

God. Let us humble ourselves in the dust before him, and he will lift us up. Be assured the God of battles will approve the right. And though the night may be dark, only lit up by the rockets, the glare, or the bombs bursting in the air, we trust they will still see the banner of the perilous night, that our banner is still there.

### News of the Day

#### His Last Interview with General Scott

General Scott departed from Washington Saturday morning for New York. Learning that the old veteran intended to take his leave in the morning, President Felton, of the Philadelphia railroad, sent forward his splendid private car for the use of himself and suite, and before daylight it was in readiness for him, at the Baltimore depot. At four o'clock General Scott left his residence in a carriage, accompanied by his staff—Col. Cullom, Van Rensselaer, Wright, and Townsend—and proceeded to the depot. A drizzling rain was falling at the time, and this fact prevented General McClellan and staff, with an escort of cavalry, from accompanying him on the route. A numerous assemblage, in view of the hour and unpropitious state of the weather, had gathered at the depot, among whom were nearly a dozen ladies. As the General alighted, he was received by Secretaries Cameron and Chase, Assistant Secretary Scott, Governor Sprague, Senator Harris, Adjutant General Thomas, and other distinguished citizens. He seated himself in the room at the depot, and soon General McClellan and staff arrived.

General McClellan, at the head of his staff, proceeded to an inner room occupied by General Scott, and removing his hat from his head, bowed before the veteran chief whom he has just succeeded. General Scott, sitting, from inability to rise, extended his hand to his successor, and talked for some minutes with hands clasped. In this position, General Scott, drawing McClellan nearer to him, said: "General, do not allow yourself to be embarrassed by men who do not comprehend this great question. Carry out your own ideas, act upon your own judgment, and you will conquer, and the government will be vindicated. God bless you." The young chieftain's only reply was: "I thank you, General, and will not forget your counsel. May you be restored to health and live to see your prophecy fulfilled. God be with you. Farewell."

A deep silence pervaded the place where this was transpiring. When the conversation ended, Gen. Scott shook hands and bade farewell to each of his friends assembled, and was conveyed to the car. At five o'clock the locomotive whistle announced the departure of the train, and in a moment it was out of sight. General Scott was accompanied by Secretaries Chase and Cameron, Adj. Gen. Thomas, and the members of his staff, except Col. Townsend, and his Assistant Adjutant General, who remain to close up the business of the office, and Col. Hamilton, who left on Saturday to prepare for the General's reception in New York. The train went by the Harrisburg route, to avoid the trouble of being transferred from one train to another.

A brief account of the veteran's arrival and reception at Harrisburg will be found in our local columns. The General proceeded from Harrisburg to Elizabeth, N. J., where it was given out that he intended staying some time. But he appears to have changed his mind, for he took a late train of cars from Elizabeth and arrived with his staff on Saturday evening, about 6 p. m. To those who were present to welcome him, General Scott gave a cordial grasp of the hand and a hearty benediction, expressing a wish, however, that no attempt at a reception should be made. When the crowd about the cars cheered him, he said, good naturedly, "Oh, go home, friends, and don't make a noise." He was assisted to his carriage, and was driven to the Brevoort House, where arrangements had been so quietly made for him that his arrival and presence there were not known even to his family.

Owing to the fact of his arrival not being known to any but the gentlemen that accompanied him and the members of his family, but few visitors called on the veteran General on Sunday. He remained indoors during the whole day, engaged in conversation with the members of his staff and the few visitors who called on him, among whom was General Sanford. General Scott will remain at the Brevoort House for a short time, until he shall have decided on a suitable place for his future residence.

#### Important Order from General McClellan

Major Gen. McClellan to-night issued the following order: GENERAL ORDER—NO. 19. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, Nov. 1, 1861.

In accordance with the General Order No. 94, from the War Department, I hereby assume command of the armies of the United States. In the midst of the difficulties which encompass and divide the nation, hesitation and self-distrust may well accompany the assumption of so vast a responsibility; but confiding as I do in the loyalty, discipline and courage of our troops, and believing as I do that Providence will favor ours as the just cause, I cannot doubt that success will crown our efforts and sacrifices.

