The Pittsburgh Post.

JAMES P. BARR, Editor and Proprietor. WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 30, 1863. ESTABLISHED 1842.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE.

Hernia or Rupture cured.
Hernia or Rupture cured.
Hernia or Rupture cured.
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Hernia or Rupture cured.
Hernia or Rupture cured.
Hernia or Rupture cured.
Hernia or Rupture cured.
Rupture or Hernia cured.
Rupture or Hernia cured.
Rupture or Hernia cured.
Rupture or Hernia cured.
Rupture or Hernia cured.
Rupture or Hernia cured.
Rupture or Hernia cured.
Rupture or Hernia cured.

Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.
Ritter's Patent Truss.
Fitch's Supporter Truss.
Self-Adjusting Truss.

Dr. Bannings's Lace or Body Brace, for the cure of Prolapsus Uteri, Piles, Abdominal and Spinal Weaknesses.

Dr. S. S. Fitch's Silver Plated Supporter.

Pile Drops, for the support and cure of Piles.

Elastic Stockings, for weak and varicose veins.

Elastic Knee Caps, for weak knee joints.

Ankle Supporters, for weak ankle joints.

Suspensory Bandages.

Self-Injecting Syringes; also every kind of Syringes.

Dr. KEYSER has also a Truss which will radically cure Hernia or Rupture.

☞Office at his Drug Store, No 140 WOOD STREET, sign of the Golden Mortar. Persons writing for Trusses should send the number of inches around the body, immediately over the rupture.

DR. KEYSER will give his personal attention to the application of Trusses in adults and children and he is satisfied that, with an experience of twenty years, he will be enabled to give satisfaction.

Self-Injecting Syringes.
Self-Injecting Syringes.
Self-Injecting Syringes.
Self Injecting Syringes,
Of every kind.

Sold at DR. KEYSER'S, 140 Wood st.

Suspensory Bandages,
Suspensory Bandages,
Suspensory Bandages,
Suspensory Bandages,
A dozen different kinds,
A dozen different kinds,
A dozen different kinds,
A dozen different kinds,

At DR. KEYSER'S, 140 Wood street.
no10-1yd&w

PILES OF

TWENTY YEARS STANDING

CURED.

Below will be found a certificate from one of the most respectable citizens of Wilkins township in regard to Dr. Keyser's Lindsey's Blood-Searcher. The Doctor's certificates are within reach, and no one need be deceived in regard to his preparations:

DR. GEO. H. KEYSER:—I became afflicted with Piles about twenty years ago, and every year they were growing worse, so as to trouble me very much, so much so at times as to unfit me for work. Sometimes I was so bad, that I could not do anything on account of them, they came out on me as large as a hickory nut. I had tried a great deal of medicine for them. I used to buy and take what ever I could hear of or read of, in circulars and pamphlets that fell in my way, but I could not get cured, sometimes they would do me some good for a little while, but afterwards they would return again as bad as ever. I also applied to two Doctors, who visited me at my house and gave me some medicine but it would not do, I could not get well. Over a year ago, I got an advertisement of your Lindsey's Blood-Searcher, made by yourself—when you sold it to me you told me one bottle would not cure me, and that my whole system would have to be renewed by the medicine before I got well. I bought one bottle and took it home with me and used it according to your directions. I then called to see you again, when you said I could not expect much benefit from one bottle. I bought it on, one bottle at a time, until I had used five bottles. After this quantity had been used, I was entirely well of the piles, which had tortured me for twenty years. In other respects my health is improved, and I am as well as could be expected for one of my age, being sixty years past. I have been well now for six months, and there is no appearence of a return of the disease. I can do any kind of farming work now without the piles coming down and hurting me. I can pitch hay, chop wood, lift, or do any kind of work which before used to hurt me. When I found out your Blood Searcher I kept on taking it until I got entirely well. I consider it my duty to make my case known to the country for the benefit of others who may be suffering as I was, and do not know the value of your medicine. You may publish this if you like—I live in *Wilkins Township*, and will be pleased to satisfy any one of the truth of this certificate if they wish to call on me.

