TO-MORROW.

In the downhill of life, when I find I'm declining,
May my lot no less fortunate be
Than a snug elbow-chair can afford for reclining,
And a cot that o'erlooks the wide sea;
With an ambling pad-pony to pace o'er the lawn,
While I carol away idle sorrow,
And blithe as the lark that each day hails the dawn
Look forward with hope for to-morrow.

With a porch at my door, both for shelter and shade too,
As the sunshine or rain may prevail:
And a small spot of ground for the use of the spade too,
With a barn for the use of the flail;
A cow for my dairy, a dog for my game,
And a purse when a friend wants to borrow;
I'll envy no nabob his riches or fame,
Nor what honors await him to-morrow.

From the bleak northern blasts may my cot be completely
Secured by a neighboring hill;
And at night may repose steal upon me more sweetly
By the sound of a murmuring rill;
And while peace and plenty I find at my board,
With a heart free from sickness and sorrow,
With my friends may I share what to-day may afford,
And let them spread the table to-morrow.

And when I at last must throw off this frail covering
Which I've worn for three score years and ten,
On the brink of the grave I'll not seek to keep hovering,
Nor my thread wish to spin o'er again;
But my face in the glass I'll serenely survey,
And with smiles count each wrinkle and furrow;
As this old worn-out stuff, which is threadbare to-day,
May become everlasting to-morrow.

The Story of an Actress—Preparing for the Stage—The First Night.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* is publishing a series of papers, entitled "Going on the Stage," purporting to be the narrative of an actress's experiences. The writer declares that very early in life she "decided to cultivate contempt for Mrs. Grundy," and having traveled in Europe, Asia and Africa, finally found herself without employment, and determined to try the stage. Her friends invited her to consider whether or not she was "in a perfectly sane state of mind," scouted the idea of "a lady" adopting the drama as a profession, and even went so far as to denounce actresses in general as persons not entitled to consideration. Her answer was that many women of virtue have become actresses, that the practice of the dramatic art was a delight to her, and that she saw no reason why she should not make use of a natural gift; and so, promising a strict incognito, she began. The aid of a master was obtained, hard study was undertaken, attitudes were practised before the glass, and the process of education for an appearance before the footlights went on for several months—varied by such experiences as the following:

"There are many kinds of 'falls,' and a judicious graceful 'fall' has often redeemed an actress from disheartening faint praise. I soon managed faints and such like quiet falls; but there are others of a much more unpromising character. Romeo's 'fall,' for instance, when despairing of obtaining Juliet, he dashes himself on the ground in the monk's cell, 'taking the measure of an unmade grave.' My 'coach' suggested that I should practice this fall, which I did accordingly; and with some trouble and a good many bruises, succeeded at last in reaching the floor with the proper expression of reckless desperation. One day, when boasting of my achievement, I got well laughed at by some friends, who had a very feint idea of its difficulty. I challenged them to try the 'fall,' and offered to allow them a matress, in consideration of their being amateurs. The offer was accepted, and the two six-foot scorners failed ignominiously. They fell every way but the right one—on their knees, on their elbows, on their sides, but never had the courage to dash themselves down head foremost, much as a swimmer does when taking a dive."

The preliminary stages finished, our actress prepared for the public stage, and played her first part as *Rosalind* in "As you like it." The failure of *Oliver* in the performance produced a singular effect, for which *Rosalind* was not to blame, but the story of which she tells as follows:

