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VOL. 7.—NO. 70.

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M. A. JONES'

NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRT

No. 17 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

OVER THE WAX FIGURE.

1094 CHESTNUT STREET.

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ALL DESIRABLE NOVELTIES

LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

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aive styles.

Rich printed Merinoes and Cashmeres.

Rich and neat style all-wool Delaines.
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Fancy styles of Valencias,
All-wool Plaids.
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Plain all-wool Delaines, double width.
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Wholesale as well as Retail Buyers are respect
vited to examine our Stock.

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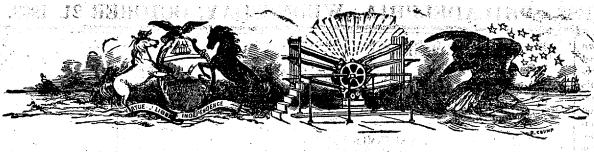
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627 CHESTNUT STREET.

and the celebrated White Muslin Shirt called the

627 CHESTNUT STREET.



PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1863.

SEWING MACHINES, POSITIVE CURE FOR WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1863.

DYSPEPSIA.

DYSPEPSIA PILL.

WHAT IS DYSPEPSIA?

DYSPERSIA HAS THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS tomach, which is caused by a permanent contraction of the stomach upon undigested food. It generally begins evere and obstinate. 2d. Flatulence and Acidity.—These symptoms arise

4th. Gloom and Depression of Spirits—This state infits many for the enjoyment of life, and is caused by he impure blood, furnished by imperfect digestion. In his stage of the disease, many persons commit suicide. There is a constant foreboding of evil, and an indiffe-rence and positive inability to perform the offices of life. 5th. Diarrhea.—After being first costive, the sufferer safflicted with diarrhea, which is owing to a diseased condition of the bowels, produced by the undigested ood, which is evacuated in the same condition as when aten, and of course gives ne strength to the system eates, and or course gives as strength to the system.

6th. Pains in all parts of the system arise from the
action of impure blood upon the nerves. They are felt
chiefly in the head, sides, and breast, and in the extremittes. In many cases there is an uneasiness' in the
throat, with a sense of choking or sufficiation; the mouth is often clammy, with a bad taste and furred tongue.

7th: Consumptive Symptoms and Palpitation of the Heart.—Many persons pronounced as having these diseases, have, in fact, nothing but Dyspepsia, the lung and heart disease being only symptoms. 8th. Cough.—This is a very frequent symptom of Dys-pepsia, and leads very often into confirmed consumption.

12th. Dizziness, dimness of vision, headache, and staggering in walking —These are very alarming symp-toms, which are speedily removed by our medicine, but if neglected are quickly followed by numbness and sud-ISth.—It is impossible for us to give all the symptoms of Dypeppia in so small a space, but the above are considered sufficient—if we add that the patient loses his memory and attention to surrounding objects, and freshould say, however, that pains in the joints and stiff-

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!! DYSPEPSIA!!

I. RIMABETH BRANSON, of BREMDYWINE, Del., formerly of Old Chester, Del., do ceity that for one year and a half I suffered everything but death from that awful disease called Dyspepsia. My whole system was prostrated with weakness and nervous debility; I could not digest my food; if I ate even a cracker, or the smallest amount of food, it would return just as I swallowed it; I became so costive in my bowels that I, would not have a passage in less tinan from four, and often eight days; under this immense suffering my mind see med entirely to give way. I had dreadful horror and evit forebodings. I thought everybody hated me, and I haied everybody; I could not bear my husband nor my own children; everything appeared to be horror stricken to me; I had no ambition to do anything; I lost all my love of family and home; I would ramble and wander from place to place, but could not be contented. I felt that I was doomed to hell, and that there was no heaven for me, and was often tempted to commit suicide, so near, was my whole nervous system destroyed, and also my mind, from that awfol complaint, Dy-appeia, that my friends thought it best to have me placed in Dr. Kirkbride's Heepital, at West Philadelphia. I remained there nine weeks, and thought I was a little better, but in a few days my dreadful complaint was raging as bad as ever. Hearing of the wonderful cures performed by Dr. Wishart and stated my case to him. He said he had no doubt he could cure me.

So in three days a fiter I called and placed myself under the Doctor's treatment, and in two weeks I began to digest my food, and felt that my disease was fast giving way, and I continued to recover for about three menths, and an interest my food, and felt that my disease was fast giving way, and in the little string was a mereful God and Dr. Wishart and stated have a menting food and promisen suffering with Dyspepsia are at libetry to call on me or write, as I am willing to do all the good I can for suffering humabity.

Brandywin DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!! DYSPEPSIA!!

Street, Philadelphia.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

DR. WISHART: I have been a constant suffarer with Dyspepsia for the last eighteen years, during which into I cannot say that I ever enjoyed a perfectly well day. These them at others; and then it seemed it would be a greet oblig to die. I had at all times an unpleasant feeling in my head, but latterly my sufferings so much increased that I became almost unit for business of any kind. My mind was constantly filled with gloomy thoughts and forebodings, and if a strengted to change their current by reading, at one a westlone a typolic ness, in connection with a dead, was also a feeling of sickness would cocur at the stomach, and great pain to my eyes, accompanied with which was the continued fear of losing my reason.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, Mosss Tobin. of Cheltenham, Montgomery county. Pa., have suffered for more than one year everything but death itself, from that awful disease, called Dyspepsia. I employed in that time five of the most eminent physicians in Philadelphia. They did all they could for me, with medicines and cupping, but still I was no better. I then went to the Pennsylvania University, in order to place myself in reach of the best medical talents in the country, but their medicines failed to do me any good, and ofttimes I wiched for death to relieve me of my antierings, cut seeing Dr. Wishart's advertisement in the Philadelphia Bulletin, I determined to try once more but with little faith. I called on Dr. Wishart, and told him if I could have died I would not have troubled him, and then related my sufferings to him. The Dr. assured me if he failed to cure me of Dyspepsia, it would be the first case in two years, so I put myself under his treatment; and although I had been for months vomiting nearity everything I ate, my stomach swollen with wind, and filled with pain beyond description. I bought a box of his Dyspepsia. Philis, I used them as directed, and in the State of Pennsylvania, and in thirty days was a well man I invite any person aufering as I was to call and see me, and I will relate my suffering and the great cure I received. I would say to all Dyspeptics, everywhere, that Dr. Wishart is, I bedieve, the only person on the earth that can cure Dyspepsia with any degree of certainty.