ELLIOTT DAVIS.

December 24th, 1862.

☞*Look out for the name of DR. GEO. H. KEYSER on the cover of the bottle and pasted over the cork; also for his stamp on the United States stamp on the top of the bottle to prevent being imposed upon by a spurious article which is in the market.* de28-1yd&w

Medical.

Great Discovery.

KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON,

FOR THE CURE OF

Weak Stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Disease of the Nervous System, Constipation, Acidity of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a Tonic.

THIS WINE INCLUDES THE MOST agreeable and efficient Salt of Iron we possess; Citrate of Magnetic Oxide combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics, Yellow Peruvian Bark. The effect in many cases of debility loss of appetite, and general prostrations, of an efficient Salt of Iron, combined with our valuable Nerve Tonic, is most happy. It augments the appetite, raises the pulse, takes of muscular flabbiness, removes the pallor of debility, and gives a florid vigor to the countenance.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, try

KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

This truly valuable Tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community, that it is now deemed indispensible as a Tonic Medicine. It costs but little, gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life. I now only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.

Counterfeits.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS—AS KUNKLE'S BITTER WINE OF IRON is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of *Dyspepsia and Debility*, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, we would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by S. A. KUNKEL, and has his stamp on the top of the cork of every bottle. The fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor.

The BITTER WINE OF IRON is put up in

75 CENT and $1.00 BOTTLES,

And sold by all respectable Druggists throughout the country. Be particular that every bottle bears the *fac-simile* of the proprietor's signature.

GENERAL DEPOT,
No. 118 Market st., Harrisburg, Pa.
For sale by Dr. KEYSER, Agent,
140 WOOD STREET.
oct6-6md

MEDICAL CARD

F. X. DEROLETIE, M. D.,
From the Medical Faculty of Paris, France, Late Interne (Resident Physician) of Hotel Dieu, Charity Hospitals, &c. Date of Diploma, 1829.

Ladies Diseases, result of nervousness and debility, &c., neuralgia and sick headache, menstrual irregularities, attended with complete success.

OFFICE 57 GRANT STREET, St. Nicholas Buildings.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ESPECIALLY THE IGNORANT AND easily moved, of all denominations

Treat Secret and Delicate Disorders, Self-Abuse,

And Diseases or institutions of a private nature. Youths of both sexes and adults, should read this. Because Dr. BRANSTROP publishes the fact, in his going so, the ignorant and timorous modest are dreadfully shocked and think to a great extent very immoral and improper publication, a description among their wives, promising sons and daughters. Then family physicians should be cautious to keep them in ignorance that they to be the same as Dr. BRANSTROP, or decent publishers lest in his operative practice might be lost to them among stupid, falsely modest and presumptuous learned, born and raised in ignorance, sprung up in numbers and who compare society, intelligence, among, &c., to themselves, and cause unnecessarily that numerous parents should be childless, or, worse, full that their sons, daughters and wards are, virtually feeble, sickly and of delicate constitution and appearance have been restored to health and vigor by DR. BRANSTROP, beside many before and after marriage through life, have been saved much suffering, anxiety, mortification, &c. Spermatorrhœa or nocturnal emissions, are completely cured in a very short space of time by his new remedies, which are peculiarly his own. They are compounds from the Vegetable Kingdom, having seen the failure of the mercurial treatment, he has abandoned it and substituted the vegetable. Female diseases are treated with marked success—having had over forty years of experience in their treatment in hospitals of both the Old World and in the United States, leads him to say—to all with a fair trial, health and happiness will again bloom on the now—pallid cheek. Trifle no longer with incompetents and quacks, but come and be cured. Consumption and all its kindred diseases, of which so many annually fill our countries, can now be relieved, providing they attend to it in time. Full particulars can be had of my treatment by procuring a copy of the Medical Adviser, which is given gratis to all that apply. Having the advantage of over forty years experience and observation, consequently, he has superior skill in the treatment of special diseases, and who is daily consulted by the profession, as well as recommended by respectable citizens, publishers, proprietors of hotels, &c. Office, 85 Smithfield street, near Diamond street. Private communications from all parts of the Union strictly attended to. Direct to BOX 330, Pittsburgh Post Office.

