HIS STAFF TAKEN

Chicago Market.

s opened firm and but the

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

NEW CARPETS.

PRICES REDUCED,

MEDICAL.

IMPORTANT TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY MORNING::::::::NOV. 7, 1863.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We are indebted to the *Lutheran and Missionary*, for some interesting and valuable facts, in reference to the German wing of the Lutheran Church, which we reproduce in a condensed form. The immigration of a large number of Swedes and Norwegians into this country, during the last ten years, who have principally settled in the West, the Lutheran denomination has reached a position in numbers and influence of a commanding character. The Augustana (Swedish) Synod, now numbers thirty-three ministers, sixty eight congregations, and eight thousand communicants; and the Norwegian Synod, twenty-five ministers, ninety-eight congregations, and twenty thousand communicants. The former has a theological Seminary, in Paxton, Illinois, and two church papers in Chicago; and the latter, a seminary in Decorah, Iowa, and a church paper, in Madison, Wisconsin. The German (Lutheran,) Synod of Iowa, numbers forty-four ministers, and sixty-two congregations and preaching stations. They have a mission among the Indians, at Deer Creek, conducted by three ordained ministers, one candidate, and a colonist. From the same paper we learn that, in 1823, the English Lutheran Synod of Western Pennsylvania was formed, comprising twenty-nine ministers. Since that time three other Lutheran Synods have been established in that territory. The four Synods number 182 ministers, 422 congregations, and 35, 070 communicants. It is also announced in the same issue of their paper, that the three hundred and forty sixth anniversary of the Reformation is close at hand. It says: "Around the firesides, in the Sunday School, and in the Sanctuary let the wonderful story make the hearts of young and old to burn within them—and let every true Lutheran heart exult in saying, it is its glory to have caught the pulse of spiritual life in that communion which is 'the root and off-spring,' the mother and the daughter of the Reformation."

——At the recent meeting of the O. S. Presbyterian Synod of Pittsburgh in Johnstown, Pa., the churches within its bounds were recommended to take up a collection on Thanksgiving Day for the benefit of the Christian Commission.

——According to Wilson's Presbyterian Historical Almanac for 1863, the Presbyterian Church in North America and the British Islands, exists in twenty-four distinct ecclesiastical bodies. Of these there are thirteen in the United States; six in the British North American Possessions; four in Scotland; and one in Ireland. The enumeration, says the *Banner*, embraces the Dutch Church, but omits the German Reformed, which is Presbyterian both in doctrine and order.

——The Thirtieth Anniversary of the Bishop White Prayer Book Society, (Protestant Episcopal) was held in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Philadelphia, on Sunday evening the 1st inst. The annual sermon was delivered by the Rev. Phillip Brooks.

——The municipal authorities of Paris are erecting for the first time a new Reformed Church, in the quarter de la Madeline, capable of accommodating from one thousand to twelve hundred persons, and also to be provided with suitable rooms for schools for boys and girls, connected with the church. The churches now occupied by that denomination were formerly Catholic churches.

——A congress of clergy and laity, under the auspices of several bishops, noblemen and members of Parliament were to assemble at Manchester, England, October 13th, at which discussions on the following subjects are announced: Church Extension; Supply and Training of Ministers; Lay Co-Operation; The Church of Ireland; Management of a Large Parish; Parochial Mission Women; Growth of the Church in Lancashire; the Law of the Colonial Church and the Supply of Native Ministers; Day and Sunday Schools. Papers will also be read and discussed, in sections, on Free and Open Churches; Clergy Discipline; Modes of Augmenting Small Livings and Tithe Redemption; Ruri-Decanal Meetings, Diocesan Synods and Convocation.

——The ninety-fifth anniversary of Old John Street M. E. Church, New York, was celebrated Sunday, 25th ult., with appropriate and interesting services. This time-honored church is the first Methodist church erected in this country, and is called the "cradle" of Methodism. It is located on John street, among business houses, not far from the Post-office. Notwithstanding the memberhip has grown feeble by removals "up town," and a large sum has been offered for the ground it occupies, it is retained because of its associations. The religious exercises opened with a love feast at eight A. M., followed by a sermon from Rev. R. L. Dashiel, of Jersey City. At two o'clock P. M. a reunion service was held of former pastors and old members. It is represented as a a thrilling time. One old brother, now, more than *ninety-one* years of age, said that he had seen both John and Charles Wesley heard them preach and been instructed by them. He had also seen Lady Huntingdon, the founder of the Calvinistic Methodist Society. He has since been round the world many times, and in all the principal places of the world. A prayer meeting was held at six o'clock, under the direction of C. Walsh, Esq., of Newark, N. J. In the evening, Rev. A. Cookman, formerly pastor of Christ M. E. Church, Pittsburgh, now of New York, preached on "Ask for the old paths." The collections of the day amounted to about *thirteen hundred* dollars.

——The one hundredth anniversary of the Berkshire Association of Congregational Ministers, was observed at a late date at Stockbridge. Rev, Prof. Albert Hopkins, of Williams College, delivered an historical address on the occasion. The Boston *Recorder* says the whole vicinity of this Association is rich in the most sacred recollections; as those of the Stockbridge Indians and their missionary pastors, and of the elder Edwards' ministrations and authorship, as well as of later labors and laborers in the same holy work.

——A meeting of the United States Christian Commission was held Oct. 15th, at the General Office, No. 11 Bank street, Philadelphia. The attendance was large, and drawn from all parts of the country. Interesting facts were brought out in the conference, from which we learn 1,178 delegates have been commissioned from headquarters, besides others not registered in the books of the General Office; number of Bibles, Testaments, and other bound parts of Scripture granted by the American Bible Society, 480, 768, which, with a grant of 15,000 from the British and Foreign Society, makes a total of nearly half a million of copies; money, stores, publications, &c. half a million of dollars; and religious newspapers, one million and a half of copies —while the tracts, and hymn books, and other good reading matter, scattered broadcast, have been in like proportion.

——According to the Madison (Ohio) *Journal*, in its account of the dedication of a Jewish synagogue in that city, it was announced by the officiating priest, Dr. Falk, that the congregation had adopted the reformed ritual and modern phase of Judaism, which does not look for the advent of a personal Messiah, or the literal restoration of the Jews to Palestine. In this reform movement, men, women and children are allowed to sit together in the congregation the same as in Christian churches.