"On the first night of our performance an event occurred which totally upset my gravity, and indeed that of the audience too. The long and rather thankless part of Oliver was given at a day's notice to a young man who evidently thought himself an undiscovered Kemble. He confided to me in the morning at rehearsal that the speech at the end of the fourth act was too long for him to commit to memory in the time, 'but,' said he, 'I'll just paraphrase it.' The scene to which I allude is very well known. Oliver enters to Rosalind and Celia, and tells at considerable length the story of the rescue by his brother from the deadly sting of a snake and the fatal assault of 'the sucked and hungry lioness.' He presents Rosalind with the bloody napkin sent by Orlando as a proof of the true cause of his failing to keep his appointment with her. Oliver's story is about seventy lines in the telling. The first few lines he of course knew very well, and the story also was fairly in his memory. He accordingly proceeded boldly to improvise Shakespeare, and it was with the greatest difficulty that Celia or myself could get in a word. Whenever we interrupted him, he immediately gave a tragic 'A-a-aye' in assent, and so resumed his extempore narrative. The prompter did his best, and my 'coach' swore audibly at the wings, but to no good purpose. Oliver had taken the bit between his teeth, and was bent upon distinguishing himself. Only the verse in which he told the story was so painfully 'blank.' When he got to where the snake winds itself around the sleeping Orlando his brain gave way suddenly, but with great presence of mind he fell back on his grand resource—'A-a-aye!' Then followed an 'awful pause' which I feared was prophetic of the young man's end. But, gathering up his energies, he resumed (with a knowing look at the audience). 'When the snake saw him ——.' The audience tittered, but Oliver declaimed away until I thought it was time he should be assisted to a conclusion. I accordingly seized the opportunity of his first pause to put in my cue. 'But for the bloody napkin.' This, however, only gave him a fresh start. I repeated it again and again, but Oliver had now got fearfully involved in his story and was evidently making desperate efforts to bring it to an end. I could hold out no longer, and leaning on Celia's shoulder, laughed till the tears ran down my cheeks, hoping that the audience would mistake my convulsive sobs for the emotion suitable to the scene. The audience, however, were much too discerning for that. A few more titters were followed by a general roar. This stimulated Oliver into a kind of frenzy; he recited a few more lines with abounding animation; then, catching at last the words from the prompter, concluded amidst shouts of laughter and ironical applause."

A Word in Behalf of Singing Schools.

The greatest mistake of the present day in musical matters is the tendency to set aside the good old-fashioned system of singing schools. Many improvements in the means of general musical education have been introduced within a few years past, but there is nothing that can take the place of these singing classes. Better lose all the rest than to lose these. Private instruction, though of the very best kind, can never take their place. In them there is not only improvement in music, but in just the things to which it is the province of music to lead. The social feelings, for instance, are there developed as they can never, by any possibility, be brought out by drawing-room instruction. By social feelings is meant not so much the mere matter of regard for each other among the members (although that, too, is an excellent thing), but the feelings referred to are those which lead to the greatest usefulness in society. Private instruction has an unfortunate tendency to exclusiveness. One result is seen in the difficulty now experienced in inducing the best singers of a congregation to take their places in the choir. It indicates a bad state of things when, as is now so frequently the case, a church which contains, perhaps, a dozen excellent singers, is obliged to put up with very indifferent music on the Sabbath. This could not happen if the young people of the church were brought together frequently for the enjoyment of social music, or, in other words, if they were brought up in the habit of attending a church or community singing school. Pastors should guard this point most carefully, and use all their influence for the perpetuation of this useful institution. It is true there is now a difficulty which was not formerly experienced, arising from a scarcity of teachers. It is better, however, to employ an indifferent teacher than for singers to give up the habit of "assembling themselves together." But if a first class teacher can possibly be obtained, do not let the paltry consideration of a few dollars stand in the way of securing his services. The cost of preparation for teaching has increased almost a hundred-fold within twenty-five years, and if the teacher is not well paid for his services in class instruction, he will soon turn his attention to the more attractive and remunerative department of private lessons.

We strongly urge all churches to secure the attendance of their young people at some kind of a singing school during the coming winter.—*Musical Gazette.*

A Charge of Negro Soldiers.

General Butler thus concludes his speech at Milwaukee: But, as I said, I had a personal reason. In 1864, on the 29th day of December, I was ordered by the commanding general of the armies of the United States to take the rebel works on Newmarket heights, on the northern bank of the James river. The works were of great strength and were, in fact, the key to Richmond. A large redoubt was built on the top of the hill. In front of it were two lines of abattis, one at a distance of about fifty and the other fifteen yards. In front of these lines was a marsh, and in front of the marsh a ditch, and before the ditch a plain of about 350 yards in length. On that plain I put 3,000 colored soldiers in column of division. Their arms were at right shoulder shift, and the caps were taken from the guns lest they should stop to fire; for I believed that if any column ever stopped under the fire of that fort it would never start again and make a successful charge. I said let your cry be "Remember Fort Pillow," and take the work at the double quick.