Cheltenham, Montgomery county, Pa.

Dr. WISHART'S Office, No. 16 North SEGOND Street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. All examinations and consultations free. PAUL ANDEIOT, (of Paris.) late Principal Cutter and Superintendent of Granville Stokes. JAMES B. MAGEOCH, late Pants and Vest Cutter of Granville Stokes, and A hoice stock of Seasonable Goods always on hand.

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Pictures and Photograph Tassels, Blind Trimmings.
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Military and Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Neck Ties.
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Philadelphia. GOLDTHORP & CO., 625.

THE GREAT AMERICAN

nediately or a short time after eating; is often very the indigestion of food, which forments instead of

ligesting. 3d. Costiveness and loss of appetite.—These symptoms are the effects of the unnatural condition of food in the stomach, and the want of pure bile and gastric jules. The stomach is often painfully distended by wind; the appetite is sometimes voracious.

pepsia, and leads very often into confirmed consumption.

3th. Want of Sleep.—A very distressing symptom, resulting often in mental derangement.

10th. Symptoms of external relation.—The palient is affected paintuilly by cold and heat, which is owing to unnatural dryness of the skin, and the skin is often affected by eruptions and tetters. The gloomy dyspeptic avoids society as much as possible.

11th. Vomiting.—A frequent and distressing symptom. It relieves the pain, but emaciates and wears out the patient.

and neuralgia, are very often produced by Dyspepsia. Also, a hardness of the muscles of the abdomen, which become contracted and hard; and in some cases the belly sinks, instead of being gently prominent.

panied with which was the continued fear of losing my reason.

1 also experienced great lassitude, debility, and nervousness, which made it difficult to walk by day or sleep at night. I became averse to society, and disposed only to seclusion, and having tried the skill of a number of eminent physicians of various schools, finally came to the conclusion that, for this disease, at my present age, 45 years, there was no cure in existence. But, through the interference of Divine Providence, to whom I devoutly offer my thanks, I at last found a sovereign remedy in your Dyspepsia Pills and Tar Cordial, which seem to have effectually removed almost the last trace of my long list of allments and bad feelings, and in their place leath, pleasure, and contentmenter my everyday companions.

JAMISS M. SAUNDERS,
No. 463 North Second streat, Philadelphia, formerly of Woodbury, N. J.
Dr. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 North SECOND Streat, Philadelphia.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

HEAR WHAT MR. JOHN H. BABGOCK SAYS.

No. 1028 OLIVE STREET,

PHILLABELPHIA, JANUARY 22, 1863.

DR. WISHART—Sir: It is with much pleasure that I am now able to inform you that, by the use of your great American Dyspesia Pills, I have been entirely curred of that most distressing complaint, Dyspesia. I had been grievously safficted for the last twonty-cight years, and for ten years of that time have not been free hyears, and not weeks at a time. I have had it in the order of the man and have dragged on a most miserable enternes—in pan day, and hight. Every kind of food high the small have dragged on a most miserable enternes—in pan day, and night. Every kind of food high the wind and pain, it mattered not how lightly how small the quantity; a continued beighting was sate to follow I had no appetite for any kind for several mouths before the street of the stree

I, Samuel D. Haven, have been a great sufferer with Chronic Dyspepsia and Inflammation of the Kidneys for three years. I temployed three or our of the most eminent physicians of Philadelpia, also of Burlington county. N. J. They did all time they could, but all to no purpose. I was constantly filled with a while coating of distress, and with constint belefung of wind and sour acid. My tongue was covared with a while coating of mucus until it cracked in large furrows, and was dreadfaily sore. Oh! I oftime yielsed for death to reliave me of my sufferings, for I had lost all hope of every being well again. I made it a subject of prayer to God that he would direct me to some physician or medicine that would cure me. I was told to read an advertisement of Dr. Wishart's, in the Philadelphia Ledger, of a great cure made upon Mr. John Babcock, of No. 1028. Olive street, Philadelphia, by the great American Dyspepsis Pills. I want to the Doctor's Office, and placed myself under his treatment, and told him if he failed to cure me, it would be the last effort I would make. It has been six weeks since I commenced the use of his made distress, and can est three hearty neals a day with confort, and feel perfectly well. Dr. Wishart, I want you to publish my case, as I want every poor dyspeptic, suffering as I was, to call on me, and will tell them of the great cure I have received from you invaluable medicine. DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA! Corner Venango and Lambert streets, near Richmond street, formerly from Wrightstown, Burlington county, N. J. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 North SECOND Street.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

DR WISHART: I was a great sufferer with Dyspepala for seven years. Everything I ate filled me with wind and dreadful pain, and my life was one of great suffering. I was to much salited that, if I drank agless of water, it would soon return back in a heated condition. I applied to every kind of medicine and treatment, but all to no purpose. I saw your advertisement in the Ledger of a great cure your Great American Dyspepsia. Pille had made. I went to your store and purchased a box, and commenced to use them, and I do thank God this day I am a well man, and can sat three meals perday. I have sent a number of persons after your pills, and tagave a young man that was suffering with dyspepsia in my neighborhood eight of your pill, and they cured him entirely. You may refer to meif you see proper.

Rennedytylle, Kent county, Del.