——During the recent session of the General Conference of the Evangelical Association, usually called Allbrights, the subject of the baptism of infants, and infant regeneration, came up before that body. The discussion was quite animated. The following points were distinctly evolved: 1. That the great majority of the Church fathers, so far as represented by this Conference, is thoroughly convinced of the propriety of infant baptism; and 2. That all are equally opposed to the doctrine of baptismal regeneration.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

From Yesterday's Evening Gazette

Criminal Court.

FRIDAY FORENOON, Nov. 6.—Judges Mellon, Brown and Stowe.

William Boldron was arraigned for the murder of Benjamin Chambers, whom he shot on Coal Hill, on the 17th of June, when guarding the property of William Bond, the effects of which shot were the death of the victim on the 27th of July. The particulars of the case were about as follows:

Deceased was working with others at the fortifications, and, after dinner, having a desire for strawberries, went with a fifty cent piece into the strawberry field of Mr. Bond, intending to buy some berries. This same field, together with fruit trees of the neighborhood, had been greatly damaged by those working on the fortifications, which had called for an armed guard around there, to prevent further mischief. Boldron had just called the guard to dinner to the house, and remained in his place in the meantime with a rusty old gun, supposed to be unloaded—for several trials to fire it, with the heaviest caps, proved of no avail. Defendant was merely to make a show, to scare people off. When Benjamin Chambers passed through the field, defendant aimed at him and (perhaps a little of the percussion composition having remained in the tube) the load was discharged, and took effect in the left side, a few shot hitting his face, which caused copious bleeding, and insensibility. Mr. Bond, with another man, carried him into the shade, washed his face, and removed him to his father's house in Saw Mill Run, where Dr. Webb attended him till he died.

The case was called at nine o'clock, and the jury was sworn about ten. District Attorney Kirkpatrick appeared for the prosecution, and Thos. M. Marshall, Esq., for the defendant.

The testimony for the prosecution was then heard, and the fact of the killing was clearly established. In fact, defendant's counsel did not deny the homicide.

Mr. Marshall, in opening the case, stated that the defense would be—the mental imbecility of the defendant, who had been known as a harmless simpleton from infancy. Some half dozen witnesses were then examined on the point, and their knowledge of the defendant covered a period ranging from fifteen to twenty years. They all testified to the fact that the defendant was not capable of discerning properly between right and wrong.

The case is still on trial.

Something New in Dentistry.

"Laughing Gas," so long regarded as only a means of amusement, has recently been found a most practical and effectual anæsthetic for dental purposes. Its effects pass off rapidly, but even where the unconsciousness is but momentary, it enables an expert dentist to extricate from one to six teeth or roots, as the case may require; and the person not only experiences no evil effects afterwards, as from ether or chloroform, but when under its influence the sensation is most delightful and exhilirating. Thus teeth can be extracted without the subject feeling the slightest pain, or running the least injury of sickness or physical prostration after the operation.

At a meeting of the Dental Institute, held last evening, this subject was discussed at considerable length, and the members of the Association have determined to make an immediate application of this agent in the practice of their profession. The machinery for the manufacture of the gas is now under way, and we presume all our leading dentists will soon be prepared to administer this harmless gas.

Dr. Taft, of Cincinnati, Professor in the Ohio Dental College, was present and delivered a very able and interesting address. He is one of the most eminent dentists in the country, and speaks highly of this new anæsthetic agent. He also paid a high compliment to the Dental Institute, as being the first ever established in the United States, and one whose success had been so flattering as to induce the dentists of other cities to organize similar institutions. The Professor is a very able and entertaining speaker, and his address was listened to with marked attention.

Dr. J. D. White, of Allegheny, delivered a very interesting essay on "Anæsthetics," conveying much important information, and exhibiting a commendable degree of study and research. Altogether, the meeting was one of the most pleasant and profitable which the Association has yet held.

The Late Fight at Wauhatchie.

We are still without details by mail, in regard to the losses sustained by our brave troops of Gen. Geary's division, in the fight with Longstreet, on the night of the 28th ult. Our telegraphic correspondence is unusually guarded—care being taken, seemingly, to avoid naming any particular body of troops. We have gathered the following information, however, in reference to Knap's Pennsylvania Battery, and the part taken by it, in the battle:

It seems that two sections of the battery only were engaged, commanded respectively by Capt. C. A. Atwell and Lieut. Geary, with fifty-seven men. Capt. Atwell was mortally wounded by a bayonet thrust, and Lieut. Geary was instantly killed by a musket shot in the head. Twenty-three of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the battery are reported to have been killed or wounded. The body of young Geary passed through this city on Wednesday night, in charge of an officer, en route for the residence of the General, near Harrisburg.

We await a list of the names of those killed and wounded with great anxiety. John Atwell, Esq., who left for Stevenson, Ala., yesterday, to procure the body of his son, will endeavor to telegraph the facts at the earliest moment.

A MAMMOTH DEPOT.—The Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Companies, contemplate erecting a new passenger depot at West Philadelphia. The structure will be a mammoth affair and of the most substantial character. The site upon which the edifice is to be erected is the ground north of the Media railroad. In connection with the tracks for ingress and egress into the building, it will cover about six acres. The ground is at present occupied by the car shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, which will necessarily have to be removed to make way for the new structure.

DIRECTORS ELECTED.—At an election for Directors of the German Trust and Savings Bank, held yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected: Augustus Hoeveler, Anthony Meyer, Adam Reineman, John F. Havekotte, Adam Wiede, E. H. Myers, John B. Ebbert, A. Groetzinger, Springer Harbaugh.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Oct. 8th, 1863.

Gen. Burnsides campaign, in the liberation of the loyal people of East Tennessee, and the cutting of the rebel line of communication by the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, resulted in all that noble leader could wish for. Though a bloodless victory, it will, nevertheless, prove a most valuable one.

That staunch patriot, Parson Brownlow, (whose representation of the sufferings of the loyal people of this section did not receive the credit they should)—has had his prayer answered, and the flag he loves so well, now floats over half the houses in Knoxville.

The troops received unmistakable evidence of the real joy of the people on entering. More perhaps than can be said of the treatment in some of the Northern States. Of the barbarities practiced upon this people the half has never been told. The heart sickens at the story told of bloodshed, outrage and pillage.

We are receiving in our lines hundreds of refugees from North Carolina, who not only take the oath but enlist for the war. Burnside organized the 1st North Carolina at Newbern, and he is now organising the 2d here, and it will be full in a day or two. The East Tennesseeans are forming regiments very rapidly.

