THE PRESS. PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED). BY JOHN W. FORNEY. OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. THE DAILY PRESS,

FIFTEEN CERTS PER WEEE, PAYAble to the carriers
mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Seven Domans
FER ANNUM: THERE DOMARS AND FIFTY CENTS FOR SEE
MONNING OF DOLLAR AND SEVENMENT OF THE PROPERTY OF T

MONTHS: ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR TREER MONTHS, invariably in advance for the time or ered. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Si THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Four Dollage Per Annua, in advance.

SILK AND DRY-GOODS JOBBERS. 1863. A UTUMN.

DAWSON, BRANSON, & Co., M. W. COR. MARKET & FIFTH STS.

(SOI MARKET STREET,) MEVITE THE ATTENTION OF GITY AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS TO THEIR STOCK OF

FRENCH AND ENGLISH DRESS GOODS. SILKS,

SHAWLS, &c. Cash Buyers will find it to their Interes

CHOICE FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

ROBERT POLLOCK & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, No. 311 MARKET STREET. Offer for sale a large and well-selected Stock for Faney and Staple

DRY GOODS, OWN IMPORTATION, Inending the latest Styles in

SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS, Minny of which are confined to their sales, and cannot be found elsewhere.

All or which they offer on the most favorable terms TOR CASH, or to approved short time buyers. 1863. FALL AND WINTER 1863.

DRY GOODS.

RIEGEL, WIEST, & ERVIN IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS. NO. 47 NORTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. We are constantly receiving large lots of all kinds of fresh and desirable Goods. Merchants will find it to "sheir advantage to sall and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we can offer them induc

lequalled by any other establishment in Philadelphi THOS MELLOR & Co., IMPORTERS,

gos. 40 and 4% NORTH THIRD STREET. SHIRTS, DRAWERS. GERMANTOWN FANCY WOOLENS.

4-4 LINENS, AND SHIRT FRONTS. 1011-3m FALL STOCK SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS.

A. W. LITTLE & CO. , se6-2m No. 395 MARKET STREET. 1863 FALL IMPORTATION. 1863

EDMUND YARD & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, SILKS AND FANCY 617 CHESTRUT and 614 JAYME Street, Mays now opened their Fall importation of Dress Goods, wit:

ARVATIE:
THERINOS,
COBURGS,
EEFS,
ALPACAS,
DELATINES,
PLAID AND STRIPED POPLINS,
FANCY AND BLACK SILKS,
-**cortment of

Also, A large assorime.
SHAWLS,
HALMORAL SKIRTS,
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.,
-- the

LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

CASH HOUSE.

M. L. HALLOWELL & CO.,

DRESS GOODS, BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,

SHAWLS, BALMORALS, RIBBONS, KID GLOVES, &c., &c. Bought exclusively for each, and which will be sold at a small advance. se5-3m WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

WHITE & PECHIN, 1803. RO. 433 MARKET STREET. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, BROOMS, CEDAR WARE, OLL-CLOTH, LOOKING GLASSES, FANOY BASKETS, OORDAGE, & C. "HALEY, MORSE, & BOYDEN'S PATENT SELF-AD-JUSTING GLOTHES WRINGER."
"THE MOST RELIABLE WRINGER NOW IN USE.
I SE? 28

> J. H. COYLE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in YARMS, BATTS, CARPET CHAIN, WOODEN WARR SIS MARKET STREET

GAS FIXTURES, &c. 517 ARCH STREET. C. A. VANKIRK & OO. MANUFACTURERS OF

OHANDELIEBS AND OTHER GAS FIXTURES. Also. French Bronze Figures and Ornaments, Porcelain and Mica Shades, and a variety of FANCY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Piezze call and examine goods

DRUGS. POBERT SHOEMAKER & CO. Northeast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets, PHILADELPHIA. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

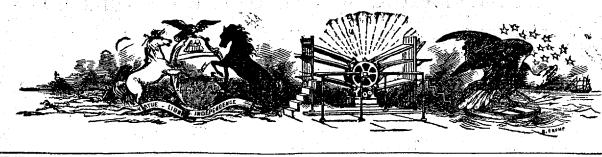
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS. MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. AGENTS FOR THE GELEBRATED FRENCH ZINO PAINTS. Dealers and consumers supplied at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MOORE & CAMPION,

se24-3m

No. 261 SOUTH SECOND STREET, an connection with their extensive Cabinet business, are now manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES, and have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED USHIONS, which are pronounced by all who have used them to be soperior to all others.

For the quality and finish of these Tables, the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Julian, who are familiar with the character of their work.



PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1863. VOL. 7—NO. 81.

RETAIL DRY GOODS. CLOTHING. SKIRTS: SKIRTS: SKIRTS! WANAMAKER & BROWN. M. A. JONES' NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRT FINE CLOTHING. No. 17 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. OVER THE WAX FIGURE. OAK HALL. THE GREAT AMERICAN

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

No. 1 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.

JOHN KELLY.

TAILORS,

143 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

FORMERLY CHESTNUT ABOVE SEVENTH,

Have now in store a LARGE STOCK and complete as

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

TERMS CASH.—Prices much lower than any other drst-class establishment.

PLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50,

At 704 MARKET Street.

BLACK CASS. PANTS. \$6.50, At 704 MARKET Street.

BLACK CASS. PANTS. \$5.60, At 704 MARKET Street.

BLACK CASS. PANTS. \$6.60, At 704 MARKET Street.

GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street. GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

LINFORD LUKENS

No. 31 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

N. W. CORNER SIXTH AND CHESTNUT.

Where he now offers a LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING

No. 1035 CHESTNUT STREET.

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK.

SUPERIOR UNDERCLOTHING, HO-

SIERY, HDKFS, CRAVATS, &c.

**Stocks and Napoleon Ties made to order.

**An elegant assortment of Kid Gloves.

**Gentlemen's Dressing Gowns in great variety.

**The "MODEL SHIRT" always on hand and made to order.

FINE SHIRT AND WRAPPER DEPOT.

AN RESGANT ASSORTMENT OF

THIRTS, WRAPPERS, AND STOCKS.

NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET,

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

Also, Manufactures from the Best Material and in a Superior Manner by HAND:

Heavy Red. twilled Flannel SHIRTS and DRAWERS.
English Canton Flannel SHIRTS and DRAWERS.
Buckskin SHIRTS and DRAWERS.

SEWING MACHINES.

COME AT LAST!

THE PERFECTION OF SEWING MACHINES.

SAMPLES OF THE CELEBRATED

TLORENCE SEWING MACHINES

Mo. #39 CHESTNUT STREET (second foor).

searty that the reversible feed motion, which enables the operator to run the work to either the right or left, as say part of the seam, or faster the said of seam without turning the fishric or stopping the mechine. It is the most rapid search in the world, making two stitches to each revolution, and there is motiher aschine which will do so large a range of work as the FLORENCE.

LADIES' FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,

Mo. 718 ARCH STREET, BELOW EIGHTH.