The column started forward, one living mass of energetic life. It struggled through the marsh, waded through the brook and over the ditch, broke a little, gathered itself up again, and went forward, reaching the first line of the abattis under a murderous fire, and cries of "Come on you cursed negroes, we want your arms." It passed through the second line and reached the work itself, and mounting its parapet, burst over the fortifications, and the rebels, once started, never stopped running for four miles, and why? Because the rebels themselves remembered Fort Pillow, which Generals Granger and Custer, at Cleveland, found it convenient to forget. When, in a few moments after, I, as commanding General, rode on that clear September day over that plain and through the marsh, following the advance of the column, I found as I guided my horse hither and thither, lest he should tread upon these sacred bodies, that in that pool of carnage lay 546 dead bodies of my colored soldiers, with their faces upturned to heaven in the sunlight, as if in mute appeal for justice to their race, in whose behalf they had laid down their lives. As I still guided my horse I swore an oath that my "right arm should forget her cunning and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth," if ever I failed to insist upon justice to the race of those men who laid down their lives fighting for the maintenance and support of a country which had been to them one of bondage and slavery, but which should have been one of freedom and right. Judge ye! Judge ye! [Cheers, long and continued.]

THE CAMBRIA IRON WORKS.—Among the great iron manufacturing establishments for which Pennsylvania is famous, is that of Johnstown, where a town of fifteen thousand inhabitants has sprung up around the iron works. The iron is procured from the immediate neighborhood, the ore yielding about fifty per cent. of iron. About twelve hundred tons of railway iron are manufactured every week, enough to lay twelve miles of track. $1,650,000 capital is invested in the business, and three thousand two hundred men and boys are employed, the wages varying from $1 42 to $4 per day. A wooden mill is in operation near Johnstown that gives employment to the wives and daughters of the iron-workers. The railroad iron manufactured is sold for about thirty dollars a ton, and is mostly used for the Pacific Railroad.

From Our Third Edition of Yesterday.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT SURRENDERS.

The Popular Verdict Recognized.

From Washington.

[Special Despatch to the Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The Cabinet were in session until late last evening and resumed their session again this morning. The cause of these protracted sessions is not known.

The President has, however, after mature deliberation, *deeided to abandon his opposition to Congress.* He will set forth very fully in his Message the reasons which induced him to take this step.

Letters have been addressed to leading Republicans, Senators and members in regard to the matter.

[Correspondence of the Associated Press.]

THE PHILADELPHIA SURVEYOR.

It is said that there were fifteen or twenty persistent applicants for the Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia, but the President has appointed Joe Severns, who filed his bonds to-day, and will enter forthwith upon his official duties.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 23d.—Admiral Raphael Semmes, late of the rebel navy, has accepted the chair of Professor of Moral Philosophy and English Literature in the Louisiana State Seminary of Learning, at Alexandria. Gen. Fitz Lee, nephew of General Lee, has arrived here, on his way to Texas for his health.

The Galveston *Bulletin* says, editorially, that Ortega stated, whilst at Galveston, that he was in constant communication with the authorities at Washington, and that they were in fact friendly to him and his Mexican project.

The ship Joanna has arrived from Bremen with 150 emigrants. This is the second cargo of emigrants this season.

Canadian Affairs.

MONTREAL, Nov. 23.—Despatches received here by the Governor General from England, state that the possibility of trouble with the United States, renders increased vigilance necessary on the part of the Canadian authorities.

Heavy rains have occurred in the Eastern township, causing disastrous floods.

General Averill, the newly appointed United States Consul General, has arrived.

D. McNiver, a prominent citizen of this place, has been held for trial on the charge of committing extensive forgeries.

The imports last week were $50,000 less than for the same week last year. The canal dues for October show slight increase over those of last year.

Fire at Oil City.

OIL CITY, Nov. 23.—The Oil City Refinery was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $10,000, partially insured.

Markets.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 23.—Flour very dull. Transactions of the week light. Northwestern almost unsalable. Extras, which comprise the bulk of the stock, are offered freely at $12. Howard street superfine nominal at $11 25@$11 75. Baltimore family, high grades, $16 25. Wheat dull. Offerings for the week 22,000 bushels; fair to good white $3 10@$3 20; prime red $3 10@$3 20. Corn dull; 80,000 bushels sold; new prime white $1 03@$1 15; Old yellow $1 13@$1 18. Oats closed dull; sales of 34,000 bushels at 53@58c. Provisions very dull and declining. Pork $24@$25 for new Western; old, $27@$27 50. Lard heavy and nominal; sales of City at 13¼. Sugar heavy. Coffee dull at 18@18½c. in gold. Whisky dull and irregular.

