago, 20.945 Boston and Suffolk county, C. H. Branscomb is returned to the Mis-

ouri Senate over Gen. Frank P. Blair, the State Attorney General having decided the vote cast after the closing of the polls to be egal. This decision also secures a Radical Senator in another district.

Good Advice, but a little Late.—J. H. Brisbin, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Minnesota, advises the South to adopt the Constitutional amendment.

Close.—Nathan H. Tyrell, Republican, has been elected to the New Jersey Legisla-

FINANCIAL.

The Issue of National Bank Notes last week was \$978,955, making the total circula-tion \$297,665,059. The Ledger's New York letter of Nov. 17 says:—An uncomfortable feeling continues to prevail in business circles, growing out of a vague apprehension of coming financial trouble—an apprehension which is encouraged by certain cliques and combinations, that are supposed to find their dealers and the bankers, who are anxious to raise the rate of interest; but at exists also among the great body of the merchants:-The Secretary of the Treasury is determined to contract the currency, as fast as Congress will allow. The revenue fund of \$50,000,000, which the law authorized to be issued to redeem temporary loans, and the \$10,000,000 allowed by Congress to be withdrawn within six months from the 12th of April, have been retired, and also the first installment of \$4,000,000, which the law provided might hereafter be withdrawn monthly, leaving about \$386,000,000 of government legal ten-ders now in circulation.—Of receipts of cotton, the total since the 1st of September, so far as known last week, was 264,000 bales, while the weekly exports to Great Britain are 12,000 bales, with 2000 to the Continent. Georgia has been visited by several killing frosts, and the crop season may be considered closed. Results, it is believed, will not vary materially from a third of a full crop, or about 1,500,000 bales, though many good judges think it will approximate 2,000,000.

The London market for U.S. securities, on

the 19th inst., stood—5-20's, 70½; Illinois Central, 78¼; Erie R. R., 50. There was no. material change in the Liverpool quotations for cotton or provisions. N. Y. advices of Nov. 19, say that flour is from 20 to 30 cents ower; wheat, three to five lower, oats and ern, one cent lower each. Some speculators n the cattle market came well nigh to bankruptcy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Meteors. - The great astromomical display expected to come off Nov. 12-14 of this year was not up to the predictions of the savans who anticipated a repetition of the the salary and the various perquisites of members. The Washington Evening Star, a paper which has applauded President Johnson in his whole Southern policy line, meteors was both frequent and brilliant-at times they appeared in massive clusters, and were sufficiently luminous to enable one to

read fine print.

At the Washington Observatory the regular observations commenced at 11 P. M.; and continued until half-past four o'clock on the morning of the 14th. At first the me-teors were small, and very few in number; but, as the night progressed, they gradually ncreased, and by 3 o'clock quite a shower had set in, the meteors coming at the rate of about three in one minute, and, as the average fall is but eighty per hour, it will be seen that this was more than an ordinary shower. At first, contrary to the prediction, ably as to the disposition of the ladians in of the questions pending between England the meteors radiated from the constellation that region, and thinks there will be no war and the United States. U. S. Consul Morse Orion, but as they got more numerous, by far the greater number radiated from Leo, which was according to previous calculation. Several large meteors were observed, and the time of their appearance carefully recorded by Professor Ferguson and Professor East man, who had charge of the chronometer, which was kept in the dome. The division of the heavens was such that there was no chance of duplication in the meteors observ! ed, and it is far more likely that the number is underestimated than otherwise. The number of meteors observed was 407, being at the rate of eighty per hour, which is ten times