The army will unite with me in the feeling of regret that the weight of many years, and the effect of increasing infirmities, contracted, and intensified in his country's service,

should just now remove from our head the great soldier of our nation, the hero who, in his youth, raised his name in the fields of battle, and who, in his more mature years, proved to the world that American valor could equal, if not eclipse, the exploits of Cortez in the land of the Montezumas, whose whole life had been devoted to the service of his country, whose whole efforts have been directed to uphold our honor at the smallest sacrifice of life; a warrior, who scorned the selfish glories of the battle-field when his great qualities of a statesman could be employed more profitably for his country; a citizen whose declining years have given to the world the most shining instances of loyalty in disregarding all ties of birth and honor. Such has been the character of Winfield Scott, whom it has been the delight of the nation to honor, both as a man and a soldier. While we regret his loss there is one thing we cannot regret—the bright example he has left for our emulation. Let us all hope and pray that his declining years may be passed in peace and happiness, and that they may be cheered by the success of his country and the cause he has fought for and has loved so well. Beyond all that, let us do nothing that can cause him to blush for us; let no defeat of the army be commanded embitter his last years, but let our victories illuminate the close of a life so grand.

#### GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Major General Commanding U. S. A.

#### Gen. McClellan's Sword—"The War cannot last long. It may be Desperate."

The presentation of a sword to General McClellan by a Committee of the Philadelphia Council, was the event of Washington on Saturday night. The ceremony took place at the General's house, where an elegant collation was provided. About fifty gentlemen, including Secretary Welles, was present. The sword is a very beautiful and costly one. The scabbard is of solid silver, heavily coated with gold, and mounted with the arms of the city of Philadelphia and the State of Pennsylvania, heavily worked in gold. The hilt is solid silver, but laid in a gold electrolyte bath for 16 days, and has the appearance of solid gold. It is surmounted with a solid gold eagle, forming the head. The grip of the hilt is adorned with thirty-four pearls, interwoven with thirteen diamonds, the first representing the number of States in the whole Union, the latter the old original thirteen States. Outside the guard are the letters G. B. M. C., the initials of the General. Mr. Benton, on behalf of the city of Philadelphia, addressed Gen. McClellan in a very neat and graceful speech, and then taking the sword he handed it to Gen. McClellan. Gen. McClellan responded as follows:

"I ask you, sir, to give my warmest and deepest thanks to the honorable body you represent for this entirely unmerited compliment. I could thank you better if I thought I deserved it; but I do not feel that I do. Nothing that I have yet accomplished would warrant this high compliment. It is for the future to decide whether I shall realize the expectations and hopes that have been centered in me. I trust and feel that the day is not far distant when I shall return to the place dearest of all others to me, there to spend the balance of my days among the people from whom I have received this beautiful gift. The war cannot last long; it may be desperate. I ask in the future forbearance, patience and confidence. With these we can accomplish all, and while I know that in the great drama which may have our heart's blood, that Pennsylvania will not play the least, I trust, that, on the other hand, she will play the highest and noblest part. I again thank you, and ask you to convey to the Councils my most sincere thanks for the sword. Say to them that it will be my ambition to deserve it hereafter. I know I do not now."

The General's speech said to have been received with great approbation. His words, "the war cannot last long—it may be desperate," are welcomed everywhere, and are indicative of vigorous and decisive views. It is now partially denied in Washington that the General meditates going into winter quarters, but everything indicates vigorous work ahead. A dispatch to the Philadelphia Press states that Gen. McClellan has, through means not made public, informed himself very minutely of the movements of the enemy, the number and strength of their batteries at and in the vicinity of Manassas Junction, the number of guns they have mounted, and the strength of their army. He is guided in his operations by a full knowledge of all their important movements.

#### Further Particulars of the Springfield fight

FREMONT'S HEADQUARTERS, CAMP LYON, SPRINGFIELD, MO., October 28, 1861.