Importer and Manufacturer

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Chil-

dren is now complete, and embracing every variety that

will be fashionable during the present season. All sold

at the manufacturers' prices, for cash. Ladies, please

JOHN A. STAMBACH,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

NO. 826 ARCH STREET, BELOW NINTH,

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S FURS,

GEORGE F. WOMRATH.

NOS. 415 AND 417 ARCH STREET,

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

give me a call.

Has now open a splandid stock of

Which will be sold at the

OPENING OF FANCY FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Fine SHIRTS and COLLARS. Shaker Flannel SHIRTS and DRAWERS

And sold at the most moderate prices.

LONG-LOOKED FOR

G. A. HOFFMANN,

Successor to W. W. KNIGHT, 606 ARCH STREET, 608.

ARCH STREET. 606.

Bmbracing all the latest novelties.

PRICES MODERATE.

icited.

HAS REMOVED

REMOVAL.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

EDWARD P. KELLY,

M. A. JONES' NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRT, 17 N. RIGHTH STREET. BLANKETS! BLANKETS! BLANK. The Largest Assortment of BLANKETS, AT THE LOWEST PRICES, OFFERED WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY COWPERTHWAIT & CO., N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET. E. M. NEEDLES IS RECEIVING DAILY ALL DESIRABLE NOVELTIES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS. WHITE GOODS.

VEILS, &c., &c. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET. ADIES' CLOAKING CLOTHS. Black Beaver and Tricot Cloths, Brown and Black Water-proof Cloths, Dark Brown and Mode Cloths, Fine Black Broad Cloths, Fine Black Broad Cloths, Chinchilla Cloakings.

HANDKERCHIRFS.

Also, Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinets for Men and Boys.
Vestings, in Great variety, at
JOHN H. STOKES,
TOG ARCH Street.
N. B.—Jack Straws, made by and sold for an Invalid
A new invoice just received. SHARPLESS BROTHERS OPEN TO-

AY

Extra quality and newest designs.
Rich figured French De Lainss.
Robes de Chambre, fine quality,
Bright De Laines, for Children.
Wide and fine new Plaid Cashmeres.
Rich striped Skittings for Dresses.
Fight De Laines, all colors and qualities.
French Rep Poplins, colored, at \$1.
Silk, faced Epinglines, very rich.
French Rerinces, in very large stock.
Wide Black verys, for Ladies' Cloaks.
Wide Black Velvets, for do.

EIGHTH and CHESTNUT Streets.

OPENING OF FALL DRESS GOODS. Mos. 718 and 715 North TENTH Street. Mos. 713 and 715 North TENTH Sirest.

Have now open a choice assortment of
FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS.
Plain Silks, choice colors, \$1.25 to \$2.
Plain Moire Antiques, choice chades.
Plain Black Silks, 90c to \$2.00.
Figured Black Silks, 90c to \$2.00.
Figured Black Silks, Plain Silks,
Plain All-wool Reps and Poplins, all colors.
Plain Silk and Wool Reps, all colors.
Figured and Plaid Reps and Poplins.
Plain French Merinoes, choice colors.
1 lot Plain French Merinoes, choice colors.

REMOVAL.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE 510 OHESTNUT STREET,

SO4 CHESTNUT STREET

n the "BUED BUILDING," and have now open their PALL STOCK OF

NEW CARPETINGS. 904 OHESTNUT STREET.

A BOH-STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE. NEW CARPETINGS.

velvet, brussels, three-ply, INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN CARPETINGS, Now in store, and selling at THE REDUCED PRICES, or Cash.

J. BLACKWOOD, 832 ARCH STREET, self-im Two Doors below NINTH, South Side.

"GLEN ECHO" MILLS, GERMANTOWN, PA.

Mocallum & Co., FAMUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS IN

CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS; &O: WAREHOUSE, 509 CHESTNUT ST., OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.

CARPETSI CARPETSII JAMES H. ORNE,

CARPET WAREHOUSE, CHESTNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH STREET,

BY LATE ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE,

REW STYLES CARPETING, Jomprising some new kinds of goods never before offered in this country, for parlor furnishing. Included in our variety will be found the TRENCH AUBUSSON CENTRE CARPETS;

TEMPLETON'S ENGLISH AXMINSTER CARPETING OROSSLY & SON'S WILTON VELVET and TAPES-E. CROSSLEY & CO.'S celebrated BRUSSELS Do

With a large variety of other makes of BRUSSELS and TAPESTRY CARPETING.

With a full variety of American makes of three-ply and (agrain goods, all of Which can be offered at considera-ble reduction from last season's prices. JAMES H. ORNE,

CHESTNUT STERET, BELOW SEVENTH STREET. 2023-d3m G. W BLABON & CO. OIL CLOTES,

16. IN4 MORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. Offer to the Trade a full stock of FLOOR, TABLE, AND CARRIAGE OIL CLOTES, FREEN-GLAZED OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW 846-2m SHADES.

PAPER HANGINGS. PHILADELPHIA PAPER HANGINGS.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS, MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS, Offer to the trade a large and elegant assortment of roads, from the cheapest Brown Stock to the finest Decorations.

N. B. CORNER FOURTH & MARKET STREETS. M. B.—Solid Green, Blue, and Buff WINDOW PA-PERS of every grade. eel3-2m SILVER-PLATED WARE.

CILVER PLATED WARE MANUFACTORY. PEA SETS, CASTORS,

ICE PITCHERS, &c., &c. WILER & MOSS. sell-2m 335 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

WISHART'S DYSPEPSIA PILLS. A POSITIVE CURE FOR

DYSPEPSIA.

S. E. Corner Sixth and Market. DYSPEPSIA PILL.

WHAT IS DYSPEPSIAP

DYSPEPSIA HAS THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:

1st. A constant pain or uneasiness at the pit of the h, which is caused by a permanent con the stomach upon undigested food. It generally begins immediately or a short time after eating; is often very 2d. Flatulence and Acidity.-These symptoms arise rom the indigestion of food, which ferments instead of digesting.

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 juice.

The stomach is often painfully distended by wind; the tite is sometimes voracious. appeare is sometimes voicetous.

4th. Gloom and Depression of Spirits.—This state unfits many for the enjoyment of life, and is caused by the impure blood furnished by imperfect digestion. In this stage of the disease many persons commit suicide. There is a constant foreboding of evil, and an indifference and positive inability to perform the offices of life.

5th. Diarrhoea.—After being first costive, the sufferer is afflicted with diarrhoea, which is owing to a diseased condition of the bowels, produced by the undigested food, which is evacuated fin the same condition as when eaten, and of course gives ne 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 extre mities. In many cases there is an uneasiness in the throat, with a sense of choking or suffication; the mouth is often clammy, with a bad taste and furred tongue.

7th. Consumptive Symptoms and Palpitation of the Heart.—Many persons propounced as having these dis eases, have, in fact, nothing but Dyspepsia, the lun eart diseare being only symptoms.

