THE SOUL'S PARTING.

BY WILD EDGARTON.

[A young soldier, who had sought to terminate a most miserable existence on the field of battle, lay dying in the hospital at Washington. His sufferings were intense and protracted, and the first smile his lips had known for years was left upon them by the departing spirit.]

Speed on, reluctant soul—make haste away!
Why do ye longer in this form of clay?
It is unkindness to protract thy stays.
Go, soul, and let death's night conclude the day!

Hasten thy sad farewell, immortal soul,
Give the tired body rest, and seek thy goal;
Thy course shall onward be, as sager roll;
Leave, then, this casket worn—let the bells toll.

God wedded thee in love, and marked thy course;
His minister of death now brings divorce—
Why should ye tarry, murmuring, I pray?
Heaven is thine, and 'tis not far away.

Answered the passing soul in accents low:—
"Weep such old friends, as I have loved him so!
We've suffered much together here below,
Yet, truly, it is very hard to go!"

But he is weary of thee, and would rest;
Even the earth's unsympathizing breast
Is dearer far (where long his love hath lain)
Than thy fond company and longer pain.

Behold his faded eyes, not dim with age,
Scan his life's history; on every page
The blots and stains of unavailing tears
And marks of woe through all his watched years.

The bloom of youth is gone, and he yet young;
The hymn of his brief, now well-nigh sung,
Has been a funeral song; and love, and trust,
And faith, and hope, are fallen in the dust.

There's not a venture that has brought him gain,
There's not a love that has not brought him pain;
His life has known but little that life gives
Of joy; he suffers death, and yet he lives.

The wound that racks his body, weak and worn,
Scarce mates the wound ingratitude and scorn
Have born into his breaking heart. *For one*
There may be balm; *but for the other—none.*

If thou, O Soul! hast bravely wrought thy task,
Soar to the stars as soul's reward to ask;
Why should a dread this body to resign?
It is the grave's—eternity is thine!

The sad soul lingered still, quite loth to fly,
And turned reluctant to the tranquil sky;
Then bent to kiss the placid lips of clay,
And left a smile there as it passed away.

AT HOME.

Smoke-shrouded was the shell-plowed field,
Charge followed charge through fire and flame;
Once more our stubborn line of steel
Stood as the dark squares onward came.
Our colonel, faint and sputtering,
Spurred down the gusts of leaden rain;
"Close up, dear boys, our flag before
Has never called in vain!" he said;
His voice filled up the thin ranks torn,
Twin cheers and volleys rent the rule!
Our standard—shot-riddled, groaning on,
Fell in the answering hail,
A stripling caught his dear bequest,
Straight in their midst he hewed his way,
Flung out our banner o'er their crest,
And held a score at bay.

Loud rang behind our tribute roar,
Fast in his steps our rifles pressed,
And a reddened film staining with his gore
The standard on his breast.
As soft we raised him—for the day
Was won—his white lips flocked with foam,
Faint murmured, as he strove to pray,
"*O! will they hear of this at home?*"

Harper for November.

THE OLD COMEDIAN.

From the German of Anastasius Grün.

BY J. W. MONTOLAIR.

The footlights blaze, the curtains rise,
And peering are a thousand eyes
Where tinselled jugglers strut apace;
With paint begrimed each truthless face.

Yon mountebank of snowy hair,
I well could draw his home despair;
Poor, worm-out, crippled harlequin,
His efforts fall respect to win.

Whilst honored age, though lorn and weak,
A tutorage with youth may seek,
This old, obedient, hired clown
Racks his stiff joints to please the town.

Old men, they court repose at night;
The aged arm forgets its might;
'Tis raised to guide, or to caress—
'Tis folded prayerful, and to bless.

Those trembling hands hang by his side;
Those valiant lips his limbs deride;
Ah! when to point the text may roar,
With loud guffaw the groundlings roar.

Though chronic pains may pinch his frame,
He must be Momus, ever the same;
To those who see him right by night,
His tears would prove a rare delight.

But lo! how faint the actor speaks:
He falters, and his exit seeks.
"*Old Thespian, hast forgot thy cue!*
Thy walk's unsteady, thy text untrue!"

In vain the old comedian tries
To silence insult; murmuring rise;
Away he totters with alarm,
And falls within the prompter's arm.

On comedy the curtain rose;
On tragedy the players close.
The vulgar crowd, they whistle and cry
A *dirge* to the actor's Harry.