New York Stock Markets.

Stocks lower at the first board, but since then are higher. Chicago and Rock Island, 102; Reading, 114; Canton, 41½; Erie Railroad, 70¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 111½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 82¼; Pittsburgh, St. Wayne and Chicago, 103¾; Michigan Central, 110¼; Michigan Southern, 79¾; New York Central, 103¼.

CITY BULLETIN.

Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society.

(*Continued from Second Edition.*)

She wanted the President impeached, and the people were going to impeach him. The question is not whether we are going to break the Republican party or build the Democratic party. We are to do right, let the results be what they may.

Several parties now arose to speak. The chair noticed Mr. Henry B. Stanton, of New York, but announced another.

Mr. Stanton desired to inform the president something about parliamentary usage. If he were to go to the United States Senate he would need it.

President—As soon as I have any ground for building hopes for that office upon, I shall study parliamentary law. [Laughter.]

Mr. W. W. Broome, of New York, followed. He said Poor Andrew Johnson, he he is laboring under mental decay, under a form of insanity. We can't take cognizance of this fact, and can only notice his political actions, and in this respect he is an obstacle to our country's welfare. He is the elevation of those who ought to be kept down. He wanted traitors to live a life of repentance before he was admitted to his rights as a freeman. We must go in for an impeachment of the President. There must be no mincing of the matter. We must work on till America shall be the crowning glory of human progress; till every man and woman shall be the equal of each other.

Mr. Stanton said he was in favor of woman suffrage, indeed he did not know whether he would be permitted to live in his own house unless he were. [Laughter.]

When he made his last speech in the campaign of 1864, he determined that he had made his last speech, but he could not remain silent when he saw how much the freed negro needed his whole rights. To deny the colored man these rights would be to deny them the payment of a debt they are honestly entitled to. He would labor for the rights of the negro until they were obtained or until his life's end.

Mr. Purvis replied that as a colored man, as a victim to the tyranny to which his race was subject, he would not ask for his race any rights that he was not willing to give to every people and both sexes of the land.

Miss Mary Grew said we must complete the work we have begun, by putting into the hands of the negro the ballot.

AN INTERESTING SCENE.—The boys of the Lincoln Institution, orphans of Pennsylvania soldiers, paid a visit this morning to Governor Curtin, at the Continental Hotel. The boys, about seventy in number, marched from their Home, regularly officered and uniformed, and attracted much attention by their neat appearance and admirable behavior.

Governor Curtin received his little visitors in Parlor C. A short address was made to him by the Orderly Sergeant of the school, expressing the gratitude of the soldiers' orphans to him for his efforts in their behalf. The Governor responded in a speech marked by a simplicity admirably adapted to the comprehension of his youthful audience, and by a fervent and patriotic interest in their future welfare and prosperity. He gave the boys much sound and judicious advice, and urged upon them the cultivation of the same love of their country which led their fathers to die in its behalf. He reminded his older audience which had been attracted to the scene, that each of these boys "represented a dead soldier," and he declared that the one legacy which he desired to leave to his successor in office was the care and education of these "Children of the Commonwealth."

Mr. Francis Wells briefly responded to the Governor's remarks, on behalf of the Lincoln Institution, and paid a justly-merited compliment to Governor Curtin for his great public services during the past six years, but especially for the system which he had established for the support of these orphans of Pennsylvania soldiers. At the conclusion of his remarks the little fellows gave three hearty cheers for Governor Curtin and filed out, saluting the Governor as they passed him. The whole scene was one of extreme interest to the spectators, and the fine appearance of the boys and their excellent and soldierly behavior, was the best possible tribute to the capacity and the faithfulness of the ladies who have this admirable Institution in charge.