Cough.—This is a very frequent symptom of Dys., and leads very often into confirmed consumption 9th. Want of Sleep. - A very distressing symptom, realting often in mental derangement. 10th Summtoms of external relation -The nation to affected painfully by cold and heat, which is owing to unnatural dryness of the skin, and the skin is often af-fected by eruptions and tetters. The gloomy dyspeptic avoids society as much as possible. 11th. Vamiting. -A frequent and distressing symptom 12th. Dizziness, dimness of vision, headache, and stagering in walking.—These are very slarming symptoms, which are speedily removed by our medicine; but it neglected are quickly followed by numbness and sud-

13th.—It is impossible for us to give all the symptoms of Dyspepsia in so small a space, but the above are con sidered sufficient—if we add that the patient loses hi memory and attention to surrounding objects, and frequently becomes morese and sour in disposition. We should say, however, that pains in the joints and stiff-DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!! DYSPEPSIA!!

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!! DYSPEPSIA!!

I. ELIZABETH BRANSON, of Brandywina. Del., formerly of Old. Chester. Del., do cettify that for one year and a half I saffered everything but death from that awful disease called Dyspepsia. My whole system was a 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 pasage in less than from four, and often eight days; under this immense suffering my mind see med entirely to give way. I itseld readful borror and evil forebodings. I thought everybody hated me, and I hated everybody: I could not bear my husband ner 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 beaven for me, and was often tempted to commit suicids, so near was my whole nervous system destroyed, and also my mind, from that awful complaint. Dy-peptia, that my friends thought it beat to have me placed in Dr. Kirkbride's Hospital, at West Philadelph. Dy-peptia, that my friends thought it beat to have me placed in Dr. Kirkbride's Hospital, at West Philadelph. I remained there nine weeks, and thought I was a little better, but in a few days my dreadful's complaint was raging as bad as ever. Hearing of the wonderful ourses expline as bad as ever. Hearing of the wonderful ourses a little better, but in a few days my dreadful's complaint was raging as bad as ever. Hearing of the wonderful ourses a little better, but in a few days my areadful's complaint was raging as had as ever. Hearing of the wonderful ourses a little better, but in a few days and and all most singerely return my thanker and stated my case to him. He said he had no doubt he could our me.

So in three days after I called and placed myself under the Doctor's treat

Street, Philadeipnia.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

DR. Wisharr: I have been a constant sufferer with Dyspepsia for the last eighteen years, during which time I cannot say that I ever enjoyed a perfectly well day. There were times when the symptoms were more argaravated than at others, and then it seemed it would be a great relief 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 flited with gloomy thoughts and forebodings, and if I attempted to change their current by reading, at once a sensation of icty coldress, inconnection with a dead weight, as it were, rested upon my brain; sloa a feeling of sickness would occur at the my brain; sloa a feeling of sickness would occur at the my brain; also a feeling of sickness would 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 disposad 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 diesae, at my present age, 45 years, there was no cure in existence. But, through the interference of Divine Providence, to whom I devontly offer my thanks, I at last found a sovereign remedy in your Dyspensia 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 health, pleasure, and contentment are my everyday companions.

No. 463 North Second street, Philadelphia, formerly of Woodbury, N. J.

Dr. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

TINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber would invite attention to his
IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS,
which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, constantly receiving.

NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

J. W. SOOTT,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
NO. S14 CHRSTNUT STREET,
ja22-tf Four doors below the Continental. DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, Moses Torin, of Cheltenham, Montgomery county. Pa., have suffered for more than one year everything but death itself, from that awful disease, called Dyspersia. 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 staled to do me any good, and ofttimes I wished for death to relieve me of my sufferings, out seeing Dr. Wishart's advertisement in the Pailadelphia Bulletin, I determined to try once more but with little faith. I called on Dr. Wishart, and told him if I could havedied 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 bis treatment; and although I had been for months vomiting nearly everything. I say, my stomach swollen with wind, and filled with pain beyond description. I bought a box of his Dyspopsis Pyond description, I bought a box of his Dyspopsis Pills, I used them as directed, and in the state of Pennsylvania, and in thirty days was a well man I invite any person suffering and the great man I invite any person suffering and the great rule I received. I would say to all Dyspoptis Torning and the great on the aarch that can cure Dyspepsia with any decree of centanty.

Cheltenham, Montgomery county, P2.

Dr. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 North SECON Street. Office hours from 9 A. Bit to 5 P. M. All examinations and consultations free. It has been the object of the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY to supply a machine free from the objections attached to other first-class machines, and after the patient, untiring labor of years and a liberal appenditure of capital in securing the first mechanical atlent, their efforts have been crowned with success, and hay are now offering to the public the MOST PERFECT SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD. Among its many advantages over all other machines, may be memioned; sawing matching in THR WORLD. Among its many advantages over all other machines, may be memioned:

1st. It makes four different stitches on one and the rame machine, each stitch being perfect and silke on toth sides of the fabric.

2d. Changing from one kind of stitch to another, as well as the length of the stitch, can readily be done while the machine is in motion.

3d. Everyletitch is perfect in itself, making the seam seure and uniform, combining elasticity, strength and seanty.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

WEAR WHAT MR. JOHN H. BABCOCK SAYS.

NO. 1028 OLIVE STREET.

PHILADELPRIA. January 22, 1863.

Dr. WISHART—Sir: I tis with much pleasure that I am now able to inform you that, by the use of your great American Dyspepsia Pills, I have been entirely cured of that most distressing complaint, Dyspepsia. I had been grievously afflicted for the last twenty-eight years, and for ten years of that time have not been free from its pain one week at a time. I have had it in its worst form, and have dragged on amost miserable existence—in pain day and night. Every kind of food that I ate filled me with wind and pain, it mattered not how light/or how small the quantity; a continued belohing was sure to follow. I had no appellie for any kind of meats whatever, and my distress was so great for several months before I heard of your Pills, that I frequently wished for death. I had taken exprything that I had heard of for Dyspepsia, without receiving any benefit; but on your Pills being recommended to me by one who had been cured by them. I concluded to give them a trial although I had no faith in them. To my astonishment. I found myself getting better before I had taken one fourth of a box, and after taking half a box. I am a well man, and can act anything I totals, and edploy a hearty meal three times a day, without inconvenience from anything I est or drink. If you think proper, you are at liberty to make this public and refer to me. I will cheerfully give all desirable infermation to any one who may call on mae. Your, respectfully. SHART'S MEDICAL DEPOT, NO. 19 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price One Dolprice. Call and see the FLORENCE, at No. 630 CHESTHUR

I, Samuel D. Haven, have been a great sufferer with Chronic Dyspepsia and Inflammation of the Kidneys for three years. I employed three or four of the most eminent physicians of Philadelphia, also of Barlington county, N. J. They did all for me they could, but all to no purpose. I was constantly filled with awful pain and dispress, and with const unt beleding of wind and sour on purpose. I was constantly filled with awfal pain and distress, and with constantly filled with awfal pain and distress, and with constant beleiting of wind and some acid. My former was covered with a white coating of mucus until it cracked in large furrows, and was dreadful's sore. On! I of thines wished for death to relieve me of my sufferings, for I had lost all hope of ever being well again I made it a sinject of prayer to God that he would direct me to some physician or medicine that world cure me I was bold to read an advertisement of Dr. Wishart's, in the Philadelphia Ledger, of a great care made upon Mr. John Babcock, of No. 1028 Olive street, Philadelphia Ledger, of a great care made upon Mr. John Babcock, of No. 1028 Olive street, Philadelphia, by the great american Dyspeyh, Fills. I want to the Doctor's Ofice, and pheed myself under his treatment, and of the unit he mike, to tree m, it would be thought of the meaning of the Corner Venango and Lambert streets, near Richmono street, formerly from Wrightstown, Burlington county

