Daily Chening Balletin

CABSON PEACOCK. Editor.

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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1866.—TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW PUBLICATIONS:

Mrs. Jameson's "Characteristics of Wo men" is an acknowledged standard work-No woman has written so well about women, about art, and about various branches of æsthetics as Mrs. Jameson. Her idea of selecting various women of Shakspeare's plays as illustrations of the characteristics of the sex was a most happy one. No one could have carried it out so well. But the book, as an acknowledged standard, requires no commendation. We desire to call attention, however, to a magnificent new edition of it, just published by W. H. Appleton, of New York, a copy o which comes to us through Messrs, E. H Butler & Co. It is in the small quarto form superbly printed on the best paper, and bound in rich and elegant styles. The original illustrations, finely engraved on steel. from designs by Corbould, Heath, Hayter Wright, Kenny Meadows, and others, are re-produced, each forming an elegant and expressive ideal portrait of a Shaksperian creation. This superb volume is so far beyond most of the holiday gift books, in intrinsic excellence and external beauty, that it cannot fail to be much sought for at this season of the year.

"Lloyd's Railroad Guide" for December is out, and for sale at the publisher's office. 202 South Ninth street. In addition to the latest revised time-tables of the roads in all parts of the country, this "Guide" furnishes quite a variety of other information and pleasant reading matter, making it a traveling companion as well as guide. Poetry: prose, anecdotes and incidents are scattered through the volume, enlivening the necessary monotony of a railway guide. It also contains several good views of Philadelphia New Orleans and Baltimore and a hand. some mezzotint of Lycurgus Edgerton, Esq. a prominent merchant of New York. We would suggest that a Philadelphia publica. tion, like this, should give us, in future, the portraits and sketches of Philadelphia merchants and public men, in preference to those of other cities.

J. C. Garrigues & Co., 148 South Fourth street, have just published an excellent little book called "The Home Vineyard." It consists of a series of sketches, written for the purpose of illustrating the work of Home Missions, by Caroline E. Kelly, the author of "Arthur Merton." These sketches are designed to encourage those who have devoted themselves to alleviating the ignorance, vice and want of those classes that throng our cities and that call so loudly for Christian and humane aid. Few fields of labor are more thankless and discouraging. and yet few are more important or productive of better results when perseveringly and properly cultivated. "The Home Vine yard" will be a valuable aid to many a Mission School teacher, who needs just sucn examples of success as this little volume

As the Christmas holidays approach, the book-publishers are busily engaged in putting out a great variety of attractive juvenile and other gift-books.

Dick & Fitzgerald, New York, have just published two pretty volumes, "The Play Ground" and "The Parlor Stage." As their titles indicate, the first is a hand-book of out-door games for boys, and includes upwards of a hundred different amuse ments, with full "instructions for use." The "Parlor Stage" is a collection of charades and proverbs, intended for parlor use. They are so contrived as not to require expensive apparatus or scenery, and will afford a great fund of innocent amuse ment to the young folks. For sale by T B. Peterson & Brothers.

Smith, English & Co. have received from Gould & Lincoln, Boston, "Fonthill Recreations," two pretty uniform volumes, in a neat case. They are entitled "The Mediterranean Islands" and "The Two Sicilies." and consist of sketches and stories of the scenery, customs and history of those interesting parts of the world. The authoress, Mrs. M. G. Sleeper, (or Mr. M. G. Sleeper, we do not know which) has managed these volumes with much tact and skill, blending instruction and amusement in such a manner as to secure the interest of all young readers. They are handsomely printed on fine paper, with many excellent illustrations.

Loring, Boston, has just published a book for boys that is sure to take. It is called "Charlie Codman's Cruise," and is as the title suggests, a sea-story filled with all those startly nautical adventures in which American boys so much delight. A novel feature of the book, which fortunately does not detract from the interest of the story, is a photographic frontispiece, advertising a sewing machine establishment. For sale by Pitcher.

J. B. Lippincott & Co. have received from Geo. E. & F. W. Woodward, New York, a very beautifully printed volume on the Culture of Forest Trees, by Andrew S. Fuller, a well-known writer on horticultural and kindred topics. This little volume contains much useful, practical information upon the subject of which it treats, and is illustrated with numerous well-executed engravings.

