YALE COLLEGE, Nov. 31, 1866. DEAR SIR: You request a brief statemen of such facts respecting the probable return of the November meteors this year as are of general interest to serve as reply to inquiires made upon the subject; also, for a statement of some of the points to which the attention of observers should be called.

The fact of a periodic return of the me teors seems shown by the following facts:
On the 18th of November, A. D. 1833, was a remarkable shower, ever to be remembered

by those who witnessed it. A similiar display of less intensity was seen over all Europe on the morning of the 18th of November of the year previous. It was very generally spoken of in the newspa-pers of the day and formed the subject of at least two extended articles in the scientific

On the morning of November 12th, A. D. 1790,a shower very like that of the year 1833 was witnessed in various parts of America, and was particularly decreed by Humboldt, who was then in South America.

He refers to a similiar display in A. D. 1766, but the day of the year is not given. An unsual number of shooting stars was noticed on the 9th of November, A. D. 1698. The Chinese records state that several hun-

dred shooting stars appeared on the night of the 6th of November, A. D. 1602. (This and the following dates are, for convenience given in the new styles.) Both in China and in Europe large numbers of shooting stars were witnessed on the

3d of November, A. D. 1833. On the morning of the 31st of October, A D. 1366, a most remarkable shower was witnessed in Europe.

A similar shower occurred on the morning of October 26th, A. D. 1202. Falling stars are reported on the 23d of October, A. D. 1101. The Chinese records speak of thousands

of shooting stars on the 20th of October, A. D. 1002 Both in Europe and in China large num bers of shooting stars were seen on the 19th

of October, A. D. 934. In China they were seen October 21st A

But one of the most remarkable showers. as well as the first shower of this series of which we have any account, was on the morning of October 18th A. D. 902.

These years, it will be noticed, show very

distinctly a cycle of about, the third of a century, while the day of the month has advanced quite steadily at rate of about three days in a century. It should be added that this list is not made up of selections from a large mass of similar records. It includes all the known recurrences of this phenomenon between A. D. 902 and A. D. 1799 that have happened within ten days of the proper time of the year of this shower.

After A. D. 1833, the number of meteors

seen on the morning of the 13th of November, though, for a few years, somewhat greater than we see on ordinary nights, were yet inconsiderable, and, after five or six years. no one could claim unusual numbers on that morning. For the last three or four years, however, there have been distinct indications of the return of the November meteors. This was particularly manifest last year, inasmuch as single observers, on the morning of the 18th of November, witnessed about seventyfive meteors per hour. A party of four persons, at New Haven, counted 238 in an hour, and a party at Greenwich Observatory counted 250 in an hour. These numbers are, probably, five or six times as great as would obtained on ordinary mornings. Nearly all the meteors, moreover, moved in paths diverging from the constellation Leo, which is a peculiarity of the November shooting

We cannot predict with confidence a greatyear. The thirty cycle ends in 1866, rather than 1865, and hence such a display may be looked for .-But we must remember that for many returns of the period since A. D. 902 we have no account of a corresponding shower.

But for the experience of last year, the

morning of November 14 would be named as the time to look for the meteors. But their occurrence then on the 13th, and not on the 14th, makes it necessary to look for them on either morning of this year.

They cannot be expected in great abundance until the constellation Leo is above the horizon, that is, until eleven o'clock. In previous displays, the maximum has usually been between 3 o'clock and dawn

Previous displays have continued several hours, and have been visible over considerable regions. If the time of the shower falls this year between the mornings of the 13th and 14th, it may appear only to those on the otherside of the earth. Thus, in 1832, the display was exclusively European, although we had clear skies, while in 1833 this continent alone enjoyed the exhibition. So, in 1799, a grand display was witnessed in America, while in Europe a few meteors on

Shooting stars appear in the upper regions of the atmosphere. They rarely descend be-low a height of thirty miles, and probably do not appear at a greater height than one hundred and twenty-five miles. They move with great rapidity, having an average veloc ity of at least twenty-five miles a second, nearly or quite one hundred times the ordinary velocity of a cannon ball. In 1863 a considerable number of the November meteors were observed simultaneously at the Observatory and Coast Survey office in Washington, and by Prot. Gummere. Mr. Marsh, and others, at Haverford, Pennsylvania and Philadelphia. From these observations the true heights of between seventy and eighty paths have been computed. The mean alti-tude at appearance was ninety-six miles, and at disappearance, sixty-one miles. These results seem to show that the November meteors are fifteen or twenty miles higher than those of August.

ly attracted the notice of observers.

It is generally admitted that shooting stars are small bodies moving in orbits like planets or comets, which encounter the earth and are burned up, or are dissipated, in the upper regions of the atmosphere. Groups of such bodies moving together, in a common direction, produce the August and Novem-ber exhibition.

