FIFTEHN CENTS PER WEEK, DAYABLE to the CARTIES, SMALLED to Subscribers out of the City at SEVEN DOLLARS PRE ANNUM; THESE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS FOR SIM MONTHS; ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR THREE MONTHS, invariably in advance for the time or dered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Bix lines constitute a square. THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,

Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Four Dollars
Per Annus, in advance.

VOL. 7.-NO. 84.

TO THE PUBLIC.

MEDICAL.

In the year 1846, the writer of this article embarked in

In the year 1200, the writer of this attest sense the drug business in the city of Philadelphia, where he has been engaged now over sixteen years in the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations of various descriptions. But for the last ten years most of his time has been employed in the manufacture of the various

sarsapariia.

Both of these are prepared on purely scientific principles (in vacuo,) and embody the full strength of the various ingredients entering into their composition. These

nedicines require considerable care in the preparation

One bottle is tally equal in strength to one gation the syrup or decocition as usually made, and hundreds of drugglets throughout the country have adopted it in making their syrups of this name

I desire, in this connection, to make a plain statement of facts, being prompted to do so—

First—By a consideration of the welfare of suffering

Second—Because I do 🗪 wish my articles classified as

cription, much less to manufacture pharmaceutic

preparations.

These persons advertise. This I am compalied to do.

to bring my name before the public, conscientiously be-lieving that I have the most valuable articles that were

ver advertised. They have been advertised over ter

years, commencing in a small way, and have not only sustained their reputation, but their popularity has ex-tended to all parts of the United States, and widely

throughout foreign countries.

As before remarked, I, in common with the manufac-

turerers of patent' medicines, advertise my medicines. But how shortlived have been the thousands of these articles. And yet there are many persons who will con-tinue to think that merit in the article is not essential to

My course, in many particulars, has been quite different from that of any others. With over 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters from all sections, many of which are from the highest sources, in-

I have not been in the habit of resorting to their publi

cation in the newspapers. I do not do this for the reason that, as my articles rank as standard remedies, they do not need to be propped up by certificates. I may, how-

ent here a specimen—one selected by chance from the great number at hand. Read the following certificate of

on Hon. D. R. PORTER, Ex-Governor Pa. Bon. R. C. GRIER, Judge II. S. Court Hon. JOHN BIGLER, Ex-Governor California.

mount of medicine consumed, as per certificates, was

amount of medicine consumed 10% bottles. In respect t

allments peculiar to women in decline or change of life

ut it. 7,200 were treated for Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Scald Head,

Ulceration of the Throat and Legs, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Tetter, Pimples on the face, and all scaly

or the Bones, letter, rimples on the izes, and art scaly eruptions of the skin.

8,871 were treated for diseases of the blood arising from habits of dissipation. Of this number 2,247 were treated for syphilis,944 for humors of the blood, 1,333 for diseases of a secret nature, in all their stages. In this class of

omplaints patients do not readily volunteer certificate which accounts for the small number received. Of this number 4,219 were males and 2,200 were females; ave-rage age 28 years and 3 months; average term of suffer-

The above statistics are taken from a diary kept expressly for the purpose, and with great care.

The proprietor, in making this statement, hopes that his motive may be appreciated. A feeling that entire

candor is due to all has prompted him to do so. I am well aware that many persons consider five or ten dollars expended in any kind of medicine for the benefit of

their health a waste of money; and yet these same persons will expend hundreds of dollars in dress and dissipation, and think nothing of it Such forget

Let us look at this matter for a moment. There are astringents, purgatives, narcotics, poisons, diurcuics, blood purifiers, &c. There is no contradicting the following

purifiers, &c. There is no contradicting the following facts:

A poison for one is a poison for all.
A narcotic for one is a bracolic for all.
A directic for one is a bracolic for all.
A directic for one is a purgative for all.
A purgative for one is a purgative for all.
A purgative for one is a broad purifier for all.
With this difference only, that some constitutions require more than others.
The Extract Sarsaparilla will answer in all cases, and will accomplish as much as any other purifier. I will gladly pay \$5,000 for a better article.
My Extract Buchn is a Directic, and will act as such, accomplishing as much as any other. I will gladly pay \$5,000 for a better article.
My Extract Buchn is a Directic, and will act as such, accomplishing as much as any other. I will gladly pay \$5,000 for a better article.
Both are regetable preparations, pleasant in taste and odor, and safe, and are taken by men, women, and children. Explicit directions accompany, the medicine.
To the suffering I would say, in conclusion, that I have had much to contend with, the objects being chiefly of this description. The expense of preparing my articles is such that I could not afford to commission them as patent medicine manufacturers do, but have been compelled to sell for cash.
Consequently I have lost much by unprincipled dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own or other articles on the reputation of mine. The merit of my preparations has, however, quielly pushed them into favor; but you still need to exercise care to obtain my true preparations.

Ask for HELMBOLD'S Preparations:

Ask for HELMBOLD'S Preparations:

That good health Is true wealth.

ing 3 months; average amount consumed 9 bottles.

LEWISTON, Pa., Jan. 14, 1857.

LEWISTON, Pa., August 28, 1857

a cure of over twenty years' standing:

nostrums or patent medicines, many of which are made by persons too ignorant to read a physician's simple

solid and fluid extracts.

WISHART'S DYSPEPSIA PILLS. POSITIVE CURE FOR

DYSPEPSIA.

THE GREAT AMERICAN

DYSPEPSIA PILL.

WHAT IS DYSPEPSIAP

DYSPEPSIA HAS THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS: solid and fluid extracts.

Most prominent among those to which he desires to call the particular attention of the faculty, druggists, and the public, are the Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Buchu, and Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract lst. A constant pain or uneasiness at the pit of the stomach, which is caused by a permanent contraction of the stomach upon undigested food. It generally begins immediately or a short time after eating; is often very severe and obstinate.

2d. Flatulence and Acidity.—These symptoms arise from the indigestion of food, which ferments instead of

medicines require considerable care in the preparation, and the employment of different meastrua in successive operations to take up the extract matters, and in cousequence are most frequently improparly made, and not unfrequently much impaired, if not rendered totally inert, by the injudicious and unskifful management of those acquainted with pharmaceutical preparations.

My extract Buchu, upon inspection, will be found to be of the odor, color, and taste of the plant of that name, and not a dark, glutinous preparation. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of its properties with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory.

The Extract Farsaparilla is far superior to any preparation that has ever come to my notice as a blood purifying agent. A tablespoonful of the Extract Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is fully equal to the celebrated Lisbon Diet Drink, so much used by enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes and all age:

One bottle is fully equal in strength to one gallon of the syrup or decoction as usually made, and hundreds digesting.

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

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. Diarrhea.-After being first costive, the sufferer Is afflicted with diarrhea, which is owing to a diseased Is afflicted with diarrhose, which is owing to a diseased condition of the chowels, produced by the undigested food, which is evacuated in the same condition as when esten, and of course gives no 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 extremities. In many cases there is an unesainese 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 Patriciation of the 7th. Contumptive Symptoms and Patpitation of the Heart. - Many persons procounced as having these dis es, have, in fact, nothing but Dyspepsia, the lung

and heart disease being only symptoms.