Deserters from Bragg's, Buckner's and Lee's army come in our lines daily. Yesterday there were a number from Bragg's that were in the fight at Chattanooga. They report that the rebels acknowledge a loss of 20,000. Their reports agree with all we have learned from other sources.

This department is a very active one. No laying in camps for weeks at a time; troops are constantly on the move, adding to the already large territory we hold. Of movements on foot, it would not be prudent for me to write. Suffice it to say, that the military leader here is doing all that can be done toward driving the rebels from this section of Uncle Samuel's domains. Not only Tennessee, but North Carolina and Virginia will learn a lesson from Burnside. Our only trouble will be our source of supplies. But our Burnie is hurrying up his military roads as rapidly as possible, so we hope to stand the pressure. Besides the loyal people are ready and willing to give all they have in the shape of bread and meat to have us stay. W. W. T.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 15th, 1863

I write you a few hasty lines of our little battle of Blue Spring, fought on the 10th. Twelve days ago the rebels, numbering eight thousand, under the command of Gen. Williams and Mud Wall Jackson, advanced into East Tennessee, by way of Bristol, moved down the Railroad to Greenville, and forcing the small force we have there to fall back toward Moristown. One brigade of infantry of Gen. Ferrero's command was sent forward to hold them in check, until certain movements could be made toward their capture. On the 8th, Col. Foster, with one brigade of cavalry, was sent by the way of Rogersville to their rear, for the purpose of cutting them off.

On the 9th, Gen. Shackleford, with a body of cavalry, moved up to the front. The same day our division, (1st of 9th army corps,) under Gen. Ferrero, took the cars at Knoxville, and arrived at Bull's Gap, nine miles west of Blue Springs, the same evening. Early on the morning of the 10th we moved toward the front. Col. Carter's brigade of cavalry were skirmishing with the enemy. We advanced to within supporting distance. About noon Gen. Burnside arrived on the field, and took command in person. The cavalry continued to skirmish dismounted, without giving any ground, until four o'clock. Gen. Ferrero's command was then ordered up, and formed a line of battle in a wood. The rebel's line was on a crest, well covered with heavy timber. Between us was a rolling plain for nearly half a mile on the left, while the right, to advance, must descend a very steep hill, in the face of a most galling fire. At half-past four o'clock the word was given to forward, and never did I see a line advance in better style than did the veterans of the First Division. The rebels poured in a terrible fire of shot and shell, with a fire of musketry well calculated to make brave hearts tremble. For a single moment, on the right, they seemed to hold, but seeing their general in front of the line, on the centre, they went in with a shout that must have chilled the heart of every rebel that heard it. The rebels fell back very rapidly on the left, but reinforced the right, and it was here where the hardest fighting was.

For one hour our right fought them and drove them slowly back, while the left came around chary in front in beautiful style. Col. Morrison, of the 79th Highlands, in command of the 1st brigade, consisting of the remnants of the 79th New York, 36th Massachusetts, 45th Pennsylvania and 8th Michigan, ordered a charge, before which the rebels fled like frightened deer. It was now dark, and the rebels had been driven from a very strong position one mile. The General feared, by driving them too far would defeat the object for which Foster had been sent to the rear. We had gained a splendid position, and the line was formed ready to attack or defend.

Our men lay on their arms all night. The rebs built large fires and we could hear them chopping, as if felling trees. Morning comes and we find the "bird" flown. As soon as possible we were on the road with a very small force of cavalry in our front. Arriving at Greenville, eight miles from the battle field, we were met by the citizens with the wildest enthusiasm. The old men shouted, the women shed tears of joy! Here we learned that firing had been heard in the direction of Henderson, seven miles beyond. The entire cavalry force came up to us here, and passed on to the front. All was now excitement—all felt confident of bagging their game.

We marched as rapidly as possible, our men making three miles an hour. At Henderson, we were met with the word that Foster was in their rear; and the word was passed to our boys with a shout, they almost double-quicked to Rheatown, a distance of six miles from Henderson. Here we found that Foster had let them go by him. What a disappointment to us. Had he held them in check two hours, we could have bagged them all. It is not for me to say aught against this officer; he may explain all satisfactorily, "but I can't see it." I would not give one regiment of cavalry from the army of the Potomac for all here. The rebels retreated as rapidly as possible, losing in killed, wounded, and prisoners, every mile of the way. At Rheatown we halted, having marched twenty-two miles in eight hours. They were badly whipped, but we were not satisfied with that; we wanted to capture the lot, which, if they had been infantry, we could have done.

Our entire loss in the First Division was sixty wounded and ten killed. The rebel loss—we buried eighty-three and took ninety prisoners, ten of whom were wounded. All of the wounded that could ride they carried off. Allowing three wounded to one killed, their actual loss was not less than 350 in killed, wounded and missing, during our fight, while the cavalry took a good many prisoners, and killed and wounded a large number, bringing the whole rebel loss up to 550 or 600, while the whole loss on our side was less than 100. The cavalry followed them to Jonesborough.

Yours, W. W. T.

Supreme Court.

FRIDAY, Nov. 6.—Present, Chief Justice Lowrie, and Judges Woodward, Thompson, Strong and Read.

The argument in the Commonwealth's Appeal, Armstrong county, was concluded, when the court adjourned until Monday, at which time the list for Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene will be taken up.

COMMITTED FOR ARSON.—Lloyd Leonard, a colored boy aged between sixteen and eighteen years, was committed to jail in Washington county, a few days since, to answer a charge of setting fire to the barn of Thomas Munce, of South Strabane township, which was recently destroyed. Leonard has served one term in the penitentiary for stealing money from Mr. Munce, and it is presumed that he fired the barn for revenge.

STABLE AND HORSE BURNT.—This morning, about one o'clock, a fire was discovered in a stable, in the rear of the Dispatch Buildings, which was totally destroyed. A horse belonging to an expressman named Huges was burned to death. The stable belonged to Alex. McClurg.

ESCAPE OF DANIEL ROOT.—We understand that Daniel Root, whose arrest at Wheeling we have already reported, made his escape at Deep Run station, a short distance above Wheeling. He was in charge of officers Scott and Strain, and how he could manage to escape with two men watching him, is a query.