Behind the curtains, within a chair,
Ruddy of cheek and brown of hair,
A corpse is resting; its brow is cold,
And on it a painted lie is told.

For the mien that made the idle laugh,
It looks a solemn epitaph;
False and hollow is its grin—
His life, his art, were mockery!

Never will rustle in nature's breeze
Those faded, painted, canvass trees;
And the oily moon that gleams o'erhead
Never learned to weep for the dead.

From a motley group, 'neath a tattered sky,
Comes one to speak this eulogy:
"He fought and fell, as heroes yield,
Upon the *drama's* battle-field."

Then a danding girl, as a beggarly muse,
With a jig trotted out to amuse;
Pressed a laurel wreath that some Cæsar had worn,
A paper invention, dirty and torn.

His funeral procession numbered two;
Brief was the pageant, the costs were few;
And as they laid him away to rest,
I heard no pity, I hgard no jest.

SCIENTIFIC.

— Constitutional Lethargic Slumber was the subject of a paper recently sent by Dr. Blanchet to the Academy of Sciences at Paris. One of these cases was that of a lady 24 years of age, who, having slept for 40 days at the age of 18, and 50 days at the age of 20, during her honeymoon, at length had a fit of sleep which lasted nearly a whole year, from Easter Sunday, 1862, to March, 1863. During this long period a false front tooth had to be taken out in order to introduce milk and broth into her mouth. This was her only food; she remained motionless, insensible, and all her muscles were in a state of contraction. Her pulse was low, her breathing scarcely perceptible; there were no evacuations, no leanness; her complexion was florid and healthy. The other cases were exactly similiar. Dr. Blanchet is of opinion that in such cases no stimulants or forced motion ought to be employed.

— The poisonous effect of lime upon some reptiles, and particularly upon the alligator, is a singular phenomenon. In "Trifles from Ceylon" the following account is given:

"A mooraman caught a young alligator in his fishing kraal in the Matara river, and I went to see it. Thinking that this would be a good opportunity for testing the correctness of what I had heard in the north of the island about a remarkable effect of lime upon the alligator, I asked a man to bring me some, on which he procured from a neighboring house a lump of the chunambi, or lime prepared from shells, which the natives use in the habit of chewing along with the nut of the areca palm, and the betel leaf of the betel creeper. The lime had previously been moistened with water. Having opened the jaws of our unfortunate victim, we insented, at far back on the opening into the throat, a lump of chunambi about as large as a pigeon's egg, after which we put the animal into the water. Immediately it turned over on its sides and then on its back, and appeared paralyzed; soon its eyes closed, and I thought it was dead. After about five minutes had elapsed, little, it could not remain longer to watch it, but in the evening I rode to where it had been experimented on, when I found that it was dead, and learnt that it had died within two hours of my leaving. On examining its mouth I found that the lime had not been swallowed, but was still in the throat, just where it had been placed. I have since quoted the experiment related above, been told that it is not uncommon for the Singhalese to fill the stomach of a bullock with lime, and to take the liver as the alligator's haunts, knowing that if he swallow the lime death will ensue."

— Continued discoveries of human remains in connection with those of extinct animals seem to afford strong confirmation of the opinions promulgated in regard to the very great antiquity of the human race upon this earth. In addition to the discovery of flint, bone, and horn implements in France and England, we have now the recognition of human bones,—and even of considerable portions of single skeletons. The recently opened cavern of Brunquel has been explored by Prof. Owen, and the numerous remains there discovered purchased for the British Museum. The crania found here are declared by Prof. Owen to be superior in form and capacity to the Australian type, and more closely to correspond to that of the Celtic race. In addition to these, numerous remains have been discovered in a series of caverns in the rock of Gibraltar, including crania resembling in character the famous Neanderthal skull.

— The coal deposits in Rhode Island continue to attract a good deal of attention, and bid fair to add materially to the wealth of the State. A new vein has just been opened near Newport, which promises better than any that has heretofore been found.

— The Irasburg (Vt.) *Standard* says: "We were last week shown specimens of gold taken the week previous in Troy, by Mr. Albert Hobsdon, of that town, who dug about twelve dollars in three days. The gold is quite fine. He has bonded some 700 acres of land, and is making extensive preparations to mine it next summer."