Sth. Cough.—This is a very freque symptom of Dyssia. and leads very often into confirmed consumption. pepsia, and leads very often into commend consumption.

9th. Want of Sleep.—A very distressing symptom, resulting often in mental derangement.

10th. Symptoms of external relation.—The patient is affected painfully by cold and heat, which is owing to finnatural dryness of the skin, and the skin is often af-fected by eruptions and tetters. The gloomy dyspeptio avoids society as much as possible.

11th. Vomiting.—A frequent and avoids spoiety as much as positive.

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

13th.—It is impossible for us to give all the symptoms of Dyspensia in so small a space, but the above are conof Diplomatical and an analysis of the state of the seed of the se should say, however, that pains in the joints and stiffshould say indever, has pains in deforms and sin-ness of the limbs, which go by the name of rheumatism and neuralgis, are very often produced by Dyspapsis. Also, a hardness of the muscles of the abdomen, which become confracted and hard; and in some cases the belly sinks, instead of being gently prominent.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!! DYSPEPSIA!!

1, ELIZABETH BRANSON, of Brandywine, Del., formerly offold scheeter, Del., do ceitly that for one year and a half I satisfered 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 pseage in less than from four, and often eight days; under this immense suffering my mind see med entirely to give way. I had dreadful horror and evil fore-bodings. I thought everybody hated me, and I hated everyhody; I could not bear my husband nor my own children; everything appeared to be horror stricken to me; I had no ambition to do enything; I lost all my love of family and home; I would ramble and wander from place to place, but could not be counsated. 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 awful complaint, by pepsia, that my friends thought it best to have me placed in Dr. Kirkbride's Hospital, at West Philadeiphia. I ramined there nine weeks, and thought I was a little better, but in a few days my dreadful complaint was reging as bad as ever. Hearing of the wonderful cures performed by Dr. Wie hart's Great 'American Dyspeosia Pilis and his treatment for Dyspepsia, my husband called on Dr. Wiehart's and stated my case to him. He said he had no doubt he could cure DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!! DYSPEPSIA!!!

treatment for Dyspepsia, my husband called on Dr. Wishart and stated my case to him. He said he had no doubt he could cure me.

So in three days after I called and placed myself under the Doctor's treatment, and in two weeks! Degan to discuss my food, and felt that my discuss was fast giving way, and I continued to recover for about three menths, and at the present time I enjoy perfect health of body and mine, and I most singerely return my thanks to a merciful God and Dr. Wishart, and to his great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Gordial, that saved me from an insane sayinm and a premature grave. All persons suffering with Dyspepsia are at liberty to call on nee or write, as I am willing to do all the good I can for suffering humanity.

ELIZABETH BRANSON,

Brandywine, Del. formerly of Old Chester, Del DR. WISHART'S Uffice, No. 10 North SEGOND Street, Philadelphia. DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

DR. WISHART: I have been a constant sufferer with Dyspepsia for the last eighteen years, during which it me I cannot say that I ever enjoyed a perfectly well day. There were times when the symptoms were more aggravated 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 constactly filed with gloomy thoughts and forebodings, and if I attempted to change their current by reading, at once a sensation of ley coldness, in connection with a dead weight, as it were, rested upon my brain; also a feeling of Stckness would occur at the stoughch, and great pain to my eyes, accompanied with which was the continued fear of losing my reason. panied with which was the continued fear of losing my reason.

I also experienced great lassitude debility, and nervousness, which made it difficult to walk by day or eleep at night. I became averse to society, and disposed only to seclusion, and having ried the skill of a namber of emigent physicians of various schools, finally came to the conclusion that, for this diezase, at my present age, 45 years, there was no cure in existence. But, through the interference of Divine Providence, to whom I devoutly ofter 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 I calls, pleasure, and contentment are my everyday companions.

JAMES M SAUNDER 3, No. 453 North Second street, Philadelphia, formerly of Woodbury, M. J.

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

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, Moses Tobin, of Cheltenham, Montgomery county. Pa., have suffered for more than one year everything but death itself, from that awful disease, called Dyspapsia. I employed in that time five of the mest 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 Ponnsylvania University, in order to place myself in reach of the best medical talents in the sunction when the property of the country of the coun DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

A POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

HEAR WHAT MR. JOHN H. BABGOOK SAYS.

NO. 1028 OILVE STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, January 22, 1563,

Dr. Wishart—Sir: It is with much pleasure that I am now able to inform you that, by the use of your great American Dyspospia Fills, I have been entirely cared of that mot it 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 bave dragged on a most miserable existence—in pain day and night. Every kind of food that I ate filled me with wind and pain, if mattered not how lightly now small the quantity; a continued belching was sure to follow. I had no appetite for any kind of meats whatever, and my distress was so great for several months before I heard off your Pills, that I frequently wished for death. I had taken everything that I had heard offor Dyspepsia, without ecceving any benefit; but on your Pills beling years to be the property of the part of the pa

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, K. J. They did all for me they could, but all to mo purpose. I was constantly filled with a white coating of county, K. J. They did all for me they could but all to mo purpose. I was constantly filled with a white coating of constantly filled with a white coating of constant and distress, and with constant betching of wind and sour acid. My loane was covered with a white coating of constant and they could be suffered to the constant of payers to God. the the would direct me to some physician or medicine that would cure me. I was hold to read an advertisement of Dr. Wishart's, in the Philadelphia Ledger of a great cure made upon Mr. John Babocck, of Mo. 1028 Olive street. Philadelphia, by the great American Dyspepsia Fills. I went to the Doctor's Office, and placed myself under his treatment, and fold him if he tailed to cure me, it would be the last effort I would make. It has been six weeks since I cummenced the use of his medicine, and I am now a well man, free from all pain and distress, and can eat three hearty meals a day with comfort, and feel perfectly well. Dr. Wishart, I want you to pathish my case, as I want every poor dyspeptic, suffering as I was, to call on me, and I will tell them of the great cure I have received from your invaluable medicine.

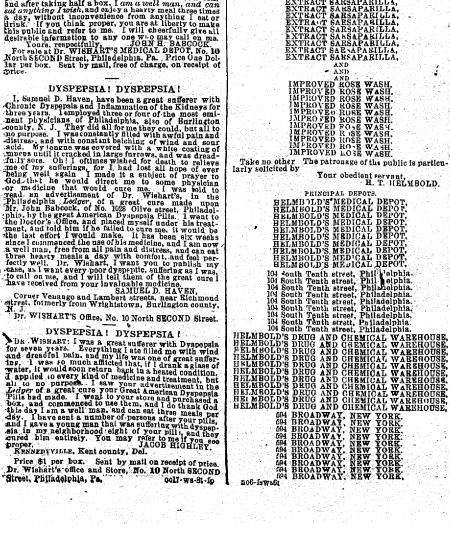
Corner Venagog and Lambert streets, near Richmond Attreet, formerly from Wrightstown, Burlington county, M. J. Wishart's Office, No. 10 North SECOND Street. DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

street, formerly from Wrightstown, Burlington county, N. J.