"GEN. GEARY AND PART OF HIS [illegible] PRISONERS."—Such is the startling heading to an innocent item in a morning contemporary, referring to an attack made by the rebels on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad at Colliersville, Miss. The item, correctly read, informs us that the attack was repulsed, and "Brig. Gen. Geary and thirteen of his staff taken prisoners"—by the Union troops.

Maj. Gen. John W. Geary is in command of his own division, 12th Corps, and is now in the vicinity of Chattanooga.

THE EASTERN WEEKLIES.—These popular weeklies, giving the news in a comprehensive and well-arranged manner, will always be chosen for mailing to friends in the country, or in Europe, and will be read by many, even in cities, whose time must be economized. The leading journals of this class will be found at J. P. HUNT'S, MASONIC HALL, Fifth street,—the principal being, *The Tribune*, *The Times*, *The Herald*, and *The World*, of the political journals, and *Harper's Weekly*, *Frank Leslie's Newspaper*, and *The Illustrated News*, of the pictorials.

SOLDIERS' VOTE.—The Pennsylvania regiments under General Burnside held an election on the 13th of October last, to express their choice for Governor. The result was as follows:

	Curtin.	*Woodward.*
Forty-eighth	200	—
Forty-fifth	268	14
One Hundredth	303	3
Total	771	17

DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE.—An old man named Henry Weidman, aged fifty-eight years, and employed by Mr. Vogel, butcher, residing in Union township, was found near the slaughter house, on Thursday afternoon, in a dying condition. He expired soon after. Coroner M'Clung held an inquest. A flask of whisky, found in the pocket of the deceased, told the whole story. A verdict of "death from intemperance" was rendered. The deceased had no family.

THANKSGIVING.—M. Domenec, Bishop of Pittsburgh, has issued the following:

The President of the United States and the Governor of our Commonwealth, having by their proclamations, appointed Thursday, the 26th inst., as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, we do hereby direct that on that day the prayer for the authorities be read at the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, and also the Collect *Pro Pace*.

INCREASE IN THE RATES OF FREIGHTS.—The Cincinnati papers publish a new railroad freight schedule. Rates have been further advanced, and are now $2 10 on flour, and $1 05 on fourth class to New York.

INCORRECT.—The reported killing of a man on the railroad, at Jack's Run, on Thursday evening, was incorrect.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY, Nov. 6.—Gold, for some cause or other, advanced 2⅝ per cent. in New York to-day, the noon quotation being 148½. Silver, also, is a shade higher. The advance in New York has produced a corresponding result, here, and our brokers have advanced the rates for coin a trifle. Eastern Exchange is steady at par buying and ⅛ to ¼ per cent. prem. selling.

The impression that further legislation is necessary to continue the sale of the present popular loan after the exhaustion of the Five Hundred Millions, now being so rapidly taken up, it seems is a mistake. By the Act of 3d of March last, authority is given the Secretary of the Treasury to fund the United States currency, and interest-bearing legal-tender Treasury Notes, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent, nor for a period of time longer than forty years—both rate and date to be left to the discretion of the Secretary. He can first, however, exhaust $100,000,000 interest-bearing legal-tenders, not a dollar of which has yet been issued, and only $50,000,000 sold for delivery to the Associated Banks when issued, before he will be required to increase his permanent funded stock paying interest in gold, beyond the present popular loan of $500,000,000. And it is doubtful whether, on the ultimate funding of the contemplated $100,000,000 notes bearing interest in currency, one, two or three years to run, he will issue a permanent stock bearing over 5 per cent. While it is here seen that the Secretary has the right to continue a 5-20 or issue a 10-40 loan after exhausting his authority under the Act of February 25th, 1862, it is not at present probable that he will do it. The fact that this 5-20 loan bears interest at 6 per cent., unconditionally only until the 1st of May, 1867—three years and a half from this time—and may at that time thereafter be paid off by the Government (though only in gold) and the people are eager to take it up on these terms, goes to show that a 5 per cent. fifteen or twenty years' stock would not be impracticable, when required by the future contingencies of the Treasury. There remains, however, to be issued as follows

Balance of 5-20s	$150,000,000
Loan of March 3d, 10-40s, 20 year 6 per cent	$850,000,000
Total	$1,000,000,000

This law of March 3d authorized $900,000,000 in a stock payable after ten and at forty years, bearing 6 per cent. in gold. These bonds to be sold at any time and at any price, at the discretion of the Secretary. The same law authorized $400,000,000 of the 5 per cent. legal tender notes payable in paper. Of these the Secretary has negotiated $50,000,000, which, deducted from the whole, leaves $850,000,000 that may be issued in gold stock. This is a good supply.—*Phila. Ledger.*

The exports (exclusive of specie) from New York to foreign port for the week ending November 21, and since Jan. 1st have been as follows:

	1861.	1862.	1863.
For the Week	$3,382,052	$4,297,854	$3,240,567
Prev. reported	108,955,531	[illegible]	[illegible]
Since Jan. 1	$112,287,583	128,332,795	146,683,347

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

FRIDAY, November 6, 1863.

FLOUR & GRAIN—Wheat is steady with a regular demand from first hands at $,125 to $1,35 for Red and White. Corn is more active, and we note sales of 3 cars Shelled at $1,08½@1,09; 1 do do do at $1,10—delivered; 1 car in Ears at $1,15; and 81 sks do do, (new crop) at $1,05. Barley is selling from wagon $1,30 for Spring, and $1,50 for Fall. Oats quiet but unchanged; sale of 200 sks from wharf at 73c; 1 car from depot at 75c, and 150 bush from store at 78c. Flour is very quiet though firm, at former quotations. We note a sale of 2000 lbs Buckwheat flour, (in sacks) at $4,00 per cwt.

GROCERIES—The market is quiet but without quotable change. Sugars are reported to have advanced in the East, but there is no change here as yet. The transactions are light and entirely local and the stock is not large.

MILL FEED—There is a very active demand, and with a light supply, the market is firm with an upward tendency. Sales of 3 cars Bran at $1,20 per cwt, and 2 cars No 1 fine Middlings at $1,85. Shipstuffs may be quoted at $1,30.

HAY—The market continues to rule firm, and former prices are well sustained—$32 to 35 per ton for loose, and $28@30 for baled.

POTATOES—The demand is fair, and the market steady, while prices are unchanged; sale of 60 bbls at $2,50 per bbl, and 150 bbls "Buckeyes" and "Finkes" at $2,60.