Dr. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 North SECOND Street. DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

DR WISHART: I was a great sufferer with Dyspepsia 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 afflicted that, if I drank aglass 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 Ldger of a great cure your Great American Dyspepsia Pills had made. I went to your store and purchased a hox, and commenced to use them, and I do thank God this day I am a well man, and can eat three meals per day. I have sent a number of persons after your pills, and I gave a young man that was suffering with dyspepsia in my neighborhood eight of your pill, and they cured him extirely. You may refer to me if you see proper.

Kennedyville, Kent county, Del.

Price \$1 per box. Sent by mail on receipt of price

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1863.

NEW YORK CITY.

Correspondence of The Press. 1

NEW YORK, Nov. 3, 1863.

THE THIEVES OF GOTHAM. It is a most unfortunate fact, and one that is be coming every year more apparent, that all scientific assing away from our midst, and that we have among us only the vulgar and brutal canaille. The great metropolises of the world, with the solitary exception of Gotham, have their chevel liers d'industrie, and their qualified experts, who are sesionl and ingenious in their spoliative ways; but we are under the thraidom of the veriest sharlatans constitute our best leg in this matter; but while thrusting it forward, we are still forced to admit its awkwardness and lack of propriety. Ingenious rob-beries are never heard of in our criminal records. It is useless to hunt for sentiment in our affairs of this nature; for sentiment there is none.

At present, we are overrun by graceless scoun drels only; men who lie in wait on lonesome corners with the slung-shot and bludgeon, and who are viler and more brutal than the thieves of Spain. In the day-time you find them only in the slums of the city; along the narrow, tumble down streets that converge at the Five Points, and the tortuous alleyslink out into the crowd and glare of Broadway, and line the corners, enjoying themselves in an al fresco way, until on toward midnight, when drawing into more compact knots, they fall back into the dark side streets, leaving a sentinel or two at the corner, who, after pouncing upon the nocturnal pedestrians make off with their spoils to where their comrades await them. In case of pursuit, these latter dis tract the pursuers; or when, as is sometimes the case, some faithful guardian of the night, in police nguage, "nails" the assailants, they hasten to the rescue, and as an ultimate resort, hack the municipa enthusiast with bowies, or beat him to the pavement with slung-shots and brass knuckles, their orite weapons of offence and defence. A case in int occurred on last Wednesday night. A Mr. White, of Carbondale, Pa., while gratifying his strolling propensities in Broadway, scarcely a stone's throw from the St. Nicholas Hotel, was set upon by a choice deputation from the canaille, choked, and robbed. The robbers made off with their booty, heading for the nearest side streat White, recovering from his amazement, summone a policeman, who overhauled the rascals, and made

a vigorous effort to arrest them. Appreciating the powerful proportions of their assailant, they gave the signal whistle, and, in a moment, the remainder of the gang dashed out into Broadway, and threw themselves upon the policeman. Hereby the tables vere turned again. The officer now sent for aid, and a dozen Metropolitans were hurried to the scene of action. In the brilliant skirmish which ensued, the highwaymen were routed, and the original assail-

These prowling bands infest not only Broadway, but various localities of the city, where well-to-de destrians are likely to be met with. Scarcely a night passes when some gentleman is not waylaid by them, knocked upon the head, and literally 'cleaned out." Many, and perhaps the majority of ese cases, some of which have come under your correspondent's notice, never reach the ears of the authorities, from the natural indisposition of the victims to have their names blazoned in the capital letters of the public prints. A nomadic gang recently infested the line of the Hudson River Railroad, making themselves a terror to travellers. Disthey awaited the times when, on nearing a station, a solitary traveller would be left in their co money, and leaping off, make away in the darkness In one instance, they dragged a gentleman out upon was still in motion tossed him off. Fortunately, he fell in swampy ground, and sustained only temporary injuries. Bruised, bleeding, and dizzy from the

the station where he resided, and was there found These miscreants reaped grand results from the riots in which their political friends were engaged, and ranging through New York and the suburban cities, extorted money from householders and shop-keepers, by employing those terrible talismanic words, in European countries, their services are in con-tinual demand among the unscrupulous politicians.

A dozen of these desperate rascals, arrayed in all tent political machine. The district so ably repre sanctuary not only, but is invariably piloted through election day by these potential aids. They consti-tute the class known as "revolving voters," and ble portion of the district voters either absent them from the scene. Such instances are so frequent in the wards chiefly tenanted by the thievish rabble, that they excite but little comment among our citielections. All efforts to break up these systematizes especially for the reason that they are the political supporters of many of the disreputable justices now mon the bench. A prosecuting attorney, now-s days, is not at all certain that his Honor on the bench may not suddenly descend, and use brass knuckles and a slung shot upon the seat of his legal cumen, should his deprecating remarks arouse the dicial spirit in favor of the criminal at the bar. A few days ago, Justice Connolly desired to pronounc

pronounce the heaviest. Connolly immediately re-orted in Billingsgate, which he spoke with all the accuracy and purity of a native-born, and refused to it with his eminent contemporary. In consequence, the court was temporarily dissolved, until other jus-tices could be assigned. Fortunately for the public peace, both had left their bludgeons at home, and a ber rabble received a check from the citizens themwere shot dead in the streets while assailing pedestrisame organization were similarly dealt with. In one instance a sea captain, who had been robbed and beaten, then left for dead upon the pavement, armed himself, as soon as he was sufficiently recovered, and passed through the same locality again, at the dead of night. Again the gang attacked him, but the stout old mariner delivered his fire with such precision that two fell mortally wounded, and the remainder fled into the alleyways leading to their haunts, leaving him in undisputed possession of the field. These checks were positive in their nature, and the canaille ceased from troubling, and the weary

whenever a highwayman is in peril the peculiar tice in their behalf, the citizens will, in all proba-STUYVESANT. H. T. HELMBOLD'S NEW DRUG STORE on Broadway, New York.—Our enterprising townsman, Mr. H. T. Helmbold, has taken the hearts of the citizens of New York by storm, by the he has recently opened at No. 594 Broadway. It far surpasses in magnificence any establishment of the kind in the world, and is daily thronged by admiring thousands. Philadelphians who visit Gotham will of course embrace the opportunity of seeing this one of their fellow citizens. The following article

clipped from the New York Times of October 21, 18 but one of a long series of eulogistic notices of his grand edifice with which the press of our neighbor ing city teems:

IMPROVEMENTS IN BROADWAY—HELIBOLD'S NEW DRIG STORE.—If the lordly Sceech rebels, who were wont to promenade Broadway in the summer and autumn, and who so confidently predicted that grass would commence growing in that thoroughfare as soon as they decided to shake the dust off their feet, and story shaking the dust out of their pockets, for our benefit, could just take one glance back upon their old promenade, as many of them, we doubt not, would be glad to do, they would discover two things—first, how silly and self-conceited they were, and second, how easily we can do without them. They would find changes in Broadway, to be sure, but instead of grass and weeds they would find marble taking the place of brick, iron the place of wood, and all the evidences of improvement and prosperity, instead of dilapidation and decay. Not the least among the more recent improvements that would strike their attontion would be the magnificent new drug store and chemical warshows. In the content we had a promy of the life. ing city teems:

ment and prosperity, instead of dilapidation and decay. Not the least among the more recent improvements that would strike their attontion would be the magnificent new drug store and chemical warehouse, lately opened by the renowned Philadelphia pharmaceutiat, Mr. H. T. Helmbold, at No. 594 Broadway, adjoining their old favorite resort, the Metropolitan Hotel. This establishment is just now the lion among the attractions of Broadway, and is daily and nightly drawing crowds to winess its novelty and splendor. If anything can make drugs palatable it is this, and it would almost compensate one for a fit of sickness to know that the healing prescriptions were to be compounded in such a goigeous palace. Mr. Helmbold has leased the entire building, which is 28 feet front, 225 feet deep, and five stories high. The front half of the first floor is fitted up for the retail department, and the remainder is used for the wholesale business; and as a laboratory for the preparation of the various extracts which the name of Helmbold has made so celebrated. The drug store proper is unlike any other hereofore seen in this city, and is probably unequalled in the world. It would be a work of superergation to give a detailed description of what everybody is flocking to see for himself; but it may not be amiss to mention one novelty connected with the establishment—the reception room. Who ever leard of a reception room in a drug store? And yet, who has not wished while standing (frequently a long stand,) waiting for his prescription to be prepared, that the keepers of these shops had not been considerate eneugh to furnish more comfortable accommodations? Helmbold has supplied this desideratum in his new establishment, and customers detained there have but to step to the rear of the store, where they will find luxuirous chairs, sofas, and lounges, on which to recline, while their feet rest upon the softest of velvet carpeting. This feature is only in keeping with the other novelties, and with the general splendor of the establishmen

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN EUROPE. Henry Ward Beecher's Speech in London. we extract some of the most interesting passages of the address of Mr. Beecher to the immense assemblage of friendly Englishmen, at Exeter Hall:

THE QUESTION OF PEACE AND PREEDOM.

THE QUESTION OF PEACE AND PREEDOM.

If you take up and look at the map that delineates the mountainous features of that continent, you will find the peculiar structure of the Alleghany ridge, beginning in New Hampshire, running across the New England States, through Pennsylvania and West Virginia, stopping in the northern part of Georgia. [Hear, hear.] Now, all the world over, men that live in mountainous regions have been for liberty [cheers], and from the first hour to this hour the majority of the population of Western Virginia, which is in this mountainous region, the majority of the population of Western Tennessee, of Western Carolina, and of Northern Georgia, have been true to the Union, and did not want to go out. They said to the National Government: "We claim that infulfilment of the compact of the Constitution, you defend our rights and retain us in the Union." [Cheers.] We would not suffer a line of fire to be established one thousand five hundred miles along our Southern border out of which, in a coming hour, there might shoot out wars and disturbances, with such a people as the South, that never kept faith in the Union, and would never keep faith out of it. They have disturbed the land as old Abab of secured measured measured measured measured measured the security of the content of the land as old Abab of secured measured meas

out of which, in a coming hour, there might shoot out wars and disturbances, with such a people as the South, that never kept faith in the Union, and would never keep faith out of it. They have disturbed the land as old Ahab of accuraced memory did—[cheers and hisses]—and when Elijah found this Ahab in the way, Ahab said, "It is Elijah that has disturbed Israel." [A laugh.] Now we know the nature of the people. We know that if we entered into a tince with them they would renew their purpose and take possession in the name of the devil and slavery. [Cheera.] One more reason why we will not let this people go is, because we not want to become a military people. A great many say America is becoming too strong; sile is dangerous to the peace of the world. But if you permit or favor this division, the South becomes a military nation. Along a line of 1,509 miles she must have forts and men to garrison them. Theme 250,000 soldiers will constitute the national standing army of the North. Now any nation that has a standing army is in great danger. ["No, no."] Before this war the legal size of the national army was 25,000. That was all; the actual number was 18,000, and that's all the soldiers hat we wanted. The Tribune and other papers repeatedly said that these men were a moth, and useless in our nation. But, if the country were divided, then we should have two great military nations taking its place, and instead of a paitry 18,000 soldiers, there would be 250,000 on one side, and 100,000 or 200,000 on the other. And if America by this ill-advised disruption, is forced to have solders, like a boy with a knife, she will always want to whittle with them. [Laughter and cheers.] It is the interest, then, of the world that that nation should be united, and that it should be under the control of that part of America that has always been for peace—cheers, and cries of "No, no"]—that it should be wrested from the control and policy of that part of the nation that has always been for more territory, for filibustering, for snubb

look out upon that immense territory as an individ-ual man, as a citizen, as a Christian minister, I feel myself asked: "Will you permit that territory to be darkened by this cloudy storm—will you permit the cries of bondmen to iesue from that fair territory, and do nothing for their liberty?" What are we doing? Sending our ships round the globe, carrying mission-aries to the Sandwich Islands, to the islands of the Pacific, to Asia, to all Africa. And yet, when this work of redeeming our continent from the heathen-dom of slavery lies before us, there are men who counsel us to give it up to the devil, and not try to do a thipg Ah! independent of pounds and pence.

counsel us to give it up to the devil, and not try to do a thing Ah! independent of pounds and pence, independent of national honor, independent of all merely material considerations, there is pressing on every conscientious Northerner's mind this highest of all considerations—our duty to God to save that continent from the blast and blight of slavery. [Cheers.] Yet, how many are there who, up, down, and over all Eugland, are saying, "Let slavery go—let slavery go!" It is recorded, I think, in the biography of that most hole of your countrymen, Sir H. Fowell Buxton, [cheers,] that on one occasion a huge favorite dog was seized with hydrophobia, and was dashing hither and thither. With wonderful courage he seized the creature by the neck and collar, and, against the animal's mightiest efforts, dashing hither and thither against wall and fence and up the street, held him until help could be got. If there had been Englishmen there of the stripe of the Times, they would have said to Fowell Buxton, "Let him go;" but is there one here who does not feel the moral nobleness of that man, who, rather than let the mad animal go down the street biting children and women and men, risked his life, and prevented the dog from doing evil! Shall we allow this hellhound of slavery, mad, mad as it is, go biting millions in the future? [Cheers.] We will peril life and limb and all we have first. These tuths are not exaggerated—they are minified rather than magnified in my statement; and you cannot tell how powerfully they are influencing us unless you were standing in our midst in America; you cannot understand how firm that national feeling is which God has bred in the North on this subject. It is deeper than the say over our heads, where God dwells. [Cheers.]