The true November meteors proceed in

lines radiating from the constellation Leo, or more exactly from the sickle in Leo. This radiation is due to perspective—the paths being all parallel to each other.

The following suggestions and questions to be answered are to be directed

1. Count the number of shooting stars that are seen in each half hour of either night .-If several persons count, have them look in different directions, and count aloud to prevent duplication. State the number of per-

2. How many of the meteors seen move in paths which if produced backward, would cut across the space bounded by the stars in the curve of the sickle in Leo, that is, by

the stars Eta, Mu, and Epsilon 8. How many of them have trains?
4. How many of the trains are white?

how many yellow? how many red? &c.

5. What differences are there between the November meteors and the ordinary stars

Compare those which radiate from Leo with which do not. 6. If the meteors are very numerous, count the numbers visible in a telescope in each hour. Direct the telescope to some point at a distance from the radiant-say to the North

pole. Report the size of the object glass, di-

ameter of field, magnyiying power, direction of the telescope, &c.

7. If the meleors visible to the naked eve e too numerous to count, select two stars a w degrees apart, and count the number of the that actually cut across the line join-

What is the average length of the visible What is the average duration of flight how many degrees do they move in a sec-

10. Are the meteors which do not proceed rom Leo referable to any other radiant; paricularly, do they proceed from near the han-11. When persistent trains float slowly away, what is the direction and velocity of

12. Extent of obscuration by haze may be measured by noting the smallest stars visible

13. Can anything peculiar be seen in the telescope during the daytime, particularly on 14. It is very important (and yet not easy) to determine exactly the radiant. It is ap-

parently a small area, and not a point. — What are the limits of this area? Is it possible to determine in which direction is its greater diameter? 15. Whenever any meteor has any pecu

liarity, such as peculiar brilliancy or color, or persistent train, and by which it can be identified, note carefully its apparent path among the stars. This may be done by drawing its path upon the charts published by the Connecticut Academy and the Smithsonian Institution, or the stars near which, or to which or from which, it is moving may be noted, together with the distance from those stars. Meteors leaving persistent trains are best adapted to these observations. When such a star is so observed at two stations its attitude can be determined. The exact time (hour, minute, and second) of the appearance of such meteor is very important as a means of identification.

16. Keep note of the observations made. Recollections are of little value. Do not try to do too much. Do a little well. And finally, send the results of observations to the Smithsonian Institution, or to the Connecticut Academy, for collation and preserva-

YALE COLLEGE, November 3, 1866.

A ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE. A MOTHER CLAIMS HER CHILD-AFFECTING SCENE IN COURT.

A very affecting scene took place in the Supreme Court Chambers in New York, before Judge Barnard, one which, for the time, brought tears to the eyes of nearly every spectator. It appears about six years ago one Mrs. Barrett left a babe, named Edward Barrett, twelve days old, with a woman named Mrs. McCabe. From that time till now Mrs. McCabe has brought up, supported and educated the child.

The mother went South, married again, and after a lapse of the above time, came to claim her off-spring. She asserted her cause with all the cloquence of a mothe'r heart.— Mrs. McCabe set forth that she was tenderly attached to the child; that she had expen ded a considerable sum on its behalf. also produced letters from an eminent physician showing that the child had been as it were snatched from death. The little boy, on being called on to go to his mother, clung to Mrs. McCabe, and resolutely refused to go to his real parent. This produced quite a scene. The mother, in a heartrending tone, exclaimed: "Oh, Judge! Judge! Don't give my child

away-my heart will break -it will break !" Don't break the child's beart," tearfully but energetically responded Mrs. McCabe. The Judge for a few moments, was evi-

dently embarrassed, but at length said : "My good woman, (to the mother,) your case is a hard one; but your child is of tender age, delicate in health, and evidently attached to the people who have always brought him up. If I give him to you now, and you take him South, he will surely die I will let him remain where he is for one year. By that time be will be stronger and healthier; then, if you apply again, your application may be granted."

Counsel for the mother here said that Mrs. McCabe had offered to give up the child, if she was paid \$50. This Mrs. McCabe denied.

Judge Barnard said that if \$75 were wan. ted to get the child back, the mother should call on him, and he would give it to her. "I do not want to sell the child," said Mrs.

The parents then left the court, the mother sobbing with grief, but the boy clinging to Mrs. McCabe's neck with an intensity of affection almost painful to witness.

AN EDITOR IN HEAVEN.-Under the foregoing caption an exchange gives a long obit-uary notice of a deceased brother editor, from which we have room only to extract the closing paragraph: "Should we not rejoice that our late friend of the scissors and quill is in heaven? In that paradise where the cry of "more copy" will never again fall on his distracted ears. There his enjoyment will no more be interrupted by the growls of the unreasonable subscribers, or the duns of the paper maker. There be will enjoy entire freedom from the detractions and misrepresentations of political opponents, and the caresses of ambitious political aspirants. In that blest abode he is no more to be troubled with illegible manuscript or abominable poetry. No rival editor will there steal his thunder or his items, and typographical errors shall know him no more forever."