10,000,000 SAVED.

GLEASON'S KEROSENE CRATER

WILL WARM FOOD FOR THE BABY, heat water or steep herbs, &c., for the sick, make warm water for shaving or toddy, cook a few oysters, boil or fry eggs, make tea and coffee, toast bread, &c., &c., in less time and expense than by any other means known. Used on any lamp without obscuring the light. Price 25 cents, by mail postage paid, 50 cents.

Also a Patent Lighter, for lighting lamps without removing the chimney. For sale wholesale and retail by

WELDON & KELLY,
oct5 146 Wood st., agents for the manufacturers

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MINES.
—AND—
SMELTING WORKS.

Park, M'Curdy & Co.,
Manufacturers of
Sheath, Braziers' and Bert Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter Solder, &c. Also importers and dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Fire, &c.

☞Constantly on hand, Tinmens' Machines and Tools. Warehouse, No. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh Pa.

☞Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. fe21-1yd&w

BARGAINS
IN
CARPETS.

JUST OPENED AT
M'CALLUM'S
87 FOURTH STREET.

A large assortment, which will be sold at a very great reduction from late prices. au10

TO BUILDERS & CONTRACTORS.

WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING a superior article of

LIME,

Which we are prepared to deliver from our COAL YARD, 509 LIBERTY STREET, Best quality of

FAMILY COAL,

Always on hand as usual.

my9t DICKSON, STEWART & CO.

BORLAND'S PRICES—Men's Calf Double Sole and Double Upper Boots, $4; do do Dress Boots, $3; Men's Double Sole heavy Balmorals, $1 90; Men's Double Sole Congress Gaiters, $2 25; Men's Brogans of all kinds from, $1 50 to $2 50; Women's Morocco Heel Boots, $3; Women's Double Sole sewed Heel Boots, $1 50; Women's Morocco sewed heel Balmorals, $1 25; Women's custom made sewed heel Boots, $2; Women's Congress Gaiters, 90c. Also a very large assortment of Misses' and Childrens' Shoes at low prices, at

NO. 98 MARKET STREET,
2d door from 5th street.

25 BOXES OSWEGO CORN STARCH—Just received and for sale by GEO. A. KELLY,
no15 69 Federal st. Allegheny.

Medical.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

"GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY."

HARVEY'S CHRONIC THERMAL FEMALE PILLS

HAVE NEVER YET FAILED (WHEN the directions have been strictly followed) in removing difficulties arising from

OBSTRUCTION, OR STOPPAGE OF NATURE,

Or in restoring the system to perfect healthfulness when suffering from Spinal Affections, Prolapsus Uteri, the Whites, or other weaknesses, Menstruating Organs. The Pills are perfectly harmless on the constitution, and may be taken by the most delicate females without causing sickness at the same time.

THEY ACT AS A CHARM.

By strengthening, invigorating and restoring the system to a healthy condition, and by bringing on the monthly period with regularity, no matter from what cause the obstruction may arise. They should, however, NOT be taken during first three or four months of pregnancy, though safe at any other time, as miscarriage would be the result.

Each box contains 60 Pills. PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.

DR. HARVEY'S TREATISE

On Diseases of Females, Pregnancy, Miscarriage, Barrenness, Sterility, Reproduction, and Abuses of Nature, and emphatically the LADIES' PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER, a pamphlet of 70 pages, sent free to any address. Six cents required to pay postage.

☞The Pills and Book will be sent by mail, confidentially, when desired, SECURELY SEALED, and prepaid, on receipt of money by

J. BRYAN, M. D., General Agent,
No. 56 Cedar Street, New York.

☞Sold by all the principal Druggists.

Joseph Fleming, Druggist, corner of the Diamond and Market st., agent for Pittsburgh
oct6-eim&w

MANHOOD;

HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED!

Just Published in a sealed envelope. Price 6 cts.

A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, Treatment and radical cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-abuse, &c., by ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the *Green Book*, &c.