Ticknor & Fields have added to their javeniles Capt Mayne Reid's story," Afloat in the Forest," and Mrs. Whitney's "Leslie Goldthwaite's Life," both of which have already established their popularity by their appearance in "Our Young Folks," and will be eagerly sought for in their handsomely bound and illustrated form. For sale by G. W. Pitcher.

A new edition of "Father Tom and the Pope" has just been issued by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, This funniest of al funny magazine articles, made an extraordinary sensation in Blackwood, thirty or rising generation requires a new edition

which is regularly supplied by the enterprising Petersons.

Harper & Brothers have published for the very little folks, a new mode of learning to read, called "Reading without Tears," by Mrs. Mortimer. This is the second part of the work, and seems well contrived to help young beginners in mastering the rudi-

mental ideas of the language. For sale by

T. B. Peterson & Brothers. Harper & Brothers have also just published several capital novels, including "The Beauclercs," by Charles Clarke; "Madonna Mary," by Mrs. Oliphant; and "Sir Brook Fossbrooke," by Charles Lever, all of which belong to the first-class romances of the day, and well worthy a perusal They may be found at Petersons'.

The American Tract Society, Boston, has just published a pretty little volume called "Uncle Downes' Home," by Glance Gay lord. It is a very pleasantly told story with an excellent moral and is likely to find its way into many homes as well as into secular and religious juvenile libraries.

"The Lady's Almanac" for 1867, just published by Lee & Shepard, Boston, is a very pretty and useful little gift book. The "Almanae" part of the volume is alternated with choice selections of prose and poetry, on a great variety of topics. For sale by

The author of "Margaret Howth" will soon give to the public, through the pages of THE GALAXY, a new novel of American life, entitled "Waiting for the Verdict,"

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Eve. Bulletin. Paris, Friday, November 16th, 1866,-Nothing can be more satisfactory, I think, to American residents in Parls at this moment, than to observe the equanimity, not to say indifference, with which recent intelligence from the United States respecting Mexico has been received by the French press and public. The announcements which have been put forth of late regarding the intended action of the American government have had, without any reference to their correctness or the contrary, at any rate this good effect, viz., that they have enabled us to test once more, if that were necessary, the feeling of this country upon the policy pursued by its ruler in America. The French people have just been told that the Cabinet of Washingon, departing at last from its long-suffering and forbearance, has determined to interfere, acting in a matter which so nearly concerns the peace and tranquillity of its own frontiers. The state of things on the Rio France has, we are told, become insupportable, and the only way to put an end to it is to give effective support to that Mexican Republic which is the only recognized authority on the other side of the river. Of course, such a manifesto is little less than a declaration of war against the soi-disant 'Empire," which the French people are supposed to have set up. But more than this: they learn (whether true or not) that the support in question is to be attended by a large concession of Mexican territory to the United States, and part even of this territory consists of the very portions which were once said to be intended to indemnify France for all the sacrifices of men and money that she has so long been making in those regions. One can scarcely imagine any circumstances better calculated to arouse bad feelings in the public mind of this country than the above, supposing the public mind to take any interest whatever in the concern. And yet what is the case? America seems about to deliberately give the coup de grace to what has been set up at so much expense by this country, and to take, for so doing, just what it was once proposed France should take herself. And what do the French "people" say or do respecting the premises? Why, just nothing. You do not hear a protest raised by a voice in any circle of society, nor read a serious remonstrance printed in any journal. The only thing that people here do read with any pleasure or satisfaction about Mexico is perhaps the name of the ships which are to bring away the French troops, and the time of their sailing. Only let us get away, they say, and the Americans may dojust what they like,or can. Indeed, if there be any malice felt in the matter at all, it consists only in a malicious feeling of satisfaction at being rid of so detested and detestable a business, and transferring it into the hands of some one else. Such, I feel convinced, are the views on this subject shown by the bulk of the French nation; and the only exceptions to which consist of a small imperialist coterie, and the larger circle, unfortunately, who have been duped by falla cious semi official reprepresentations into

embarking their savings in this disastrous adventure. The Patrie, in publishing yesterday the names of other ships of war and transports preparing to sail for Mexico, adds significantly that all these vessels are to be at Vera Cruz early in January, and are not expected to occupy more than four months on the outward and homeward voyage.