MILLIONS OF MONEY .- An aged man, who was a prominent merchant in this city in the time of the war of 1812, was asked the other day how many men there were at that period supposed to be worth a million of dollars.— The answer was: "Not' one. We never talked about millionaires; we never thought about millions as belonging to individuals."

A gentleman well known in this State says that he was at a dinner party in Albany last winter, gathered not with reference to wealth, but for other reasons, where he counted at table eight men, among those thus casually collected, who were worth over a million each; and every one of them had begun life

in actual poverty.

Such is the growth of our country, and such is the quality of the men it produces. -N. Y. Post.

Northern Elections.

NEW YORK, November 8 .- The election returns indicate Republication victories in most of the States. Fenton's majority is estimated at about

For Register, General Charles G. Halpine is elected by nearly twenty thousand majority. The vote in this city on calling a State Convention, is 10,000 against it.

The Republicans gain largely throughout Michigan and New Jersey.

Deluware has gone Democratic by about

1,000 majority.

The colored Convention was again in session at Indianapolis yesterday. Resolutions were adopted, denouncing President Johnson and reproving Congress for hesitating to confer impartial suffrage, on account of miserable considerations of policy.

NEW YORK, November 9.—The "Tribune"

foots up Fenton's majority 14,306. In the Legislature the Senate has twenty-six Republicans to six Democrats, and the House eighty four Republicans to forty-four Democrats.

Mobile Markets.

MOBILE, Nov. 9.—Cotton sales to-day, 450 bales Middling at 34a341/c.; sales of the week, 5,000 bales. Receipts of the week, 8,100 bales against 7,393 last week. Exports, 5,054 bales; stock on hand, 39,477.

## The Weekly Standard.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEBNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1866.

large majority :

United States.

above resolution, and this was passed-yeas

86, nays none—a full Senate voting.
In the House the vote stood—yeas 181, nays

2—Ellington, of Gilmer county, and Hum-phreys, of Fauvier county.
The committee reporting this resolution ac-

company the report with a lengthy argument.

The substance is as follows:

alone are authorized to consider constitution-

1st. That the States of the United States

2d. That such amendments must be pro-

3d. That Georgia was one of the original

States, and must always have continued such,

unless she reserved the right to secede or give

the Federal Government the right to eject

The report adduces the legislation of Con-

gress, the proclamations of the President and the issue made during the war by the Gov-ernment of the United States to prove it was

held by that Government that no State could

secede, and the war was only intended to up-

hold the practical relations of the States

thereto, and the suppression of the rebellion was to restore these relations fully, and the

are forcibly excluded. It says the adoption

of the emancipation amendment is no prece

dent for the adoption of this amendment, th

Southern States having at that time no dele-

gations to be received into Congress, as now,

who desired admitance, and then conclude

by saying that as the amendment in question was not proposed by two-thirds of a constitu-tional Congress, the committee recommend

the adoption of the resolution above men-

We hear from a great number of Southern

sources the declaration that there is no show

be exacted from the South .- N. Y. Times.

they will not return at all. When they say

they are not sure Congress will not exact

more than the proposed amendment, they

mean merely to insult the Congress and to

offer a pretext for not adopting the amend-

ment. They have no confidence in, or re-

spect for the Congress. The Unionists of

the South do have confidence in, and do re-

spect the Congress. The Times is quite se-

vere on the Northern Democracy. What

does it think of their secession allies of the

We copy the following from a late num-

TO THE COLORED SOLDIERS, SAILORS, AND

CITIZENS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

by the Colored Soldiers' League of this city

to make arrangement for a public mass

meeting of the colored citizens of the Dis-

The issues before the American people and

which will soon be presented for considera

tion to the second session of the Thirty Ninth

Congress, are of vital importance to every

colored citizen of the country. We contend that we, as men, are entitled to the elective

franchise, and purpose to devote to the accom-

plishment of this object our earnest efforts.

We invite your earnest co-operation. These

are not the times for jealousy. Our interests are identical, and our effort should be com-

mon. We must not stop to quarrel about who shall lead, but whenever and wherever a man is found leading in the right direction we

should rally to his support. We intend to go earnestly and actively to work with the view

to demonstrate that " we know our rights, and,

knowing, dare maintain them." It is our purpose to give this labor an organized beginning by holding a public mass meeting of all the colored citizens of the District at an early

date. Eminent speakers will be invited to

address the meeting. We desire to see every colored citizen in the District out and active

be present in body. Come one, come all!

through the public press.