RATHER MIXED.—Yesterday afternoon, two men went into a shoe store on Market street, near the bridge. One of them purchased a pair of boots and threw down a $20 bill to pay for them. The other seized the note and ran. He was pursued, and at Twenty-third and Market streets was captured by Officer A. H. Young. He was taken before Ald. Jones, and was held in $500 bail. He gave his name as Michael Flanigan. After the hearing a third party appeared before the Alderman. He claimed that the money had originally been stolen from him; that the man who preferred the charge against Flanigan had broken open his trunk at his house in Spring Garden street, and had taken the $20 bill. A warrant was then issued for the arrest of that man.

VOTING AT THE S. S. FAIR—REGALIA OF THE A. P. A.—Considerable interest is manifested among the members of the various lodges in their efforts to secure the magnificent regalia now being voted for at the Fair for the benefit of the Sunday School of St. John's P. E. Church, Brown, below Third street. Last evening many of the Lodges were represented at the Fair, the rooms of which were filled to their utmost capacity. When closing for the evening the vote stood as follows: Waldense Lodge, 169; Montgomery, 153; Harmony, 113; Israelite, 63; Henry Clay, 10; Mt. Sinai, 7; Zachary Taylor, 3. Total, 518.

Regalia of the I. O. *of* O. F.—For this there were 76 votes polled in favor of Mr. Wm. Crolius, of Neptune Lodge, and 2 for Wm. Penn Lodge. Total, 78.

Base Ball Implements.—Gazelle, 14 votes, and Orion 6. Total, 20.

ROBBING FELLOW-BOARDERS.—William Felbey was before Alderman Clouds this morning, upon the charge of larceny. He boarded at a lager beer saloon, on Germantown road, above Diamond street. Yesterday morning he was caught in the act of searching the pockets of some of the other boarders, but ran off. He took a wallet belonging to one of the boarders. He was afterwards arrested and was held in $800 bail to answer at court.

FREEDMEN'S MEETING.—We call attention to the notice in our advertising columns of a meeting of ladies to be held to-morrow morning at St. Luke's Church, Thirteenth street, below Spruce, in behalf of the freedmen. Important business will be transacted.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The dwelling of John Hansler, No. 419 Moore street, was slightly damaged by fire, about half-past one o'clock yesterday afternoon.

COURTS.

QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Allison.—The Grand Jury for the term concluded its labors this morning, and presented the following presentment:

That they have acted upon eight hundred and fifty-six bills, of which four hundred and eighty-five have been found "true bills," and three hundred and seventy-one ignored. The Grand Jury have visited the County Prison, Alms House, House of Refuge and Eastern Penitentiary, and found them all creditably managed. The cells in the County Prison are badly ventilated. The portion of the prison used for vagrants, as well as that for untried cases, is overcrowded, three or four persons often placed in a cell originally intended but for one. The Grand Jury would therefore suggest that the ventilation of the cells be improved, and the prison enlarged to better accommodate the continually increasing number of vagrants and others nightly arrested, or that a House of Correction be provided for the vagrants.

The jurors were discharged from further attendance.

The jury in the case of James Bois, charged with being accessory before the fact of a larceny, was unable to agree and were discharged.

Washington Hamilton was put on trial, charged with assault and battery with intent to kill. The case grew out of the occurrence on the 28th of September last, in the Second Ward, when a disturbance was created at a precinct house where the extra assessment was being made. Lieut. Fuller was shot in the arm, and a number of citizens were shot. Lieut. F. Fuller testified to the fact. The defence alleged that Hamilton was assailed, and that he shot into the crowd in self defence. The case is on trial.

Sales at Philadelphia Stock Board.

SALES AFTER FIRST BOARD.

$1000 US 5-20s '65 cou	107¾	10 sh Comm'l Bk	56		
3200 U S 6s 5-20s '62 Jy	107¾	40 sh Mech Bk	31¾		
100 do '62 cou	106	21 sh Lehigh Val	c 66¾		
500 U S Treas 7 3-10s Notes June	104	16 sh Penna R	54¼		
500 do July	104½	400 sh Sch Nav pf	34		
1000 Pa War L'n	103	10 sh Union Bk	63		
3500 City 6s new	102¼	500 sh Reading R	bs 54¾		
1800 Cam & Amboy 1st mtg 6s	96	200 sh do	cash 55¼		
		100 sh do	55 69-100		

SECOND BOARD.