I do not think the people here are much more pleased with the government scheme for "reorganizing" the army, than they were with its plans for regenerating Mexico. And this is more particularly the case since it has become evident, as already mentioned, that there is to be no reduction of the burdens of the country either as regards men or money. Indeed, I have reason to believe that in the Provinces a good deal of dissatisfaction and alarm is being felt on this subject. Rumors have got abroad of an intention to raise the army, one way and another, to a million and a half of men, and what is worse, there has been a talk of exempting no one from serving in the reserve. forty years ago, and every now and then the and of obliging even those youths who have

scription, to submit to the same training. Any one who knows the feeling with which the conscription is looked forward to by the present families of France. will be at no loss to understand the dangerous unpopularity of such a measure, if really intended. Besides, the people do not in any degree enter into the views of the government as to the necessity of maintaining and paying these enormous hosts in the midst of peace, and when France, apparently, has nothing of an offensive kind to apprehend from any of her neighbors. Europe, says M. Emile de Girardin, in his popular journal, La Liberté, maintains an army of nearly four millions of men, in time of peace, at an expense of three and a half mil liards. How many miles of railway, he asks, that are wanted, could be made every year with such a sum? And the French people are beginning seriously to ask themselves and their government the same question,

PARIS, Tuesday, Nov. 20th, 1866.—The eyes of Europe were never perhaps more generally fixed upon American action than at the present time. Not even during the rebellion was European attention more universally turned across the Atlantic, because the civil war only developed the immense resources of the American people, and first taught Europe what sort of a new world was really rising up in the west to dispute with her for the future in the race of human civiization and influence. Now the position and power of the United States have become recognized, and, what is more, well known and popular facts; and the action of their people and government is watched thereore, with that respect and attention which are only accorded to confirmed and admitted authority and reputation.

The above remarks are suggested to me by constantly hearing or seeing American example quoted or spoken of around me. The re-organization of the French army is, for instance, just now the great question of the day; and every one who discusses it asks how America managed to have countless armies at her command, while she required them, and to get rid of them when no longer wanted as easily as they were raised; and that, too, without feeling the loss either of security or influence. The reduction neither of her army nor her navy, says M. de Girardin's organ, La Liberté, in allusion to the recent American policy towards France and England, prevented America from speaking with authority and being listened to with respect. And then the reason is given: It s because the American democracy does not rely for the maintenance of its power on the vain and cumbersome precaution of constantly augmenting the numbers of its army and navy; but on the development of population and the expansive force of the principle which it represents in the world. When, it is asked, when, will French democracy be wise enough to imitate such an example? It begins to be understood indeed in Europe, as you will learn from the above remarks, that it is on the strength of such a "principle" as that above enunciated, and not on the exaggerated development of military or naval force, that America has spoken, as she has lately done, to France, on the question of Mexico and to England on international law, and clemency to political offences.

The news from Mexico, purporting tha Maximilian had abdicated, and was on hi way to Vera Cruz to embark for Europe caunot be said to have startled any one here: because, in the first place, it has not, as yet been credited; and secondly, because, if true. it would only be what every one has long expected and feels confident must come to pass at last. "America," says M. Prévost Paradol writing in the Débats of this morning could never for a moment seriously apprehend that the Empire of Maximilian (if it still exist) would survive our departure. Mr. Johnson, however," he adds, "who knows that we must leave, would not perhaps have held so much to giving us the parting kick, had he not thought it would

aid him in his own internal difficulties." But is it not a curious and edifying sight to see America thus distributing her "kicks" to two great European powers; to the two powers indeed, which claim, between them to rule the policy of Europe. Is it not curious to see America rebuking first one and then the other, and both taking it so quietly? Certainly no American can doubt of the rising influence of the great Western hemisphere, when he hears and sees around him in Europe how such action is regarded and spoken of, and the language put forth respecting his country. "The great example set us by the United States," says again the celebrated political writer last quoted since the end of the civil war, has been the peaceful disbandment of her armies and the regular payment of her debt, and our just admiration has never failed her either in her hour of trial, or since the well-merited re-establishment of her greatness." Such are the tone and comments of public opinion in this country upon the present posture of the United States among the nations of the earth, and it must be admitted that the conclusions arrived at are sufficiently flattering to our national vanity.