☞A Boon to Thousands of Sufferers.☜

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps, by Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, 127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box, 4586.
sep8-3md&w

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Worms, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Put up in 25c, 50c and $1 boxes, bottles and flasks. 50c and $1 flasks for Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.

Only infallible remedies known.
Free from Poison.
Not dangerous to the Human Family.
Water, not in their bulk, but
Sold whole sale in all cities.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

☞Beware of worthless imitations.

☞Be sure that "Costar's" name is on each box, bottle and flask before you buy.

Address, HENRY R. COSTAR,
☞Sold by R. E. SELLERS & CO., and R. R. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Wholesale Agents, Pittsburgh.
sp16-6md&w

WM. H. FABER & CO.,

STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS

WORKS, FACTORY: 126 ULE STREET.

Near the Penna. R. R. Passenger Depot,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS OF Steam Engines, ranging from three to one hundred and fifty horse power, and suited for Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Blast Furnaces, Factories, etc.

Give particular attention to the construction of Engines and Machinery for grist mills, and for starchies, tanlay and circular saw mills.

Have also on hand, finished and ready for shipment at short notice, Engines and Boilers of every description.

Also, furnish Boilers and sheet Iron separately, Wrought Iron Shafting, Hangers and Pulleys in every variety, and continue the manufacture of Woolen Machinery and Machine Cards.

Our prices are low, our machinery manufactured of the best quality of materials, and warranted in all cases to give satisfaction.

☞Orders from all parts of the country solicited and promptly filled. fe11dAw

STEAM WAGON WORK.
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER

WAGONS,
CARTS,
WHEELBARROWS,
STORE TRUCKS,
HAY AND STRAW CUTTERS.
C. COLEMAN.
oct27-1y1 Marion Avenue, Allegheny City.

J. DUNLEVY,

Grocer,

NO. 4 DIAMOND,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

my22-1ydaw

MASTIC CEMENT

T. J. WATSON,

MASTIC WORKER,

Is prepared to Cement the exterior of buildings with improved Mastic Cement, cheaper and superior to any done heretofore. This cement has no equal: it forms a solid and durable adhesiveness to any surface, imperishable by water or frost, and equal to any quality of stone.

The undersigned is the only reliable and practical workman in this cement in this city.

I have applied this Cement for the following gentlemen, whom the public are at liberty to refer to:

J. Bissell residence Penn street, finished, 5 yrs
Jas. McCandless, Allegheny, do 5 yrs
J. H. Shoenberger, Lawrenceville, do 5 yrs
J. D. McCord, Penn street, do 4 yrs
A. Hoevsler, Lawrenceville, do 3 yrs
Girard House Pittsburgh, do 5 yrs
St. Charles " do 5 yrs

Address Washington Hotel Pittsburgh P. O. Box 1306.
feb20.1yd

WALL PAPER.

FOR AUTUMN OF 1863,

A complete assortment of beautiful

PAPER HANGINGS

Of all styles, at prices lower than can be again offered. For sale during the season by

W. P. MARSHALL,
s3 87 Wood Street.

SAVE YOUR GAS BY USING GLEASON'S Anti-Flickering, American and Imperial Gas Burners, a sure saving of twenty-five per cent. The Anti-Flickering is just the thing for the Office. Call and see them burn at the Gas Fitting and Plumbing Establishment of

WELDON & KELLY,
no4 164 Wood street.

BUTTER—
3 bbls prime Roll Butter,
1 bbl " Fresh Packed Butter,
4 kegs " " "
Just received and for sale by
PETZER & ARMSTRONG,
fe30 corner of Market and First streets.

Banking Houses.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington City, Aug. 5th, 1863.

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, in the County of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "an Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February 25th, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking;

Now THEREFORE, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the said FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 5th day of August, 1863.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
(SEAL) Comptroller of the Currency.

The First National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.,

LATE PITTSBURGH TRUST COMPANY.

Capital $600,000, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange &c., receive money on deposit and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1859, will we believe be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers, throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and directors.