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TEMPLETON'S ENGLISH AXMINSTER CARPETING. CROSSLY & SON'S WILTON VELVET and TAPES-R. CROSSLEY & CO.'S celebrated BRUSSELS Do.
With a large variety of other makes of BRUSSELS and
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MENDERSON'S CHLEBRATED VENETIANS. With a full warlety of American makes of three-ply and ngrain goods, all of which can be offered at considera-le reduction from last season's prices. JAMES H. ORNE, CHESTNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH STREET. se23-d2m

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GEN. LEE'S ARMY FALLING BACK.

The Success of Gen. Mende's Strategy. ence of the New York Herald. 1

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, October 19, 1863. Again the tables are turned. By the strategic skill he has shown in all his movements. General Meade has baffled all the designs of the skilful rebel chieftain, and succeeded in placing the Union army in a position where it would be madness for any for to attack it, and now the discomfited rebel army beats a hasty retreat, attempting by rapid movenents and shrewd devices to get back to his fortified positions on the Rapidan before the exultant forces of the Union shall fall upon and utterly destroy him. A rout without a battle, a victory without a engagement, utter and total defeat of a powerfu army purely by strategic movements—such are the results of the campaign just closing. The enemy has gone, and Meade is pursuing. In the far distance, away off in the vicinity of Thoroughfare Gap, the booming of cannon announces that our advance is engaged with the rear guard of the flying rebels, spreading consternation and terror throughout their already disorganized and demoralized ranks. As we heights of Centreville, the enemy exulted and shouted victory. Every step they advanced seemed to them an assurance that Washington was within

their grasp. Succeeding in getting possession of the shortest lines from the Rappahannock to Centre. ville, they thought to possess these heights in advance of our little army, then, wheeling, destroy us, leaving Washington as the easy and sure fruit o It was a plausible scheme and adroitly managed; but the able commander of the Union forces was more adroit than they. He understood their plan. By ceaseless and untiring vigilance he kept himself essed of all their movements and designs, and by marches of unparalleled rapidity, in which his ble troops suffered without murmuring the loss of rest for successive nights, marching on both brough daylight and darkness, in storm and cold, brough hunger and fatigue, and all manner of pri-

vation and endurance, such as has never character ized the march of any army since the terrible retreat of the French from Moscow, he overcame the two days' start the enemy had gained, and his advance was already in possession of the heights when the rear guard-the noble 2d Corps engaged the enemy's advance full ten miles distant, on Broad

Full and detailed accounts have been given you of he brilliant repulse of the enemy at Broad run by the gallant Warren. As it was no part of General Meade's plans to give the enemy battle on any other than ground of his own choosing, Warren was not allowed to remain at Broad run after repulsing the enemy, but was immediately withdrawn to the east of Bull run. Our line of defence was then taken up on the semi-circular heights east of that stream, Centreville forming the apex of the curve. The line covered by cavalry and small bodies of infantry be ments. Birney, with the 1st Division of the 3d of the enemy to gain our rear via the Occoquan,

protect his flank. The 1st Corps occupied the immediate heights of Centreville. The 2d and 5th were held in readiness to be thrown wherever most Information received at headque Orange and Alexandria Railroad, as it to assail or turn our left flank, while Ewell and the single divi-sion of Longstreet's corps that accompanied the Centreville by both flanks simultaneously, with the of Fairfax Court House, presuming on thus getting

from our base. The discovery of this design by General Meade was of itself sufficient to frustrate it. the enemy discovered, by the disposition of our ca valry on the left, that it had been discovered Wolf Run Shoals, on Thursday morning, when they threw himself in their front, the forces of General Gregg came upon their flank with such earnestness that for a while the rebel column seemed in imminent danger of being stampeded between the two attacks. But their general showed no little skill, and as the perils thickened about him nerved himself to overcome them. He seems to have become speedily convinced of the impracticability of the plan he had undertaken, and wheeled his column to the left, with a view of moving across our front to rejoin the main rebel force on our right. In doing this, he perceived that he was liable to attack at

every step, unless by a very wide detour away from our lines he should make the distance too great for is to assail him, or by some feint he should attract our attention to points removed from his line o He seems to have accepted the latter alternative and accordingly made a strong demonstration at Information obtained since this affair establishes the fact that Hill, on withdrawing from McLean's Ford, abandoned the attempt to cross our front, and on Friday morning retired down the railroad, leaving a very thin picket line of cavalry in our immediate front. On their withdrawal they destroye the railroad and all the bridges beyond Manassas and otherwise obstructed the route of any pursuin column that might be sent after them. Their retire ent from the right of our line did not occur until

Saturday, and was similarly covered by leaving a nounted picket force in front of us. It is supposed that Ewell went away by the Warrenton pike; but whether, he has destroyed the bridges on that road or not I am unable at this writing to say. But whether he did so or not, it is clear his labor did him little good, as from the firing that still continues in the direction of the Bull Run Mountains the inference is plain that our advance has over-

hauled him, and compelled him to make frequent Lee's is a ruse to deceive Meade, by leading him to expect a raid on a large scale, while the real design is to keep Meade from advancing his forces, the rebels, in the meantime, hurrying reinforcements to Bragg's army in the Southwest. By destroying the railroad and bridges time will thus be gained to carry out this design, and, doubtless, the major part of Lee's army are even now in transit for the THE CAVALRY FIGHT NEAR MANASSAS JUNCTION.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.1 WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 19, 1863.—Your correspondent "Beta," who left the front this afternoon, brings the following:

We had another sharp artillery duel vesterday b n a heavy body of rebel cavalry and General Menitt's brigade of Buford's cavalry. General Meade ordered a reconnoissance for the purpose of discovering the whereabouts of the enemy's infantry times, and as our forces were advancing on the road toward Warrenton, about three miles beyond Manas-sas Junction, they came suddenly upon a tine of mounted rebel pickets, who retreated before our advancing column until a concealed battery opened a

heavy fire of grape and canister upon them, which compelled a retreat. about three hours. As we were greatly outnumber morning; but, as only a few guns have been heard up to 3 this afternoon, it is presumed the enemy anticipated, by a few hours, our own change of base. Portions of the 1st, 3d, and 5th Regulars, 6th Pennylvania, and 41st New York Dragoons, were ensylvania, and flat New York Dragoons, were engaged, and escaped without the loss of a man, and
only about a dozen slightly wounded. During the
skirmishing, Chaplain Gracey, of the 6th Pennsylvanis Cavalry, captured a rebel cavalryman, evidently attempting to escape from his own ranks,
who, however, asserts that there were no forces of

nemy by a flerce fight, and captured several huneside killing several hundreds of revels, and come anders say that they fought equally well with of fear, when the first impulse had passed. That Gen. Warren is the man to make good soliers is indisputable, and that he commands a gallant corps is undeniable. The following incident is When falling back during the night after the fight

at Bristow, he saw a conscript straggling along, apparently without any weapon. "To what command do you belong?" asked Gen. W. "Second Corps," replied the man, with a strong nasal twang denoting his recent departure from the Eastern States. "What are you doing here without a gun!" de-manded the General. The man gave an evasive ply, indicating that that was his own business. "What have you got under your coat there?" in quired Gen. Warren. "A gun, you — fool," returned the conscript, partly revealing a gun beneath the folds of his ample coat. "There's no discount on that man," remarked Gen. Warren to an aid, and passed on. Should this meet the brave fellow's eye, he will learn that he addressed his complimentary re-

snopse to Gen. Warren, and will wonder, perhaps. why he was not punished. CHARLESTON.

A Southern Description of the Attack on the Ironsides—Rebel Telegrams from Charleston—When Gen. Gilmore will Open upon the City. A GALLANT NAVAL EXPLOIT.

A GALLAHT MAVAL EXPLOIT.

(From the Charleston Courier.)

One of the most daring and gallant naval exploits of the war, distinguished by the greatest cocloses, presence of mind, and interplisty of the brave men associated in the enterperse, was performed Monday. Tight. This was no less than an attempt to blow up the United States steamer New Ironsides, lying on Morris Island. Through not fully meeting the expectations of those who conceived the plan, and those who foarried it into execution, it has called forth the unbounded admiration of our citizens for the brilliant heroism of the exters in their dangerous but partotic and self-sacrissing undertaking. As general feeling of deep anxiety prevails to learn the liste of two of the gallant spirits who went out within the expedition. There is every reason to believe, however, that these gallant men, with the means of safety about their persons, endeavored to reach shore, and have been picked up by some of the eneiny's launches. We gather the following particulars from other participants in the affair:

The torpedo steamer David, with a crew of four volunteers, consisting of Lieutenant Wm. T. Glassell, J. H. Toomba, chief engineer, and James Sullivan, fireman of the gunboat Chicora, with J. W. Uannon, assistant pilot of the gunboat Palmetto State, left South Atlantic wharf between six and seven o'clock on Monday evening, for the purpose of running out to the Ironsides, exploding a torpedo under that wessel near amidships, and it possible blow her up.

The weather being dark and hazy, favored the enterprise. The boat, with its gallant little crew, proceeded down the harbor, skirting along the shoals on the inside of the channel until nearly abreast of their formidable antagonist, the New Ironsides.

They remained in this position for a short time,

Ironaides.

They remained in this position for a short time, circling around on the large shoal near the anchorage of the object of their visit. Lieutenant Glassell, with a double barreled gun, sat in front of Pilet Cannon, who had charge of the helm. Chief Engineer Toembs was at the engine, with the brave and undaunted Sullivan, the volunteer fireman, when something like the following conversation enough. Pilot Cannon—"That is what we came for. I am ready."
Engineer Toombs—"Let us go at her then, and do our best."
Sullivan, fireman—"I am with you all, and waiting. Go, ahead."
The boat was now put bow on, and aimed directly for the Ironsides. As the little steamer darted forward, the lookout on the Ironsides halled them with "Take care there, you will run into us. What steamer is that?" Lieut. Glassell replied by discharging one barrel at the Yankee sentinel, and ten-

of him with the other barrel.

The next moment they had struck the Ironaides and exploded the torpedo about fitteen feet from the keel, on the starboard side. An immense volume of and exploded the torpedo about fifteen feet from the keel, on the starboard side. An immense volume of water was thrown up, covering our little boat, and, going through the smoke stack, entered the furnace, completely extinguishing the fire.

In addition to this, pieces of the ballast had fallen in the works of the engine, rendering it unmanageable at that time. Volley after volley of musketry from the crew of the Ironsides and from the launches began to pour in upon them. Lieut. Glassell gave the order to back, but it was found impossible. In this condition, with no shelter, and no hope of exape, they thought it beat to surrender and halled the enemy to that effect. The Yankees, however, paid no attention to the call, but barbarously continued the fire. It was then proposed to put on their life preservers, jump overboard and endeavor to swim to the shore. All but Pilot Cannon consented. The latter, being unable to swim, said he would stay and take his chances in the boat. Lieut. Glassell, Engineer Toembs, and Sullivan the fireman, left the boat. The two first having on life-preservers, and the latter supporting himself on one of the hatches thrown to him by the pilot. Engineer Toombs becoming embarrassed with his clothing in the water got back to the boat and was assisted in by Cannon.

The boat was then rapidly drifting from the Ironsides. He now fortunately found a match, and lighting a torch, crept back to the engine, discovered and removed the cause of its not working, and soon got it in order. Engineers Toombs and Cannon reached their wharf in the city about midnight, fatigued, and presenting a wornout appearance, but rejoicing at their fortunate and narrow escape.

With regard to the damage of the Ironsides now thing positive is known. At the moment of atriking there was great consternation on board. It was reported that the crew in gangs were hard at work at the pumps all day yesterday. Small boats were seen constantly passing between the Ironsides and the monitors. At nightfall, however, she remained a

INTERESTING TELEGRAMS.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 13, 1883.—The firing continues slowly this morning. Some interesting information is derived from the two prisoners captured Saturday. Inght. They state that batteries Gregg and Wagner will be ready to open upon the city in two weeks; that Gen. Gilmore is mounting many 300-pounder Parrott guns; that a new four-gun battery has been constructed between Gregg and Wagner; that Parrott, the inventor of the Parrott gun, is on Morris Island, supervising the mounting of guns, and that Greek fire consists of oakum soaked with a mixture of ether and gusno.

