GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN AT THE ACADEMY.

Train, Clay, and an Excited Audience on the Nigger Question—A Lively Scene, &c., &c.

There was a large audience assembled last night at the Academy of Music to hear Mr. George Francis Train pronounce himself in regard to "England's Rottenness, Ireland's Oppression," and several other subjects.

Mr. Train was introduced by Mr. Cassius M. Clay, who spoke of him as one whom he had found in England standing up manfully for America and her government.

Mr. Train was welcomed warmly, and proceeded to say that the applause he had received he would pass over to the credit of the navy, which, speaking through the guns of the Monitor, warned England to keep her hands off, and to the credit of the army and its chief, McClellan. (Cheers for McClellan.) He denounced England as unworthy of their respect, and challenged any Englishman who might be among the audience to come up and try to refute anything he might say—not to sneer, but be a man and come on the stage and discuss it with him. He spoke of the position which he had taken in England in that great debating society, where he had met the literary men of the country, and said that he had assumed a magnificent idea of his own abilities. And now he came here, and his desire was to take some of the great men of this country out of the dress circles and put them in the pit, where they belonged. No man, he believed, could assume a position which he had not the power to maintain, and, therefore, it was utterly impossible for him to stand before an audience if he had not the intellect to back up anything he might say. He went on to denounce the Rothschilds, the Barings, the Peabodys, and other English bankers, and expressed himself delighted with the high rate of exchange, as it doubled the Morrill tariff, and kept the profits on this side. The only way to reach an Englishman was through his stomach and through his pocket. He gave a ludicrous sketch of the manners of the Englishman, imitating with great effect the style of English after-dinner speeches, which brought down roars of laughter. He declared that he had made the discovery that England was rotten in her navy, rotten in her army, rotten in her finance, rotten in her education, rotten in her religion, rotten all through, and that the old ship was sinking. England's philanthropy was a sham, her charity a gigantic sham, her wealth a myth. The land was pauperized all through its various grades of society. He gave a ludicrous illustration of the character of English sermons, and said that if a master sweep had two sons he would say, "This is a bright boy; he will make a good master sweep, and may succeed me in my business; but the other boy is stupid and dull; I will have to send him to the church." In the English House of Commons was there brains? No. Morality? No. Capacity? Not at all. Two thirds of the members were nephews or sons or uncles of peers, who had to be provided with places. There were but a million voters in England, and there were six millions of able bodied men who had no votes. There were a million of paupers in England, and twelve millions of people who never see the inside of a church. He related his persecution in the horse railroad matter, and said that, in an address which he made before the St. Patrick's Society in London, he had broken up the bond between England and Ireland forever. He alluded to and applauded the riotous proceedings of the Irishmen who recently, in Hyde Park, interfered to prevent the holding of a meeting in support of Garibaldi. They were only waiting in England for Americans to close up their war, and then the English revolution would commence. These twenty-four millions of enslaved men would rise. The English were not a fighting people. The Englishman was made up of so many cubic inches of mutton chops and so many quarts of beer. He had told the Irish whom he met in England that the precedent set by England would be followed by America, and that within an hour after Ireland would rise. The United States would recognize her as a belligerent. Thurlow Weed and Chas. Fras. Adams and some one else, were the only persons who had despatches in England that Mason and Slidell would be given up, and somebody made about three hundred thousand pounds in that fortnight. He did not like to mention names, but he thought Thurlow Weed got a portion of it. Talking of the treachery of England in the matter of the pirate ship 290, he called on Mr. Seward to demand of the British government payment for our whaling and merchant vessels destroyed by that privateer. Talk about England fighting! You might slap them and kick them, for there was no fight in them. He imitated the style of a cockney noblemen, who asked him one day whether Boston was a slave State, and then remarked that he was not aware that under the American constitution negroes could have seats in the United States Senate. Train asked him whether he had recently received advices from America that there were negroes in the Senate? "No; but he had been reading the New York Herald, and he observed that Charles Sumner—a black republican—was elected to the United States Senate." (Laughter.) He told a story of Grant Berkeley, who arrived here in the sleighing season, and thought he would take a sleigh ride. The livery stable keeper told John to put two buffaloes in the sleigh. "Ah, ah," said Berkeley, "if it is all the same, ah, ah, suppose we have two horses instead." (Laughter.) This same gentleman went out West to shoot, and having landed with dog and guns on the shore of the Mississippi, met a contraband, whom he asked if there was any game about there? "Game, oh yes, plenty of game." "What sort of game particularly?" "Oh, particularly poker." (Roars of laughter.) The West India emancipation scheme he described as a plot of Wilberforce, Grant and the Gurneys, to swindle the people of England out of twenty million pounds sterling. Then they sent George Thompson to this country to preach abolitionism, like the fox who lost his tail in a trap, and getting his back against a tree, advised all the other foxes to go and get their caudal appendages amputated. If he was in New York he would not allow political preachers to make a rostrum of the pulpit. (Cheers.) When he came to Massachusetts he found negroes in the dress circle and white people in the pit. The State of Massachusetts was now in such a condition that they did not know whether they were on foot or on horseback; but one thing was certain, that neither Charles Sumner nor Governor Andrew would be re-elected. (Cheers.) He gave seven reasons for this; one of which was that the army was writing home praying that this should not be converted into a nigger war. (Cheers.) He had addressed three thousand Irishmen the other night in the Boston Music Hall, and had commenced by putting the question, which he would put now, "All who are in favor of white people, say 'aye.' (Shouts of 'Aye.') All others, 'No.'" (No response.) There are no black republicans, said he, in this party. (Loud laughter, at seeing Mr. Cassius M. Clay get up and Mr. Train advancing to shake hands with him.)