DIRECTORS:

James Laughlin,	Jas. K. Nimick,
Robert S. Hays,	Alexander Speer,
Thomas Bell,	Francis J. Bailey,
Thos. Wightman,	Alex. Bradley,
	Samuel Rea.

JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.
August 10, 1863.—d&wtf.

W. J. KUNTZ ..... FR. E. MERTZ

KOUNTZ & MERTZ,
BANKERS,
No. 118 Wood St., Second door above Fifth Street,

DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND Domestic Exchange, Gold, Bank Notes, and Government Securities. Collections promptly attended to. apl1

GOLD, SILVER, DEMAND NOTES, Certificates of Indebtedness, Quartermaster's Checks.

7 3-10 Bonds and Coupons,

and all other Government securities, bought by

W. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,
mh26-d Wood street, Second of Third.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
BOSTON.

IS THE LARGEST AND BEST ARranged Hotel in the New England States; is centrally located, and easy of access from all routes of travel; its comforts are those of a home, and its charges are moderate. The character of the accommodations offered at this popular house, and the style in which it is managed, have made it a favorite resort for the travelling public, and its patronage has been liberally bestowed. The proprietor has at large and well ventilated rooms of its rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished for families, and large travelling parties, and he hopes will continue to be kept as a first class Hotel. Telegraph in the house to all parts of the country. HENRY RICE, Proprietor.
Boston, Sept. 1863. ...

J. F. BECKHAM ..... HENRY R. LONG.

BECKHAM & LONG,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Agricultural and Farming Implements,

Seeds, Fruit Trees, &c.

AGENTS FOR ROCKSTOCK & AMMON'S Nursery, Burdick's Mower and Reaper, Russell's Iron Harvester, Cayuga Chief, Jr., Mower, Wood's Mower, Farmers' Mower, Buckeye Grain Drill, Russell's Massillon Separator, Economy Wheeled Horse Rake, Cook's Sugar Evaporator.

No. 127 Liberty Street,
Next door to Hare's Hotel,
no18-1ydw PITTSBURGH, PA.

GAS AND STEAM FITTING.—THE undersigned is prepared to execute all orders for Gas and Steam Fitting. Also, for fitting up

OIL REFINERIES.

Locksmithing and Bell Hanging promptly attended to.

Mr. W. H. CHALMER is foreman of the Gas Fitting Shop.

FOLDING IRON BEDSTEADS

For sale: also, TWO LATHES.
W. D. KETTENBURG,
Locksmith and Bell Hanger,
de3-1md 126 Penn street,

A LARGE STOCK OF

NEW SHOES

AT DIFFENBACHER'S,

NO. 15 FIFTH STREET,

embracing Gent's, Ladies, Misses and Children's wear in great variety. se11

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the P., F. W. & C. Railroad Company, will be held at No. 23 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, at 11 a. m., of the

31st of December, proximo,

For the purpose of considering an agreement for

The Sale of the Franchise,

To be a corporation of that Company, to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, as provided in "Act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio," passed April 4th, 1863.

W. H. BARNES,
no25-td Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the Stockholders of the IRON CITY MINING COMPANY, of Mich., will be held at their office in the City of Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, the 28th day of December, inst., at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of acting on an offer made for the purchase of the whole of their property in Keweena county, Michigan.

By order, JOHN A. FORSYTH,
Pittsburgh, Dec. 5, 1863. Sec'y. pro tem.
de7-td

JUST RECEIVED—

Laird's Bloom of Youth for the complexion and skin.
Drake's genuine Plantation Bitters.
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Sarsaparilla.
Mrs. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsum.
Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial.
Hagan's Magnolia Balm.
Stearling Ambrosia for the Hair.
Holloway's Family Medicines.
Lindsey's Improved Blood Searcher.
All of Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.
Pure Glycerine and Honey Soaps.
Glycerine Cream and Cold Cream, for chapped hands, face, &c., at

GEO. A. KELLY'S
Wholesale and Retail Drug Store.
No. 69 Federal st., Allegheny.
oct24

REMOVAL OF LIVERY STABLE. The undersigned having removed his Livery Stable from the rear of the Scott House, to near the corner of First and Smithfield street, W. C. Conn's old stand, is prepared to furnish carriages, buggies, and saddle horses upon the shortest notice. Also horses kept at livery at reasonable rates. Undertaking and all arrangements for funerals will receive his special attention.