It is declared that the North has no sincerity. It is declared that the North treats the blacks worse than the Southers. [Hear, hear.] A monatrous librom beauting political that thes.] A monatrous librom beauting political that thes. It is declared that the special content of the monatrous in the political that the special content in the spec

the English sentiment that has made itself felt on our shores, is the part that slandered the North and took part with the South; and if you think we are unduly sensitive, you must take into account that the part of English sentiment carried over is the part that gives its aid to slavery and against liberty. [Hear, hear.] I shall have a different story to tell when I get back. [The assembly rose, and for a few moments hats and handkerchiefs were waved enthusiastically amidst loud cheering.]

A voice—What about the Russians? [Hear, hear.]

Nr. Beecher: A gentleman asks me to say a word about the Russians in New York harbor. As this is a little private, confidential meeting, [laughter.] I will tell you the fact about them [Laughter.] The fact is this—it is a little piece of coquetry. [Laughter.] I will tell you the fact shout them [Laughter.] The fact is this—it is a little piece of coquetry. [Laughter.] Don't you know that when a woman thinks her suitor is not quite attentive enough, she takes another beau, and fiirts with him in the face of the old one? [Laughter.] New York is filtring with Russia, but she has got her eye on England. [Ohcers.] Well, I hear men say this is a piece of national folly that is not becoming on the part of the people so reputedly wise, and in such solemn and important circumstances. It is said that when Russia is now engaged in auppressing the liberty of Poland, it is an indecent thing for America to make believe to filtr with her. I think so too. [Loud cheers.] Now you know what we felt when you were firting with Mr. Mason at your Lord Mayor's banquet. [Cheers.] Ladies and gentlemen, it did not do any hurt to have you Englishmen tell us our faults. I hope it don't do you Britishers any hurt to have us tell you some of yours. [A laugh.] Let me tell you my honest sentiments. England, because she is a Ohristian nation, because she has the guardianship of the dearest principles of civil and religious liberty, ought to be friendly with every nation and with every tongue. But when England looks out for an ally, she ought to find her own blood, her own language, her own children. [Cheers.] America is the proper and natural ally of Great Britain. [Cheers.] I declare that all sorts of alliances with Continental nations as against America monstrous, and that all filtrations of America with pandered and whiskered foreigners are monstrous, and that all filtrations of America with pandered and whiskered foreigners are monstrous, and that in the great conflicts of the future, when civ THE RUSSIANS IN NEW YORK. A voice-What about the Russians?

THREE CENTS

THE SOUTHWEST. Gers, Burnside Menaced by Bragg-A War Office at Rashville, (Correspondence of the New York Herald.)

(Correspondence of the New York Herald.)

If there is any truth in the statement which I heard this morning from one of Grant's stast officers, it appears that Bragg does not intend to depend entirely on Grearal Starvation to drive Thomas from Chattanooga. This statement was to the effect that a corps of Bragg's army was pushing up the valley towards Loudon and Kingston, with the purpose of stacking Fauraide. This movement on Thomas' flank by a portion of Bragg's army is not unexpected, and the information is startling only because we are told that Eucli is in corporated. If unexpected, and the information is startling only because we are told that Ewell is in command. It was said that Ewell was engaged in the Chickamauga fights, but this was a fallacy already exposed. But of late we have been told that Ewell's North had moved to Bragg's aid, and now comes this positive statement that the same commander has moved up the valley. We shall probably hear further from this story in a day or two. ther from this story in a day or two.

INTERRUPTION OF RAILROAD COMMUNICATION.

As the telegraph has informed you the railroad communication between this point and Stevenson is very much interrupted. No train has left here for the South since my arrival, except one yesterday, which returned after having gone ten miles southward. We have the promise of a train to morrow, but there is little or no probability of getting through. There is little or no probability of getting through. There is little or no him go interest here, and certainly no other attractions which would make the place a delightful winter abode.

A BRANCH WAR OFFICE TO BE ESTABLISHED AT

A BRANCH WAR OFFICE TO BE ESTABLISHED AT NASHVILLE.

It is stated here that, in all probability, Assistant Scoretary of War Dana will make his headquarters here and establish a branch War Office, in which he and General Meigs will represent the Administration. It is also thought that Grant in person will remain here. It is believed by all that the active operations of the season are over, and efforts will be confined to preparations for active labor in the spring. The labor of organizing Thomas' army and keeping it alive are of a herculean character, and one in which General Thomas will not be envied.

REBLES BLOWING UP LOCOMOTIVES WITH TORPEDOES. NASHVILLE.

Of late the rebels have been using torpedoes in a new manner, and to-day succeeded in blowing up the third locomotive within four days. A train was blown up near Corran to-day and entirely destroyed. The torpedo was placed on the track and under a bridge er culvert. ORDER OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL. Headq'rs U. S. Quartermaster's Dep't, Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 12. It is reported that officers of this departmen have demanded and received from their subordinates receipts for a greater weight of forage than they have actually received. eprehensible.
Upon conviction, the severest measures will be aken with those who accept and those who give such false receipts.

M. C. MEIGS. Quartermaster General.

A NEW WAY TO BAISE RECRUITS—A NOVEL ORDER, From the Memphis (Atlanta) Appeal, Oct. 22. 7 Gen. Bragg has issued a general order, of which the following is a copy: Headquarters army of the Tennessée.

Headquarters army of the Tennessée.

Missionary Ridge, October 16, 1863.

General Orders no. 187.—In order to augment the strength of the army, and to give to our brave soldiers an opportunity to visit home, and to provide for their families during the coming winter, the following rule is advoted. families during the coming winter, the following rule is adopted:

1. A furlough of not exceeding forty days will be granted to every non-commissioned officer and private who scenres a recruit for his company.

2. The recruit must be received and mustered into service, and be doing duty in the company before the application for furlough is folwarded.

3. In all applications made in pursuance of section first, the commanding officer of the company will cartify that the application for the service, and is present with the company doing duty.

4. All applications for furloughs under this order will be forwarded to these headquarters, where final action upon them will be that. By command of General BRAGG.

The Rebel Press.

GEO. WM. BRENT, Assist, Adi Gen. GEO. WM. BEENT. Assist. Adj Gen.
The effect of this, when known at home, will be
to make a recruiting officer of every father, mother,
sister, and wife, especially the latter, with whom,
undoubtedly, the infantry are ever popular. Those
who seek to evade the conscript act will be hunted out and reported. The quasi-exempt will be com-pelled to show his papers, and every man within the prescribed ages, capable of bearing arms, will be made to exchange his place at home for the tempo-rary gratification to families and friends of a visit from the war-worn battle-scarred son, brother, and husband. In South Carolina, as before stated, the husband. In South Carolina, as before stated, the plan has worked admirably, and when it becomes known throughout the Confederacy that able-bodied men can thus be made to take the places of furbloughed soldiers, we shall have an augmentation of our forces in the field as gratifying to our leaders as it will prove valuable to the country at large.

it will prove valuable to the country at large,
SOUTHERN GRBEK FIRE.