100 sh Reading R	54.94	1500 U S 5-20's '65	103		
200 sh do	56	$900 City 6s new	102¼		
100 sh do	55 56	8 sh Penna R	54¼		
200 sh do	b30 56	49 sh Lehigh Nav stk	59		
200 sh do	b30 56¼	20 sh Cam & Am stk	128		
400 sh do	s10 56¾				

Coal Statement.

The following is the amount of coal transported over the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, during the week ending Thursday, Nov. 22, 1866:

	Tons. Cwt.
From St. Clair	21,630 15
" Port Carbon	6,457 11
" Pottsville	71 04
" Schuylkill Haven	20,126 09
" Auburn	1,327 15
" Port Clinton	10,680 18
" Harrisburg and Dauphin	88 09
Total Anthracite Coal for week	60,543 01
Bituminous coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin	5,976 09
Total of all kinds	66 519 10
Previously this year	3,583,070 19
Total	3,649 590 09
Same time last year	2,006,230 17
Increase	643,359 12

The following is the amount of coal transported over the Schuylkill Canal, during the week ending Thursday, Nov. 22, 1866:

	Tons. Cwt.
From Port Carbon	9 165 00
" Pottsville	183 00
" Schuylkill Haven	21,475 00
" Port Clinton	1,954 00
Total for week	32,7 7 00
Previously this year	1,198,883 09
Total	1,231,570 09
To same time last year	942,734 19
Increase	288,835 10

IMPORTATIONS.

Reported for the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

BOSTON—Steamer Saxon, Captain Matthews—18 pkgs dry goods C Amory, Jr & Co; 40 do J S Barry & Co; 25 T W & M Brown; 10 J T Bailey & Co; 5 Bangs & Maxwell; 7 J P Bruner & Son; 75 B W Chase & Son; 11 Coffin & Altemus; 31 A H Franciscus & Co; 60 Lewis, Wharton & Co; 12 A H Love; 6 T T Lea & Co; 6 Stokes, Caldwell & Co; 33 cases boots and shoes Claflin & Partridge; 46 do J Ford & Co; 52 Graff, Watkins & Co; 25 Haddock, Reed & Co; 22 F & J M Jones; 29 R R Levick & Co; 26 Nickerson & Mosely; 26 Pelper & Markley; 23 G W Taylor; 36 cases oil carpet G W Blaborn & Co; 77 bundles paper A M Collins; 60 do C Magarge & Co; 50 bbls onions J Wilkinson; 50 do W T Bailey & Co; 54 bbls mackerel 32 drums S H & H Levin; 10 bbls salmon J Stroup & Co; 60 cases paint Harrison Bros; 64 cases nails Heaton & Denckla; 25 bbls rum Miller & Bro; 35 cases glass ware Muzzey & Monroe; 444 slabs spelter Marshall, Phillips & Co; 80 bundles iron J Rowland & Son; 60 bbls cranberries J W Campbell; 10 do 10 cs figs 50 bxs almonds S S Scattergood; 10 bbls lub oil Bailey & Eaton; 118 cs furniture Kilburn & Gates; 3 pianos W H Dutton; 4 organs J E Gould; 54 cas lac 46 bbls mackl &c &c, order.

MEDICAL.

USE STARIN'S CONDITION POWDERS FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

It cures Worms, Bots and Colic.
It cures Colds, Coughs and Hide Bound.
It is the best alterative for Horses and Cattle now in use, having a reputation of 20 years' standing.
It is a sure preventive for the much dreaded Rinder pest.
No Farmer or Dairyman should be without it.
For sale in Philadelphia by DYOTT & CO., 192 North Second street; JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, 23 North Sixth street, and by Druggists throughout the country. Address all orders to
STARIN & FLOYD, Proprietors,
s24-6m 209 Duane street, New York.