General Fremont and staff arrived here yesterday, and the Benton Cadets, Col. Carr's Cavalry, Major Holman's sharpshooters and Gen. Sigel's command, at different periods during the same day. Our troops were received with delight—the stars and stripes being displayed at the windows, houses, &c., and men, women and children waving handkerchiefs from almost every door on the way. Major White, of the Prairie Scouts, whose command started with Major Zagoni for Springfield, had been quite ill, and was captured by the rebels while riding in a buggy, and after the fight was taken several miles out of town by a guard of twenty rebels, but was rescued by a party of the Greene co. home guards and is now here. The loss of Fremont's body guard in their desperate charge of Friday last was 15 killed, 23 wounded and 26

missing. Three of the wounded have since died, and a large number of the missing will soon report themselves. The rebel loss is stated at from 50 to 60 killed and 40 to 50 wounded. The rebels were commanded by Col. Johnson, Francis, Price and Turner. The latter two of whom are said to have been killed. Gen. Fremont will probably remain here until the divisions of the army arrive. General Price is still reported to be in the vicinity of Carthage, but nothing definite is known of his whereabouts.

#### Still Sticks To It

There is no doubt, says a Washington dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial, that the order superseding Fremont by Hunter, has gone West, as telegraphed. Dispatches from Washington for General Hunter, which would not have been sent to a subordinate, I understand, passed through St. Louis, on Sunday. Fremont may, therefore, have already ceased to command the Western Department. Adjutant General Thomas' report could not probably have been published until Fremont's removal was a fact accomplished, or his resignation received. It is known that a resignation of a commander of a Department arrived on Thursday, which was unacted.

#### From Missouri

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 4.—Our scouts bring us this morning definite information that Price has left Sarcoxie and has moved via Neosho towards Caseville, Barry county. Opinions differ as to whether he will march North of that point on Springfield or continue his retreat into Arkansas. A body of rebel cavalry was seen twenty-five miles south of here last night by a reconnoitering party. Gens. Pope and McKinstry should be here to-day. Gen. Hunter is on the Pomme de Terre, ten miles south of the Osage, waiting for rations.

#### The Fleet Arrived at Bull's Bay—Charleston to be Attacked

It will be seen by important despatches direct from Old Point, that the great Naval Expedition has probably landed on the coast of South Carolina, preparatory to an attack on Charleston. This is a very bold and perilous undertaking, and to be at all successful the attack would have apparently to be made almost immediately. Bull's Bay, or the harbor where our fleet are now riding at anchor, and on whose coast our troops are safely landed, is about twenty-five miles North of Charleston harbor, and probably about thirty miles from Charleston overland. It lies between Bull's Island and Raccoon Key, and the bar at its mouth has at low water full two fathoms, or twelve feet. To the east and north stretches a large swamp with the significant name of Hell Hole. The land south of this swamp, and between our army and Charleston is level with but few natural defenses for the enemy to conceal themselves. The Washington Chronicle of Sunday states that it was rumored at Old Point that Bull's Bay and Charleston was the destination of the fleet, and says:

According to rumor, the fleet will land the greater portion of the troops at Bull Bay, distant thirty miles from Charleston. The army will then march on to Charleston, and if opposed by the enemy the city will be shelled by the land force while the fleet engages Forts Moultrie and Sumter. Should Charleston be the destination of the fleet, the expedition has reached it ere this, and until further intelligence can be received, great anxiety will be manifested to hear from it. Should the greater portion of the expedition land at Bull Bay but little difficulty would be experienced in reaching a point near Charleston unless the rebels appeared in overwhelming numbers.

If, as is probable, the object of our Southern army be to capture Charleston, it will be admitted by all that it will have to be done immediately to have any chance of success. For that city must have now within its limits, (in expectation of this attack,) from eight to ten thousand fighting men. Besides, it is the centre of a network of railroads, extending throughout all the confederate States, and an army of from sixty to a hundred thousand men could be assembled there for its protection, or for assault upon General Sherman, within twenty days. It has direct railroad connections with Savannah, which is another railroad centre; with Augusta, and Atlanta, both centres, and with Richmond, Norfolk, and all the North Carolina cities, by several roads. We presume the design must be to make the attack on Charleston immediately. Should that be successful, it would be easy to maintain ourselves there until powerfully reinforced from the North, and then, if pressed too hard, and forced to retreat, it would be comparatively easy to retire by water, since the capture of the city would, of course, involve that of all its forts, and a forced retreat would also involve the destruction of that city, whose people have been the cause of this war.