the number seen on an ordinary night.
Troy, Nov. 14.—At half-past seven o'clock last evening a meteor of most brilliant appearance, and about the size of a twenty-pound hot, came directly from the constellation of Orion, and travelled westwardly until its disappearance. Its flight was accompanied by corruscations that absolutely glittered along tits entire length. At eleven o'clock another brilliant meteor of the first magnitude shot from the ball of Orion, traversing about forty-five degrees of the horizon, accompamied with nebulous light similar to that which contrary bodies exhibit. It came from the east, and took a southerly direction, leaving a long trail. During the evening, up to half-past twelve o'clock, seven of these meteors, mostly from the constellation of Orion, passed in a southerly direction. These were all of the first magnitude, and traversed south with long trails. At a quarter to one o'clock, a very large and brilliant meteor accompanied with a phosphorescent light, appeared at the end of the cycle, and instant passed north, marked with all the colors of

ne rainbow. LETTER FROM PROFESSOR LOOMIS. YALE COLLEGE, November 15.

To the Editors of the Evening Post-On Monday night November 12, a com-panyion observers at this place counted six hundred and ninety-six shooting-stars in five hours and twenty minutes, which is about four times the average number visible for the same period throughout the year. On Tuesday night, November 13, another company counted eight hundred and eighty one shooting stars in five hours, which is five times the average number. On Wednesday night the sky was overcast, so that no observations could be made. We conclude, then, that the number of shooting stars visible about the 13th was very remarkable; nevertheless, this display is not to be compared with that conduct of her local affairs. Surely, in her present strait, it is better that she be fully represented in the United States Senate, and ber of meteors was variously estimated at

to be in no way represented in either House of Congress, and utterly at the mercy of Messrs. Stevens, Sumner & Co."

The recent Majorities.—The Cincinnation of Congress, and probably not in Europe, or it Messrs. Stevens are probably not in Europe, or it Messrs. Stevens are probably not in Europe, or it Messrs. Stevens are probably not in Europe, or it Messrs. Stevens are probably not in Europe, or it Messrs. Stevens are probably not in Europe, or it Messrs. Stevens are probably not in Europe, or it Messrs. Stevens are probably not in Europe, or it Messrs. Stevens are probably not in Europe, or it Messrs. Stevens are probably not in Europe, or it Messrs. Stevens are probably not in Europe, or it Messrs. Stevens are probably not in Europe, or it Messrs. Stevens are probably not in Europe, or it Messrs. Stevens are probably not in Europe, or it Messrs. Stevens are probably not in Europe, or it Messrs. Stevens are probably not in Europe, or it Messrs. Stevens are probably not in Europe, or it Messrs. The Cincinnation of the Republic.

States, and probably not in Europe, or it Messrs by the steamer which left Havre on the last inst., is the following:—"The Mexican Covernment are for from Paris by the steamer which left Havre on the States, and probably not in Europe, or it Messrs. The Cincinnation of the Republic.

States, and probably not in Europe, or it Messrs by the steamer which left Havre on the last instance are probably not in Europe, or it Messrs. The Cincinnation of the Republic.

States, and probably not in Europe, or it Messrs by the steamer which left Havre on the last instance are probably not in Europe, or it Messrs by the steamer which left Havre on the last instance are probably not in Europe, or it Messrs by the steamer which left Havre on the left Havre on the left Havre on the last instance are probably not in Europe, or it Messrs by the steamer which left Havre on the lef or the Pacific ocean, but if such had been the case it seems probable that the number visible in the United States would have been greater than it was. The telegram in this morning's Herald, purporting to have come from Greenwich, is evidently spurious. It is, therefore, probable that there has not been witnessed this year in any part of the world a display of meteors at all to be compared with display of meteors at all to be compared with the grand display of 1833.

As an unusual interest in this subject appears to have been excited, some of your readers may wish an answer to the questions, what are shooting stars? and, how do we account for their periodical display in unusual of the Victor Emanuel railroad is broken numbers? Shooting stars may, without much down; and for sixty-four miles along the Alps impropriety, be called little comers.