13r. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 North SECOND Street. DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

DIR WISHART: I was a great sufferer with Dyspepsia for seven years. Everything I ate filled me with wind and dreadfol pain, and my life was one of great suffering. I was to much afflicted that, if I drank a glass 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 advartisement in the Ledger of a great cure your Great American Dyspepsia Fills had made. I went to your store and purchased a box, and commenced to use them, and I do thank God this day I mm 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, ad they torger.

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



PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1863.

Holly Springs in December last. It has recently

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1863. THE SOUTHWEST.

nessee Rivers. orrespondence of The Press.] Mississippi River.

I. E. WALRAVEN, (En route from Cairo to Memphis,) October 30, 1863, (SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL, "The Father of Waters goes undefied to the sea." MASONIC HALL. On special days this is the case, but it is not so con 719 CHESTNUT STREET.

LACE OURTAINS.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

OURTAIN MATERIALS

REMOVAL. KELTY, CARRINGTON, & CO.,

no7-8mw3t

Tave removed from 630 Chestnut street to the large 723 CHESTNUT STREET. BELOW EIGHTH, NEXT DOOR ABOVE THE MASONIC HALL,

And have now open a new and enlarged stock of FINE RICH CURTAIN MATERIALS, LACE CURTAINS,

WINDOW SHADES. CORNICES. And everything pertaining to the

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

CURTAIN AND WINDOW-SHADE TRADE. Which they will offer at VERY LOW PRICES. SEWING MACHINES.

LONG-LOOKED FOR COME AT LAST! THE PERFECTION OF SEWING MACHINES. THE CELEBRATED REVERSABLE FEED FLORENCE SEWING MACHINES, No. 630 CHESTNUT STREET,

Lewiston, Pa., Jan. 14, 1857.

H. T. Helmbold:

Dear Sir: I have been troubled with an affection of the Bladder and Kidneys for over twenty years. I had tried physicians in vain, and at last concluded to give your genuine Freparation a brial, as I had heard it so obtained more relief from its effects, and feel much better than I have for twenty years previous.

I nave the greatest faith in its virtues and curative powers, and shall do all in my power to make it known to the afflicted. Hoping this may prove advantageous to you in assisting you to introduce the Medicine, I am truly yours,

M. G. McCorMick. where all persons interested in sewing machines are in-rited to call and examine this wonderful Machine. It has been the object of the FLORENGE SEWING HACHINE COMPANY to supply a machine free from the objections attached to other first-class machines, and sifter the patient, untiring labor of years and a liberal supenditure of capital in securing the first mechanical salent, their efforts have been crowned with success, and they 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: H. T. HELMBOLD, Esq.:
I am hoppy to inform you that after the use of your Medicine a cure has been effected; and I cand.dly believe I should have been in my grave had it not been for it.
Your obedient servant, M. C. McCORMICK. doned:

1st. It makes four different stitches on one and the same mashine, each sitten being perfect and alike on soih aides of the fabric.

2d. Ohanging from one kind of attich to another, as well as the length of the stitch, can readily be done while This gentlems offers the following references attesting the facts of this case:

How WM BIGLER, Ex Governor Pa.

Hon. THOS B FLORENCE, Philadelphia.

Hon. J. C. KNOX. Attorney General, Harrisburg, Pa.

Hon. J. S. BLACK, U. S. Attorney General, Washingthe machine is in motion.

So. Every stitch is perfect in itself, making the seam secure and uniform, combining elasticity, strength and A. Every stitch is perfect in itself, making the seam settle and uniform, combining clasticity, strength and seattle and uniform, combining clasticity, strength and seattle and the seam of the hoperator to run the work to either the right or left, it atay any part of the seam, or fasten the ends of seams without turning the fabric or stopping the machine. Sth. It is the most rapid sensor in the world, making two stitches to each revolution, and there is no other aschine which will go so large a range of works as the FLORENCE.

Sth. It does the heaviest or finest work with equal famility, without change of tension or breaking of thread. Th. It hems, fells, binds, gathers, braids, guilts, and rathers and sews on a ruffle at the same time.

Sth. Its completely enables the most inexperienced to sperate it. Its motions are all positive, and there are of fine springs to set out of order; and it is adapted to all kinds of cloth-work, from thick to thin, and is all woot notes less. Of the whole number treated, as shown by our certificates, 8, 720 were treated for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings. The average amount of medicine consumed, as per certificates, was seven bottles; the average term of suffering one year and one month. Of this number, 380 were females, 227 children, and the balance males.

10 121 were treated for diseases affising from excesses: Habits of dissipation, youthful imprudence, attended with various symptoms, among which will be found indisposition to exertion, weak nerves, dimness of vision, night sweats, pallid countenance, great mobility, restlessness, horror of society, no earnestness of manner. These symptoms, if allowed to continue, would undoubtedly result in epileptic fits, insanity or consumption. How many thousands of the young have died of these causes. Visit our almshouses, hospitals, and prisons, and see the misery they produce, Out of these 10,121, there were 6,021 males, 3,750 females. The sex of the remaining number was not stated in letters. The average term of suffering was 4½ years; average age 24 years; average amount of medicine consumed 10½ bottles. In respect to wost notseless.

9th. The FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE is unequalised in beauty and style, and must be seen to be appreslated.

Call and see the FLORENCE, at No. 630 CHESTNUT Street.

WANAMAKER & BROWN. FINE CLOTHING. OAK HALL S. E. Corner Sixth and Market.

No. 1 SOUTH SIXTH STREET. oc24-til EDWARD P. KELLY, JOHN KELLY, TAILORS,

142 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

been determined to open it from Columbus to Corinth and Grand Junction, and also to put the telegraph in operation from Cairo to Memphis. Work has been commenced on the road, and it is thought that it will be completed within forty days. The track has not been seriously disturbed, but the ma-

Guerilia Attack on the Crescent City-New Trade Regulations—Opening of Trade in the Southwest—Military Matters—Price Reinforcing Cooper—Skirmishes in West Tennessee—Expedition from Vicksburg— Recruiting for Negro Regiments-Opening of the Mobile and Ohio Railway-The Rise of the Cumberland and Ten-

tinually. The guerillas are at work, now at one place, and now at another. A few days ago a ateamer was captured a short distance above Helena, while lying to at the shore for some slight repairs to her machinery. The passengers and crew were robbed and left on the bank, while the boat was set on fire. The robbers generously gave the crew fifty dollars with which to pay their passage to Helena or Memphis. One passenger lost no less than thirty thousand dollars, the proceeds of a profitable speculation in cotton. The guerillas told him his money would serve them a good purpose in purchasing supplies in Memphis. Gold watches and inor valuables did not come amiss while they were making their search for plunder. Last night the steamer Crescent City, on her way to Cairo, made a landing near Island No. 21 for the purpose of procuring wood. The mate and seven plored deck-hands went on shore to make fast the head-line. While they were doing so, a party of guerillas opened fire upon the boat, putting no fewer than ten bullets through a single sash of the pilothouse window. The pilot immediately commenced pushing off the boat, and did it so hastly that he left the mate and the seven deck-hands on shore. Captain Dan Able, the owner of the steamer and cargo, who was on shore at the time, ran for the boat the instant the firing commenced. He succeeded in grasping the guards and pulling himself on board just as she was leaving the bank. What became of the mate and negroes is not known. The Crescent City was laden with eleven hun dred bales of cotton, which she had taken on board at the mouth of White river. At the time of making the landing she was nearly out of fuel, and there was no other wood yard for a long distance up the atream. The captain gave orders for cutting away the guards and stanchions to be used as fuel until some other boat was met or a wood-vard was reach-