AYER'S PILLS.—Are you sick, feeble and complaining? Are you out of order with your system deranged and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping 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 trivial 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.
AYER'S AGUE CURE,
For the speedy and certain cure of Intermittent Fever, or Chills and Fever, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers; indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement caused by the malaria of miasmatic countries.
This remedy has rarely failed to cure the severest cases of Chills and Fever, and it has this great advantage over other Ague medicines, that it subdues the complaint without injury to the patient, it contains no quinine or other deleterious substance, nor does it produce quinism or any injurious effect whatever. Shaking brothers of the army and the west, try it, and you will endorse these assertions.
Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by J. M. MARIS & CO., Philadelphia, and by all Druggists. no24-s,m,w-2m

OPAL DENTALLINA.—A superior article for cleaning the Teeth, destroying animalcule which infest them, giving tone to the gums, and leaving a feeling of fragrance and perfect cleanliness in the mouth. It may be used daily, and will be found to strengthen weak and bleeding gums, while the aroma and deterativeness will recommend it to every one. Being composed with the assistance of the Dentist, Physicians and Microscopist, it is confidently offered as a RELIABLE substitute for the uncertain washes formerly in vogue.
Eminent Dentists, acquainted with the constituents of the DENTALLINA, advocate its use: it contains nothing to prevent its unrestrained employment. Made only by
JAMES T. SHINN, Apothecary,
Broad and Spruce streets.
For sale by Druggists generally, and

Fred. Brown,	D. L. Stackhouse,
Hazzard & Co.,	Robert C. Davis,
C. R. Keeny,	Geo. C. Bower,
Isaac H. Kay,	Charles Shivers,
C. H. Needles,	S. M. McCollin,
T. J. Husband,	S. C. Bunting,
Ambrose Smith,	Charles H. Koerle,
Edward Parrish,	James N. Marks,
William B. Webb,	E. Bringhurst & Co.,
James L. Bispham,	Dyott & Co.,
Hughes & Coombe,	H. C. Blair's Sons,
Henry A. Bower,	Wyeth & Bro.

ENTIRELY RELIABLE—HODGSON'S Bronchial TABLETS, for the cure of coughs, colds, hoarseness, bronchitis and catarrh of the head and breast. Public speakers, singers and amateurs will be greatly benefited by using these Tablets. Prepared only by LANCASTER & WILLS, Pharmaceutists, N. E. Cor. ARCH and TENTH streets, Philadelphia. For sale by Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, and Druggists generally. se22tf

BRUSH'S BRONCHIAL AND PULMONIC DEW DROPS, for Coughs, and all Diseases of the Throat and Bronchial Tubes. This invaluable preparation for every household, Public Speakers, Singers, &c., possesses a World-wide celebrity, and has been known to relieve the most obstinate and almost hopeless cases. It is agreeable, strengthening and soothing.
Prepared by E. C. BRUSH, No. 258 South Ninth street, Philadelphia. jel7-tf

CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED NAILS.—Dr. J. DAVIDSON, Chiropodist, Operator on Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, and other diseases of the feet. Office, 824 CHESTNUT street. Dr. Davidson will wait on patients at their residences. no3tf

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WILLIAM T. HEWES & BROTHER,
PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS,
NO. 418 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
(ABOVE WILLOW,)
PHILADELPHIA. [nov3-3mos]

Repairing of all kinds at short notice. Orders through Post Office will receive prompt attention.
COUNTRY WORK ATTENDED TO.

H. C. LANCASTER,
GRAIN STORE, SPRUCE STREET WHARF,
ESTABLISHED IN 1828.
CORN, OATS and MILL-FEED sold Wholesale and Retail at lowest Market Rates, and delivered to all parts of the City. se7-1y

E. O. KNIGHT & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, S. E. Cor. WATER and CHESTNUT streets, Philadelphia. Agents for the sale of the Products of the Southwark Sugar Refinery and the Grocers' Sugar House, of Philadelphia. jal-1yr

PENNSYLVANIA WORKS—ON THE DELAWARE river, below PHILADELPHIA, CHESTER, Delaware county, Pa.
REANEY, SON & CO.
Engineers and Iron Boat builders, Manufacturers of All kinds of CONDENSING AND NON-CONDENSING ENGINES,
Iron Vessels of all descriptions, Boilers, Vats, Tanks, Propellers, &c., &c.
T. REANEY, W. B. REANEY, S. ARCHBOLD, Late of Reaney, Neafie & Co., Late Engineer in Chief, Penn Works, Phila. U. S. Navy.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WM. H. MERRICK, JNO. E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON STREETS,
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MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS.
Manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, &c.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops and Railroad Stations, &c.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, &c.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Neesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine.