A MOORISH MARTYR.—Nearly three hundred years ago a Moorish Christian named Geronymo was a captive in Algiers. His captors were engaged in building a mud fort for the defence of the city, and after many efforts to induce him to abjure his faith, they threatened to bury him in the embankment if he refused to comply. Chained and guarded, he was brought to the wall of the unfinished fort, when the pasha accosted him thus:

"Hallo, dog! wherefore wilt thou not be a Mussulman?"

"I will not be one in anything," replied the martyr of God. "I am a Christian, and I shall remain a Christian."

"Ah, well," replied the pasha, "if thou wilt not become a Mussulman—look there!" and he showed him the mould for the block of mud. "Look there I will bury thee alive there!"

"Do what thou wilt," returned the holy man, with admirable courage; "I am prepared for all things. The aspect of death will not make me abandon the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ."

Enraged at his firmness, the pasha fulfilled his threat; Geronymo was buried alive beneath the earth of which the bank was built. The Christian slaves who witnessed the atrocity were unable to prevent it, or to remove the body after death; but they made a record of the fact, which was handed down to the time when the French were masters of Algiers, and the old-time earthworks were demolished. On the 27th of December, 1853, the soldiers engaged in the demolition of the rampart facing the road, perceived, upon removal of the rubbish produced by the explosion of a mine, extending lengthwise within a block of mud, an excavated enclosing a human skeleton, which was visible from the occipital region to the articulation of the thighs with the femur. In short, excepting the upper portion of the head and the lower portions of the legs, the whole body was quite visible. Believing the remains to be those of the martyr Geronymo, the officer in charge removed the bones, and took a cast in plaster of the cavity in which they were found. The result was a perfect model of a Moorish figure and face, with the eyes closed, and a strange pathos in the expression, leaving no doubt that it was a reproduction of the features of the martyred Moor. Photographs from this cast are now seen in Paris, and a wood cut from one of them, bearing the same mark of mournful resignation, is found in a late number of *Once a Week.*

HORSE FLESH IN PARIS.—One of the secretaries of the society for the protection of animals, at Paris, has given a lecture at the Garden of Acclimation, on the subject of horse flesh as human food. He advocates the employmentas butcher's meat of horses, free from disease, but past work. He calculated that the adoption of this system would yield daily to Paris alone between five thousand and six thousand pounds' weight of wholesome meat, after making a large deduction for diseased horses. As representative of a humane society, he insisted upon the great mercy it would be to the horses to be killed before old age, and consequent ill-treatment, overtook them. There would be no working them to death when once the cooks compete with costermongers and cab-drivers. In the course of the lecture, it was mentioned that the celebrated Larrey, thrice in the course of his military career, made use of horse flesh as food for sick soldiers, and that in Egypt, especially, he had found it to check the progress of a scorbutic malady which had assumed an epidemical character. In the Crimea, the lecturer stated, four batteries of artillery, for, in conformity with the advice of Dr. Baudens, on the flesh of cast horses, had been free from the diseases prevailing in the rest of the army. Reference was made to the efforts of protective societies in Germany to extend the use of horse flesh; and it was stated that a prosperous business is carried on in it by butchers in Berlin, Hamburg, Altona, and other cities, where it is sought and relished not only by the poor, but by all classes of society. The lecturer, in a purée of horse soup, and a dish of horse flesh a la daube, prepared by a restaurateur in the Rois de Boulogne, were served up, and were partaken of by a number of persons, including many ladies, who are related to have expressed high approval.

ARCHÆOLOGY.—In a letter addressed to M. Eloi de Beaumont, Father Secchi, of Rome, gives an account of two interesting monuments discovered by him near Alatri, in the Campagna Romana. This town, or fortress, is very ancient, and celebrated for its cyclopean walls, is situated on the top of a mountain, and being at the time of the Romans ill-provided with water, the Censor I. Betilienus Varus, as a celebrated inscription tells us, caused an aqueduct 340 feet high to be constructed between Alatri and the neighboring mountains; it being expressly stated that he built it with arches, and provided it with strong pipes. The present researches, ordered by Pope Pius IX., in order to renew the supply of water to the town, have led to the discovery of a large portion of the old aqueduct. From the survey made by Father Secchi, it appears that the lowest point of the aqueduct lies 110 metres below the highest point of the town, a figure which coincides with the 340 feet of the inscription. Here, therefore, is an aqueduct built 150 years before Christ, in the shape of a reversed syphon under a pressure of eleven atmospheres. It is difficult to say how much water was conveyed by this aqueduct, but it evidently was sufficient for the consumption of the town, since the piers of the arches measure no less than 12 feet in length, and 5 feet 9 inches in breadth. The total length of the syphon is about six kilometres. The other discovery is a field, under which a complete system of drainage was executed by means of long pipes made of baked clay, and, on an average, a foot and a half in diameter. They are now stopped up with sediment, and are 2½ metres below the surface of the present field. This field was probably the parade ground mentioned in the inscription as having been laid out by Betilienus, whose attention to the interests of his city was well rewarded, since he was twice appointed censor, and a statue was erected to his honor.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