Nor does America stand up less well just now in the financial, than in the political and military circles of France. A leading authority at the Bourse, speaking on this subject during the past week, says: The business done in American stocks assumes every day wider proportions at the Paris Bourse. The internal tranquillity enjoyed by the States, the absolute certainty now established that the entire debt will be repaid, the high rate of interest and the security of the revenue to be derived from them, have attracted the attention of all our capitalists upon the public

securities of America. All our newspapers have been employed this week in erroneously reporting the arriyet left America, and that circumstances may even possibly delay his departure for some time. I was myself led into error in announcing the arrival here of a portion of his family, who still, I understand, remain in England,

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILEOAD.

Railroads are so completely a necessity of American civilization, and a road to the Pacific so manifestly important to the development of the Great West, that no apology will be required for discussing the progress of such a work at considerable length. There are at present two lines of read in process of construction from the Missouri river to meet the Union Pacific Railroad, Western Division, which is working its way eastward from the Pacific. One company, owning what is known as the Omaha route is building a road from the western boundary of Iowa, at Omaha, towards the Pacific ocean, until it shall meet the line of the "Central Pacific Railroad of California." This latter company was originally empowered to build a railroad eastward to the boundary of California. Now, it is authorized to go on into Nevada or Utah, until it shall meet the roads now working

their way westward towards Colorado. The other road is known by its corporate title of "Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division;" concerning the road last named it is our present purpose to write. It is scarcely necessary to dilate upon the importance af forming a direct communication by rail between Philadelphia and a road which starts from the shores of the Missouri to the Pacific, nor is it necessary to point out to any one familiar with the railroad map of the country, how readily and how directly St. Louis is reached by rail, which, starting from Philadelphia by way of our Central Pennsylvania route, gives the traveler quick transit to the rapidly growing metropolis of the West through the important States of Ohio, In-

diana, Illinois and Missouri. From St. Louis to Kansas City, on the Western Missouri border, the "Pacific Railroad of Missouri," affords communication. At Kansas City the "Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern division," commences. From this point the route of the road is nearly due west for 140 miles up the Kansas or Kaw valley, one of the best timbered and richest valleys in the distant West. At this point (Junction City) the road turns up the Smoky Hill fork, which it follows for most of the distance across the Plains. When the excursion party from Philadelphia wasover the road, about a month since, the rails were haid to Junction City, a distance of 140 miles try which it is opaning up to civilization west from Kansas City on the Missouri river, and 423 miles west from St. On the 27th of the past Louis. month the road was completed fifteen miles further, or twenty miles beyoud Fort Riley, and the grading was ready for the track-layers for a distance of nearly sixty miles further west! The officers of the company expect to continue the work of construction at the rate of about a mile a day until the weather becomes too severe for the continuance of active operations Shoemaker, Miller & Co., a firm of which Mr. Edward Miller, the well-know civil engineer of this city, is a member, have contracted to complete 250 miles of the road beyond Fort Riley, by the close of the year 1867. This will carry the road to 670 miles west of St. Louis, and to within less than 200 miles of Denver, a point towards which

adventurous emigrants are now wending their way in large numbers. "Ties" have already been purchased for a distance of eighty miles beyond Fort Riley, and the latest contract for iron is for the rails for one hundred and sixty miles of road (13,000 tons). This is to be delivered by the coming spring. Much the greater portion of it has been contracted for in Pennsylvania, thus tending to the development of the great mineral resources of our own State, while furnishing the means for promoting the general welfare of the entire country. The fornaces of Pennsylvania had furnished 16,000 tons of iron for this important work before this last wholesale order for rails was given. This iron comes from the Cambria, Danville, Superior and Allentown iron works. It is shipped from Pittsburgh, West, both by rail and river, and the work of transportation exhausts nearly all the facilities of the western rail-

But it is not railroad iron alone that the Pacific Railroad calls upon Pennsylvania to furnish. Eleven locomotives for use upon the road have already been built in our own State, and the further extension of the great work will call for enlarged mechanical facilities for the prosecution of the trade that will of necessity flow along it.