It would be useless to conceal from ourselves or our readers that our little army has a very difficult and hazardous programme before it. It is encircled by great and numerous dangers, but we trust that everything has been foreseen; that a well studied plan has been agreed upon, and that Charleston may be in our possession, even if it should be but for a week. For, if obliged to give it up, it ought to be razed to the ground and sown with salt. Charleston is the very spot which the whole nation would like to see most severely punished, but to accomplish it, or even to hold a position on the coast, speedy and very powerful reinforcements will be needed. It is about as cheap, if not cheaper, to winter our army in Carolina, than the sea communications open, than to winter it at Washington City with the Potomac closed by ice or rebel cannon.

#### Gen. Fremont Removed at Last—His Farewell to His Army—Deep Feelings throughout Western Camps

It has been positively asserted by the Eastern press for some days, that the order for General Fremont's removal had been sent West some two weeks since, but the reputed fact could scarce be credited. It was thought and hoped that something might still intervene to prevent this disgrace and indignity heaped upon a popular general, while almost in presence of the enemy, and while making every disposition to administer him a decisive defeat, but we are sorry to say General Fremont's deposition is now matter of history. On the 2nd, General Fremont received news of the approach of the enemy in force and of his own dismissal at the same time. Dispatches state that the intelligence spread like wildfire through the camps, and, as has all along been expected would be the case, created indescribable excitement and indignation. Great numbers of officers signified their intention to resign at once, and many companies laid down their arms, declaring they would fight under no one but Fremont. The General spent much time in the afternoon expostulating with the officers and urging them by their patriotism and by their personal regard for him not to abandon their posts. He also issued the following farewell to the troops:

#### Headquarters Western Department, Springfield, Mo., November 2, 1861.

Soldiers of the Mississippi Army:—I take leave of you. Although our army has been of sudden growth, we have grown up together, and I have become familiar with the brave and generous spirits which you bring to the defence of your country, and which make me anticipate for you a brilliant career. Continue as you have been, and give my successor the same cordial support with which you have encouraged me. Emulate the splendid example which you have already before you, and let me remain as I am, proud of the noble army which I have thus far labored to bring together. Soldiers, I regret to leave you so sincerely. I thank you for the regard and confidence you have invariably shown to me. I deeply regret that I have not the honor to lead you to the victory which you are just about to win, but I shall have claim to share with you in the joy of every triumph, and trust always to be fraternally remembered by my companions in arms.

#### JOHN C. FREMONT, Major General U. S. A.

The feeling ran intensely high during the whole of the evening, and there were meetings almost everywhere. The various bands serenaded the General, and wherever he appeared he was greeted with cheers. Though after notifying Gen. Hunter, as his order directed, he had no longer command over the troops, he spent several hours in making personal examination of the grand about the city, to be prepared for battle, and in accordance with a written request from all the Brigadier Generals in Springfield, he remained through the night to lead the army in case of an attack. All the troops slept on their arms. Many officers remained up all night, and an attack was hourly expected, but nothing more occurred than the firing on our pickets on two different roads. The enemy are now encamped on the old Wilson Creek battle ground. Dispatches state that universal gloom prevails throughout the camps. A battle is undoubtedly expected to occur ere long. The troops will meet the enemy firmly, but they are disheartened and have lost their enthusiasm. The body guard, who could not have been induced to remain, and who will now disband, as the terms of their enlistment permit, accompany General Fremont and his entire staff, including General Asboth, commander of the First Division. General Fremont would permit no demonstration from the troops on his departure. He had been up nearly the whole of two nights, making the most perfect arrangements for a battle, and the confidence of the army in him was never so great as at present. Adj. Gens. Lane and Sturgis had arrived, and Pope and McKinstry were hourly expected. Later news is to the effect that General Pope was to take command until General Hunter's arrival, who is to supersede Fremont for the present. Fremont, with his staff and body guard, left for St. Louis on the 31st, and was expected to arrive there to-day.

#### The Fremont Body Guard

Was composed, says the St. Louis Republican, of men just fit for unlikely to engage in such a combat as that which has been announced. Originally this Body Guard was composed of three hundred picked men and better ones never went into a battle. Commanded by a Hungarian who has seen much service, one company of a hundred was composed almost entirely of Kentuckians, and the others made up of Missourians and German naturalized citizens and others. They were, as we have said, picked men. The horses—blooded bays—were in keeping with the men. But their armament, if we may so speak, was better still. Each man had with him two of Colt's six barrel navy revolvers, one five barrel rifle and a sabre. They could shoot these seventeen times without stopping to load, and then resort to the sabre to finish up their work. Is it surprising that, thus armed, they created a panic among the badly-armed troops opposed to them, and that a rout ensued?