Every council of the U. L. A. is invited to

Due notice of this meeting will be given

Every organization desiring to take a part

Showers of Meteors.

ed upon by the Astronomers for a grand dis-

play of meteors or "falling stars." The last

descent of this kind occurred just 33 years

Read the interesting article from Vale

LIVINGSTON BROWN, SENATOR ELECT

FROM CASWELL.-In our list of members of

the Legislature we have heretofore classed

this gentleman as belonging to the medical

profession. This is a mistake, made by our

informant we presume, from the fact that his

brother is a member of that profession. Liv-

ingston Brown is a gentleman of fine attain-

ments, and is a son of our worthy friend,

Wilmington Market.

TURPENTINE—No change in prices. Sales of 171 bbls, at \$5 25 for virgin and yellow

dip. and \$2 624 for hard, \$280 fbs.

Spirits Turpentine.—Sales of 365 bbls. at
75 cents, and 109 do. at 74 cents \$\mathcal{B}\$ gallon—

the market closing at latter figure.

Rosin—Sales of 32 bbls. No. 2 at \$5, and

150 do. No. 1 at \$7. Tar—100 bbls, changed hands at \$2 55 \$

854 cents & fb. for middling .- Journal.

WILMINGTON November 9.

College in our paper to-day, headed "No-

To-night, Tuesday the 13th, has been fix-

dress G. M. Arnold, 325 I street.

vember Meteors."

Hon, Bedford Brown.

T. R. HAWKINS.

G. M. ARNOLD,

H. O. JOHNSON,

D. S. ATKINSON.

monstration are requested to ad-

JAMES GREEN

GEO. D. JOHNSON,

DANIEL A. MALONE.

WALTER A. CCOPER,

trict of Columbia, have the honor to address

The undersigned, a committee designated

ber of the Washington City Chronicle:

posed by two-thirds of Congress, or two-thirds of the Legislatures of the States.

The North-Carolina Standard. We return our thanks to our friends for the additions they are making to our subscription list. The terms of the Standard are as tollows : Tri-Weekly, one year, six months, Weekly, one year,

six months,

The Weekly will be clubbed as follows. Five copies one year twelve dollars. Ten copies one year twenty-two dollars. Those who get clubs of five or more, will be furnished with one copy for a year, gratis.

The Legislature and Congress will meet

soon, and matters of grave interest will occupy the columns of the newspapers. Now is the time to subscribe The circulation of the Standard among Northern capitalists and others, renders it a good medium for advertising lands and other

The Exhibition.

property for sale.

A large and respectable auditory were very pleasantly entertained on Friday night last, at the free Exhibition for the Deaf, the Dumb and Blind. We can not better express our appreciation of the excellence of the exhibition, and the fine music, than by adopting the account given by our neighbor of the Sentinel:

"The programme was an excellent one, and the performances of the Blind in rausic, and the exhibitions of the Mutes in the sign-language, were highly creditable to them and the Institution. Mr. Palmer, the excellent principal, under whose direction the exhibition was conducted, was entirely at home, and to him are our citizens much indebted for the interesting entertainment

We would specially commend to the con-sideration of those, who desire cheap instru-ments for social or Church worship, he Mason Hamlin Cabinet Organs, of which Mr. Matthews, now in this City, is Agent. His performances, last Friday night, on that in-strument added much to the interest of the occasion.

This Institution, and the Insane Asylum, are noble charities which must be sustained. They are sacred to humanity and Heaven: and no matter what may be our political condition or differences, these Institutions should always have the friendship and good will of all our people.

The adoption of President Johnson's policy. and the enunciation of a general amnesty for all past political offences, would hasten at once a millennium day of enterprise, energy and real progress, and would so solder the bonds of Union and concord between our people, that they never could be broken !-

And yet the Sentinel and its followers have no idea of adopting President Johnson's policy. Its failure, and the triumph of the socalled Radicals, are to be attributed to just such one sided, narrow-minded, sectional, secession politicians as the Editors of the Sentinel

There is no one vital point in the President's policy which the Sentinel and its friends are ready to adopt. The formal abolition of slavery, the repudiation of the rebel debt and of the doctrine of secession, really amounted to nothing, for the reason that it had all been done before, in the progress and at the close of the war. There are three vital points in the President's plan to which the Sentinel and its friends are as much opposed as they are to the Howard amendment. First, the President's declaration that no one should be appointed or elected to office in the Southern States who had ever faltered in his allegiance to the federal government .-Second, his declaration that members of Congress from the Southern States should be persons who could take the test-oath. Third. his declaration that it would be advisable. in conducting the work of restoration, to ensure its success, to permit a certain class of colored men to vote.

As to a " general amnesty," that has already been granted. This was done by the President, in his proclamation of May 29th. 1865. Instead of "soldering the bonds of the Union," it has had a tendency to snap and destroy them.

We shall have no "Millennium" in this country until "conscious traitors" are made to know their places, and the "unmistakably loyal" are put in control of every thing, from the smallest office to the highest. This is the whole truth in a nutshell. It is not for us to say how this shall be done. But we have a Congress which will meet soon; and if that body should prove recreant to the hopes reposed in it by the loyal people of all portions of the country, we shall then despair of the Republic, and shall look for the reign of lawlessness, anarchy, and violence.