ed. About four o'clock this morning, the boat on

which your correspondent is travelling was met by

the Crescent City. The latter had burned up a considerable portion of her woodwork, and presented

the appearance of having been roughly handled. Capt. Able said he should have reduced her to hull

and engines before stopping, if he had met no other It is probable that this band has been for some time prowling along the river banks waiting for an opportunity to capture some steamboat. The Orescent City would have been of little importance to them, as there were no pascengers and but little money on board. The cargo had been purchased by money on board. The cargo had been purchased by terday, by Rev. W. E. Boardman, secretary of the Captain Able, and was on its way to St. Louis. It United States Christian Commission. It is from is worth in the market nearly four hundred thousand | the Rev. J. O. Sloan, who is in charge of the work dollars, and is one of those lots the guerillas are of the Commission at the Naval School Hospital especially anxious to get hold of and destroy. To and Camp Parole, Annapolis, Maryland: land at any point on the river is attended with con siderable danger. Most of the bosts refuse to put

Boats from above brought down large quantities of, supplies that seemed more designed for an army in:

Our brave men auffer everything but death in the the field than for the inhabitants of a peaceful city-like Memphis. Heavy boots and gray cloth were most in demand; enough of these articles being:

Stripes ought not to be left an hour in want of any by our citizens at once to raise money to send such attiers, and the commander at that time, Gen.

Sherman, appeared ignorant of the fact. His sheeless and hatless. The Christian Commission orders to the pickets left it to their discretion whether to stop loads of goods or permit them to proceed. Of course, in most instances the pickets could see nothing wrong, and it was currently reported that wagons came repeatedly from Van loads, returned direct to the place whence they set out. Several months passed in this way, until the rebels had become pretty well shod and clothed. Some discoveries were then made that induced the

authorities to shut down upon the further unlimited traffic between Memphis and the North. Strong efforts have since been made to open it, but they have only partially succeeded. General Grant is opposed to all resumption of traffic until the Mississippi valley is conquered and fairly in our control. A sharp passage-at-arms has been going on for some time on this subject between some of the St. Louis politicians. Maj. Gen. Blair favors the reopening of trade, and has made several speeches and written numerous letters in its interest. He visited Washington a short time since, and labored hard to speech, in which he reflected somewhat severely upon Mr. Chase and his regulations. He was re-plied to by Mr. Blow, of St. Louis, but not on the same occasion. Since then the papers of that city have been teeming with articles on both sides, in which neither party appears to obtain much advantage. They will probably keep up the struggle until some decision is permanently made. Military matters in the Southwest have lately put on a new phase. From the southwestern portion of the Department of the Missouri, we learn Arkansas river, and is threatening Forts Smith and Blunt. It was thought when Cooper and Steele were driven south to the Red river that they would not return, but it seems they would not stay away. It

JOHN A. STAMBACI,
IMPORTER AND MADUFACTURER OF
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
No. 822 ARD STREET, FURS,
Which will be seld at the
LADIES' FURS,
Which will will control the property of t

ority of the bridges and treatles have been burned by the rebels. The opening of the road is more for the benefit of the people than for any military ad-vantages. Unless they keep it clear of guerillas it will not be operated.

The rise of the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers will effect a material change in the military situa-tion in Tennessee and Georgia. Heavy rains have swollen those atreams so that our gunboats and transports can ascend with ease. With the exception of twenty miles between Tuscumbia and Decatur, the Tennessee is navigable to Bridgeport, and for small boats as far as Knoxville. Boats of any size can ascend the Cumberland to Nazhville. The opening of these routes will render it very easy to supply our armies in front of General Bragg. The Ohio and the Upper Mississippi still continue as low as ever. The former is expected to rise soon. PIERMONT.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

NOVEMBER 2, 1863. Special Correspondence of The Press 1 THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES. The 3d Division of the 5th Corps (Pennsylvania Reserves) was reviewed to day, by Brigadier Geno-ral Crawford, its commander, who had recently re-turned to his command from serious illness. The day was fine, and as this veteran corps marched by, to martial airs, bearing aloft those same banners that had been carried in so man fights, the bright fing of the Union side-by-side with the blue flag of Pennsylvania, one was carried back to the hour when this same division, jourleen thousand strong, boldly crossed the Potomac, in 1861, into Virginia—the first troops to come to the defence of the Government after the disaster of Bull Run. That division still lives in the band of veteran soldiers that marched in review to-day before their young general, though its numbers are lessened, and its flags are torn and rent almost to pieces, by the fiery trial through which it has passed. The sight was an impressive as well as a gay one. The men marched splendidly, with martial salute, as they passed the General, the long column etretching across the plain.

After the review the division was formed on three sides of a hollow square, where General Orawford, accompanied by his staff, rode to the centre and addressed his men. He expressed his gratification a being once more with them. He bore to them from he Governor his renewed interest in and anxieties for them, and his determination to do all in his

power to fill their ranks. He spoke to them of the unbounded confidence and fection that the whole State felt for them. He illuded to the liberal bounties offered by the Gostirring appeal to their patriotism to stand by heir State and by the sacred cause of their country to the last. The men were then dismissed. It is probable that a great majority will re-enlist.
Nothing could be more desirable than that every neans possible should be used to retain these vete-

ran troops in the service of the country. The Returned Union Prisoners-Their Sufferings—An Appeal. The following letter was received in this city yes-NAVAL SCHOOL HOSPITAL, ANNAPOLIS, Md., November 4, 1863.

land at any point on the river is attended with considerable danger. Most of the boats refuse to put out a line, preferring to keep in position by working their engines slowly.

New regulations in regard to the cotton trade, are just going into operation, but it is difficult to guess how long they will continue. Any person that chooses to do so can go into the traffic, on taking oath that he is loyal to the Government of the United States, and giving bond not to do anything in violation of the regulations. So many additions have been made to the trade regulations that it is difficult to keep track of them. If published in a separate volume they would make a book of respectable size. Nobody appears to understand them clearly, except the revenue agents, and they sometimes make conflicting interpretations. Some of the restrictions upon imports have been removed, while others still continue.

It does not appear to be the policy of the Government to open the river to unrestricted trade. Last year trade was very free to Memphis, and the evil the field than for the inhabitants of a peaceful citylike Memphis. Heavy boots and gray cloth were

has already supplied them with shoes, and has also sent the articles called for by Mr. Sloan. Timely aid may gave the lives of many of these unfortunate men. Similar demands are made upon the Commis-

The Families of Destitute Soldiers. To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: Observing an article in The Press of the 4th instant, in relation to the formation of a society for aiding the families of destitute soldiers, allow me to express my pleasure at the promised movement, and my hope that it will be liberally sustained and be successful in its benevolent object. I know the value of such associations, having been a member of one, which has been in active operation for two years, and which has been the means of extending originally established to give aid to soldiers in their transit to the hospitals from vessels and railroad cars, and, as their means increased, they extended their usefulness to aiding soldiers in the field, or at a distance from the city. As their assistance in their attention to the aid of families of destitute soldiers, and have now been engaged in this manner for some months, as far as their limited means per mitted. Knowing, therefore, from experience, how much aid is really needed by families of deserving soldiers, even in spite of the liberality of our Govern ment. I hope that not only one, but many such as" sociations will be formed.