#### Skirmish Near Leavenworth City, Kansas

LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 4.—A skirmish took place yesterday about six miles of this place, between a small force of militia under Maj. Joseph and 150 rebels. The rebels were scattered with a small loss. A battalion of the Kansas 2d was collected in

this city, and held in readiness to march to the relief of Joseph, but were not required. This regiment is being reorganized. Portions of Linn county, Kansas, have recently been pillaged by marauding parties from Missouri.

#### The Expedition Against Jeff. Thompson

Major Wood of the First Indiana Cavalry, is in Indianapolis from Missouri. He says that Major Gavitt had started home, and that after he had ridden five miles, heard that an attack on Jeff Thompson had been determined upon. Whereupon he immediately returned to the regiment and was shot in an hour afterward. The Major says they followed the rebels about eight miles, but could not overtake them. The day following, they buried three hundred and sixteen rebels. Most of them were shot in the head or cut with sabres. They also took about twenty wounded prisoners, who are now in the hospitals at Pilot Knob. Col. Baker rode at the head of his regiment in advance of Maj. Gavitt. The engagement lasted about four hours. There were five Colonels but no Brigadier General on the field, each Colonel fought on his own hook. Had the attack been properly managed, the whole rebel force could have been captured.

#### Forty-four Rebels Captured

Captain Foote sends the following official dispatch, dated St. Louis, Oct. 30, to the Secretary of the Navy:—Sir—The Conestoga, Lieut. Commanding Phelps, has again been up the Tennessee river as far as Eldysville, sixty-two miles distant from Paducah, with three companies of the Illinois regiment, under command of Major Phillips, and conjointly they have had a handsome and successful skirmish, in which the rebels broke and fled in every direction, leaving seven dead on the field. Our casualties consist of two severely wounded and a few slightly so—among them a captain of a company. Forty-four prisoners were taken from the enemy; also, seven negroes and thirty-one horses, eleven mules, two transportation wagons, a large number of saddles, muskets, rifles, shotguns, sabres, knives, &c. Lieut. Commanding Phelps, and the officers and crew of the Conestoga, as well as Major Phillips and his men, are deserving of the highest credit for their bearing in this expedition.

#### The Opposing Forces in Missouri

A Rolla correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin writes as follows on October 28th:—A member of my company arrived yesterday direct from the camp of General Fremont. He reports that there are now at that point—Bollivar—about thirty-seven thousand men, all well armed and in good condition. Price and McCulloch have concentrated their forces at Carthage, where they will have to make a stand, as their retreat is now cut off; Siegel, Totten and Sturgis being South of Springfield, Lane and Montgomery to the West of it, and General Hunter to the Northeast of them, the aggregate of the Union troops being about 130,000 effective men; while to oppose this vast force there are but 35,000 to 50,000, the rebels say 90,000. At all events they are poorly armed, about half starved and miserably clothed. We now have between seventy and eighty prisoners working for the public good on fortifications. They were captured at Linn creek, and brought in about ten days ago. More miserable specimens of the human race I have seldom seen. They were all dressed in ragged home spun, which accorded well with their arms, which were shot guns and old rifles. Their captain that accompanied them was rather an intelligent looking man, evidently one of the E. F. M.'s.

#### Southern News about Ball's Bluff—Col. Lee and Cogswell Safe

The Memphis Appeal, of the 26th ult., contains the following dispatches in reference to the battle and the disposition of the prisoners:—RICHMOND, Oct. 24.—Five hundred and fifty-two prisoners arrived this morning from Leesburg battle. Among them are Colonel W. R. Lee, of the Twentieth Massachusetts regiment; Colonel Cogswell, Twelfth N. Y. regiment; Major Revere, of the Twentieth Massachusetts regiment; Adjutant Pearson, of the Twentieth Massachusetts regiment; Assistant Surgeon Revere, of the Twentieth Massachusetts regiment; six Captains and eleven Lieutenants from the N. Y., Massachusetts and California regiments. Considerable additional numbers of prisoners will be brought down to-morrow. Some report the number of prisoners at over one thousand. The lowest estimate is six hundred. No reliable details yet received in regard to the killed and wounded among the Confederates.