Death of Hampden S. Smith, Esq. We are pained to have to announce the death of another of our best citizens. HAMP-DEN SIDNEY SMITH, a native of Raleigh, and long known as the Secretary of the North-Carolina Fire Insurance Company, expired at his residence on Sunday morning last, after an illness of several weeks. His health had been feeble and precarious for years.

The deceased, though he never aspired to public place, was nevertheless qualified by his learning and eloquence for any position that might have been assigned him. But he was singularly amiable, modest and unobtrusive, and had no taste for the rough, hard contests of the bar or of public life. He was the only son of that good man, Benjamin B. Smith, Esq., deceased, formerly one of our leading merchants.

THE YARBOROUGH HOUSE.-It will be seen, by advertisement in the Standard to-day, that Mr. W. G. Riddick has taken charge of this spacious and well-known Hotel. Mr. Riddick is a gentleman of taste and energy, and we have no doubt he will render this a first class house

THE EYE AND EAR.—Those who are suffering from deafness or diseases of the Eve should avail themselves of the opportunity now offered for obtaining relief by consulting Dr. Gardner, (form-erly of London, Eng.,) now of New York, who will visit Raleigh on Saturday, Nov. 24th, and remain until Thursday, the 29th. The Doctor comes highly recommended by the press of the different cities he has visited. Read his advertisement in another part of the paper, 89—tnev28.

It will be seen by the following despatch from Milledgeville that the Georgia Legislature has rejected the Howard amendment by

THE GRAND MASS WELCOME TO CON-Heing profoundly impressed with the importance of the struggle through which the country is passing, and of the necessity of preserving the results gained by its triumphs MILE DOLVILLE, Nov. 9.—The Legislature rejected the constitutional amendment. The rejection resolution reads as follows:

Resolved, That the Legislature of Georgia declines to ratify the amendment adding the preserving the results gained by its triumphs in the field, and more recently at the polls, the undersigned, a committee appointed by the Soldiers and Sailors' Union of Washingfourteenth article to the Constitution of the ton, D. C., do in their name earnestly invite heir comrades, the loyal veterans of the Re-public, with all other friends of the great ause of Union and liberty, to meet in a na-A motion was made in the Senate to postpone the consideration to some future day, but was amended to move the adoption of the

tional mass welcome and council to be held in this, the Federal capital, on Saturday, December the 1st proximo. We ask your presence to honor and assure protection to the loyal majority in the Thirty Ninth Congress, in whom we recognize faithful guardians of our assailed institutions and

ble supporters of the principles involved.

Come in your might! By your presence show how sternly loyalty can rebuke treason Prove thereby that the threats and insults of a treacherous Executive against the legisla-tive branch of the Government cannot inti-midate a free people. Here in the Federal capital must our great struggle culminate in wise and equitable legislation. Here, then, should we assemble to encourage and strengthen Congress-to whose hands the Constitution wisely entrusts the power-to such just action as will make peace perma-

nent and liberty universal. R. J. HINTON, A. J. BENNETT, W. S. MORSE, L. E. DUDLEY

Correspondence is invited, and may be addressed, R. J. Hinton, Washington D. C. The National Intelligencer manifests much

Constitution then becomes the supreme law concern at the above announcement. He The argument then goes on to declare that Georgia and other States are integral parts of Congress, and no constitutional Congress can be convened while such integral portions

"We are pained and shocked to announce from many sources of reliable information that the above call looks to the establish ment here en permanence of an organized force, to be subject to the orders of Congress. What they may be, and what disastrous calamities impend over our beloved country. Heaven only knows. But the ferocious coun sels of Butler, Wade, and Forney may be carried out by the "sword, smoking with bloody execution."

We are reminded by this of the threats once made by partisans in New York, to organize an army of ten thousand men to encamp upon Capitol Hill to overawe the administration of Andrew Jackson."

whatever for the Constitutional Amendment in any Southern State, because there is no JUDGE BOND, OF BALTIMORE. -It is stated certainty and no belief that its adoption that Gov. Swann will convene the secession would be regarded by Congress as a finality Legislature of Maryland at an early day, and or as the last condition of re-union that wil that one of its first acts will be to impeach Judge Bond for causing the arrest of his The Times gets its information from secession sources. The Southern leaders will not, Police Commissioners. The cancer of secessionism is rapidly eating into States that in any event, adopt the amendment. If they were loyal during the rebellion. cannot return to the Union on their own terms, with all the offices in their possession.

We are glad to learn that the statement that the Hon. John A. Gilmer was suffering from a stroke of paralysis, is exaggerated .-Mr. G. has been in bad health for several days, but is improving.