A PARIS INCIDENT.—A young boy of sixteen years of age was brought before the police court, Paris, charged with stealing and begging in the public streets. He was a bright, fine-looking boy, but very poorly clad, and when brought before the judge, he fell upon his knees and begged him not to send him to prison; that his mother was sick and starving, and that alone had driven him to steal; that he could not find work; and if he was imprisoned his mother would kill his poor mother. The judge seemed somewhat moved at the boy's story, but he nevertheless, after hearing the evidence, condemned him to six weeks' imprisonment. As the boy was being led away, a poor woman, on sale, covered with rags, and her hair in disorder, forced her way through the crowd, and tottering up to the boy, pressed one arm around him; and then turning to the judge, pushed back her long black hair, and exclaimed, "Do you not recognize me? Thirteen years have passed since my misfortunes, leaving me alone with my child and my shame; but I have not forgotten you, and this boy, whom you are just condemned, is your son!"

You may imagine the effect this announcement produced on the bystanders. The judge, in a loud voice, ordered the woman to be carried from the court, which she had left himself; but joined the poor creature in the street, and carried her and her boy off in a carriage.

DUNKIRK IN OLDEN TIMES.—In the days of which we speak, the configuration of this sandy track was not exactly as it is now; it has suffered a sea change. Moreover, in the old time the inland parts were covered with woods and marshes; the *moeres* have been drained, and the forests cut down, giving place to one of the most industrial departments of France. The waste places of creation were So, Christ's good charge, and armed with the gospel and the authority of the Pope, he came to convert the people. The famous one on the coast listened with avidity to the preaching of the Bishop, and flocked to be baptized. St. Eloi, greatly rejoiced at his success, forthwith commenced building a church at Dunkirk—in the language of the time, *Duyn kerk*—hence the modern Dunkerque, notable in our own debtor and creditor accounts in the reign of Charles II.—*Once a Week.*

FRENCH RESTAURANTS.—Restaurants for the working classes in Paris have, now-a-days, recourse to every species of invention to attract attention. A month ago one just opened in the Faubourg Montmarate promised a dinner of two courses and a dessert to whoever wrote, in a legible hand, the answer to a rebuse offered every morning for solution by the *dame de comptoir.* Another, in the Faubourg St. Antoine, hit on a still more strange expedition. He chose for his ensign a gigantic golden sausage, which he swung enlingly over the *door* of his restaurant, the words "A la saucisse d'or," in huge gold letters, blazing beneath. His *salon* is large, its white walls decorated by festoons of the tempting edible so highly appreciated on the other side of the Rhine, and in every fifteenth sausage is a five franc piece in gold. His principle was, that as his customers called for sausages they should be cut off in regulation from the string so artistically arranged round the dining-hall. The result may be better imagined than described. The eager anxiety depicted on the countenance of every *convive*, as he nervously examined and finally sent his sausage, would have supplied a phrenologist with many good subjects for study. The expedient was so most remunerative to the proprietor, but the quarrels that ensued were of so serious a nature that the police have interfered, and the master of the establishment has received orders either to give up his shop or to proceed on a less exciting system. In the windows of restaurants of this class triumphal arches, columns, and every species of architectural device are constructed with marvellous ingenuity of hundreds of smalls piled up in moss. It has often been puzzling to know what was the ultimate destiny of these hundreds of smalls, whose sitting shells evince an amount of care bestowed on their outer aspect, which proves that they must be there for a purpose. In France, we must remember, that snails did occupy public attention, an electric sympathy having been discovered to exist between the male and female snail, which suggested to some enthusiastic *savant* the idea that the expense of electric wires might thereby be saved. At this period of their history their name in French, which from the days of the Pharamonds had been *tymacon*, was changed to *escargot*, which patronymic they retain. The race, however, sank into oblivion, and one was only reminded of its merits by apothecaries, advertisements announcing the most delicious syrups, lozenges, &c., made of smalls, and warranted to cure every cold and cough that ever was caught. Smalls that are invented and public houses, not in dozens, dreds or in thousands, but in myriads, and small-*gourmets* assert—we shall not dispute the point with the gentlemen of the saucepan—a delicacy of flavor which exceeds that of oysters.—*Soit.*

SHERIFF'S SALES.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or vendue, on MONDAY Evening, December 5, 1864, at 4 o'clock, at Sansom-street Hall.