Each communication between France and Italy is meteor is a small body, generally of very lit-tle density, revolving about the sun in an elliptic orbit, and governed by the same laws as the larger planets, Jupiter and Saturn. The average number of these bodies which encounter the earth every day is several millions, and still there is no perceptible decrease from year to year. The total number of these bodies, therefore, belonging to our solar system must be reckoned by millions of millions. The earth in its motion about the sun, with a velocity of nineteen miles per second, is continually encountering more or less of these bodies, and they plunge into our atmosphere with velocities varying has been elected to the New Jersey Legisla-ture from Middlesex county, by a majority of one vote.

The publicant, in the publicant of a through the per second, by wich means heat is developed sufficient to ignite them, and they are entirely consumed; gene-rally in a single second, and at an elevation of about fifty miles above the earth's surface. Occasionally we encounter bodies of greater density, which cannot be so readily consumed, and they reach the earth's surface, sometimes entire, and at other times in a fragmentary condition. Samples of such meteors are to be found in all the large mineralogical collec-

tions of this country and Europe.

The periodical display of shooting stars in unusual numbers indicates that they are not distributed uniformly throughout the solar account in a panic that will suddenly bring system; but are collected in wast numbers in down prices and precipitate a revulsion. This certain regions, while in other regions there certain regions, while in other regions there feeling is most noticeable among the dry-goods are comparatively few. Shooting stars are annually seen in great numbers on the 10th of August; and since each meteor is moving in its orbit with great velocity, while every year we find large numbers of them near the same point of the earth's orbit, we conclude that they are arranged in a ring or zone, intersecting the earth's orbit at a point which the earth passes on the 10th of August.

In order to explain the recurrence of an unusual number of shooting stars year after year, about the 13th of November, we suppose that there is another ring of these minute bodies, somewhat inclined to the ecliptic. Throughout the different portions of this ring the meteors are distributed in very une-qual numbers; but there is one portion where the number is immensely great, and it is this portion which the earth encounters at intervals of about thirty-three years.

According to Prof. H. A. Newton, the reason that this display returns only once in thirty-three years is the following:—Each meteor of the November group moves in an orbit which is nearly circular, with a mean distance from the sun either a little less or a little greater than that of the earth, and a period about eleven days less or greater than one year. The earth encountered the densest portion of this group in November, 1833, but the next year this portion passed eleven days before or after the earth returned to that point of its orbit; the following year the difference amounted to twentytwo days; so that at the end of about thirtythree years it must gain or lose one entire revolution, and return nearly to the position where it must encounter the earth. If we receive no accounts of an unusual display of meteors this week in any part of the world, we shall look with considerable confidence

afterward borrowed without leave. The great Commoner was soon caught in a shower, and meeting a friend with an umbrella, asked the privilege of sharing part of it on the way The request was cheerfully granted but the two had not proceeded far when Mr. Stevens cast his eyes up and saw his name in full. "Why, bless me," said he, "I believe I am in my own house, after all." The imbrella was returned.

In Baltimore, on the 19th inst., Mrs. Geo llegg, living in East Baltimore street, while in a fit of insanity, cut the throat of one of her sister's children with a table knife, and severely wounded her own youngest child. The Governor of Colorado reports favor-

with them this winter.

Marching On.—Jefferson Davis has been removed to the quarters fitted up for him in Carroll Hall.

FOREIGN.

Mexico.—A correspondent, wrising from the capital, Oct. 20, says:—This morning there was a rumor that possibly Maximilian might reconsider his determination to abandon his throne, and return to this city. In case he does so, Marshal Bazaine will at once send him under guard to Vera Gruz and cause him to embark upon the Austrian steamer now in that harbor. As soon as this s done, Bazaine will be proclaimed dictator. Castelnau figures but, little in this Mexican business. Bazaine gives him to understand that a French field marshal outranks a simple aid-de-camp, and treats him accordingly. Castelnau attempted to question the Marshal upon the condition of affairs, but Bazaine tartly replied that he was not here as instructor of subordinates. To-day Bazaine is making new contracts for army supplies, and for a length of time which indicates that his troops will remain even longer than June next.—It is stated by parties authorized to speak for the Republic of Mexico, that it is the firm intention of President Juarez to order an election, in accordance with the Constitution, for a President and members of Congress, as soon as it shall be practicable to do so. It is doubtful whether Juarez will allow his name to be used as a candidate for re-election.