CORRECTED BY MILLS AND BYANT Breaks very full, prices bouyant, but no change to note except on new fancy wrap-pers, which have advanced 15 to 25 per

Richmond Tobacco Market.

Below we give the transactions for the last two days. One hundred and thirty-nine hogsheads and fifteen boxes opened; one hundred and forty sold, as follows: Lugs-Low funked, at \$3 to \$4.50; com-

to \$7; good working and shipping, \$6.50 to Leaf-Common, funked, working and

shipping, \$10 to \$13; medium, funked, working and shipping, \$13.50 to \$17.50; good working and shipping, \$48 to \$20: fine working and shipping, \$19 to \$25. Manufacturing Medium to good, \$15 to

\$29 : fine \$20 to 35 : extra \$35 to 50. Fancy Wrappers-Medium to good, new \$40 to 75: fine to extra, new, \$80 to \$120.-

The Case of the Baltimore Comission-

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9. To-day the counse on both sides were heard at length. The argument of Messrs, Latrobe and Horwirtz is not only regarded as conclusive as to the right of the new Commissioners to take possession, but also as showing evident malfeas ance on the part of Judge Bond, and his conspiracy with others to resist the plain oper-ations of the law. The New Commissioners will make no compromise. To-morrow Messrs. Alexander and Schley close the case, when Judge Bartol will render his decision. From the evidence adduced and argument presented no one doubts its purport. Further re-sistance on the part of the old Commissioners would be simply madness. The new Corn-missioners went quietly to their homes to-

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.- Movements are on foot to make to Governor Swann such representations as to the pressure of public business and consideration of important matters, for which the time of the regular session is too limited, to induce him to call an extra session. He will carefully consider these statements, and, if necessary, convene the Legislature about the 1st of December, one month prior to the regular meeting. This course was pursued by Governor Hicks in 1861, when great emergencies arose. The Senatorial question is the last feature in the matter, as the election of Governor Swann in place of Creswell, by acclamation, is conceded.

The principal points are the revision of the registry law and other matters of high insportance to the State. There are some rumors of recusancy on the part of the Radical judges in this city in making returns of the late elections, for which they are allowed five days, but such course in well-informed circles is really apprehended. The Radicals held private meetings to-night. Conserva-tive members elect to the Legislature meet tomorrow evening.

All quiet. Commissioners will be released

finally to-morrow. Associated Press Dispatch.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9 .- The argument in the abeas corpus case of the police Commissioners and Sheriff Thomson was continued to-day before Judge Bartol. At a late hour the court adjourned until to-morrow, when the argument will be resumed. The Judge is expected to render his decision to-morrow.

THE WILL OF A WEALTHY MAN .- The

will of Henry Ames, of St. Louis, Missouri, who died recently from paralysis, makes the following bequests: \$200,000 to his widow, \$50,000 to her daughter by her first marriage and \$100.000 to the O'Fallon Institute, which is a liberal institution of learning, som after the plan of the Cooper Institute in New York. The balance of his property goes to his only child, a little boy eight years old.—
The whole estate is valued at \$1,500,000.—
The chief items of property owned by Ames and his brother, who survives him, are the Lindell Hotel, a valuable block on Fourth street, called Vocanian row, and an immense amount of stock in Belcher's Sugar Refining Cottrn- A lot of 19 bales so'd to-day at

ries of the Petersburg Market. FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER, 9th.

REMARKS—The trade of the city during the past week, especially in cutton, has been quite brisk. Natwill standing this fact, however, the stringency in the money market still prevails, and 3 to 3 per cent per month is readily obtained by lenders for 80 and 60 day notes. The immense amount of month is readily obtained by leaders amount of and 60 day notes. The immense amount of cotton now coming into market ought, it would seem, to relieve this stringency, and would seem, to relieve this stringency, and

render mosey more plentiful speedily Corron—This article has ruled steady throughout the week at 36 to 361 cents for middling, with sales of some few bales prime old Cotton to factors at 37 to 371 cents, the latter being purchased for the ex-press purpose of working in with more infe-tior grades. The lower grades command rior grades. The lower grades comman from 30 to 35 cents, according to qualify. TOBACCO—There has been but little dor

the past week, the stock of old being pretty well exhausted, and not a great deal of new loose coming in. For all sorts of sound old the market has ruled very steady and at full prices, with a better demand for bright, suit-able for wrappers. Inferior funked descrip-tions are less in demand, and prices are decidedly lower than they were some weeks back. Sales of yellow wrappers at from \$20 to \$50, and of sound manufacturing leaf at \$121 to \$22.

CORN-There is a better feeling in the market for this article, and prices are tending upward. The receipts have been light, with a good demand for retail lots. We quote mixed at \$1 25; white, \$1 274 to \$1 30. WHEAT-There was an active demand throughout the week for this article, both

for milling purposes and for seed. We quote for milling, red, according to quality, 2 to \$3; white 2 50 to \$3 25, as to quality. Seed wheat was active throughout the week, with sales of red 3 to \$3 25; white \$3 50 to \$4 25, the market closing firm, both for seed and for milling purposes.-Index.