RICHMOND, Oct. 24.—P. M.—One hundred and sixty more Federal prisoners reached here this afternoon. Passengers report that Leesburg is now in possession of twenty thousand Federals. The Confederates retired under orders to evacuate Leesburg if the Federals appeared in large force. Previous to the battle on Monday it is understood similar orders were issued, but Col. Evans fought the battle notwithstanding. The Confederate loss will not reach two hundred killed, wounded and missing. Numerous incidents are related of the gallant deeds performed by Confederates. Men never fought with more daring chivalry. No official information has been received of the occupation of Leesburg by the Federals. Gentlemen who left there at four o'clock Wednesday afternoon, deny the statement. In official circles the Federal occupation of Leesburg is regarded as very probable, even though not yet accomplished.

#### The General Hospital Burned Down

WASHINGTON, November 4.—At one o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the lower story of the general Hospital, on Judiciary Square, originating from a furnace. The combustible parts of the main building and of the right wing, together with the roofs, were destroyed. When the flames were first discovered hurried preparations were made for the removal of the sick and wounded soldiers, about fifty in number. This was effected in good order and with safety to the patients, who are now comfortably cared for in the neighboring City Hall and other buildings in the immediate vicinity. Most of the chamber furniture was saved. The antiquated and insufficient city fire apparatus prevented the entire destruction of the Hospital. The employment of a steam apparatus

has become a public necessity. Formerly thirty of the patients were on Thursday removed to Annapolis.

#### Further of the Fight at Gauley Bridge

MARYSVILLE, Nov. 4.—A gentleman in this city, from Gauley Bridge, on Saturday evening, reports that Floyd had cut a road around the hill where Rosecrans was encamped, and was shelling the camp. Rosecrans was returning the fire, and had silenced two batteries. He had sent a force up the newly made road to attack Floyd in the rear, and would have him completely surrounded. No Federals had been killed when he left.

#### Prestonburg, Ky., Captured by the Federals

MARYSVILLE, Ky., Nov. 4.—A messenger who came in this evening reports that Gen. Nelson took Prestonburg on Saturday morning without resistance.

Williams fell back ten miles, where it was expected he would make a stand.

#### Rebel Camp Routed

JEFFERSON CITY, Nov. 4.—Prentiss has broken up a rebel camp in Boone co. Some loss is reported on both sides, but no particulars have been received.

In the absence of other transportation Gen. Fremont is having provisions forwarded from Tipton on pack mules.

#### GEN. SCOTT'S ESTATE SEQUESTERED

We learn that shortly before his retirement Gen. Scott obtained positive information that his entire estate, all of which is situated in Virginia, has been seized and sequestered for the benefit of the so-called Confederate government.

#### CONSUMPTION

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, Will be at the DRUG STORE OF DR. GEO. H. KEYSER, No. 140 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

On Monday and Tuesday, October 7th and 8th, November 14th and 15th, and 22nd and 23rd, DR. SCHENCK DESIRES ALL HIS OLD PATIENTS TO COME AND SEE HIM WHEN HE VISITS PITTSBURGH. HE HAS NO CHARGE FOR CASES THAT HE HAS EXAMINED ONCE ALREADY. HE ONLY CHARGES IN NEW CASES. HE EXAMINES IN CONNECTION WITH THE "RESPIROMETER." FOR SUCH AN EXAMINATION HIS CHARGE IS INVALUABLE THREE DOLLARS.

#### THE MANDRAKE PILLS

A CERTAIN CURE FOR DISEASED LIVER, AND THE MANY DANGEROUS MALADIES WHICH ARE CAUSED BY A MORBID CONDITION OF THAT ORGAN.

To give the public a clear understanding of the mode in which the MANDRAKE PILLS produce those wonderful effects which are attested by thousands of reliable witnesses, we present a brief description of the disease, and of the mode of its cure, which will make the operation of this peculiar medicine perceptible to every man's understanding. The liver is supplied with blood-vessels, nerves and absorbents. One of its obvious uses is to secrete and prepare for the system the bile, which is necessary to that fluid from all its impurities. How indispensable necessarily to health the proper performance of this function is, it is needless to say. If the liver be diseased, the bile is not purified, and if that is sent back through the lungs, brain and other parts, a morbid condition, it must cause jaundice, nervousness, indigestion of the stomach, and many other complaints, more or less painful and dangerous, but the least of them quite enough to make a man sick and uncomfortable, and unfit for the performance of any of the duties of life. This unhealthy state of the system very often ends in pulmonary consumption.