The city of Jalapa and the fortress of Perote have been captured by the Liberal Generals. Alatorre, Canillo and Calderan, Two Imperial chieftains in the State of Vera Cruz have submitted to the National Government. Maximilian, contrary to universal expecta-tion, instead of embarking for Europe, has returned from Orizaba to the capital. One account says that he was compelled by the French to return to the city of Mexico, where they want to have him abdicate in a solemn manner before leaving the country. It is said that General Castelnau intends to organize a provisional government, composed of man who should preside over it: Rumor

Government, so far from entertaining feelings of anxiety or hesitation, is redoubling its efforts for carrying out energetically, the task undertaken by the Emperor Maximilian." The Liberalist partisan, Tapia, attacked Matamoras on the 9th inst., and was gaining the advantage, but he died on the night of the 10th, of cholera.

Effects of Inundations in France.—It is estimated that to repair the injuries done by recent inundations to the public works alone an outlay of \$2,400,000 in gold will be required. Twelve miles of the road across Mount Cenis have been destroyed; one of the chief bridges communication between France and Italy is interrupted by the destroyed roads. The damage done to private property is almost incalculable.

The Alabama Claims.—A Washington despatch of Nov. 18, says that our Government has not received a direct reply from the British Government to the last communication from the Secretary of State, demanding immediate settlement of the Alabama claims. The response is expected during the week.

A Visitor Expected.—Information has been received at Washington, that Admiral legethoff, of the Austrian navy, the hero of the battle of Lisa, is shortly to visit this country, to inspect our iron-clads, naval armament, docks, etc.

The Cretains: A correspondent in the ondon News, of the 3d instant, ridicules the story of three thousand insurgent Cretans being drowned by the rising of the tide in a caye where they had taken refuge. He says there is no tide in Candia, the Mediterranean being a tideless sea, and if there was, it could never reach Melidona, which is situated high up in the mountains. He says the story must be a fabrication emanating from Constantino-

Emigration—During the month ending October —, there sailed to the United States twenty-four ships from Liverpool, with 7,091 passengers, of whom 606 were cabin, and 6485 steerage. Of this number, 2612 were English, 208 Scotch, 2454 Irish, and 1211 were foreign

The Canadian Government has positively determined to commute the sentences of the Fenians that have been condemned to death: and on Thursday, thirty Fenian prisoners held for trial in Toronto were discharged from cus-

The Deposed King of Hanover.—The Morning Post says the Queen has placed St. James' Palace at the disposal of her relative, King George of Hanover.

Spain.—As an instance of popular feeling n Spain, it is mentioned that the Queen was lately hissed at a theatre.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Cable Tariff.—By the revised tariff for messages through the Atlantic cable, telegrams of twenty words, or less, including the address of the sender and receiver, and not exceeding one hundred letters, are charged \$50 in gold; and each additional five letters are charged \$2.50 in gold. Mr. Cyrus W. Field has announced that the Company contemplate a further reduction of the cable tariff to one-half the above rates.

Nov. 12, LONDON.—The Jamaica committee has unanimously resolved to indict Governor Eyre for murder.

Nov. 13, LONDON.—In spite of the many lenials, rumors of a Prusso-Russian alliance continue to prevail. It is even said the treaty provides for the admission of the United States into the alliance, with a sovereign establishment in the Mediterranean sea, and guarantees that nation highly favorable comwe shall look with considerable confidence for such a display on November 14th, 1867.

E. L. United States and Messrs. Fraser, Trenholm Thad Stevens was lately presented with & Co., have been amically settled, whereby the steamers in dispute now lying at Liver-than the great pool, and all the other property attached. have been released.