NEAL BRICELAND.

NEW FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS from the celebrated manufacturies of Delicourt & Defosses, in Paris, just received and for sale by

W. P. MARSHALL,
87 Wood street.

DAILY POST.

DAILY POST—ADVANCED RATES.

One year, by mail	$8 00
Six months, "	4 25
Three " "	2 15
One " "	70
One week, delivered in the city	18
Single copies	3
To agents per hundred	2 00

(For the Post.)

"IN MEMORIAM."

E. H. B.

Gone, from the waves of Time, that surge and beat,
Gone, from the winter's cold, the summer's heat,
Gone, from each loving friend, each sallen foe,
Gone, from the hopes that perish as we go,
Gone, to the silent Land's yet hidden shore,
Gone, from the hearts that wail the—evermore.

Gone, in thy boyish beauty, while 'twas bright,
Gone, like a flashing meteor in the night,
Gone, with thy merry laugh, thy sweet reply,
Gone, with the light still lingering in thy eye,
Gone, with our wealth of love, how great the store!
Gone, from the hearts that wail thee—evermore.

Yet He who loved us, shared our common fate,
The same pale angel, op'd for thee, the gate,
The earthly temple's, veil was rent for thee,
The glory of the "Holies" thou can't see.
Thy winged spirit loosed from earth, doth soar,
While yearning hearts must wail thee—evermore.

And we who remain, yet bear the load,
Footsore and faint, we tread the weary road.
And Oh! perverse of souls we mourn that thou
Art not as wont, to share our burdens now,
Still do we grieve, tho' all thy griefs are o'er,—
Our yearning hearts must wail thee—evermore.

E. H. B.

Waynesburg, Pa.

From the Chicago Times.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1863.

A Review.

Everything indicates that the campaign of 1863 has reached its end, and that, for the next four or five months, active operations will not be resumed upon a scale of any great magnitude. Meade has desisted from any pursuit of Lee and fallen back to the further bank of the friendly Rappahannock; Grant, owing to the necessity of accumulating supplies, and the peculiar character of the mountain roads over which his advance must necessarily be made, will not be likely to leave Chattanooga at present. Longstreet, by the defeat of Bragg, has been compelled to raise the siege of Knoxville and abandon the project of recapturing East Tennessee; by which quiet prevails at all the prominent points along the line of Federal operations.

On the first day of January of the present year, the Federal army under General Rosecrans, was burying its dead which had fallen the day previous in the tremendous battle of Murfreesboro, or, as it is generally termed, Stone River. That same night Bragg, under cover of darkness, withdrew his disheartened forces, and took up a new line of occupation upon the South side of Duck River.

Thus, at the opening of 1863, the rebels held, west of the Mississippi, all the country South of the Arkansas river, and on the east of the Father of Waters, nearly, or all, South of a line which commenced on the River at Vicksburg, ran up the Yazoo River to Yazoo City, then ran off irregularly to the Northeast till it reached Bragg in Tennessee, on Duck River. From this point it continued east nearly, including East Tennessee, until it reached its terminus in the East somewhere not far from Fredericksburg, on the Potomac River. The States held by the rebels were about one-half of Arkansas, nearly all of Louisiana, Texas, and Mississippi, all of Alabama, Georgia, Florida, North and South Carolina, with trifling exceptions; and the West part of Tennessee and Virginia. The Federal forces held two hostile Southern States—Missouri and Kentucky; held half of Arkansas, half of Tennessee, one third of Virginia, and had effected lodgments on the coasts of all the others.

How much have we gained during the present year? Nothing in Virginia; the remaining half of Tennessee; of Mississippi about one-third, or, practically, the country lying west of the railroad that runs from Memphis to Mobile; and the navigation of the Mississippi. In Arkansas, the chief difference between the beginning and end of the year is that then the rebels occupied the Arkansas river, which is now occupied by us.