All that certain lot of ground situate on the southeast corner of Broad street and Susquehanna avenue, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Broad street sixty-six feet, and in depth one hundred and twenty feet northeastwardly from Ann street, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Susquehanna forty feet, and in depth one hundred feet. Which said premises by Deed dated September 1, 1863, and recorded in Deed Book G. W. C., No. 17, page 506, &c., conveyed unto John G. Saunig in fee, reserving a ground rent of forty dollars, payable 1st January and July.

(C. C. P.: D., '64. 148. Debt, $683 61. Robins.

Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John G Saunig. JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Sheriff's Office, Nov. 12, 1864. nol4-3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or vendue, on MONDAY Evening, December 5, 1864, at 4 o'clock, at Sansom-street Hall.

All that certain lot of ground situate on the northwestern side of Linden street, two hundred and twenty feet northeastwardly from Ann street, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Linden street forty feet, and in depth one hundred feet. Which said premises by Deed dated September 1, 1863, and recorded in Deed Book G. W. C., No. 17, page 508, &c., conveyed unto John G. Saunig in fee, reserving a ground rent of forty dollars, payable 1st January and July.

(C. C. P.: D., '64. 148. Debt, $683 61. Robins.

Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John G Saunig. JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Sheriff's Office, Nov. 12, 1864. nol4-3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or vendue, on MONDAY Evening, December 5, 1864, at 4 o'clock, at Sansom-street Hall.

All that certain lot of ground with the buildings thereon, situate on the northwest corner of Eighth and Wood streets, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Eighth street twenty feet, and in depth one hundred feet to a twelve feet alley. Subject to a yearly ground rent of twenty dollars.

(C. C. P.: D., '64. Debt, $15.34 Buckwalter.]

Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Benjamin Hunter. JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Sheriff's Office, Nov. 12, 1864. nol4-3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or vendue, on MONDAY Evening, December 5, 1864, at 4 o'clock, at Sansom-street Hall.

All that certain lot of ground situate on the east side of Thirteenth street, one hundred and twenty-eight feet southward from Columbia avenue, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Thirteenth street sixteen feet, and in depth one hundred and sixteen feet to Mulberry street. Subject to a ground rent of one hundred and four dollars.

(C. C. P.: D., '64. 3. Debt, $54 22. Gallaher.]

Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Benjamin Wilson. JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Sheriff's Office, Nov. 12, 1864. nol4-3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or vendue, on MONDAY Evening, December 5, 1864, at 4 o'clock, at Sansom-street Hall.

All the right, title, and interest of Asher S. Leidy in and to

No. 1. All those certain three three-story brick messuages and lot of ground, beginning on the southeast corner of Green street and Linden street, in the city of Philadelphia; thence extending along Green street seventeen feet; thence southward seventy-nine feet eleven inches; thence westward eighteen feet eleven inches; thence northward along Linden street twenty-nine feet six inches, to the beginning. Subject to a mortgage of one thousand dollars.

No. 2. All that certain three-story brick building and lot of ground situate on the west side of Third street, between Vine and Wood streets; containing in front on Third street eighteen feet, and in depth seventy five feet nine inches. Bounded northward by ground late of Philip Leidy; southward by ground late of George Fox. Subject to a mortgage of twenty-three hundred dollars, and a ground rent of one hundred dollars.

(C. C. P.: D., '64. 3. Debt, $258. Smith.]

Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Asher S. Leidy. JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Sheriff's Office, Nov. 12, 1864. nol4-3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or vendue, on MONDAY Evening, December 5, 1864, at 4 o'clock, at Sansom-street Hall.