They say that the huge fron clad frigate Dictator, with three additional monitors, is daily expected from New York.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 16.—General Beauregard, accompanied by General Pierre Soule and staff, reviewed the troops of General Tallaferro's division this morning on James Island. The display was magnificent, and the troops presented an imposing appearance. The length of the line was about three miles. The banners of many of the regiments were inscribed with the names of battles in which they had been engaged.

Our batteries are firing about as usual to-day, the enemy making no reply. It is rumored that the Yankees have refused the French yessels outside permission to communicate.

THE STATES IN REBELLION.

Telegrams from the Army of General Lee— The Tow of Jefferson Davis—Dismissal of the British Consuls—The Torpedo Raft and the New Ironsides—Warin Tonnessee and Mississippi—Sherman and Johnston. From abundant files of the rebel papers, received by our correspondents, we have the following highly

by our correspondents, we have the following highly interesting extracts:

\*\*OPTALLS OF LRE'S ADVANCE,\*\*

[Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.]

\*\*Culpeper C. H., Va., Monday, Oct. 12.—I will take a moment as the army moves along to write you of the incidents of the campaign up to this writing. The forward movement on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia, began on Thursday morning last, at which time Generals Anderson and Heth moved their divisions from the vicinity of Péyton's Ford and Rapidan Bridge, where they had been encamped for some time past, up to and beyond Orange Court-house, on the road leading to Cavels Ford, and within two miles of that point, where they encamped for the night, and set to work in cooking rations for three days. The trausportation was in excellent order, and the men were in the finest kind of spirits. The only drawback to the general fine appearance of the army was the fact that a number of men in each of these divisions were barefooted. Thursday evening everything was satir, and everybody was in conjecture as to what was on foot. At an early hour, General Lee's headquarters, and had a prolonged interview. On Friday morning, at an early hour, Wilcox's brigade, which had, up to this time, been lying still in their camps, near Barnett's Ford, took up the line of march, forming the rear of A. P. Hill's column. All of these troops croased the Rapidan early Friday morning, rebel fashion, by wading, at Cave's Ford, and proceeded on toward. Madison Court House. At dawn Rodes' division, which was in the advance of Ewell's corps, moved up to Orange Court House, and soon were followed by Johnson's and Early's divisions. These troops moved across the river, at Barnett's Ford, and thence to the goult of Hill's cerps, on the dirt road to Madison Court House.

Meanwhile, this movement had been so secretly conducted that the enemy knew nothing of our plans or purposes. We were still keeping up, over regular ploket force in front. And, the betten to conceal our advance, we had so moved o

THREE CENTS not yet received.

Seventy-five more prisoners were brought here last night, from Stephens' Wings, captured in the affair at Jefferson, on Monday last. Small squads of the enemy are frequently picked up in the country recently occupied by them. Five Yankee conscripts halled the returning cars from Rappalannock, on Wednesday, and voluntarily came on board.

CFrom the Richmond Kzaminer, Cct. 15. 1

We have no authentic intelligence of military operations in Northern Virginia, and but few reports. Hill is said to be in Meade's rear, and a report prevailed, peterday, that Ewell had resched Manussas Junction, and there esptured the principal depol's of the enemy's quartermaster and commissary stores. THE CAVALEY FIGHT AT WARRENTON.

THE GAVALEY FIGHT AT WARRENTON.

(From the Richmond Examinor, Oct. 14)

A letter has been received from an effect of fight rank in Gen. Lee's army, giving some details of the cavalry fight at Warrenton on Monday. Our cavalry, we are glad to learn, behaved very handsomely, actually charging upon the enemy repeatedly. We took seron hundred prisoners, with their horses and accountrements. The writer does not mention the loss of either side in killed and wounded.

This is, in several respects, the nicht important victory. The moral effect upon the retreating for must be considerable, and while the loss of several hundred horses as serious disaster to them; he is a most timely and variable accession to us. The horses are much more valuable to us and much more needed than the prisoners.

From the same letter to which we are indebted for the above information, we learn that Gen! Lee has, from day to day, endeavored to bring Meade to general engagement, but that the latter shrinks away on every occasion, and avoids the conflict. THE YANK TO IN EASTERN VIRGINIA. The Yanker salry expedition recently sent outwith the design, it is now ascertained, of catching some of our marine parties, has, after a fruitless tour, returned to Yorktown. The negro regiment which accompanied the expedition is encamped in the sounty of James-Oity, between Williamsburg and Yorktown. The negroes companing it are chirily from Massachusetts, and are long-wooled and under-affed, being the degenerate growth of a cold climate.

THE SIZE OF MEADE'S ARKY. THE SIZE OF MEADE'S AMMY.

Citizens of Culpeper say that Meade, during his occupation of that place, issued daily one hundred thousand rations. From this it would appear that he has an immense multitude of mea, but the material is bad. He has men, not soldiers; fellows who, though possessing much stornach for rations, have little for fighting. This is proved conclusively by the flight of Meade before our forces. If he felt he could have relied upon two thirds of his troops, he would scarcely have permitted himself to be chased forty miles without once showing fight.

THE PRESIDENT IN GEORGIA. THE PRESIDENT IN GEORGEA.

[From the Mont, omery Advertiser, Oct. 10.]

The report published by us, a few days since, that the President was on his way to visit' Gen. Bragg's army, is to day confirmed by an article in the Atlanta Confederacy, which says: "The President now treads Georgia soil." There never has been a time since the commencement of the war when energy and promptuses were so necessary as at present; there never has been a position contended for by our armies of such vital importance to the Confederacy as that now in dispute between Bragg and Rosecrans. as that now in dispute between Bragg and Rose-crans.