Respetfully, The Murder at Reading. return, but it seems they would not stay away. It is reported that Cooper brings with him an army of nine thousand men, consisting of his former army and several regiments that he has received from Price. It is quite possible that General Price has sent reinforcements to Cooper sufficient to allow him to take the offensive. In my letter last week I mentioned that Price had left Arkadelphis, and moved off to the westward. When the news was first brought from Arkansas it was supposed he had gone to Texas to the relief of Magruder, as that officer was said to be preparing for some offensive operation to check the advance of General Banks. It would not be surprising if he went to join Cooper, instead of attaching himself to Magruder. If he has really done so, it will enable Cooper to assail Fort Smith, and possibly compel its evacuation.

In West Tennessee there have been several skir mishes between the rebels and the advance of our troops moving to the eastward along the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railway. Most of them are small affairs when they come to be closely examined, and grove to have been greatly exagerated.

To the Editor of The Press:

Sin: The following is a correct account of the shooting of Charles F. Weaver, at Reading, Pa., on the 2d of November:

Sergeant White and Weaver, together with four or five others, left camp about eight o'clock on Monday merning. About the time White was leaving camp, he said that "he was going to shoot some on the value of the year have generally and the said that "he was going to shoot some in two until about half past eleven o'clock, at which time they went into the saloun at the corner of Tenth and Penn streets. They all came out together, when White drew his pitch and asked "Yes," White then turning to Corporal Van Wasponer, asked him the same question. He also an swered "Yes," White then turning to Corporal Van Wasponer, asked him the same question. He also an average the pistol at him. White was so close to the pistol at him. White was so close to the pisto To the Editor of The Press:

JAMES JOHN PARDITA.

THECITY

wires between Mauch Chunk and Easton had been destroyed, so that no intelligence by that route could be obtained. It is known, however, that for about two weeks past there have been three or four mili-

tary companies about Yorktown, which is the location of the mines of Messrs. Hull, Corlies, & Co., who have been assisting the provost marshal in the enforcement of the draft and arrest of deserters. Last week a seizure of arms had been made in many of the dwellings of the miners, and arrests made where they were deemed necessary for maintaining the public peace. The miners had associated together under the name of "The Buckshots," and were fully prepared to resist the enforcement of the draft. The present riot is not in the nature of a "strike," as others in that region generally have been, but essentially a disloyal outreak, similar in its character to the riots which disgraced New York city in July last. The demonstration is said to have commenced at the Spring Mountain Mines near Jeansville, and had extended many miles around. It is reported that the rioters had killed five men, and it is hoped that by this time a sufficient military force has arrived and quelled the mob, Governor Curtin was promptly informed of the matter, and will, no doubt, as promptly respond. This riot will undoubtedly be seized upon as a new excuse for a further advance in the price of coal. It will have a bearing on the value of coal stocks, and the brokers will use it to dvantage, and many will again congratulate themelves that it is an ill wind which blows no one good. A SURPRISE PARTY SURPRISED .- On

A SURPRISE PARTY SURPRISED.—On Thursday night, between eleven and twelve o'clook, a surprise party from the southern section of the oity, entered a car at Fairmount for the purpose of returning home. The party consisted of eighteen females, and as many males. Of course, the car was crowded; and a more joyful party never assembled for a little gay sport. There was seated in the corner of the vehicle a man wearing a slouch felt hat, drawn down partly over his face. He appeared as though asleep. Various pleasantries were indulged in by the joyful party, as the car moved homeward. Presently the horses stumbled, and the wheels bounced over a turn-out. "Oh my! I'm killed," came a voice as from beneath the car.

"There's somebody run over," exclaimed several of the young ladies.

"It's Charlie," said another, "I know his voice."
"Oh my legs, how can I walk?"

The car was speedily partly emptied, and a search

"Oh my legs, how can I walk?"

The car was speedily partly emptied, and a search was made under and around the wheels and hind platform. But no cruehed individual could be found. No one could divine the reason. All felt sure that somebody was crushed, but upon assuring themselves that nothing of the kind had occurred, re-entered, and the car passed on.

Among the party was a very pretty young lady, who seemed to be lost in thought. Presently she gare a leud anore.

"Wake up, Maggie, wake up," said the one sitting next to her, as she gave her a nudge.

"I'm not asleep; I'm only tired," she replied.

Then came another snore; again another nudge.

The subject was the cause of much merriment at the excusse of Maysie, who desired!" The subject was the cause of much merriment at the expense of Maggie, who "vowed and declared" that she was never more wide awake in her life.

A canary bird now chirped in different parts of the car, and the railroad time-keeper ticked much louder than before. A sort of awful pause came over the whole party as though by enchantment. Everybody thought there was something queer, but nobody could tell the reason.

One young lady said, "Oh, quit that; why don't you behave yourself"

Another said, "Well I didn't enjoy myself at all."
"Oh, Jennie, how could you say so," replied another.

"Oh, Jennie, how could you say so," replied another.

'Thus the time passed away, until at last the strange man above alluded to attempted to get out of the car. As he was elbowing his way the light shone full in his face, and thus were revealed the familiar features of Signor Blitz, whom everybody knows, or ought to know, in this community. The Signor, however, found himself in a tight place, for the young ladies would not readily let him out, until he reached the southern terminus of the route. But he had quite a happy time, and was so well pleased that he invited the party to come and see him at the Assembly Building.

RAILROAD DEPOT BLOWN DOWN.—The "white aquall" which came up so suddenly yesterday afternoon, about two o'clock, besides doing other camsage, which we have noticed elsewhere, blew down the temporary railroad depot erected four or five months since by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at the junction of Thirty-first and Bricge streets, West Philadelphia. The building, which was of immense size, was built entirely of wood, being merely a temporary affair, until the new depot constructing for the company can be incished. It was reduced to a complete wreak in the twinkling of an eye, nothing being left of the structure but a huge mass of fire wood. The most singular part of the affair was, that no person whatever received the slightest injury, although there were a number of persons in the immediate vicinity, and three firemen within the building. The latter, perceiving their danger in time, sought refuge beneath the locomotive engines, and after the "crash of matter." complacently emerged from the ruins to congratulate each other. There were three engines in the building. One of them had a smoke stack snapped off like a pipe-stem, and the others were more or less battered; but a slogether, very little damage was done, except to the building itself. There were a number of fron furnaces within it, and some of these being overturned, the wreek took fire; but a section of hose being at hand, the flames were promptly extinguished. With the assistance of a pretty large gang of laborers, firemen, and others, the ruin was so far cleared away before dark as not to interfere with the travel of the road in the least. The building destroyed extended completely across Hamilton street, thus blocking up that thoroughfare completely, although an ordinance of Councils prevents the erection of any building across any of the public highways. The property owners in Hamilton street felt considerably aggreeved at the erection of the depot, and will shed few tears over its untimely fall.