All that certain frame building and lot of ground situate on the northeast side of School street, thirty-four feet from Howard street, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on School street 18 feet, and in depth on the northwest line about 80 feet and on the southeast line about 63 feet 2 inches to Howard street. Which said lot William M. Gamse and wife by Deed dated September 25, 1854, recorded in Deed Book R. D. W., No. 85, page 151, &c., conveyed unto David Hunter in fee; reserving a ground rent of $22, payable 1st March and September.

(C. C. P.: D., '64. 9. Debt, $2,229. Campbell.]

Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David Hunter. JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Sheriff's Office, Nov. 12, 1864. nol4-3t

RAILROAD LINES.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELLERS.—For full information in reference to Stations, Distances, and Connections, illustrated by one hundred Railway Maps, representing the principal Railways of the country, see APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. nov19-52

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA TO PITTSBURG—356 MILES.

The Ticket Office of the PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD is now located at the New Passenger Depot of the Company, THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia.

On and after MONDAY, October 31st, 1864, Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:

8.00 A. M.—MAIL TRAIN, with the following connections: HARRISBURG, WEST CHESTER TRAIN, SECTION 9.05 A. M., and connecting at West Chester Railroad, arriving at West Chester 9.30 A. M. At DOWNINGTOWN 9.32 A. M. connecting with train for Waynesburg, and reaching there at 11.10 A. M. At COLUMBIA 11.50 A. M. connecting with Northern Central Railroad, and reaching York at 2.40 P. M. Hanover Junction 3.30 P. M. Arrive at Harrisburg 4.45 P. M. Also, connecting with train on Reading and Columbia Railroad, leaving at 2 P. M. Arrive at READING 3.30 P. M. Also, connecting with Northern Central Railroad trains North, thus: Leave Harrisburg 1.45 P. M., arrive at Baltimore 9.20 P. M., Elmira 6.00 P. M., Williamsport 5.15 P. M., Lock Haven 7.50 P. M. (Passengers for Elmira, Rochester, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls, etc., reach Elmira at 10.45 P. M., and Buffalo at 6.15 A. M.) (Passengers for Danville, Rupert, Bloomsburg, Berwick, Beach Haven, Shickshinny, Plymouth, Kingston, Wyoming, Scranton, and Scranton, take the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg trains at Northumberland, arriving at SUNBURY 5.15 P. M. Passengers for points North on Northern Central R. R. leave at 1.30 P. M., arrive at York at 2.07 P. M., at Hanover Junction 3.30 P. M., Harrisburg 4.45 P. M., and at Sunbury 8.10 P. M. At HARRISBURG, for points in Cumberland Valley, leaving at 1.40 P. M., arrive at Carlisle at 2.20 P. M., Chambersburg 4.35 P. M., and Hagerstown 6.15 P. M. At YORK 2.55 P. M., connecting with Bald Eagle Valley Train, leaving at 3.15 P. M., and arriving at Bellefonte at 9 P. M. At ALTOONA 7.40 P. M., connecting with Express Train, leaving Harrisburg at 1.45 P. M., and arriving at 8.25 P. M. At CRESSON 8.38 P. M., connecting with Branch train for Ebensburg, arriving there 9.40 P. M. At PITTSBURG 3.40 A. M., connecting for Wheeling and points West, Northwest, and Southwest.

10.00 A. M.—PAOLI ACCOMMODATION, No. 1, arriving at Paoli at 11 A. M.

11.40 A. M.—FAST LINE, connects at LANDISVILLE with Lancaster, 42.0 P. M. with train on Reading and Columbia Railroad, arriving at Lititz 3.10 P. M., Ephrata 3.33 P. M., and Reading 4.25 P. M. At HARRISBURG, with accommodation train on Northern Central Railway, for Sunbury and intermediate points, reaching Sunbury at 6.50 P. M. At HARRISBURG with train on Cumberland Valley for Carlisle, arriving there at 5.15 P. M. Arrives at Pittsburg 1.30 A. M., and there makes close connection for all points West.

1.00 P. M.—PARKESBURG ACCOMMODATION, leaves and arrives at Parkesburg at 3 P. M., stopping at intermediate Stations.

2.30 P. M.—HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION, makes connection at Downingtown at 4.04 P. M., with train on Waynesburg Branch, leaving at 4.20 P. M., and reaching Waynesburg at 5 P. M. At COLUMBIA at 6.25 P. M. with Northern Central Railway York train, leaving Wrightsville 7 P. M., and arriving at York at 7.40 P. M. Arrives at Harrisburg at 7.45 P. M.