BUTTER & EGGS—There is more inquiry for Roll Butter, and we note sales of 2 bbls fair at 23c, and 3 bbls prime at 24@25c. Eggs may be quoted at 17@18c per dozen.

CHEESE—is firm, and, with a fair demand, the advance is well maintained. Sales in lots of 80 bxs at prices ranging from 13 to 14c, as to quality.

APPLES—The supply is large, and the market, in consequence, is a little dull, though prices remain about as last quoted—ranging from $2,50 to $2,75 per bbl, with sales of some 500 bbls at these figures.

GRAPES—Sale of 50 bxs "Catawba Grapes," at 12½c per pound.

CHESTNUTS—Sale of 40 bush at $4,50 per bush.

Pittsburgh Petroleum Market.

Nov. 6—There has been a moderate degree of activity in the Petroleum market to-day, though there is still room for improvement. Crude has undergone no further change in price, and we note sales of 500 and 91 bbls at 15c, packages returned, and 143 bbls at 20c, packages included. In Refined, the only new feature we have to notice is a sale of 300 bbls bonded, city brand, on the spot, at 35c, and this, we may remark, is the first private sale of bonded we have had to record for some time. Naptha is dull and lower, a sale of 100 bbls deodorized having been reported at 17c.

[We have not, at the present writing, received our usual New York dispatch, as the "lines" are reported out of order, or working very badly. Private dispatches, however, received in the early part of the day, report the market as having improved, and it is also rumored that the European news by the last steamer is more encouraging.]

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 5.—Flour quiet. Wheat dull; sales reported on 'Change were three cars on track at 127c; since three cars white on track at 160c. Corn rules quiet and steady; sales 1 car on track at 90c. Oats unchanged; sales 2 cars on track at 66c. Rye held at 115c. Barley; sales 600 bushels from store at 130c; 1 car ordinary on track at 128c. Mill Feed in active demand, and sells readily at $18@25 per ton at the mills. Mess Pork; market quiet; we quote city at $15,00@16,00 and Clear at $17,00@18,00. Cheese; market firm with steady sales at 12½c for round lots, and small lots, Choice Hamburg at 13c. Timothy seed quoted at $2,60@2,75. Flax Seed firm at $2,25@2,30. Clover Seed; we quote firm at $6,25@6,50.

Nov. 5.—The leading markets opened steady at about yesterday's quotations, but the favorable news from New York caused a stiffer feeling at the close, and prices ruled higher on all descriptions of grain. There was a fair inquiry for Spring Wheat, and the sales show an advance of fully ½c per bushel on No. 1. At the close buyers freely offered $1,08 for fresh receipts in Munn & Scott's and North side houses, but holders manifested an anxiety to realize. No. 2 Spring sold at from $1,03½@1,04, closing firm at the outside quotations. Flour was more active, but the demand was principally for the upper and choice grades of White Winter Extras. Prices were without any material change. Corn was in good shipping request and improved ½@¾c, with sales of No. 1 at 79@80, and No 3 at 77½@78½. A boat load of No. 1 Canal Corn sold at 80c afloat. The New York news produced considerable excitement in the Oat market, and prices advanced 1@2 per bushel. Early sales were made at 61½@62c, but at the close 62¾@63c were freely paid for fresh receipts of No. 1 in store. Rye was in good demand for shipment, and advanced 1c, with sales at 72@73c for No. 1—principally at the outside figure—and 69c for No. 2.—Barley was firm and steady at $1,17 for No. 2, and $1,02 for Rejected in store. Highwines were dull and nominal at 53½@54c.

Imports by Railroad.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD, Nov. 5—513 bgs corn, Dan Wallace; 15 rolls leather, H W Oliver; 24 bgs barley, Spencer & McKay; 51 bxs cheese, J B Canfield; 3 cars metal, J Moorhead; 10 bbls apples, Thos Moore; 380 bgs barley, 2 cars do, J Rhodes; 122 bgs bran, 160 sks middlings, Rea & Kell; 370 bgs barley, S Harbaugh & co; 225 do bran, no mark; 160 bbls flour, Shomaker & Lang; 157 bgs oats, Bingham, Sturgeon & co; 215 do do, J H Colvin; 316 hides, G N Hoffstott.

Nov. 6—10 bxs soap, McClurkan, Herron & co; 35 do do, B A Fahnestock & co; 15 do do, W A Sneathen; 32 do do, M W Rankin; 25 do do, W P Beck & co; 10 do do, Murtland & Connor; 10 do do, Shriver & Lazear; 40 do do, W H Smith; 33 bbls apples, 5 do cider, Epler & Feltwell; 2 do tallow, B Schmidt; 60 bxs candles and soap, J S Dilworth & co; 25 do do do, McCullough, Smith & co; 31 do do, Wm M Gormley; 20 do do, Little & Trimble; 13 bbls apples, H Gerwig; 43 hides, J H Ralston; 18 rolls leather, A C Taggart; 13 sks rags, 200 bdls paper, Godfrey & Clark; 30 bbls apples, J M McLaughling; 10 bxs soap E H Myers & co; 12 bbls apples, W H Kirkpatrick & co; 10 do do, L H Voigt & co; 50 bbls cranberries, S Howe; 60 bbls apples, Hayne & co; 1 car corn, Hartman & Bro; 1 do do, Hitchcock, McCreery & co; 50 bbls whisky, Lambert & Shipton; 100 bbls flour, Mackeown & Linhart; 140 bgs oats, J Hogland.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, Nov. 5—123 sks corn, 155 bgs oats, Dan Wallace; 330 bgs corn, Thos Bell & co; 357 do do, Wm Carmichael; 19 sks rags, R C Howard; 5 pkgs mdse, Wm Flaccus; 13 sks rags, Markle & co; 25 bbls apples, L H Voigt & co; 32 do do, A Lippart; 20 pkgs produce, J H Reynolds; 19 sks potatoes, R McVicker; 25 bbls apples, H Gerwig; 100 bbls flour, C B Leech; 100 do do, Graham & Thomas; 20 do apples, Fetzer & Armstrong; 38 do do, Potter & Aiken; 100 sks potatoes, F Vangorder; 46 bbls apples, Noble & Angel; 50 tcs lard, F Sellers & co; 90 bbls wheat.