The scarcity of timber upon the Western plains and prairies has always been an obstacle in the way of railroad building. The Kaw yalley which the road traverses, is comparatively well-timbered, and until the wooded regions bordering the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains is reached, most of the "ties" and bridge timber needed in the construction of the road, will be drawn from

this source. The question of needful supplies of fuel and water upon these long stretches of travel upon the woodless plains and prairies where surface water is almost as rare as shade, has always stood in the way of former schemes for bridging over the gap between the Missouri river and the Pacific States by means of railroads. Experience has proved that wells dug along the line of the route yield water as readily as they do: in wooded regions; while there are deposits of coal along the line of the road that are as conveniently located as though Nature was anticipating the wants of the Nineteenth Century when she placed the beds of carbon where they are now found. In this connec val of General Dix in Paris. We learn, on tion we cannot do better than to copy the passed safely through the ordeal of the con- the contrary, that our new minister has not portion of the report just made to Congress

by the Commissioner of Public lands, which gives the result of governmental explorations in the regions to which we are re-

The report informs us that in pursuance of the Act of July 1, 1864, "for the disposal of coal lands and town property in the public domain," surveyors general and the registers and receivers of the different land districts were instructed to institute more listricts were instructed to institute proper constroins were instructed to institute proper inquiries as to the mineral character of the lands in their respective districts, to ascertain what tracts come within the meaning of the terms "coal beds" or "coal fields" and to report results. It is found that the information called for as to the quantities of land embracing coal beds or coal fields in the respective land districts on heat lands are respectively and districts of lands are respectively and districts are respectively. spective and districts can be but imper-fectly furnished through the instrumen-tality of officers whose time is absorbed with other duties; yet from reports received and other trustwor hy sources it is ascertained that coal is distributed in the public domain in large quantities. In Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, and Alabama its existence has long been known, and in many places it has been extensively mined for commercial purposes. In Arkansas, Louisiana, Kansas and California, nusas, Louisiana, Kansas and California, numerous deposits of a superior quality have been discovered, while in Nevada and Oregon, and in the Territories of Washington, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Colorado, Dakota, New Mexico and Nebraska, coal traces have been found within the last few years, indicating an abundant distribution. The coal field of Iowa and Missour, passing through the eastern portions of Nebraska and Kansas and the western part of

braska and Kansas and the western part of Arkansas, extends diagonally through Texas, and enters the Republic of Mexico. The western limit of this extensive field is reported to lie about the 97th degree of west longitude, where the limestone formation is succeeded by the red saliferous san stone. East of this meridian, in the extensive lime. stone formation, the great mineral coal measures occur, covering large portions of the States of Iowa and Missouri on the west of the Mississippi, and Illinois, Indiana, Obligand other States of the Mississippi, and Hinois, Indiana, Ohio and other States on the east of that river, and appearing in numerous traces in the regions bordering on the Nemaha, the Neosho, the Arkansas and Canadian rivers. Beyond the plains, along the base of the Rocky Mountains, and extending from the northern limits of New Mexico through Colorado, and north of it to the Canada line,

passing through Idaho, Oregon and Washington, are the tertiary coal measures of the United States, containing many varieties of brown coal, useful not only for the ordinary purposes of fuel, but much of it excellent or steam navigation purposes. So it may safely be assumed that there will be no scarcity of food for the iron horse to offer any obstacle to the successful linking together of the two great divisions of the

North American continent. In future articles we will consider the financial aspects of this great enterprise and give further facts concerning its progress and the development of the vast coun-

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY SIX MILLIONS. ANNUAL INCOME MEABLY SIX BILLIAMS.

The business of the Connection Mutual
Life Insurance Company is conducted in
such a quiet and unostentatious manner
that few persons outside of the officers and agents of the Company have any idea of the business done by it. The items given be-low, showing the business of the year ending November 1st, to have been furnished us in advance of the forthcoming report of the Massachusetts Insurance Commis sioners. They show that the annual income of the company has nearly reached the enormous sum of SIX MILLIONS:

Received for premiums, - - \$4,704,694 82 do. interest, - - 1,100,034 04 1,100,034 04

Total receipts. - - -\$5,804,728 86 Number of policies issued and delivered during the year, 12,180. The capital of the Company has increased during the year, notwithstanding the payment of a dividend to the assured of 60 per cent.—three million ight hundred thousand dollars—showing a prosperity unparalleled, even in its own pre vious history. It is the largest company on this continent—if not in the world—having a membership of forty thousand. The Com-pany has reached the position it now occupies, as the great leading company of the age, through a most skillful and economical management of all its affairs, and by showing at all times its full appreciation of the vants of the public. Its business has been conducted at a lower rate of expenses, and the dividends returned the assured have been greater than any other Company.