Nov. 14, LONDON.—In the case of the exebel cruiser Rappahannock, seized for the United States, the Admiralty Court has decided that Coleman is entitled to her posses

Nov. 15, LONDON.—The holders of rebel bonds are about bringing their case under the notice of the British Government as a set off against the Alabama claims of the United -It is reported that when the French troops evacuate Rome, the Romans will immediately vote in favor of being annexed to Italy.

Nov. 16, London.—The Morning Herald,

the Government organ, urges the arbitration publishes in the newspapers to-day a letter in which he explains the agreement between the American Government and Frazer, Trenholm & Co. He states that the title of the United States to all Confederate property is therein fully recognized, and such property is subject to liens for advances.

Nov. 17, LONDON.—The London Times of

this morning, in an editorial, says:—The the Alabama claims to the consideration of a coyal commission. The design is, the Times continues, to empower such a commission to institute inquiries in regard to the neutrality laws, without prejudice to the Alabama claims, which are still under consideration. Lord Cranworth, it was thought, would be chosen president of this commission.

FLORENCE, Nov. 19.—Baron Ricasoli, Prime Minister to the Italian Government, has issued a circular, discouraging the agitation of the Roman question. Italy, he says, will be neutral and await the certain triumph

of her rights.

London, Nov. 19.—The report is confirmed that Chili and Peru have consented to accept the mediation of the governments of France and England in the settlement of the questions pending between them. Reports are in circulation that fighting has been resumed in Candia between the insurgents and the Turks.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS .for churches and all public uses these Cabinet Organs are admirably adapted, having great-power, and being furnished in plain cases at very moderate cost. But their widest uses is in drawing rooms and private houses. Unlike the melodeous, they are adapted to secular as well as sacred music, for their action is so quick that the most rapid music can be per-formed upon them; while from their sustained tones they are capable of a variety of effects which cannot be obtained on any other single instrument. Most opera music, and music ori-ginally, written for orchestral instruments, is better upon the Cabinet Organ than upon the piano forte. A great advantage of these instruments is their quality of keeping in tune. One may be used for years without needing to provisional government, composed of be tuned. They are made exclusively by Malately one of Maximilian's ministers, son & Hamlin, who are the inventors of seve-Lares, lately one of maximilian's ministers, son & Hamlin, who are the inventors of seveas a head of the Church party, and Senor ral of the improvement from which they derive
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their fine qualities. Other reed organs are
the property of the property give them acknowledged superiority. Nearly says this combination is supported by the all the artists of note pronounces them supe United States in accordance with France. rior to all others, the best instruments of their represented upon really equal terms with the North in the House of Representatives, than hour. The grand display, therefore, which lacept of such a combination, incompatible truments have acquired in fashionable

Argans, &c.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF CABINET ORGANS. ALSO,

PORTABLE ORGANS Adapted to Secular and Sacred Music for Drawing rooms, Churches, Sunday and Day-Schools, Lodges, &c.

Uniting to a considerable extent the capacity of the Piano Forte with that of the Pipe Organ and esting much less than either. They occupy little space, are alegant as furniture, not liable to get out of order, and are securely boxed, so that they can be sent anywhere by ordinant facilities and the sent anywhere by

FORTY STYLES, plain or elegant cases; One to Twelve Stops; Prices, \$75, \$90, \$116, \$125, \$130, \$140, \$150, \$160, \$170, \$200, \$225, \$250, \$300, \$425, \$500, \$550, \$600 and upwards. Circulars, with full particulars, and list with illustrations of styles and prices, sent free to any address. Warerooms: 596 BROADWAY, NEW YORK: 154 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON. 1066-cowstast

CARHARTS BOUDOIR ORGANS! DARHART'S CHURCH HARMONIUMS! CARHART'S MELODEONS!



Also Parmelee's Patent Isolated Violin Frame Pianos, a new and beautiful instrument. Sole agent H. M. MORRISS. . 728 Market street.

GYMNASIUM For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.

N. E. Corner Ninth and Arch Streets.

Ayer's Pills.