The Mobile Register and Advertiser asserts that
Col. John Travis (of pistol-shot notoriety) has
discovered, if not the ancient, at least its counterpart and equal, the modern "Greek fire." Its components are kept secret, but Col. Travis tenders the
use of his invention to the Confederate States. The
Register gives the following account of a test of this
fire: Register gives the following account of a test of this fire:

"On Thursday evening last, near the bay road, in the suburbs of this city, in the presence of several scientific professors, ordenace and artillery officers, Col. Miller, commanding this volunteer and conscript bureau, other officers of the army and navy, a score of lacies, and at least one representative of the press, Captain Travis made two distinct experiments of his fire or composition, using on each occasion, less than half a plut of the preparation, a fluid. Both were eminently successful, eliciting universal commendation. Instantaneously on being exposed to the air the fluid becomes a blaze of fire, with heat intense, resembling that of a liquid metal in the smelting process. A plie of green wood, into which it was thrown, ignited immediately, like tinder. "Without delay, within ten seconde, a number of bucketa full of water were thrown upon the flames, a dense volume of smoke ascended, the hissing and singing sound of a quenched fire was heard; but lot the burning fluid licked up the water, destroying its oxygen, a fluid reemingly added to the flame, and the wood cracked and hummed, and the flames arose again defantly, unquenchable. On the occasion of these experiments 'Travis' Greek Fire' hurned for something over a quarter of an hour in full vigor and force. Its heat is intense, and flies at once into for something over a quarter of an hour in full vigor and force. Its heat is intense, and flies at once into

the body of the substance it touches."
GENERAL PENBERTON'S REPORT Says that Vicksburg was not surrendered for the want of provisions or ammunition, but because the men, eighteen thousand in number, were utterly exhausted, and could not be made to perform duty acceptably any longer. ceptably any longer.
"TRIPARTITE ALLIANGE." The Southern papers intimate their belief in the statement made by the letter writers at Nassau, that diplomatic butiness has been some time in progress to effect an alliance between the United States, England, and Russia, for mutual defence with the contraction of the contracti and the permanent establishment of civil liberty." A MYSTERIOUS PATENT.

A patent has been issued by the Confederate States to Captain Francis D. Lee, of the Engineer Corps, for a new mode of naval stack, which, from prudential reasons, may not now be made public.

A ring battle, which lately took place on Angel's sland, somewhere near San Francisco, is graphically described in the papers of that city. Twenty rounds were fought on the 1st, and on the 2d some-

thing like S6. The following describes the conclusion of the fight:

Ninety second to Ninety seventh Round—Dwyer gave a number of telling blows upon various parts of Walker's phiz, all of which did execution. Walker now looked frightful; his face was beaten into a perfect jelly, and resembled an uncooked beefsteak. Time, two hours and fifty-five minutes.

Ninety-eighth to One Hundred and Second Round—Walker received much additional punishment and was striking very wildly. Dwyer watching an opportunity to go in and win.

One Hundred and Third Round—Dwyer hits Walker on the ogle and closes upon him; both down. Time, three hours and ten minutes.

One Hundred and Fourth Round—Dwyer watched his chance and put in another on the goggle, which again started the home-brewed.

One Hundred and Fifth Round—Walker's cycs are completely closed, but he has not exhausted his supply of ammunition; he comes to time nimbly, receives a blow, closes in, and is thrown.

One Hundred and Sixth and Last Round—Walker comes to the scratch, holding his eye open with the thumb and finger. When he gets in range, he sails in and clutches Dwyer, and is thrown. His seconda carry him to his corner, and tell him it is uscless to right any longer, as he has no earthly chance to win. He begs to be permitted to go on; but when time is called the sponge is thrown up by Clark. This was followed by a rush of the crowd into the ring, and three cheers for the victor. Walker seated himself upon Winrow's knee, and cried like a child at being debarred from continuing the struggle. thing like 86. The following describes the conclusion of the fight:

the Hundred and Sixth and Last Konnd-Walker comes to the search, holing his eye open with the control was been as the control of the search, holing his eye open with the control of the search holing his eye open with the control of the control of

the Emperor.

THE WAR PRESS (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

.....15 00 Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same The money must always accompany the order in no instance can these terms be deviated from, a aford very little more than the cost of the paper..

To the getter-up of the Club of ten priwenty, as extra copy of the Paper will be given. Honorable Mention of a Colored Scidier. The following letters have been received by the military secretary of Governor Andrew, Albert G. Browne, Esq., who is now at Port Royal. They will be read with interest:

Browne, Esq., who is now at Port Royal. They will be read with interest:

HEADQUARTERS 54TH MASS. VOLS.,

MORBIS ISLAND, S. C., Oct. 15, 1983.

COLONEL: I have the honor to forward you the following letters, received a few days since from Sergeant W. H. Carney, company C, of this regiment. Mention has before been made of his heroic conduct in preserving the American flag, and bearing it from the field, in the assault on Fort Wagner on the 18th of July last, but that you may have the history complete, I send a simple statement of the facts, as I have obtained them from him, and as officer who was an eye witness:

When the sergeant arrived to within about one hundred yards of the fort—he was with the first battalion, which was in the advance of the storming column—he received the regimental colors, pressed forward to the front rank, near the Colonel, who was leading the men over the ditch. He says, as they ascended the wall of the fort, the ranks were full, but as soon as they reached the top, "they melted away" before the enemy's fire "almost instantly." He received a severe wound in the thigh, but fell only upon his knees. He planted the flag upon the parapet, lay down on the outer slope, that he might get as much shelter as possible; there he remained for over half an hour, till the 2d brigade came up. He kept the colors flying until the second conflict was ended. When our forces retired, he followed, creeping on one knees, still holding up the flag. It was thus that Sergeant Carney came from the field, having held the emblem of liberty over the walls of Fort Wagner during the sanguinary conflict of the two brigades, and having received two very severe wounds, one in the thigh, and one in the head. Still he refused to give up his secred trust until he found an officer of his regiment.

When he entered the field hospital, where his wounded comrades were being brought in, they cheered him and the colors. Though nearly exhausted with the loss of blood, he said: "Boys, the old flag never touched the ground."

Of h Of the as a man and a source, I can speak in the bighest terms of praise.

I have the honor to be, Colonel, very respectfully.

your most obedient servant.

M. S. LITTLEFIELD,

Col. Commanding 54th Regt. Mass. Vols.

Col. A. G. Browne, Jr., Military Secretary to t

Excellency John A. Andrew, Mass. Morris Island, S. C., Oct. 12, 1963.

Col. M. S. Littlefield, Commanding 54th Mass.:

Drar Sir: Complying with your request, I send you the following history, pertaining to my birth, parentage, social and religious experience and standing; in abort, a concise but brisf epitome of my life. I fundertake to perform in my poor way. I was born in Norfolk, Va., in 1840; my father's name was William Carney; my mother's name before her marriage was Ann Dean, and was the property of one Major Oarney, but at his death, she, with all his people, were by his will made free. In my fourteenth year, when I had no work to do, I attended a private and secret school, kept in Norfolk by a minister. In my fifteen year I embraced the Gospel; at that time I was also engaged in the coasting trade with my father.