Nov. 6—90 bbls ale, Wm Edmunds & co; 54 bbls petroleum, J C Tilton; 100 bbls flour, J A Caughey; 362 sks barley, Spencer & McKay; 292 sks wheat, J S Liggett & co; 5 pkgs produce, H Riddle & co; 28 bbls flour, Shomaker & Lang; 51 bgs barley, Wm Hick; 4 pkgs eggs and butter, R Dalzell & co; 56 doz brooms, Jacob Benner; 197 hides, H Groetzinger & Son; 4 pkgs produce, W P Beck & co; 347 bush wheat, B T Kennedy & Bro; 34 bbls sand, McKee & Bro.

ALLEGHENY STATION, Nov. 5.—16 bgs wheat, 13 do corn, J D Frisby; 13 bgs flax seed, Ewer & Hamilton; 30 bbls apples, A Brown; 14 do do, F Beckert & co; 17 bdls hides, J Shadd; 5 pkgs produce, H Lenz; 22 do do, 12 bbls apples, Shulz, Son & co; 50 bgs oats, 1 car corn, J H Spear; 13 bbls apples, 8 do cider, J Adams; 33 bbls apples, A J Davis; 22 sks oats, H Morrison; 24 hides, J Patterson; 7 pkgs produce, O'Hanlon & Kohan; 273 bush wheat, B T Kennedy & Bro; 100 bbls flour, Simpson & Knox; 1 car hay, P T Hoffstott; 192 bbls wheat, 148 sks do, Noble & Angel; 11 bbls apples, Wm Sedden; 130 sks potatoes, Sam Dyer.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 2d, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Government with (1,500) fifteen hundred Horses, of the following description, viz:

ARTILLERY.

For Artillery, (1,500) fifteen hundred Horses, from (15½) fifteen and one-half to (16) sixteen hands high, between five and eight years of age; of dark colors; free from all defects; well broken to harness; compactly built, and to weigh not less than 1100 pounds.

PROPOSALS.

The full name and postoffice address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

If a bid is made in the name of a firm the names of all the parties must appear or the bid will be considered as the individual proposal of the partner signing it.

Proposals from *disloyal parties will not be considered*, and an oath of allegiance will be required from successful bidders before signing contracts.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier General D. H. Rucker, Quartermaster U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Horses."

Bonds equal in amount to half the sum to be received on the contract, signed by the contractor and two responsible securities, will be required of successful bidders.

Bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened, or their proposals will not be considered.

Blanks for bonds can be procured upon application being made at this office, either personally, by letter, or by telegraph.

INSPECTION, DELIVERY, &c.

All horses contracted for under this advertisement will be subject to inspection, and those not conforming to the specifications will be rejected.

No mares will be received.

The horses must be delivered in this city within (25) twenty-five days from the date of signing the contract.

Payment to be made upon the completion of the contract, or so soon thereafter as the Chief Quartermaster shall be in funds.

These horses will be awarded in lots of (250) two hundred and fifty each, unless the chief Quartermaster should deem it for the interest of the Government to vary the number.

The Chief Quartermaster reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids that he may deem too high.

D. H. RUCKER,
no5:td Brig. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster.

2,000 ARTILLERY HORSES

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, U. S. A.,
Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 31, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office up to 10 o'clock a. m. on SATURDAY, November 7th, 1833, for

2,000 ARTILLERY HORSES,

To be delivered at the Government Stables in this city, within forty (40) days from date of contract.

Specifications for Artillery Horses.

Said horses to be of dark colors, not less than fifteen and one-half hands high, from six (6) to nine (9) years old, strong, quick and active, entirely sound, well broken, and square trotters in harness. Each horse to weigh not less than eleven hundred (1,100) pounds.

These specifications will be strictly adhered to and rigidly enforced in every particular.

No bid will be entertained unless accompanied by a guaranty for its faithful performance.

Form of bid and guaranty can be had on application to this office.

Bidders must be present at the opening of bids, or their bids will be rejected.

Bonds must be filed for the faithful fulfilment of the contract.

Parties will be required to come up to the terms of the contract, or forfeit the amount of their bonds.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

Two or more bids from the same parties will insure the rejection of all such bids.

No bid will be entertained for less than fifty horses.

Payment made on completion of contract, or as soon thereafter as the undersigned may be in funds.

Proposals will be endorsed, "Proposals for Artillery Horses."

Any other information will be promptly given on application to the unddrsigned, personally, or by letter.

I am still purchasing CAVALRY HORSES in open market, at $130 each. Payment made on the delivery of eight (8) or more.

JAMES A. EKIN,
A. Q. M., U. S. A.
no4:2w

PIANOS, MUSIC, &c.

DECKER'S PIANOS.—In speaking of Carl Anshutz's Concert in New York, the editor of the *Musical Review and World* makes the following remarks: "The instruments used on this occasion were of a comparatively new firm, of the name of Decker Brothers, and gave very gratifying evidence of excellent workmanship and powerful and brilliant tone. Decker's Pianos are undoubtedly the best manufactured now in this country."

Sole agents for Pittsburgh,

J. M. HOFFMANN & BRO.,
oc31 No. 61 FIFTH STREET.

THIRD FALL STOCK OF NEW PIANOS,

Among others splendid STEINWAY PIANOS, the best Pianos in the world.

CALENBERG'S N. Y. PIANOS, the best Pianos *at the price* in the country.

HALE & CO.'S N. Y. PAINOS, the *cheapest* Pianos to be had anywhere.

H. KLEBER & BRO., No. 53 Fifth street,
oc3 Sole Agents for the above Pianos.

FOURTH FALL STOCK now opening of KNABE'S GOLD MEDAL PREMIUM PIANOS, which are now beyond a doubt considered the *best in the world*, and fully warranted for eight years.

HAINES BROS. N. Y. PIANOS, the best at the price. Also, GROVESTINE'S N. Y. PIANOS, the cheapest rosewood 7 octave Pianos made.

oc29 CHARLOTTE BLUME, 43 Fifth street.

SPORTSMEN'S HEADQUARTERS,

136 WOOD STREET.

JAMES BOWN

Invites the attention of Sportsmen and others to his splendid stock of GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS, PISTOLS, GAME BAGS, POWDER FLASKS, SHOT BELTS and POUCHES, DRAM FLASKS, and ammunition of every kind. His stock is the largest ever brought to this market.
oc17

MR. A. H. ENGLISH respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh, that he has been appointed sole agent for the sale of MYERS & SON'S ORIGINAL CEMENT ANTI-CORROSIVE PEN. They are recommended by the largest houses in the city, among which are:

GRAFF, BENNETT & Co.,	SIMPSON & Co.,
MOORHEAD & Co.,	IRON CITY TRUST Co.,
ZUG, PAINTER & Co.,	And others.

jel:ly

AT THE

NEW CARPET STORE.