4.00 P. M.—EMIGRANT ACCOMMODATION, from 137 DOCK Street, daily, except Sunday. Arrive at Paoli at 6 P. M., at Harrisburg 3.45 A. M., Altoona 3.20 A. M., and Pittsburg 11.40 P. M. The cars are comfortable, and emigrants, or families going West, can take their household goods, for which checks are given, forwarded by the same train. For further information apply at 116 MARKET Street.

5.30 P. M.—PAOLI ACCOMMODATION, No. 2, leaves Paoli at 6.30 P. M.

8.00 P. M.—PITTSBURG AND ERIE EXPRESS, runs daily except Sunday, leaving Philadelphia at 8 P. M., Harrisburg, 12.20 A. M.; Sunbury, 3.25 A. M.; Northumberland, 3.39 A. M.; Milton, 4.08 A. M.; Williamsport, 5.20 A. M.; Lock Haven, 6.20 A. M.; Emporium, 10.15 A. M., St. Mary's, 11.12 A. M.; Corry, 3.20 P. M., and Erie, 5 P. M. At Corry close connection is made with Oil Creek Railroad for Titusville and Shaffer's, the present terminus of the road, and the only line by which the Oil Regions can be reached without a change of cars. The judge seemed somewhat moved at the boy's story, but he nevertheless, after hearing the evidence, condemned him to six weeks' imprisonment.

As the boy, with the officers having left him, was being led away, a poor woman, in rags, covered with rags, and her hair in disorder, forced her way through the crowd, and tottering up to the boy, pressed one arm around him; and then turning to the judge, pushed back her long black hair, and exclaimed, "Do you not recognize me? Thirteen years have passed since my misfortunes, leaving me alone with my child and my shame; but I have not forgotten you, and this boy, whom you are just condemned, is your son!"

You may imagine the effect this announcement produced on the bystanders. The judge, in a loud voice, ordered the woman to be carried from the court, which she had left himself; but joined the poor creature in the street, and carried her and her boy off in a carriage.

1864. PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie.

It has been leased by the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, for a term of years, and is now open.

Its entire length was opened for passenger and freight business on the 1st of November.

TRAINS OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Westward.

Mail Train ..... 7.50 P. M.
Elmira Express Train ..... 7.50 A. M.

Passenger cars run through on Mail Train without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie, and Baltimore and Erie.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on Elmira Express Trains both ways between Williamsport and Baltimore.

For information respecting Passenger business, apply corner FRANKLIN and MARKET Sts., Philadelphia.

And for Freight business of the Company's Agents.

E. B. KINSTON, Jr., corner THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia.

J. W. REYNOLDS, Erie.

J. M. DEILL, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON,
General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

H. W. GWINNER,
General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.

JOSEPH D. POTTS,
General Manager, Williamsport.

REMOVAL.—THE PHILADELPHIA AND ELMIRA RAILROAD LINE have removed their Office from Sixth and Chestnut streets to 425 CHESTNUT Street, under the Philadelphia Bank.

The only direct route for the Oil Regions of Pennsylvania, WILLIAMSPORT, ELMIRA, BUFFALO, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, Niagara Falls, etc., and all places in the Western and Northwestern States, and the Canadas.

Through First-class and Emigrant tickets.

Passenger Trains leave depot of Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, at 8 A. M., and 3.30 P. M., daily, except Sundays.

For Tickets, information apply at the office, 425 CHESTNUT Street.

JOHN E. VAN HORN, Ticket Agent.
JOHN S. HILLES, General Agent.
oct-tf THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Sts.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 10, 1864, the trains will leave PHILADELPHIA, for West Chester, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets (West Philadelphia), at 8.10 and 11 A. M., and 2, 4.10, and 6.30 P. M. Leave West Chester at 6.35, 8.15, and 10.30 A. M., and 1.30 and 4.30 P. M.

On Sundays leave Philadelphia at 8.30 A. M., and 3 P. M. Leave West Chester at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Trains leave the Philadelphia Depot at 6.15 P. M., and West Chester at 8 15 A. M. and 4.30 P. M., connect with trains on the Baltimore Central Railroad for points on that road beyond Media.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as Baggage, and in no case will the Company be responsible for an amount exceeding $100.

HENRY WOOD, Superintendent.

NEW RAILROAD LINE NORTH.—PHILADELPHIA TO BROOKLYN—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS. FARE ONLY TWO DOLLARS—EXCURSION TICKETS THREE DOLLARS—GOOD FOR THREE DAYS.