By the operation of the "note plan," as adopted by this Company, the dividends are

vailable immediately in diminishing the first and each subsequent premium.

And in the adjustment of policies dividends are anticipated at the rate of 50 par cent., and allowed upon such premium paid so there is no postponement of "post-mortem dividends," as is practised by most companies, but a complete adjustment of dividends and outstanding notes is made at

the settlement of every policy, and in such a manner that the NUMBER OF DIVIDENDS WILL ALWAYS EQUAL THE NUMBER OF OUT-STANDING NOTES. Policy holders and thos desiring insuurnce will do well to bear this in mind when unscrupulous agents of com-panies who cannot compete with us fairly represent to them that on the adjustment of a policy in this company, "the premium notes given will be handed over in payment of the policy."

All its policies are non forfeitable. Policies issued on all the popular plans. Applications received by Watter H. Tilden, agent. 404 Walnut street, Philadelphia. North American and **U.S.** Gazette.

AN INVENTOR AND PATENTEE OF SEWING MACHINE IMPROVEMENTS BECOMMENDS THE "GROVER & BAKER" MACHINE TO His FRIENDS.—Mr. Albert H. Hook, of the city of New York, a mechanical engineer and inventor of Sewing Machine improve-ments, stated as follows: "I consider the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine the best machine for general use. It is simple, and on that account it commends itself to fami-lies particularly. The seam made by that machine is more durable than the Shuttle Stitch Machine, on account of its elasticity. It is easier managed than a Shuttle Machine, as the threads are taken to the needles directly from the spools, and their tensions are less difficult to adjust; and I make it a point to recommend the Grover & Baker Machine when my advice is requested, which is often the case, as many people are acquainted with the fact that I invented and patented sewing machine improvements myself.—Testimony before the Commissioner of Patents. of Patents.

BASE BALL CONVENTION. The second annual Convention of the Northwestern Base Ball Association will be held in Chicago, December 19th. Delegates from two agriculture, the starting of sel hundred Clubs are expected.

THREE CENIS.

St. Joseph's Orphans' Asylum-An Ap. The approaching winter is likely to be one that wit multiply appeals to the charity of our citizens. We hope those appeals will be as liberally responded to, as they may be well founded. These extraordinary claims should not be neglected. But there are or dinary claims that must never be over-looked. We may, and perhaps we must, provide for those whom sudden calamity exposes to want, but in no case must we allow the ordinary channels of charity to

The Asylums are filled with beings to whom some, if not all, stand pledged for the usual supply of "what they shall eat, what they shall drink, and wherewithal they shall be clothed," and that pledge must be redeemed.

Among the institutions that have a pre-Among the institutions that have a prescriptive claim on the sympathies, services, and support of the ladies is the Orphan Asylum of St. Joseph's, for female children. This has become so identified with our community, that without knowing whence the supplementary means of support are to be derived, every one feels confident that those means will be found.

The direction of this way.

The direction of this most useful charity is one of labor. The administration is in the hands of the Sisters of Charity. But the ways and means must be furnished by others. A part, it is known, comes from the endowments of the institution, but not enough for the support of the orphans. No public fair is held for this Asylum, and no public air is neid for this. Asylum, and no formal public appeals are made in its behalf. The considerable sums (beyond the endowments) that are found necessary to the proper supply of clothing for the house have ments) that are found necessary to the proper supply of clothing for the house have hitherto been chiefly secured by the labor of the lady managers, and those whom they have interested in the good work; and what willing laborers furnish is offered at the Christmas season for sale at the Asylum, corner of Spruce and Seyenth streets, and is purchased by ladies who cheerfully give their wealth the direction towards a most useful and beautiful charity. Some of those useful and beautiful charity. Some of those who have toiled for the good purpose have ceased from their labors, and others have calls more direct upon their time and exertions. Meantime the necessities of the orphan girls are the same, and the demand for places in the Asylum exceeds the num-ber of vacancies caused by the departure of orphans.