From this it will be seen that the gain in territory on the part of the Federal Government is very small. One half of Tennessee, and the country immediately adjacent to the Mississippi river from Vicksburg to Port Hudson; on the coast, but little—a landing in front of Charleston, and a foothold at the mouth of the Rio Grande in Texas. We practically command the State of Arkansas; but its capture to us is as barren as was its possession to the rebels; therefore, in summing up, we do not regard its subjugation as a material benefit to the national Government.

The loss of territory to the rebels, then, has been most insignificant—one useless State (Arkansas,) half of another, and small portions of Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi. In consequence, if we estimate the net profit to the Federal cause by the amount of territory that we have conquered during the past year, it will be found to be contemptibly small—almost an unappreciable quantity: one which considered simply as so much country captured, would not compensate for one-tenth of the blood and money which have been expended.

As our territorial gains have been so small, it will be necessary, in order to know that we are really making progress, to find other sources of affirmative assurance.

Strategically, we have made greater progress than in territory. At the beginning of the year the rebels held Vicksburg and Port Hudson, through which they were able to avail themselves of the enormous productions of Texas and Western Louisiana. At Duck River they guarded Chattanooga, the door which opened into the very heart of the Confederacy, and also secured to themselves the possession of East Tennessee, the granary of the Confederacy. From Texas they obtained immense supplies of cattle, and from East Tennessee, hogs, grain and saltpetre without limit.

In capturing Vicksburg and Port Hudson, we cut them off from the live stock of Texas, and in getting East Tennessee, we deprived them of an inexhaustible source of cereals and a vital constituent in the manufacture of gunpowder. In these two positions they have sustained an irreparable loss. The plenty which reigned in the South during the years preceding this has departed, and in its place comes the grim monarch Famine. This is no mere rhetorical imagery, but an actual fact, as every paper which we see from the South, and every deserter and every refugee, will substantiate.

From this it will be seen that while we have gained little in territory, we have been more fortunate in obtaining positions whose possessions to the South is of vital importance. Simplified, the gains of the campaign of 1863 are the capture and permanent possession of two of the rebels main sources of supply—their cattle-yard, granary and laboratory, Texas and East Tennessee.

In other respects, we have inflicted slight damage upon the Confederacy, without having ourselves acquired a corresponding gain. The siege of Charleston has, as yet, done nothing more than close that port against vessels running the blockade; but for every dollar that we have cost the South at this point, we have expended a thousand. Whether this process will pay is a question about which there may be an honest difference of opinion. At Wilmington, we have, by a large and expensive addition to our squadron, succeeded in stopping much of the contraband trade, while the same is the case at Brownsville, in Texas.

The victories at Vicksburg and Chattanooga, especially the latter, give us other advantages, which, however, are rather prospective than present. The next rebel line of defence, owing to the situation of streams and railroads in the South, must be formed with its left on Mobile, its right covering Richmond, and its centre fronting Grant, at Atlanta. It is only by thus reforming their lines that they will be able to preserve communication between the wings—a condition absolutely essential to the strength and integrity of this cordon of defeat. Small bodies may for awhile dispute the possession of such points as Jackson, Meridian, and Fulton, while it is certain that guerrillas will infest the whole country north of the new rebel line; but all such operations are irregular and valueless beyond the temporary annoyance they may cause an advancing enemy, as they do not at all affect the vital issues which must be met and settled at Mobile, Atlanta and Richmond.

This new line upon which the rebel armies are thus forced is their last, and, by far, the most indefensible one which they have at any time occupied. Its air line length is much shorter than any of the others, but its actual length, owing to the tortuosity of the railroads which connect it, is much greater. The condition of preserving their communication from wing to wing will be greatly enhanced in difficulty, from the fact that the Confederacy lacks for rolling stock and means of repairing its railroads. The result will be that communication at first will be extraordinarily slow and difficult, and, in a little while, from the complete wearing out of cars and trucks, impossible.