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, NO. 718 CHESTNUT street, Manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, &c., &c., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, &c. They also introduce Gas pipes into Dwellings and Public Buildings, and attend to extending, altering and repairing Gas pipes. All work warranted. ja31

JAMES A. WRIGHT, THORNTON FOX, CLEMENT A. GRISCOM, THEODORE WRIGHT, FRANK L. SNEALL.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS,
Importers of Earthenware,
and
Shipping and Commission Merchants,
NO. 115 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PRIVY WELLS.—OWNERS OF PROPERTY.—The only place to get Privy Wells Cleansed and Disinfected, at very low prices. A. PEYSSON,
Manufacturer of Pondrette,
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OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHNS' ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, AND coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof.
LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.
LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate.
TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete.
Material constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEO. HOBART,
oc26-6m. 230 North FOURTH Street.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing, in every degree of Deafness, can be had at the Ear Instrument Depot of F. MADEIRA, No. 115 South Tenth street, below Chestnut. oc26 1m]

SHIPPING

FOR NEW YORK,
Via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
The Philadelphia and New York Express Steamboat Company.

Steam Propellers leave DAILY from FIRST WHARF below MARKET street, making the run in 24 HOURS.
This Line connects with all Northern and Eastern Transportation Companies. Goods forwarded direct to all points free of commission.
Freight received at lowest rates.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
South Wharves, Philadelphia.
JAS. HAND, Agent,
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FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
The Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company's Regular Lines, second wharf below Spruce street.
The steamship TONAWANDA, Captain J. Teal, for SAVANNAH, will commence receiving freight on THURSDAY, November 22, and sail on SATURDAY, November 24th, at 10 o'clock A. M., and every alternate Saturday thereafter.—viz.: December 8, 22, &c.
This steamer has fine state Rooms and other accommodations for passengers.
Cabin passage, $75; Deck do., $15.
Through tickets sold to the following points—Macon, Ga., $36; Columbus, Ga., $40; Augusta, Ga., $32; Atlanta, Ga., $39; Albany, Ga., $40; Montgomery, Ala., $46; Eufaula, Ala., $40; Mobile, Ala., —; New Orleans, $60.
Freight taken at low rates.
Through receipts given at through rates to Macon, Augusta, Columbus, Atlanta, Ga.; Knoxville, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Tenn.; Canton, Miss.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on sailing day.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell.
For freight or passage, apply to
WM. L. JAMES, General Agent,
se12 314 South Wharves.

FOR NEW ORLEANS, DIRECT.
THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE.
The well-known first-class Steamship
STAR OF THE UNION,
1,202 tons register, T. N. Cookey, Master,
Will commence receiving freight for the above port at second wharf below Spruce street, on TUESDAY, November 27th, and sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 1st, at 12 o'clock M.
Returning, will leave NEW ORLEANS on SATURDAY December 15th.
This Steamer has superior accommodations for passengers.
Cabin passage $60; Deck do., $30.
Freight taken at low rates.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on sailing day.
Agents at New Orleans, Messrs. Crevy, Nickerson & Co., who will give careful attention to shipment of goods to Galveston, Mobile, Vicksburg, and interior points.
For freight or passage, apply to
WM. L. JAMES, General Agent,
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FOR BOSTON.
STEAMSHIP LINE DIRECT.
SAILING FROM EACH PORT EVERY FIVE DAYS.
FROM PINE ST. WHARF, PHILADELPHIA,
AND LONG WHARF, BOSTON.
The steamship SAXON Captain Matthews, will sail from Philadelphia on Tuesday, Nov. 27, at 10 A. M.
The steamship ROMAN, Captain Baker, will sail from Boston on Saturday evening, November 24.
The line between Philadelphia and Boston is now composed of the
ROMAN (new), Captain Baker, 1,488 tons burthen.
SAXON, Captain Matthews, 1,250 tons burthen.
NORMAN, Captain Crowell, 1,203 tons burthen.
These substantial and well appointed steamships will sail punctually as advertised and freight will be received every day, a steamer being always on the berth to receive cargo.
Shippers are requested to send Bills of Lading with their goods.
For freight or passage having superior accommodations, apply to
HENRY WINSOR & CO.,
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FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S RE