An appeal, respectful but earnest, is therefore rendered necessary to the ladies in be-half of the "sale" which will have place in the coming Christmas holidays. The appeal is for work, for needle-work, plain or ornamental, for contributions, in kind or in

ornamental, for contributions, in kind or in money; to make purchases, and it is not believed that the ladies of Philadelphia will fail to respond to an appeal for means to save to virtue, to piety, to faith, and to usefulness the homeless orphan, the orphan of their own sex, doubly exposed and less guarded than male children.

It is believed that enough is said when we make known the wants of the Orphan Asylum, and point to the very easy means by which those wants may be stupplied, and blessings and comforts secured to the dependent children, at the most trifling sacrifice of time and means, on the part of those who by these contributions become almoners of the great author of Christianity, "who of the great author of Christianity, "who regards himself as served when favors are done to the least of His little one.

LAND OFFICE RETURNS.—The returns LAND OFFICE RETURNS.—The returns received at the Land Office from the local office at Ionia, Michigan, show that 12,355 acres of the public lands were disposed of during October, 6,453 acres of which were taken for actual settlement under the Homestead law. The sales amounted to \$13,195, Under date of Nov. 19th, 1865, the Governor of Wisconsin certified to the Sacratary of of Wisconsin certified to the Secretary of the interior that 20 miles of the military wagon road from Fort Wilkins, Cooper Harbor, Michigan, to Fort Heward, Green Bay, Wisconsin, for which a grant of lands was made to these States by the act of March 3, 1863, to aid in its construction, has been completed, as required by law.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—The cereal and mineral representation of the States and Territories lying between the lakes and the Pacific for the Paris Exposition will be very complete. Wisconsin and Minnesota will furnish wheat which will fully equal the grains of Odessa. Idaho and Montana will supply full specimens of their precious metals. This representation has been raised through the efforts of Colonel Rowland, the Commissioner to Paris of all the Northwestern States and Territories, who reached Washington yesterday morning from an extended trip through the country he is to

A BOTTLE OF BRANDY PER DAY .- The London Review says: "We have heard a rather good story of Bismarck. He is said to be partial to brandy, and before leaving Berlin for the seat of war, a little son of his asked him how long he was to be away. He replied that he did not know. Thereupon a servant came in to inquire how many bottles of cognac were to be packed up in the Count's luggage. 'Twenty-four,' was the as swer. 'Ah, papa,' cried out the 'terri-ble infant,' 'now I know how long you are to be from home—twenty-four days.'"

A MANUFACTURER OF THE HOWE SHUT-TLE STITCH SEWING MACHINE BUYS THE "Grever & Baker" for his Friends,— Mr. Alonzo Taylor, Manufacturer of Shuttle Stitch Sewing Machines, 90 East Thirty-ninth street, New York, states that he has purchased nearly a dozen Grover & Baker machines for his friends, to be very distance. oachines for his friends, to be used in their families, because he thought they would do the work better than Shuttle Machines. Testimony before the Commissioner Patents.

ADVICES from Franklin, Pa., state that the Hon. C. V. Culver, now held in custody by the civil law, was brought before Judge Trunkey, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus, and asked to be discharged on the ground that he was a member of the Thirtyninth Congress, from the Twentieth Congressional District of Pennsylvania. After able arguments by counsel on both sides, Judge Trunkey decided that a member of Congress was not entitled to his privilege when held for an indictable offence.

THE AIR LINE RAILROAD OF GEORGIA. The people of Northeastern Georgia expect great things from the completion of this road. It will be remembered that its bonds were recently guarantied by the legislature of the State. It will run through a section rich in soil, timber and mineral wealth, and, from the number and variety of natural 'objects of interest" along its line, will become a favorite road with tourists.

ARKANSAS. - We learn from the Arkanse ARKANSAS. We learn from the Arkanse papers that the subject of public schools attracting attention; that the headque of the department have been removed for Smith, the old military static by which animals are causing a good of a learn wild animals are causing a good of a learn trouble, and that the people, in section of the tricts, have abandoned politics and the control of the causing of school of the control of the causing of the starting of school of the causing the causing the school of the causing the causin infernal improvement generally at its