But while the rebels will lose many conditions of great value in being forced upon their sole remaining line of defence, they will gain one immense advantage. Every foot that they yield enables them to concentrate upon the shorter inner line of defence, while it correspondingly weakens us by lengthening our communication as we advance. Our armies are now so far from their basis of supply that a very slight interruption would be fatal; hence it is necessary to guard absolutely against any such contingency by leaving a small army at every point as we leave it. This weakens enormously our capacities for offence, and is one of the main reasons why the North is obliged to call for men incessantly, in order to preserve its advances, and at the same time render its movements effective.

The battles of the present war have, in magnitude, exceeded those of any previous campaign. Among those who stand out in bold relief as first class contests, are: Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Chickamauga, and Chattanooga. In addition to these, we have a myriad of smaller affairs, whose title is legion, and whose name can scarcely be remembered save by one with an encyclopædian memory. Among them may be mentioned: Arkansas Post, Prairie Grove, Jackson, Thompson's Hills, Port Hudson, Sabine Pass, Morris Island, Milliken's Bend, Little Rock, Helena, Knoxville, and the thousand skirmishes and contests that have occurred between Washington and Richmond.

Of all these battles, and lesser affairs that have occurred, we can regard but three as decisive: that at Champion Hills, before Vicksburg; Gettysburg, and the last battle of Chattanooga. Even this scant number may be reduced one-third, for the battle of Gettysburg, although grand in its proportion, was not decisive in scarcely any sense of the word. It is of the same character as Antietam, and fought for precisely the same purposes, viz.: to check the rebels in a movement which had no particular strategic importance, and which amounted to simply a foraging party on a larger than common scale. In neither case was the enemy more than checked—in both cases he drew off his army without demoralization, and retired at his leisure, and in good order, and unmolested.

Chickamauga was a greater contest than Chattanooga, but was not decisive; it effected no important results, and left the respective armies not materially different from what they were before the engagement.

Champion Hills was decisive, for it decided the fate of Vicksburg, and gave us material advantage in the cutting off of Texas from the Confederacy, Chattanooga was also decisive, for it gave us East Tennessee, and has thrown the rebels back upon their last line of defence. So far as the remaining hundred battles and skirmishes are concerned, seventy-five of them need never have been fought; and in every one of such cases, the blood shed, at the time and material used, have been a useless and wanton expenditure. It is sad, but nevertheless a truthful reflection, that three-fourths of those gallant men who have given up their lives have done so, not for their country, but through the criminal incompetency of official management. Notwithstanding that to-day Virginia is one vast graveyard, and that rivers of blood have deluged her soil, neither the North nor South has gained since the war commenced a single advantage of importance. Both armies, at the close of the campaign of 1863, stand very nearly where they did at the beginning in 1861. A beautiful country reduced to desolation; a soil clogged with graves, and full to repletion with blood; and thousands of bereaved and mourning firesides in the North and South, are the only results obtained by these years of sanguinary and desperate conflict. If the responsibilities for all this useless waste of blood attached itself more to one party than the other, it is to the Federal authorities. The rebels, in the main, have stood upon the defensive; when battles have been fought, they have generally been projected by us, and their failure is attributable to our inefficiency. When we march upon Richmond, the rebels, as belligerents, have a perfect right to oppose our progress, and every time that such a movement fails the ones who are responsible for the failure and the life wasted are those who directed the operation.

The necrology of the campaign is surprisingly small in general officers, but voluminous with relation to lesser officers and the rank and file. All our great battles have been desperately contested, and bloody beyond comparison with those of other years and other nations. Probably not less than from one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand men have, during the campaign just ended, been slain outright, or died from wounds or disease—a most fearful aggregate of human life to be sacrificed in one year, and is one whose proportions will appal the stoutest heart. Probably, there has never, in modern times, been a war in which men were used up as rapidly as in this. But little over two years have elapsed since its beginning, and yet nearly twelve hundred thousand men have already been sent into the field by the North. Of these there remain perhaps one-half, possibly two-thirds alive—the remainder are on the thousand battle fields whose width extends from the Atlantic to the Territories. When to this monstrous number are added those whom the South has lost, the aggregate assumes dimensions so vast and repelling that humanity shudders and recoils in the attempt to comprehend it.

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