A DROWNED MAN FOUND - The coroner was notified to hold an inquest yesterday on the ody of an unknown white man, which was found

loating in the Delaware opposite Richmond in the morning. It appeared to have been in the water several days.

The deceased was a native of Ireland, about thirty-five years, and has red hair and whiskers. He was dressed in a brown and black coat, light-pants, black yest, check shirt, blue undershirt, and white cotton TREE BROKEN BY THE WIND .- During TREE BROKEN BY THE WIND.—During the prevalence of a "white squal," that occurred between two and three o'clock yesterday afternoon, the main branch of one of the largest trees in Independence square, broke off close to the main trunk, and fell with great force to the ground. Two lawyers, one female, and three or four children, had just passed over the spot upon which the branch fell. The telegraphic wires extending through the square are fastened to this tree below the place where the break occurred. They escaped injury. A MISSING VESSEL.—Much uneasiness is

felt in relation to the schooner R. M. Browning, Captain Gandy, which cleared from this port, on the 7th of last month, with a cargo of about one hun-dred tons of coal, since which time she has not been LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. United States Circuit Court—Judge Grier.
Yesterday morning Meyer Strouse, Eaq., of Pottsville, appeared on behalf of numerous coal operators in Schuylkill county, and asked that the injunctions granted on Monday on the application of
the New York Wire Railing Company vs. The Seitzingers, of Tamaqua, Schuyler, of Pottsville, and Laubenstein, of Minersville might be modified, saying
that the breaking of any coal screens might occasion a loss of thousands of dollars. Leonard Myers,
Esq., on behalf of the company, opposed the motion
on the ground that the company were ready to make
and repair all the screens needed. The court refused the motion.

A similar injunction to those already granted was
granted against Watson & Harper, of this city.

In the case of The Flying Dragon, which was a
libel filled for damages occasioned by the loss of the
schooner Mary Deal by reason of the Flying Dragon
colliding withit, the Court entered a decree in favor
of libellant for half the assessed value of the
schooner. United States Circuit Court-Judge Grier.

THE WAR PRESS: (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same ate, \$1.50 per copy. The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they

afford very little more than the cost of the paper.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for The WAR Pages.

43 To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, and extra copy of the Paper will be given.

\$12@12.50 P bbl City-packed Mess Beef is selling at from \$14@16 P bbl In Bacon there is not much doing but prices are well maintained; sales of Hame at 11@16c for plain and fancy begged; Sides at 7@8c, and 180 hhds shoulders at 6%@7c P B, cash. Green Meats are very searce; small sales are making at 2%c for Hams, now beild higher, and 6%d8%c P b for Shoulders. Lard is firmly held: about 300 bbls and tierces sold at 11%c, and keys at 12%@12% P b, cash. Battor is less active; about X o packages Glades sold at 25@25c P b. Cheese ranges at from 13%@16%c P b, and Eggs at 22% P dozen.

METALS.—The Iron market continues very firm; small sales of Anthracite are reported at from 33% upto 340 bbls, for the three numbers. Manufactured Iron is in demand at full prices. Scotch P is held at 32 P ton Lead.—There is more doing; 2.200 priss Galeria sold at 9%c, cash. Copper, —Small sales of Yellow Metal are making at previous rates.

BARX.—Querctron is dull, and prices have declined; 130 hhds is No. 1 sold at 486@33 F ton.

CANDLES.—Tallow Candles are selling at 15@16c P b for chipping lots; Adamantine are in steady demand, weights.

COAL—There is an active demand both for allowence.

with sales at 194@30c for short, and 23@22c F to for fair weights.

COAL.—There is an active demand both for shipment and home use, and prices are looking up; large shipments are making to the South, for the Government, and the orders from the East are also large.

COTTON.—The market is rather firmer, and prices have advanced, but the sales are only in small lots; about 160 bales of middlings have been disposed of at 36,057c F to. Cosing at the latter rate.

COFFEE.—The stock in set hands is very light; small sales of Rio are n sking at 32@30c, and Laguayra at 33c F to.

DRUGS AND DYES.—There is very little doing, and prices are unclemaged. Small sales of Soda Ash are making at 33c; Castor Oil at \$2; and white Sugar of Lead at 22c. Indigo is scarce and held firmly; we quote at \$20c. 2.75 F to. the latter for Bengal.

FEATHERS are scarce; good Western are worth 56@60c F fa.

FISH.—Mackerel are in demand and prices firm; shout Lead at 22c. Incigo is scarce and held firmly; we quote at \$262.75 % b). the latter for Bengal.

FEATHERS are scarce; good Western are worth 556 for \$78.

FISH.—Mackered are in demand and prices firm; about 1,200 bils sold on private terms for Bay Isand 2s, and store lots at \$16 % bil for No 1: \$9.00 for Shore, and \$100 for Bay No 2s; and \$500 for No 8s. Coding are selling at \$7 % Qt). Pickled Herring are scarce at \$3.7504.25 % bil.

FRUIT.—All kinds of foreign are very scarce and high; small lots of Lemons are reported at \$4.5066 % box, Green Apples are coming in and selling freely at \$2.5063, 50 % bib. Dried Peaches are scarce and in demand. Dried Apples are selling at \$2.500.75 % box, Green Apples are selling at \$2.500.75 % box. We quote out of salt at 12.500.25 % for cow and steer, with a firm market. Transient lots are offering at \$2.500.75 % box. We quote out of salt at 12.500.25 % for cow and steer, with a firm market. Transient lots are offering at \$2.500.75 % box. We quote out of salt at 12.500.25 % for cow and steer, with a firm market. Transient lots are offering at \$2.500.

#1.79. 5,354 sacas of interport and an are antically dealer.

EEDS.—Cloverseed is scarce, and in demand, with small sales at \$7.07.50 per 64 fbs. About 1 2 0 bushels. Timothy have been sold at \$2.50 \(\text{P}\) bushel, and Flaxseed at \$8.108.16 \(\text{P}\) bushel.

SUGAR.—There is a fair demand, and prices are very firm About 1,500 hhds sold. in lots, at 124.4012% c \(\text{P}\) for Cubs.

SPIRITS.—Brandy and Gin are in good demand. N. B. Rum is worth 70.672c. Whisky is in limited demand. About 500 bbls have been sold at 60%.26(1)% c; hhds 69% c, and drudge 690 per gallon.

About All this have been sold at 01% weigh; that 62%, and drudge 69% per gallon.

Tall.OW is without change; sales of Country at 10% of 11c, and 61% rendered at 11% c.

TOBACCO —Manufactured is in demand at full prices; but Leal is dull and neglected.

WOOL is in demand, and prices have an upward tendency: about 400,000 his have been disposed of at from dency: ASHES are scarce and firm at \$5.25 for pots, and \$1.50 for pearls.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for State and Western Flour is 50010 cents better, chiefly on the common grades, with an increased demand.