The President seems to be fully aware of the criti-cal crisis, and has gone to take a personal super-vision. His presence at this time will be invaluable. It will be inspiring to the troops and give confidence to the people throughout the country. Whatever may be said by the opponents of President Davis, none will deny that he has a will of his 'own, and a strong one, and we are glad to see that it is his de-termination that the Yankees shall be driven from their threatening position in Tennessee. We believe it will be done.

ATLANTA. Oct. 9, 1863. ATLANTA, Oct. 9: 1863. The President arrived here by special train from Augusta last evening, and proceeded this morning to the headquarters of General Bragg.

At Marietta he was met by Governor Brown, and, after a short private interview, the Governor introduced the President to the people. He made them a short address from the platform complimenting Georges and approximation at the steady had

short address from the platform complimenting Georgia, and expressing gratification at the stand the slaw ay occupied during the war. Her troops have done their duty on every field, and from her State Government he had received earnest, prompt cooperation. He was particularly gratified when, on a recent call on Gov. Brown for 8,000 troops, the Governor had promptly tendered him 16,003. The departure of the train closed the remarks, which were made by the President by invitation.

Gov. Brown accompanied the President to Cartersville, whence he returned here. Gen. Cobb-proceeded to the front with the President.

Election returns come in slowly and scattering. Sufficient have been received, however, to indicate that Governor Brown is re-elected by a popular majority. Congress it is acceptated. For Congress it is ascertained that Lester is elected.

MARIETTA, Oct. 9, 1963.—President Davis passed up this monning. A large crowd collected at the station to get a glimpse at the distinguished visitor. Mr. Davis was introduced by Governor Brown, of Georgia, and when he appeared on the platform of the car, was greeted with cheers. He addressed the crowd briefly, complimenting the ladies of Georgia for their exertions in behalf of the wounded in the late battle, and also the citizens of the Empire State for the alacrity with which they responded to the call for troops, and the readiness manifested by the people to rally to the defence of the border.

He culogized the zealous patriotism of the Georgia State troops, and the distinguished services of the war worn vererans in the field-service since the beginning of the war. He was glad to meet Georgians so close to the enemy; and from the uniforms he saw in the crowd, he rejoiced to know that the State was well represented in the Confederate service.

The President was accommanied by Generals.

service.

The President was accompanied by Generals
Longstreet, Pemberton, Breckinridge, Senator Cobb,
and Governor Brown, of Georgia, and his own personal staff. THE VISIT OF DAVIS TO BRAGG. The Chattanooga Rebel has a very interesting let ter from Bragg's army, which conveys the lates intelligence we have from it. We copy a portion o ARRIVAL OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.

The President is arrived, and has come, as all men believe, to turn thisgs inside out, to removate the Army of Tennessee, to settle all its household quarrels, and to set the troops moving on their way. He has just reached here. I only caught a glimpse offhim, fatigued and dusty. He is thin, but looks in better health than when he was last here. He was met at Chickamauga Station by a suitable escort, and cenveyed to General Bragg's head quarters. I have not a doubt that the two-are engaged in earnest counsel while I am penning these hasty lines. The President has southt this department, I am assured, on account of the unfortunate difficulties which have disturbed the family of Tennessee, over which Gen. Bragg presided with such little tact. The suspension of Polk—the arrest of Hindman—the flare-up with Forrest—and the dissatisfaction of several others, all recurring right on the heels of a victory, and in the face of the enemy, are enough to excite the anxiety of such an administrative as Mr. Davis. His inquiries will be close, and his counsels general. He will by no means confine himself to the commander-inchief, but will consult equally with Longstreet, Buckner, Etil, and others. I have no doubt the Polk affair will be thoroughly sifted. The cavalry business, too, will be settled. In short, the army will be act on its legs again. The men are all right. Order is only needed to be restored among the capitains.

FEOM NORTHERN MISSISSIPPI.

MERIDIAN, Thursday, October 15.

MERIDIAN, Thursday, October 16.

To Gen. S. Cooper:

The following despatch has been received, dated Oxford, lith:

Eleven regiments of cavalry, with nine pieces of artillery, pursued us. We skirmished with them all the day, sought them for four hours near Bahalla, and again at the river, when they were repuised, and retired, after burning Wyatt. Our loss is considerable, but the number is not known on account of so much atrageling. We saved our train and captured property.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Tuesday, Oct. 13.

The following despatches have just been received from Brig. General Chalmers:

We have torn up the railroad in four places, and attacked Colliersville yesterday morning. General Shemman, with part of Smith's brigade, en route for Corinth, arrived as we did. We drove the enemy into their fortifications, burned their camp, with considerable stores, and thirty wagons. We brought off twenty wagons, took five colors and 104 prisoners. Our loss is about fifty killed and wounded. Prisoners report that Gen. Smith and Colonel were killed. Beinforcements coming from Germantown and Lafayette, we retreated.

J. C. OHALMERS.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

The correspondent of the Wobile Tribute writes:

THE SITUATION REFORE CHATTANOGGA.

The correspondent of the Mobile Tribune writes:
Our army is in sphendid condition, and in fine appirits, being most abxious for another turn, at the rascally Rosecraps.

From the great number of additional tents on the ridges, it is evident the enemy has been largely reinforced. With a glass they can plainly be seen working like beavers on their fortifications. There is now but little doubt that such was the roat and stampede of the enemy, had we followed them up, the last man of them would have crossed the Tennessee. As it was, a large portion iddiceoss, the enemy burning several houses at the time, among the rest the Spencer Hotel, formerly, owned by Crutchfiell, But as we did not follow, they recrossed and went to work fortifying themselves.

It is reported that Gen. Longstreet was very anxious to follow up our victory, and so advised Gen. Bragg, but it seems that after it was agreed to do so, from some cause—want of supplies and other circumatances—the pursuit was abandaned.

It is impossible to tell at what agament the conflict will be resured, but from present incinations it will be several days yet. Every day of delay we give the enemy an additional advantage over us.