In 1856 I left the sea for a time, and my father set out to look for a place to live in beace and freedom. He first stopped in the land of William Penn, Henjamin Franklin, and where the "bright Juniata" flows—Pennsylvania—but he rested not there; the black man was not secure on the soil where the Declaration of Independence was written. He went far. Then he visited the Empire State—great New York—whose chief ambition seemed to be for commerce and gold, and with her uncessing struggle for supremacy she heard not the slave; she only had time to spurn the man with the sable skin, and made him feel that he was an alien in his native land. MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Oct. 13, 1963.

land.

At last he get his weary feet upon the sterile rocks of "Old Massachusetts." The very sind a second At last he set his weary feet upon the sterile rocks of "Old Massachusetts." The very air he breathed put enthusiasm into his spirit. O. ves, he found a refuge from oppression in the Old Bay State. He selected as his dwelling place the city of New Bedford, where "Liberty Hall" is a sacred edifice. Like the Temple of Diana which covered the virgins from harm in olden time, so old Liberty Hall in New Bedford protects the oppressed slave of the 19th century. After stopping a short time, he sent for his family, and there they still dwell. I remained in the city with the family, pursuing the avocations of a jobber of work for stores, and at such places as I could find employment. I soon formed connection with a church under charge of the Rev. Mr. Jackson, now chaplain of the 55th Massachusetts Volunteers.

now chaplain of the 55th Massachusets Volunteers.
Previous to the formation of colored troops I had a strong inclination to prepare myself for the ministry; but when the country chiled for all persons. I could best serve my God by serving my country and my oppressed brothers. The sequel is short—I entisted for the war.

I am your humble and obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. CARNEY,

Sergeant Co. C, 54th Mass. Vols.

Emancipation in Maryland. Emancipation in Maryland.

[Correspondence of the Evening Post.]

Baltinone, October 28, 1882.

One of the most significant and important events of the times was the recent speech of Mr. Joseph J. Stewart, of Baltimore county, delivered before a large assembly of the people, convened at Woodburty, yesterday, to discuss the question of the aboltion of slavery in this State. I send you an extract, which I hope you will publish for the edification of the Copperheads:

"I There was indicted a short time since a meaning of the control of the con tion of slavery in this State. I send you an extract, which I hope you will publish for the edification of the Copperheads:

"There was indicted, a short time since, a negronamed Thomas Timmins, for inducing a slave guit for run away. The girl remained in jail as a witness one hundred and twenty three days, at a cost to the county of \$1 per day, which was paid to her master, making \$123. The sheriff received sixty-five cents a day for her board, making \$79.50. The grand jury wasted a day at least examining witnesses. Twenty-three men, at \$3 per day each, makes \$46. The coats to State's autorney, elerk, sheriff, and crier, not lezs than \$20, making an aggregate of \$20.95—and the negro was never caught to meet his trial. Under the rundaway act our county jail has been filled with alleged runaways. They are taken up on the highways by anybody who chooses to suspect them, or who hopps to obtain \$15 for the arrest, and lodged in jail. The sheriff, although the hotel is furnished him rent free, gets sixty-five cents aday, or \$4.55 awek, for boarding free negroes as alleged runaways; quite sufficient to pay a gentleman's fare at a good hotel. The negro must be kept fifteen days and then advertised; he must then be kept sixty days after advertisement for his master to call for him, if he has one. In most cases he has none; and Sambo has been boarded at the county's expense at a cost of about \$52, while the printer pockets an additional sum for advertising.

"All this is done for the protection of sisvery,

the printer pockets an additional sum for advertaging.

"All this is done for the protection of sisvery, and we, the people pay for ix. This while all the slave property in the county pays but \$1,946 into the treasury—a sum not equal to the expense it creates during many a single term of court.

* * The eternal principles of truth and justice may not be violated without punishment. That state of society in which this is done deliberately is upon the eve of revolution. Its rottenness needs purgation, and it is now undergoing throughout the South the terrible purgation of blood and fire. out the South the terrible purgation of blood and fire.

"All around us here—and further South it is still worse—we see mulattoes, and quadroons, and octoroons, bearing the mark of a shameful birth upon their hrows—the hybrid offspring of practical smalgamation between slaveholders and their slaves. They have hitherto brought a higher price in the market than purely black people. For house servents the more Anglo-Saxon blood the better—especially for comely females. Thus we see that breeders have appeals made by this hellish system to the two grossest passions of man's nature—lust and avarice—to break God's laws and man's laws in the production of hybrids.

"And yet this is the institution which sets itself up as Divine! Rather let us bow down and worship the Grand Llams of Thibet or admit the divinity of the Emperor of the Celestials. Laud spoke not greater blasphemy when advocating the divine right of kings; but as the great Purltan, Oliver Cromwell, drove his spear head into the bladder of that insolent pretension, so let the Purltan notion of free government and popular anvereignty to day send this last hideous offspring of divine right over the water to Charlie."

A STRAW.

A fact just come to me goes to show the speed of our journeyings to the land of freedom for the black man. For the last three years a Quaker geutleman in Harford county has stood indicated for circulating Helper's book. Last week he was present at an emprejuation meeting in the county and the county are the county are the county and the county are the co mether's book. List werk he was present at an emancipation meeting in that county, and there as w his informants and persecutors listening to and applauding an Abolition speech bythat glorious old "Black Republican," Jude Keller, who, you know, has a way of talking right to the point. Our Quaker friend is in cestasies, and says it was glory enough for him, retaliation enough for all his outrageous wrongs, to witness that spectacle.

President Washington and Emancipation in Maryland.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH WOMEN.—An English critic takes in ill part Mr. Hawthorne's comments on the personal appearance of English women. He ventilates his wrath in not over choice language:

"As to Mr. Hawthorne's criticism of English female beauty, it can only be accounted for by supposing that he has a deliberate preference for paleness of complexion, and sorraginess of form. Every may to his taste. It may be observed, however, the tenglish girls of the highest type have a rose attention which is quite as healthy yet more delir ate flush which is quite as healthy yet more delir ate it has the milkmaid's—and an exquisite elegan of form which is as far removed from rustic pluy meass from the superb American sorraginess of lightful to Mr. Hawthorne's methetic eye. We she ald not hink of quarreling with a man though he for enterpretared a skeleton to the Venus de Medioi; but when Mr. Hawthorne, one of the most popular of cotemporaty. Americans, goes out of his way to depreciate the loveliest race of women the world ever saw, a slight profest is requisite. Let him, by all means, admire the bony charmers of his native, land, with complexions exquisitely pale as that for the well-boiled turnip; and ribs that tear, your coat sleeve if you close them too roughly in the waltz; but let him not expect that Englishmen will on induced to join in the admiration."

- Mr. William Ross Wallace's poem on the Russian ship "Grand Admiral," built in New York, has been translated by the Princess Olga, sister of

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