McFarland, Collins & Co.,

Nos. 71 AND 73 FIFTH ST.,

Offer for sale, AT PRICES FAR BELOW PRESENT MARKET RATES, an entirely new and choice stock of

REAL ENGLISH VELVET CARPETS,

Best Real Brussels Carpets.

ENGLISH & AMERICAN TAPESTRY CARPETS,

AND

TAPESTRY VELVET CARPETS,

A full line of new and very choice patterns.

NEW STYLE PERSIAN THREE-PLY CARPETS,

Very choice patterns.

Lowell, Hartford and other standard makes of

SUPERFINE AND EXTRA SUPERFINE INGRAINS.

A splendid stock of

PRICES ALL WOOL CARPETS,

than manufacturers' present prices, at wholesale and retail.

ENGLISH VELVET RUGS and WILTON AND VELVET MATS, in great variety, the largest assortment of patterns to be found anywhere; and a splendid assortment of SHEEP SKIN MATS.

Floor Oil Cloths,

From 2 to 24 feet wide, new and elegant patterns.

COCOA MATTING, for Churches, Offices, Halls and Stairs, common and extra quality.

Woolen, Linen & Cotton Drugget,

From ⅝ to 4 yards wide.

GREEN, BAIZE, VELVET AND BRUSSELS OTTOMANS; STAIR RODS; TABLE OIL CLOTHS, plain and fancy; Embroidered, Printed and Embossed PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.

Window Shades and Fixtures.

The stock on hand having been purchased when gold was at 24, will be sold at corresponding rates.

☞ FIFTH STREET, ☜

Between Post Office and *Dispatch* Buildings.
oc24

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DRUGGETS,

the NEWEST PATTERNS and every width, at the

Lowest Prices for Cash,

Including

Crumb Cloths, Feltings, Rugs,

OIL CLOTHS, &c.

And having purchased for CASH, before the late advances, we are able to sell at the manufacturers' prices, an unequalled stock of

CARPETS,

Window Shades, Mattings, &c.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
No. 25 FIFTH STREET.
no3

NEW STOCK AND NEWEST STYLES OF

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Druggets,

SHADES, &c., at

McCALLUM'S,

No. 87 FOURTH STREET,

A very large assortment of all goods in our line, bought at the lowest point reached in the Eastern Market this season, and much reduced from last season's prices.

oc16 W. D. & H. McCALLUM.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S

PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES.

THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL

Ever Awarded to Sewing Machines in Illinois.

These Machines were awarded the Highest Premiums, *over all competitors*, for the *Best Family Sewing Machines*, the *Best Manufacturing Machines*, and the *Best Machine Work*, at the following STATE FAIRS, of 1863:

New York State Fair.
First Premium for family machine.
First Premium for double-thread machine.
First Premium for machine work.

Vermont State Fair.
First Premium for family machine.
First Premium for manufacturing machine.
First Premium for machine work.

Iowa State Fair.
First Premium for family machine.
First Premium for manufacturing machine.
First Premium for machine work.

Michigan State Fair.
First Premium for family machine.
First Premium for manufacturing machine.
First Premium for machine work.

Indiana State Fair.
First Premium for machine for all purposes.
First Premium for machine work.

Illinois State Fair.
First Premium for machine for all purposes.
First Premium for machine work.

Kentucky State Fair.
First Premium for machine for all purposes.
First Premium for machine work.

Pennsylvania State Fair.
First Premium for manufacturing machine.
First Premium for beautiful machine work.

Ohio State Fair.
First Premium for machine work.

And at the following County Fairs:

Chittenden Co. (Vt.) Agricultural Society.
First Premium for family machine.
First Premium for manufacturing machine.
First Premium for machine work.

Champlain Valley (Vt.) Agricultural Society.
First Premium for family machine.
First Premium for manufacturing machine.
First Premium for machine work.

Hampden Co. (Mass.) Agricultural Society.
Diploma for family machine.
Diploma for machine work.

Franklin Co. (N. Y.) Fair.
First Premium for family machine.
First Premium for manufacturing machine.

Queen's Co. (N. Y.) Agricultural Society.
First Premium for family machine.

Washington Co. (N. Y.) Fair.
First Premium for family machine.

Saratoga Co. (N. Y.) Fair.
First Premium for family machine.

Mechanic's Institute (Pa.) Fair.
First premium for machine for all purposes.
First Premium for machine work.

The above comprises all the Fairs at which the GROVER & BAKER MACHINES were exhibited this year. At nearly all of them the leading Sewing Machines were in competition.

The work made upon the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine has received the First Premium at every State Fair in the United States where it has been exhibited to this date.

Sales Rooms, No. 18 FIFTH ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.
oc29:2wd&wF A. F. CHATONEY, Agent.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

CELEBRATED

IMPROVED LOCK STITCH

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

Highest premiums at the London and Paris Exhibitions, and at all the important State and Mechanical Fairs where exhibited this season. Call and examine these machines before purchasing.

We offer for sale

Foote's Patent Umbrella Lock Stand,

which insures perfect safety to an article proverbially given to be led astray.

WM. SUMNER & CO.,
27 FIFTH STREET.
oc24:d&wF

ODD FORKS for sale by
oc24 JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood street.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK.

Through the solicitations of numerous persons, the above named gentleman will be at the Drug Store of Dr. GEORGE H. KEYSER, No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, on

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,

November 4th, 5th and 6th,

For the examination of patients afflicted with any disease of the Pulmonary organs, such as

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.
BRONCHIAL CONSUMPTION
LARYNGEAL CONSUMPTION.
TRACHEAL CONSUMPTION.
ASTHMA, THROAT DISEASE.
SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL.
PLEURITIC CONSUMPTION.
DYSPEPTIC CONSUMPTION.
LIVER COMPLAINT.

Or any chronic disease of a wasting or debilitating type, or decaying of the natural powers. Dr. SCHENCK would advise all persons who have chronic ailments, and wish to consult him, to cut this advertisement out, so as to enable them to remember the time of his visit.

For consultation and advice he makes no charge.