The subjoined correspondence explains the Mis-missal of the British consular agents from the Con-icularacy, following the diamissal of Mason from

icultancy, following the diamissal of Misson from London:

Confederatt, States of America,

Dep't of Statt, Richmond, Oct. 5, 1888.

Sir: The conduct of the British consular agents in the Confederacy has, compelled the President to take the decisive step of expelling them from our country, and it is deemed proper to put you in possession of the causes which have produced this is entity, that you may have it in your pewer to correct any misrepresentations on the subject. To this end it is necessary to review the whole course of the British Government and that of the Confederacy in relation to these chiclais.

Lest the Emperor of the French may misuaderstand this action, Mr. Benjamia, concludes his despatch with the following paragraph:

The exercise of the Droit de remot is too harsh, however, to be resorted to without justifiable cause, and it is unoper that you should have it in your power to explain the grounds on which the President has been compelled to enforce it. Lest also the Government of His Imperial Majesty should be misled into, the error of supposing that the rights of French sitisens are in any manner involved in the action of the President, which has been rendered necessary by the reprehensible conduct of the Brittsh consular agentz, you are requested to take an early occasion for giving and explanation to M. Dreuyn de Lhuys as will obviate all risk of misapprehension.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant. In street might stream the local of a man, and only about a doren slightly wounded. During the inhighting Chapitain Grasory, of the 6th Pennsyl, the were signally regulated by Hampton's excited on the captes which have grounded the captes which have grounded the captes which have grounded to the captes which have grounded the captes which the captes and the captes which have grounded to the captes which the captes which the captes which the captes which has a very important bearing upon the conscripts of the stray. When decreal we was stanked at Britston, he have been also capte the captes which has a very important bearing upon the conscripts of the stray. When decreal Week who have been subject and stray the part of the captes which has a very important bearing upon the conscripts of the stray. When decreal Water was attacked at Britston, he have been subject to the captes which has a very important bearing upon the conscripts of the stray. When decreal Water was attacked at Britston, he have been subject to the captes which has a very important bearing upon the conscripts of the stray. When decreased which has a very important bearing upon the conscripts of the stray. When decreased which has a very important bearing upon the conscripts of the stray. When decreased which has a very important bearing upon the conscripts of the stray. When decreased which has a very important bearing upon the conscripts of the stray. When decreased the captes which has a very important bearing upon the conscripts of the stray. When decreased the captes which has a very important bearing upon the conscripts of the stray. When decreased the captes which have a capte to the captes which have a capte to the captes which has a very independent of the captes which have a capte to the captes which have a capt

THE WAR PRESS; (PUBLISHED WEEKLY)

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same The money must always accompany the order, and

no instance can these terms he dem afford very little more than the cost of the paper. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents fa To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, as extra copy of the Paper will be given. "under your instructions, you have felt it to be your duty to advise British subjects that while they ought to acquiesce in the service required so long as it is restricted to the maintenance of internal passe and order, whenever they shall be brought into actual conflict with the forces of the United States, whether under the State or Confederate Government, the service so required is such as they cannot be expected to perform."

meet the United. States forces in actual conflict; but in that event to throw down their arms, and refuse to render a service directly in the teeth of her. Idajesty's produmation, which would inour the severe penalties denounced in the neutrality act.

In a communication from the acting British consult in Charleston, to the mititary suthorities, he also has informed them that "he has advised the British subjects generally to zequience in the State infilitary organizations, but at the same time he informed them that in the event the militia should be brought into conflict with the forces of the United States, either before or after being turned over to the Confederate Government, the zervices required of them would be such as British subjects could not States, either before or after being turnes over to the Confederate Government, the services required of them would be such as British stricets could not be expected to perform."

It this appears that the consular agents of the British Government have been instructed not to gonive themselves to an appeal for restrose, either to courts of justice or to this Government, whenever they may conceive that grounds exist for complaint against the Confederate authorities in their treatment of British subjects, (an appeal which has in no case been made without receiving just consideration,) but that they assume the power of determining for themselves whether enlisted soldiers of the Confederate arrogate the right to interfere directly with the execution of the Confederate laws, and to advise soldiers of the Confederate samiles to throw down their arms in the Jace of the enemy.

This assumption of jurisdiction by foreign officials within the terricity of the Confederacy, and this esconcedement on lite sovereignty, annot be telerated for a moment; and the President has had no head they can no longer be permitted to exercise their functions, or even reside within the limits of the Confederacy.

I am directed, therefore, by the President, to communicate to you this order, that you promptly depart from the Confederacy, and that in the meantime you cease to exercise any consular functions within its limits.

Fam, sing expectfully, your obedient servant,

Upon this matter, the Enquirer of the 15th comments as follows:

"It sught to have been known here from the first, but was not, that England could be no friend to the Confederacy or strocause, although sufficiently an enemy to the United States to desire the final disruptions of the Union. We have been long in finding out the trath, and, before we would assait it, have endured some humiliations and insolent airs on the part of that Power, which surprised us very muchbut ought not to have done so. At last the thing has become too dear; when it came to pretended 'consuls' of England (permitted to live here by our externe courtesy) publicly exhorting a portion of our militia to throw down their arms in the face, of the enemy, rather than abet a 'civil' war,' our

militia to throw down their arms in the face, of the enemy, rather than abet a 'civil' war,' our authorities arrived at the conclusion that we had enough of it. So, immediately on the heels of Mr. Mason's recall from London comes the order for all British' consuls' to quit the Confederacy.

"We may now expect, ere long, to see a British minister at Richmond, and British consuls asking exequators from Mr. Benjamin; for England never neglects her subjects, nor leaves them without the shadow of her wing, and the guardlenship of her flag. The sooner the better; we do not want to hurt either her or her subjects."

THE WITEDRAWAL OF MR. MASON.

THE WITEDRAWAL OF MR. MASON.