Court-Martial in North-Carolina. RALEIGH, Nov. 9.—A general court-mar-tial has been commenced at this city, by or-der of General Sickles, for the trial of Major Alexander Goshing, A. Q. M., of Buffaloe, and other prisoners.

The court is composed as follows: General F. Goff, off Rhode Island; Colonel C. G. Brady, of Connecticut; Lieutenant Colonel M. R. Hogan, Surgeon U. S. V., of New York; Brevet Mrjor E. Crawsord, of Pennsylvania; Captain A. M. Staffee, of New Xork; Briga-dier General R. Aveny, of New York, is Judge Advocate.

The court has organized, and will proceed with the trial of Captain E. Brown, 37th U. S. colored troops, of Boston, under charge alleging various fraudulent sales of government property.

The case of Major Gosling is not ready for

trial, and will not be taken up for a week.

The military commission for the trial of
the Bureau cases is still in session, but has no
cases before it on trial.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9 .- Sixty counties in this State gives a Republican majority of 43,000, gain of 28,000 since 1864. The Legislature ands as follows : Senate, 16 Republican o 9 Democrats; House, 58 Republicans to 27 Democrats.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8.—Cotton dull—prices de-clined ½d.; uplands, 14½d.; sales of 8,000 bales. LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9.—Noon.—The Broker's Circular reports sales of cotton for the week at seventy-six thousand bales; middling uplands to-day declined 3cd., closing at 14%d.

November, 10. Our market for turpentine and cotton has ruled low for the past 48 hours, owing to de pressing news from Northern market. ressing news fro Actual sales of virgin dip have been effected to-day at \$7.00, of yellow at \$6.00, and of hard at \$4.00, per bbl. of 280 lbs. Spirits.—None offering

Rosin.-We have heard of no sales; own rs preferring to ship.

Cotton—The highest sales made public to-day were at 304c. We quote at 30@31c.

—a good article would command the latter price.

—Journal of Commerce.

New York Markets.

New York, Nov. 9.—Gold 146%. Exchang 9¼ for sixty days; 11¼ sight. Cotton depressed-uplands 37¼c.; Orleans 39¼c. Flour drooping-sales at \$.2 30@\$17 25. Wheat nominally 2@3c

New York, Nov. 9—Later.—Gold 146½.— Fives, 110½; Tens, 100½; Cotton declined 1 cent—sales of 1,000 bales. Flour dull—sales, 280 bbls. Southern at \$12 30@\$17 25. Wheat 2@3c. lower. Corn one cent better. Pork lower—sales, 4,100 bbls. new Mess at \$25 87@27 50. Spirits Turpentine 80@81c. Rosin \$5a\$13 50. DON'T SLIGHT YOUR TERTH.-Remember that

apon their labor the health of the stomach depends. Keep them perfect, and, in order to do so, manipulate them with a brush, dipped in the Fragrant Sozodot, once or twice a day.

Obituary.

NICHOLAS LANIER WILLIAMS JR., aged 28 year nd 7 months, died at the residence of his father in Yadkin County, on Monday, 4th of Nov. at 1 o'clock, A. M., after a lingering illness of more than twelve months.

He was a young lawyer of brilliant promise; and had just entered on the practice of his profession, with indications, that pointed to certain and signal success, when he was claimed as a victim by that fatal disease, consumption. He bore his long illness with patience and fortitude; and died, surrounded by his sorrow-stricken parents, without a murmur or a struggle.

Firm, true, and devoted as a friend, manly, dig-

nified and honest as an opponent; affable, kind

and courteons in his bearing, he won the esteem and admiration of all who knew him. He possessed every quality of heart, soul and head which makes the true man. Such a combination of virtues, such an absence of vices few can boast of. It is consoling to his family and friends to know, e died a devout christian. He had made a prodession of religion some months before his death, and was entirely ready to bid adieu to earth and all its trouble.

The sun may shine on until the end of time. out it will never shine on a nobler, braver, loftie spirit than that which took its flight from earth o Heaven on Monday morning the 4th of Novem

On Sunday last, in the vicinity of Wilmington. STEPHEN NICHOLS, of Hillsboro,' N. C.

A CARD.

T THE SOLICITATION OF SOME OF A my friends, Senators elect, I offer myself a candidate for the post of Assistant Clerk of the candidate for the post of Senate.

An experience of three sessions, justifies me in promising, if elected, a faithful and satisfactory discharge of all the duties of the office.

OHENT, BUSBEE.

Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1866. QUENT. BUSBEE. Assistant Doorkeeper to the House of

Commons. WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE Theo. N. Ramsay, of this City, as a candidate for Assistant Doorkeeper to the next House of Commons.