The circulation of the blood is conducted in this manner. The heart sends the vital current down the arteries, it passes through the flesh, taking up all impurities in its progress, then the stream of blood flows backward, through the veins, and passes to the liver to be purified. It is impossible to cure consumption, scrofula, scarcely any other kind of ulceration, while that liquid impure blood is in the system. It is for that reason that regular physicians rarely cure consumption. They usually begin their treatment with the use of other kinds of medicine, the use of which is morphia or opium in some shape, which locks up the liver, instead of relaxing the secretion, giving a route to the stomach, and producing a healthy flow of bile.

#### DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, Scarcely Tonic and Mandrake Pills

will strengthen the system, purify the blood, and ripen and heal ulcers of the lungs. In tubercular consumption, where the stomach and liver are generally in a tolerably healthy condition, the Pulmonic Syrup alone will not only purify the blood, and restore the patient to health, if the cavities in the lungs are not too deep. But where consumption originates, as we often see, in the bowels, in this section of the country, sympathizing from a torpid liver or diseased stomach, it requires the use of the Tonic and Mandrake Pills, in connection, to bring them in action. Then the Pulmonic Syrup seems to go or dissolve into the blood, and thus cure the disease. It is for that reason that regular physicians rarely cure consumption. They usually begin their treatment with the use of other kinds of medicine, the use of which is morphia or opium in some shape, which locks up the liver, instead of relaxing the secretion, giving a route to the stomach, and producing a healthy flow of bile.

#### WONDERFUL CURES

In certain cases, persons who have been ill for a long time with diseased liver—skin shallow, tongue coated, bowels constive, breath offensive, &c.—were restored to health and the perfect enjoyment of life by the use of this medicine. Some who were thus relieved had become so dull, drooping, or lethargic, that they scarcely had energy enough to move their feet. In such cases, the ailment is often caused by worms. By using SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, the state of the bowels is corrected, and the system is purified. The worms themselves pass off with them. Some weeks ago a lady told Dr. Schenck that she had taken the Pills for liver complaint, but to her surprise, the medicine brought away several worms, each about ten inches in length.

An old gentleman, of Baltimore, who had been in a wretched condition for a long time took the MANDRAKE TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS, after which he passed thousands of small worms (ascarides), and he is now perfectly well. A lady came to Dr. Schenck at the Marlborough Hotel, Boston; she was supposed by her physician to be afflicted with tapeworms. She had several times the sensation of something moving and twisting inside of her. These feelings, at times, almost threw her into convulsions. It would creep up into her throat, and appear to bite; the only way to quiet it was to drink milk, when it would settle down and go to sleep. She would have to vomit, and then she would feel better. It was for that purpose. She was very constive, skin yellow, and dried up. Dr. Schenck gave her four MANDRAKE PILLS every night for a week, and at the end of a week Dr. S. gave her a double dose, say eight or ten Mandrake Pills, and soon after she passed a large quantity of worms and slime, in which was imbedded a large lizard. From this time she began to recover, and in a few perfectly well. She shows what can be done with proper medicine and proper treatment. Any person that imagines that they have got tapeworms, or any other kind of worm, should take sufficient Mandrake Pills every day for a week or ten days to relax the secretion, but not to purge, then take a dose large enough to give the bowels a healthy action of all morbid matter in the system, and if nothing of the kind should be there, it will cleanse the system, and leave the patient in a healthy condition.

A volume would be required to give a brief account of the remarkable cures performed by DOCTOR SCHENCK'S MEDICINES, viz. PULMONIC SYRUP, MANDRAKE TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS—all of which are sold by Dr. Schenck, and are the result of each of the large cities where he has an extensive practice. All persons who wish to consult with him, will find him at No. 140 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. He has no charge for advice.

The MANDRAKE PILLS and other medicines may be had at No. 140 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. Price 25 cents PER BOX. Can be sent by mail to any address. Oct. 1, 1861.