IFrom the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 15 ]

The legitimate sequel to the withdrawal of Mr. Mason from England has been enacted. The British consuls throughout the Confederacy have been dismissed. Tardy as is this measure, it will be a source of gratification to that natural pride of the a source of gratification to that natural' pride of the people, which has so long chafed under the endu-rance of the undignified and anomalous-position te which the extreme forbearance of our Government United States, from the Aroostook to the Rio Grande.

The illogical attitude which it pleased our Goversment to assume fully justified this treatment. If the representatives of Great Britain were still allowed to transact business, and to exercise their various functions as during time of peace, there was evidently no urgent necessity for any change in their conduct. Accredited to the United States Government, and placed under the supervision of the British munister at Washington, their continuance in the same position necessarily precluded any recognition of a new government. To them the was could be nothing more than an internal broil. The interests of their countrymen might be placed in jeopardy, as they have repeatedly been in the streetights of Paris or Madrid, or in the predatory wasfare of South America or Mexico. No questions of a higher nature presented themselves. They had aut to ignore the existence of any organic change, and to continue as usual to protect the rights of British subjects, and to derive instructions from Lord Lyons.

MORE MOSCHNOGARIONS IN EICHMOND.

MORE MOD-INDICATIONS IN RICHMOND.

(From the Enquirer of the 13th. I

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of mechanics, held in Richmond on the night of the 10th inst., a series of resolutions were adopted, one of which, the 6th, is as follows:

Resolved, That; awakened to a sense of the abject posture to which labor and we who labor have been reduced, and to the privileges which, as citizens and people, the institutions of our country rest in us, we will not sleep again until our grasp has firmly clenched the rights and immunities which are ours as Americans and men, until our just demands have been met by the concessions of all opposing elements. MORE MOD: INDICATIONS IN BICHMOND.

The Russian Banquet at New York.

The banquet to the Russian naval officers took place at the Astor House, in New York, on Monday evening. There were nearly three hundred guests present, and the affair was splendid. Speeches were made by Mayor Opdyke, Baron de Stoeckl, Admiral Lisovski, Admiral Paulding, John E. Devlin, Rev. Wm. Boole, David Dudley Field, Judge Daly, Recorder Hoffman, Gen. Walbridge and others. Secretary Seward was unable to be present, but sent the following toast: "Health and honor to Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian minister of foreign affairs; not more able in defending the policy of his own country than just and liberal in conducting its relations with the United States."

In reply to a toast, Admiral Lisovski expressed. to this city, in different parts of the globe. [Cheers.] They are, gentlemen, your most noble representatives shroad. It has been most noble representatives shroad. It has been my fortune once, in trying circumstances, after the loss of my ship, when left destitute of every article, to meet with an American man-of-war. I will not dwell upon the aid which was promptly extended, but I will never forget the personal friendship shown by your officers. [Cheers.] I will never forget the words with which they met us us in the ward-room and the cabin. Every American officer, taking an officer of similar rank, said: "Now, sir, everything which is in this cabin, one half of it belongs to you."

Answering a compliment to the Russian Emperor, Baron Stocckel experienced deep gratitude for the compliment offered to his Imperial Majesty, and, is the name of my Government, I will express it, for the unbounded kindness and hospitality extended to Admiral Liscovsky and the officers of our navy. It will be my duty, gentlemen, to bring to the notice of my illustrious master, these acts of friendship; and I can assure you it will be felt and deeply appreciated by his Imperial Majesty, and by the whole Russian nation. [Cheers.] May peace bleas again this whole country—[applause]—and may the United States continue in their wonderful career of prosperity and happiness. [Cheers.] And in expressing this sentiment, gentlemen, I can assure you there is not one of the seventy millions of my countrymen who will not join me from the very depth of its heart.

CONDITION OF THE UNION PRISONERS IN EXOMMOND.—Lieut. Col. Broderick, or the 1st New Jerzey Cavalry, wounded and taken prisoner by the
enemy in the cavalry fight last June, is in Washington from Richmond. His statements concerning the
condition of the Union prisoners are most remarkable. There are now at Richmond at least nine hundred officers and over ten thousand enlisted men.
Many of the latter are utterly destitute of shirts,
pantaloons, and coats, and sickness prevaits to a
fearful extent. Numbers die daily, and the mortality
is increasing, insufficiency of food and lackdof clothing having prostrated hundreds of the most hardy
men. The enlisted men are actually staryed, and an
officer who gave some portion of his food; to some
privates in the room below, by passing it through
the floor, has been confined in a dungeon. Great indignation has since been excited among our troops
by the apparent neglect on the part of the Government of our prisoners in the South. We have a
large balance in our favor, and, if an 'axchange cannot as effected, our officers and men claim that rebel
prisoners should be subjected to the game, privations
until the rebel authorities cease to typat our men as
brates.

INFORTANT DECISION RELATING TO THE RIGHTS OF SLAVEHOLDERS.—Judge Atootic, of the Provost Court at New Orleans, has rendered a decision touching the rights of the owners of slave property in that portion of Louisians exempted by the Presinis that portion of Louisians exempted by the Presinistat's proclamation. The case was that in which a regro woman who had left her master, taking her five children with her, two of whom she afterwards returned to her former master, reclaimed the two children, and, being refused thair custody, complained to the provost court. Judge Atootis decides that the laws of the State of Louisians relative to slavery as they were in force before the rebellion, have, by the President's preclamation, ceased to be binding, and that the complainant was smittled, by virtue of the proclamation, to the custody of her children.

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A GREAT CURIOSITY, —On Saturday last, as one of the masons at the West Harris market house was dressing one of the stones of which the building is being constructed, upon oblipping off a thock, he found a large perified rattlesnake in the inside. The snake is in a most wanderful state of preservation. The scales are perfect. The bookbone is tion. The scales are perfect. The bookbone is clearly defined, and it is one of the most interesting specimens of petrifaction ever discovered. The gentlemanly superintendant of the work, Mr. Charles Swartz, has possession of the reptile at present. Harrisburg Telegraph.