Ayer's Pills.

Are you sick, feeble and complaining? Are you out of order with your system deranged and your feelings incomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is treeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and deranges its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering and derangement. While in this condition, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this tivial and common complaint is also true in many of the deep seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly and many of them surely cured by the same means. None who know the virtue of these Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure, such as Headache, Foul Stomach, Dysentery, Bilious Complaints, Indigestion, Derangement of the Liver, Costiveness, Constipation, Heartburn, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Worms and Suppression, when taken in large doses.

They are Sugar Coated, so that the most sensitive can take them easily, and they are surely the best purgative medicine yet discovered.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by druggists generally.

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIPTIONS CABEFULLY PREPARED AT G. W. HARRIS' DRUG STORE,

No. 1320 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Marker Street Passenger, Railway. Those of the Chestnut and Walnut Street Railway run within one Square of it. BAGGAGE EXPRESS will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut Street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.: MAIL TRAIN. at 8:00 A M. PAOLI ACCOM., Nos. 1 & 2, 10:00 A.M. & 11:20 P.M. FAST LINE and ERIE EXPRESS. at 12:00 M. PARKSBURG TRAIN. 1:00 P.M. HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION. 2:30 LANCASTER ACCOMMODATION. 4:06 PITTSBURGH and ERIE MAIL. 9:00 PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS. 11:00 Pittsburgh & Erie Mail leaves daily, except Satur

ay. Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sundays.

Passengers by MAIL TRAIN go to Williamsport without change of cars, and arrive at Lock Haven at 8:10 P. M.

Passengers by MAIL TRAIN go to Carlisle and Chambersburg without change of cars.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, 631 Chestnut Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.: CINCINNATI EXPRESS at 1250 A.M.
PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS 7710
PAOLI ACCOM., Nos. 1 & 2, 820 A.M. & 7710 P.M.
PARKSBURG TRAIN 1246 P.M.
LANCASTER TRAIN 1246 P.M.
FAST LINE 130 ...
DAY EXPRESS 550
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION 956 ...

Philadelphia Express arrives daily, except Monday, Cincinnati Express arrives daily, except Monday, Cincinnati Express arrives daily, All other trains daily, except Sunday,

Passengers leaving Lock Haven at 700 A. M., and Williamsport at 840 A. M., reach Philadelphia without change of cars, from Williamsport by Day Express, at 550 P. M.

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701
Losses by fire having been promptly paid, and me than

8500,000 5500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

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But within a few months will remove to its 0vn Building N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHEST-NUT. Then, as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety. THOMAS CRAVEN, ALFRED S. GILLETT.
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\$ \$461,001

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70,050 U. S. Treasury Notes, 7-30,
25,000 Allegheny County bonds,
15,000 U. S. Loan of 1881,
10,000 Wyoming Valley Canal bonds,
12,700 Compound Interest Treasury
Notes,
10,000 Philadelphia and Erie Railroad
bonds,
10,000 Phitsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago bonds,
6,500 City of Pittsburg and other
bonds,
1,000 Shares Pennsylvania Railroad
450 shares Corn Exchange National
Bank,
107 shares Farmers' National Bank
of Reading,
22 shares Consolidation National
Bank,
142shares Williamsport Water Company,

pany, fortgages, Ground Rents, and Real Es

147,309 152,481 217,504 52,600 65,824 10,225 tate.
Loans on collateral amply secured
Premium notes secured by Policies.
Cash in hands of agents secured by bonds.
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Accrued interest and rents due, Jan. 1. INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1865,

1 \$544,592 92. Losses Paid during the Year amounting \$87,636 31.

LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY. DIVIDENDS MADE ANNUALLY, thus aiding t the insured to pay premiums.

The last DIVIDEND on all Mutual Policies in jord
January I, 1866, was

FIFTY PER CENT. of the amount of PREMIUMS received during the of the amount of Parkal and sections of the amount of Parkal and Section 1 and 1 and

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