The sales are 15,000 bbls at \$5.6005 75 for superfine State; \$6 1(26.30 for extra State; \$5.6005.00 for superfine Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, &c.; \$7.1007.35 for extra do., including shipping brands of round-hoop ohio at \$7.2007.35, and trade brands do. at \$7.4009.25. wo., incurring snipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at \$7.2007.35, and trade brands do. at \$7.4003.25.

**Touthern Flour is a shade firmer, and in good demand; sales 1.20 bbls at \$7.1007.70 for superfine Baltimore, and \$7.75001.50 for extrado better, with a moderate demand; sales 700 bbls at \$6.106.80 for common, and \$6.35 for good to choice extra.

Rye Flour is quiet and firm at \$5.7606.40 for the range of fine and superfine.

Corn Meal is scarce and higher, with sales of 300 bbls Atlantic Mills at \$3.50.

Wheat is ic better on common grades, but there is less doing. The sales are 50,000 bushels at \$1.500.14 for Chicago Spring; \$1.320.41 for Milwaukee Gibt; \$1.420.1.44 for amber Milwaukee; \$1.4501.63 for winter red Wettern, and \$1.5601.56 for amber Michigan.

Rye is quiet, at \$1.3001.25.

Barley Malt is quiet, with sales of 1.000 bus at \$1.60. Corn is Ic bigher, with a moderate business; sales 60.000 bushels at \$1.060.107 for prime mixed, and \$1.07% C163 for do afloat.

Oats are firmer and in demand, at \$400.55 for Canadian, and \$44.000 for Ca

Oats are firmer and in demand. at \$4@55c for Canadian, and \$4% @85c for Western and State. PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE
CHARLES WHEELER,
WILLIAM G. BOULTON,
JAMES MILLIKEN

COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7, 1863. SUN RISES......6 57 | SUN SETS....

ARRIVED.

Steamship Ashland. (transport) Esling, 30 hours from Point Lockout, in ballast to US Quartermaster.

Bark Mahlon Williamson, Thompson 18 days from Apslachtola, in ballast to captain,

Brig Orozimbo, Gilmore, 5 days from Port Royal, in ballast the acresis. Brig Orozmoo, onmove, a way.

Brig Eclipse, (Br) Peterson. 14 days from Sombrero, with gazon to Jauretche & Lavergne.

Brig Ida McLeod. Davis, 7 days from Boston, with more to D Stietron & Co.

Schr Undire, Baker, S days from Portland, in ballast o captain. Schr F F Farlan, Sisson, 5 days from Beaufort, in balast to captain Schr Percy Heilner, Grace, 5 days from Newbern, in ballast to captain. Schr Crisis, Barratt, 5 days from Newbern, in ballast Schr Grisis, Barratt, 5 days from Newbern, in ballast to captain.
Schr Barrer, Goombs, 10 days from Calais, with lumber to Barbert & Dayis.
Schr Belle, Howe, 5 days from Washington, in ballast to Baker & Felsom.
Schr B L B Wales, Hoffman. 4 days from Fort Monroe, in ballast to Tyler. Stone& Co.
Stesmer Fannie, Fenton, 24 hours from New York; withmade to W h Baird & Co.
Stemmer Mars, Nichols, 45 hours from Hartford. with made to W h Baird & Co.
Steamer Alda. Lenny, 24 hours from New York, withmade to W h Clyde.

AT THE BREAKWATER.

Brig Harriet, from Cardenas, with molasses, bound to
Portland, at the Breakwater 5th inst. CLEARED.
Bark Victoria, (Br) Christian, Port au Prince, Thos stison & Co. Brig W C Clark, Tucker. Boston, Bancroft, Lewis & Co.

Schr John Price, Nickerson, Boston, Hammett, Van
Dusen & Lochman.

Schr Ellen Rispalı, Smith, Boston,

Schr J E Pratt, Pratt, New Haven, Blakiston, Graff Schr J. E. Fratt, fratt, arw Heven, incanded that G. Schr Anna M. Edwards, Ba ker, Pawtucket, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Fiv. Dilks. Fall River.
Schr Pioneer, Talgey, Boston, Repplier & Brs.
Schr J. C. Bexter, Frice. Plymouth, do
Schr S. M. Shaddick, Stebbinz, Norwich. Milnes & Co.
Schr Nightingale, Mickerson, Providence, Sinnickson & Glover. & Glover.
Schr Eva Bell, Jeffers, Boston,
Schr Evolie Walsh, Eaton, Calais, Gaskill & Galvin.
Schr Louie Walsh, Eaton, Calais, Gaskill & Galvin.
Schr J B Austin, Davis, Boston, Noble, Caldwell & Go.
Schr Sarah A Hammond, Paine, Boston, D Cooper.
Schr Calista, Amesbury, Boston, Twells & Co.
Schr Henry Perkins, Davis, Boston, Wannemacher & Iaxfield.
Schr H W Godfrey, Weeks, Boston, J C Henry,
Schr Gerro Gordo, Buckalew, Bridgeport, D Pearson,
Schr Maggie Van Dusen, Garrrison, Newbern, D 8 Stetson & Co. Schr Jas Barratt, Nickerson, Boston, Cain, Hacker, Schr Jas Barratt, Nickerson, Boston, Cain, Hacker, & Co.
Schr Ida L Adams, Washington, H Simons,
Schr Ida F Wheeler, Dyer, Portsmonth, Jno R White,
Schr S V W Simmons, Godfrey, Salem, R Rothermel,
Schr D G Floyd, Rackett, Boston, L Andenreid & Go.
Schr D Townsend, Townsend, Boston, R N Rathbun,
Schr J Van Sant, Call, New York, G Kelly,
Schr Ocean Wave, Parker, Georgetown, D C, C F Morton & Co.
Str J S Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A Groves, Jr.
Sir S Seymour, Room, Georgetown, T Webster, Jr.
Sir Bristol, Charles, New York, W P Glyde,
Str Tempest, Bell, Georgetown, Thos Webster,

(Correspondence of The Press.)

READING. Nov 4.

READING Nov 6.

READING Nov 4.

READING Nov 6.

READING Nov 4.

READING Nov 4 (Correspondence of The Press.)

RAVER DE GRACE, Nov 5

The steam-tog D R Garrison left here this morning

with the following boats in tow, laden and consigned as JB Wingate, with lumber to M Trump & Son; Judge Linn, do to Henry Croskey; Emma, do to J Craig; Geo Horson. do to Wm S Taylor; Union Banner, do to orders; Middleton & Orlando, with lumber, and Parrish & Co. No 36: coal to New York; Dr B C Steever, coal to Delaware City; Mary Ann McConkey, slate to E Evans; Border States, lime to Bohema; P Linderkuch.

MEMORANDA

Ships Euterpe, Arey, and Theobold, Theobold, hence, at Panama 27th ult, dischg.
Ship Gaspee, Andros, from San Francisco 13th July, at New York 5th inst.
Ship Pyramid, Agen, from New York for Shaughae, was at anchor in the outer roads, Bermuda, 3lst ult, waiting for papers.
Ship CW White. Griffin, at Callao 3d ult from San Francisco, and sailed 9th for Chinchas.
Ship Levanter. Clifford from Callao for Cowes, was train at Valencia Lord. rer z at Valparaise 1st ult.