JUST RECEIVED! BLASTING POWDER AND FUSE, Rifle and Canister Powder for sporting, G. D. and Water Proof Cape, Bird, Squirrel and Buck Shot, by the bag

Special Notices.

To Consumptives.

The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption. is anxious to make known to his fellow-suffer

the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the di-rections for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, ASTRMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of ASTINA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription, is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, will pleas
address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,

Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York Oct. 31, 1866. 44-wly. Fever and Ague Extinguished.-Martyn

o Intermittent Fever, a word with you. The responsibility for your suffering rests upon your responsibility for your sunering resis upon your selves. Just as surely as you shake to-day, or will shake to-morrow, HOSTETTER'S CELE.
BRATED STOMACH BITTERS will extinguish the disease under which you labor. Had you taken this genial tonic as a preventive, you would have no need of it as a cure, for it renders the system impervious to all missmatic fevers. But since you neglected the precaution, rid yourselves without delay of the complaint by resorting to the only reliable remedy. Break the chills with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, and they will return no more. This is the experience of thousands and it will be yours. Quinine is a slow means of relief; it is nauseous to the last degree; it is more dangerous than the malady itself; in many cases it atterly fails. How different is the effect of the Brevens, Their curative action is rapid; they are agreeable to the palate; they are not only entirely harmless, but tend inevitably to strength en the constitution and prolong life; they never have fulled, and it is confidently assumed that they never can fall in any case of Fever and Ague, however inveterate in its character. To be with out HOSTETTER'S BITTERS in any region infested with Intermittent or Remittent Fever is simply to reject safety and court disease. 42 -w4

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR

DOCTOR GARDNER

[FORMERLY OF LONDON, ENGLAND,] OCULIST AND AURIST, OPERATOR ON

EYE AND EAR,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Raleigh, and ricinity, that he will be at the Exchange Hotel on Saturday, November 24th, and remain until Thursday, November 29th, and again or Saturday, December 22d, until Thursday, the 27th. After that time monthly, of which due notice will be given.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. And can be consulted on DEAFNESS, NOISE

IN THE HEAD CATARRH, DISCHARGES

FROM THE EAR, SCALES IN THE EAR,

ACCUMULATION OF WAX IN THE EAR OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, and all Acute or Chronic Diseases of the EAR and AIR PASSAGES. ARTIFICIAL EYES.

Inserted without PAIN, and perfectly resembling the natural eye. Operations for CATARACT, STRABISMUS or CROSS EYE, Artificial Pupil,

&c., skillfully performed, and all discuses of the EYE AND EAR

reated, and every operation in Aural and Opthalmic Surgery, performed by .

DOCTOR GARDNER Principal Office, 84 West Fortieth street, New

For reference, Testimonials, &c., send fo

Opinions of the Press.

The Louisville Journal says: "The testimonials which Dr. Gardner presents to the public could never have been obtained, except by the display of great skill and learning in his profession. One thing especially commendable in the Doctor's practice is, that he will not attempt an incurable disease for the sake of a fee, but trankly tells the patient whether he can be cured or not. We cheerfully recommend Dr. Gardner to the attention of all our friends who may be suffering from diseases of the eye or ear."

The Richmond Times says: "We have no hesitation in saying that Dr. Gardner is the most scientific and successful eye and ear Surgeon in

"Dr. Gardner's treatment of the eye and ear is wonderful."—Richmond Enquirer.

"We feel justified in recommending Doctor Gardner to those suffering from diseases of the eye and ear."—Richmond Whig. "We can safely and cordially recommend Dr. Gardner, who will faith all he undertakes to perform."—Bultimore Clipper.

The New Orleans True Delta says: "We can salely recommend Dr. Gardner as a successful operator on the eye and car. He will not under-take to treat a case unless a cure can be effected."

The Wheeling Register says: "Dr. Gardner is one of most successful Oculists and Aurists in the country. We advise those suffering from the diseases of the eye and car to consult him."

Oct. 12, 1866.

89—6m.

Itch! Itch! Scratch !! Scratch !!-Wheaton's Ointment will cure the Itch in fortyeight hours. Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cts. For sale by all Druggista.

By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, Mass., it will be forwarded by mail, free of pos ge, to any part of the United States.
P. F. PESCUD, Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

Marriage and Celibacy, an Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men.

Aiso, Diseases and Abuses which prostrate the
vital powers, with sure means of relief. Sent

free of charge in scaled letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philade phia, Pa

Aug. 14, 1886. Hill's Hair Dye 50 Cents.-Black er

Brown. Instantaneous, beautiful, durable, re-Hable. The best and cheapest in use. Depot No. 66 John Street, New York. Sold by all Drug, Patent Medicine, Perlumery and Fancy Good

stores everywhere. March 13, 1866,-1y

The second secon

Raleigh, Oct. 10, 1886.