Many persons, however, desire a thorough examination of the lungs, so as to know their exact condition. For such an examination his charge is three dollars. The examination being made with an instrument of his own invention, called "*SCHENCK'S RESPIROMETER*," the examination is entirely free from pain, and will point out the true condition of the lungs, whether in a healthy or morbid state.

Below will be found a recent certificate of cure in the city of New York, attested by several witnesses. Dr. Geo. H. Keyser, of Pittsburgh, was present when the statement of Mrs. Bartholomew was given, and can vouch for its genuineness. Hundreds of cures of a like character are scattered all over the United States, so as to convince the most incredulous of the value of Dr. Schenck's medicines.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A RUNNING TUMOR by Dr. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES. The healing powers of SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP strikingly illustrated. The case of

MRS. MARY BARTHOLOMEW, No. 83 West Forty-Fifth street, New York:

This is to certify that I have been laboring under a disease supposed to have been Liver Complaint for a great many years. There was a hard swelling in my side, which became quite large. The doctors called it a tumor. After some time it broke and continued running for fourteen years, sometimes discharging a thin watery matter, and other times green bile. I had the best medical attendance in New York, and my physicians all told me that the ulcerous hole in my side must not be healed or the discharges from it stopped, or I would soon die. My physicians gave me calomel or mercury until my mouth became very sore, and several times I was salivated as badly as any one could be without dying under the process. No one could be tortured more than I was and live through it. Within the last year my strength began to fail more than ever, my blood seemed to stop flowing, my pulse at times ceased to beat for fifteen or twenty seconds at a time. My skin and the whites of my eyes were as yellow as saffron. I knew not what to do, and my doctors acknowledged that they would do no more for me. I was unwilling to try what are termed "Patent Medicines," for I thought I had nearly all the best physicians in New York to attend me, and if they could not help me no one could. At this time when I had began to despair, a friend of mine brought me a Sunday *Mercury*, in which I read the certificate of a wonderful cure of consumption, the patient having been confined to her bed and apparently in the last stage of the disease, and yet was cured by Dr Schenck. I would have considered this a trickery or deception had it not been certified to by many respectable persons with the endorsement of the Rev. Dr. Bowling. This gave me encouragement, and I was impatient for a consultation with Dr. Schenck, having to wait for Tuesday, one of the days of his regular attendance to patients in this city. It was about the last of July, 1863, when I called on Doctor Schenck, at his rooms, No. 32 Bond street. He said he understood my case, and gave all three of his medicines—Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills—and within nine days there was great change in my feelings. The hole in my side discharged more than ever; still I felt better and began to entertain hopes of a cure. I could feel the Pulmonic Syrup operating through my blood. The Seaweed Tonic seemed to act on my stomach in an indescribable manner, but in a very short time it gave me a ravenous appetite, but not until I had taken nearly a box of Mandrake Pills. None could believe that any human stomach could contain such an enormous quantity of corruption as I discharged. It seemed that for nearly two weeks nothing but green bile and unhealthy matter passed my bowels. My complexion changed, my skin began to look clear, and to my great astonishment, I found the tumor healing up. I did not know what to think of that, as the doctors had told me that if the ulcer healed my death would be the immediate consequence. I longed for the next Tuesday, to see Dr. Schenck. He said that I was doing well, and that I would soon be as well as ever, and thanks to kind Providence this promise has been fulfilled. This day I feel as well as ever I did in my life, although it is only three months since my case appeared to be desperate. All who know me are astonished at the change. The running ulcer of so many years continuance is entirely healed, and I have no more of that dull, heavy, sleeping feeling which I used to experience almost without intermission. I rise in the morning without having a bad taste in my mouth, or a furred tongue, and I always have an excellent appetite for my breakfast. I am satisfied that no one can speak too highly of Dr. Schenck's medicines and their extraordinary effects. For my part language is inadequate to express my gratitude. I feel that Dr. Schenck's medicines, by the Providence of God, have been the means of the restoration of my life, for which I shall ever be thankful.

Several of my friends, through my recommendation, have been using Dr. Schenck's medicines for consumption and other diseases of that kind. All of them have been greatly benefited. I make this public statement in order that the thousands who suffer from diseases similar to mine may be induced to try Dr. Schenck's invaluable medicines. Do not think as I did, that if your favorite doctor cannot help you no one can. I would advise every consumptive person to go and see Dr. Schenck, and follow his prescriptions. Take his advice, at least, if you do not take his medicines. It is encouraging to hear the people conversing in his rooms and describing the benefit they receive from his treatment. Their looks show that they have no deception in them. They are all anxious for help and are being all helped. I wish all who are afflicted as I was to call and see me, for I feel that I can satisfy every one of them that this statement is not exaggerated. I relate all the particulars, because I know that many are like what I was—skeptical. I have requested a number of my friends to append their names to my statement, in order that no person can entertain any reasonable doubts on the subject.

MRS. MARY BARTHOLOMEW.

We, the undersigned, friends and acquaintances of Mrs. Bartholomew, who gives the above certificate, have known her for many years, and do certify that the statements made by her are entitled to full credence, and that the account is not at all exaggerated. Scarcely any person who knew her three months ago would recognize her now, such is the alteration of her appearance.

ROCKWELL BARTHOLOMEW,
35 W. 48th street.
Capt. A. CHAMBERLAIN,
35 West 45th street.
Mrs. M. J. CHAMBERLAIN,
83 West 45th street.
FANNY W. HUSSEY,
83 West 45th street.
E. M. HUSSEY,
83 West 45th street.
Mr. and Mrs. SCOFIELD,
83 West 45th street.

Dr. J. H. SCHENCK will be at his Principal Office, No. 39 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, every SATURDAY from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer, he charges three dollars.

N. B.—All of Dr. Schenck's medicines are for sale by the gross, dozen or single bottle by

DR. GEO. H. KEYSER,
No. 140 WOOD STREET.

☞ Descriptive pamphlets free at the agents.
oc29:d&w

DR. KEYSER'S

BLOOD-SEARCHER LOTION!

An infallible cure for all local skin diseases, and to be used in conjunction with

DR. KEYSER'S

LINDSEY'S BLOOD-SEARCHER.

It will positively cure the following diseases:

Tetter or Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, Pimples on the Face, Barbers' Itch, Blotches, old Ulcers, Painful and Irritating Local Diseases of the Skin, Sore Eyes, &c.

PREPARED BY

DR. GEORGE H. KEYSER,
140 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Price, 50 CENTS. oc29:2awd&wF