On and after MONDAY, August 1, 1864, trains will leave corner of FRANKLIN and MARKET Streets EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock, Sundays excepted, thence by Camden and Atlantic and Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroads to Port Monmouth, and by the commodious steamer Jesse Hoyt, to foot of Atlantic street, Brooklyn. Returning, leave Atlantic street every morning at 8 o'clock, days excepted, at 11 A. M.

Travellers from the City of New York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the cities of Philadelphia and New York. W. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr.,
General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—To Long Branch, Atlantic, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat, Red Bank, &c.

On and after MONDAY, August 1, 1864, Trains will leave PHILADELPHIA, from foot of Market street, for LONG BRANCH, at 8 A. M., and 4 P. M., and on FRIDAY, the 26th day of November, instant, for furnishing the following named articles, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes:

CLASS No. 1.

MACKINAC BLANKETS, CLOTHS, AND DRY GOODS.

1,000	pairs 2½ pt. White Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
2,200	pairs 2¾ pt. White Mackinac Blankets, to measure 64 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
900	pairs 3 pt. White Mackinac Blankets, to measure 70 by 78 inches, and weigh 6¾ pounds.
750	pairs 3½ pt. White Mackinac Blankets, to measure 70 by 80 inches, and weigh 6¾ pounds.
300	pairs 1 pt. White Mackinac Blankets, to measure 32 by 48 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
200	pairs 2 pt. Scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
250	pairs 2¾ pt. Scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 64 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200	pairs 3 pt. Scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 70 by 78 inches, and weigh 6¾ pounds.
300	pairs 3½ pt. Scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 70 by 80 inches, and weigh 6¾ pounds.
100	pairs 2¾ pt. Green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 64 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100	pairs 3¼ pt. Indigo Blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 70 by 80 inches, and weigh 6¾ pounds.
200	pairs 2 pt. Indigo Blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100	pairs 2¾ pt. Indigo Blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 64 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100	pairs 3 pt. Indigo Blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
200	pairs 3 pt. Indigo Blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 70 by 78 inches, and weigh 6¾ pounds.
300	pairs 3¼ pt. Indigo Blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 70 by 80 inches, and weigh 6¾ pounds.
850	pairs 2 pt. Gentinella Blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 5 pounds.
850	pairs 2¾ pt. Gentinella Blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 64 by 66 inches, and weigh 5 pounds.
200	pairs 3 pt. Gentinella Blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
200	pairs 1¼ pt. Gentinella Blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4¼ pounds.
1,500	yards Fancy List Blue Cloth.
1,000	do. do. Green Cloth.
1,000	do. do. Black Cloth.
1,500	do. Gray List Blue Cloth.
1,000	do. Sayed List Green Cloth.
5,000	do. do. Blue Cloth.
2,000	do. do. Scarlet Cloth.
100	ounces 3-4 Red Diawls.
100	do. 5-4 do.
1,000	pounds Linen Thread (No. 40).
1,000	do. do. (No. 60).

22 gross worsted Garters.
25,000 yards Muslin.
20,000 do. Merrimac.
10,000 do. Turkey Red.
10,000 do. Bleached do.
10,000 do. Cottonades.
15,000 do. Brown Sheeting.
10,000 do. Bed Ticking.
1,500 do. Satinets.
2,000 do. Kentucky Jeans.
10,000 do. Osnaburgs.
20,000 do. Unbleached Domestic Sheeting.
10,000 do. Bleached do. do.
5,000 do. Checks, Stripes, and Plaids.
5,000 do. Patent Leathers.
3,000 do. Plaid Linseys.
1,000 pounds Brown Sewing Twine.
500 do. Linen Mailtre.
2,500 Flannel Shirts.
200 dozen Plaid Madras Handkerchiefs.
200 do. Printed Cotton do.

CLASS No. 2.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

400	Cut Frock Coats, Indigo Blue Broadcloth.
200	do. do.
200	Vests. do. do.
150	Blue Satinet Frock Coats.
250	do. Pants.
250	do. Vests.
100	Steel-mixed Satinet Frock Coats.
100	do. do. Pants.
200	Cadet-mixed Satinet Frock Coats.
200	do. do. Pants.
250	do. do. Vests.

CLASS No. 3.

HARDWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.