Ship Shooting Star, Driahwater, from San Francisco, at Callao 7th uit, and sailed 10th for Chinchas.

Ship Susan Hinks, Atwood, from Calcutta, was below Raston for the control of the con Ship Susan Hinks, Atwood, from Calcutta, was below Boston bit inst.

Steamship Tubal Cain, (Br) Postar, from St Domingo City Oct IP, Maysguez 19th, St Johns, PR, 21st, and St Thomas 23d, at New York bit hiss.

Bark Aberdeen, Stimson, hence, remained at St Thomas 23d uit.

Barks Eliza White Lilly, hence, at Portland 3d inst: Leiand, Merrill, hence, for Point Petre, remained at Bermuds 3lt uit.

Brixs Mary Meaus, Tibleetts, Princeton, Wells: J Mans, Wells: Enuis, Parsons, and Ambrose Light, Stall, hence for Boston; Henry Leeds, Smith, and P. R. Cutis, Tucker, hence for Portland, at Holmes Hole 3d last.

THREE CENTS The offending juvenile was then sent to the House of Refuge. Robbery and Arrest. ther hearing.

We are specially requested by Chief Franklin to ask the attendance of all proprietors whose botels have been robbed recently, to call upon him at the Central Station. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6, 1263.
Gold opened somewhat excitedly this morning at 148, and soon rose to 149, fluctuating between the two figures for the rest of the day, closing at 148. There is very little "let up" in the stringency of the oney market, although 7 per cent. covers most of the perations.

In Government securities there is no change. 1831s are in demand, and the subscriptions to the five twenties range from two to three millions a day.

The stock market was dull under the influence of a tight money market, and there is very little buoyancy, although prices are firm. It is more the dogged strength of holders than the lightness of active speculators that Characterizes the market.

Reading fluctuated between 62% to 63%; Navigation preferred was steady at 34%, the common rose to 19%; Philadelphia and Erie so d at 31%, cash 31%, buyer 30; Catawissa preferred a little weak at 31%; Minehill sold at 621/2; Pennsylvania at 72; Camden and Amboy at 174; Hazelton Coal at 68; Susquehanna [Canal at 17, the sixes at 65; Schuylkill Navigation sixes sold at Plus: State sixes sold at 1004, an advance of 1/4; North Pennsylvania sixes at 96; New City sixes at 103; Readng convertibles sold at 125%. The market closing teady. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Covernment securities, &c., at

Demand Notes. ... Messrs, M. Schultz & Co., No. 16 South Third street. quote foreign exchange per steamer Etna, from New York, as follows: York, as follows:
London, 60 days' sight.
Do. 3 days.
Paris, 60 days' sight.
Do. 3 days.
Antworp, 60 days' sight.
Hamburg, 60 days' sight.
Cologne, 60 days' sight.
Leipsic, 60 days' sight.
Leipsic, 60 days' sight.
Masterdam, 60 days' sight.
Frankfort, 60 days' sight.
Market inactive and firm Market inactive and firm. The New York Herald gives the following table of the comparative earnings of the New York and Westera allroads for the month of September, 1882 and 1833, which will be found interesting, as showing the impetus iven to the railroad interests by the war:

RAILROAD BARNINGS-SEPTEMBER. Gross Earnings. | Earn. 7Mi 1862. 1863. 1862. 1863. 316, 050 900 1, 690 188, 999 472 673 200, 331 639 914 172 671 489 711 222, 0001 1,038 1 2 30 182, 150 699 764 682 1,95 1,25 722 1,002 298, 100 1, 414 1, 787 488, 919 572 1, 100 2, 100 688 800 125, 417 6, 10 \$270, \$16 132, 639 146, 288 104, 694 102, 174 102, 174 102, 176 218, 370 212, 118 4:4, 543 137, 187 166, 661 226, 956 276, 106 99, 435 448, 994 397, 525 Chicago, Bur and Quincy Chicago and Alton. Chicago and Rock Island Chicago and N. Western. Cleveland, Col. and Cin.. Cleveland and Toledo.... Erie and Chie. Union Hudson River ...
Hudson River ...
Hilhois Central ...
La Crosse and Milwaukee ...
Mil and Prairie du Chien Michigan Central ...
Mich So. and N. Indiana ...
New York and Harlem ...
Philada and Reading ...
Pitts, Ft. Wayne, and Chi. ...
Toledo and Wabash 397,525 170,380 Total in September
Total in August.
Total in July
Total in June
Total in May
Total in May
Total in April.
Total in March
Total in February
Total in January

Total, nine months. 29,583,604 39,786 443 5,438 7,275 The increase of earnings for 1863 over those for 1862, as shown in the totals for each month, and for the eight months inclusive, is equal—

In September to \$938, 475, or 21.07 per cent. In August to \$10.735, or 22.36 per cent. In July 10. \$59, 771, or 19.43 per cent. In July 10. \$39, 771, or 19.43 per cent. In May to \$1,365, 894, or 41.51 per cent. In May to \$1,365, 894, or 43.16 per cent. In April to. \$1,362, 599, or 48.25 per cent. In March to \$1,322, 599, or 48.25 per cent. In February to \$1,218, 414, or 43.38 per cent. In Jacuary to \$10,666, or 25.51 per cent. In the sine months to. \$10,202,839, or 34.65 per cent. The New York Evening Post of to-day says:

The New York Evening Post of to-day says;
Gold opened at 148%, and after touching 1195%, closes at The increase of earnings for 1863 over those for 1862, as Gold opened at 148%, and after touching 149%, closes 118. The lean market offers few indications of diminished stringency. Seven per cent. is the current rate, and the demand is fully equal to the anply. The balance in the various Sub-Treasuries is being rapidly lowered, and the disbursements will be heavy or several days to come.

and the disbursements will be heavy or several days to come.

The stock market opened dull and closed steady. Governments are quiet. Currency certificates are somewhat better, and are wanted at 99. For gold certificates no more than 101% is offered this morning. Seventhirties are scarcely so strong as yesterday. Border State bonds are weak, bank shares firm, and railroad bonds inactive.

A considerable amount of the gold-bearing certificates have been exchanged this morning for five twenties, and two millions of these certificates were redeemed at the treasury yesterday. This new movement will have a tendency to relieve the loan market, as it will lessen the absorption of currency into the treasury, and check the stingency which is due to this cause.

Before the first essesion gold was selling at 185%(0.185%, New York Control at 137%(0.187%, Erie at 108(0.105%, Harlem at 96(0.96, Pittsburg at 108(0.06), Rock island at 100(0.06%, Michigan bouthern at 55%(0.98%, Fort Wayne 57%(0.06%, Galena at 110(0.110%, Toledo at 110(1.185%, Transit Company at 20. Reading at 120%, Quicksilver at 63%, Cumberland at 37(0.88).

The appended table exhibits the chief movements of the market, compared with the latest prices of yesterday:

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Nov. 6. rted by S. F. SLAYMAKER, Philadelphia Exchange. FIRST BOARD