Mr. Clay—There is a good deal in the way of putting a question, and Mr. Train knows that very well. If he had asked whether we were in favor of all men, I would have said "Aye."

Mr. Train said he had got peculiar views about the negro. He found that the negro had nine cubic inches of brain less than the white man. He proposed to go down to Richmond with the coffin of the abolition party in his hand. (Cheers.) But Cassius M. Clay was a different man from Sumner and Greeley and that class of men, as he was not afraid to back up his opinion any way. He believed that Horace Greeley had done more damage to the country than any other man in it, not even excepting Jeff. Davis. (Groans and hisses.) The only true man they had got here in that respect was James Gordon Bennett, of the Herald. (Very general cheers and some hisses.)

A Voice—How is James Gordon Bennett better than the others?

Mr. Train—I will tell you, sir. He has been true to New York and to America all through. He goes for white peole, and not for black people. (Cheers.) Mr. Train thought, however, that John Van Buren and Seymour and the others of that party were all wrong in not endorsing the President right square through. (Cheers.) The President's proclamation had drowned the fire of the abolitionists. Now, said he, all in favor of the President manifest it by saying "Aye"—(a pretty general response of "Aye"). All who are opposed say "No,"—(several "Noes" dropping from all parts of the house.)

Then Mr. Train switched off into the track of the Governors at Altoona, and there were shouts of "Arrest the traitors."

Mr. Train—What traitors?

A Voice—The Governors.

Mr. Train—(addressing the owner of the voice in the top gallery)—You are quite right, my friend. I believe the Governors to be guilty of treason in going there. The Governor of New York had too much sense to go there; but Governor Andrew went there in order to put out McClellan and to put in John C. Fremont. All in favor of McClellan say "Aye." (Shouts of "Aye" and three cheers for McClellan). I suggest we give three cheers for the army—for McClellan, Halleck and the Army. (The cheers came.)

A Voice—Three cheers for Clay. (Hurrah.)

Another Voice—Three cheers for Seymour. (Hurrah.)

Mr. Train—The question is whether you are for white people or for black. (Shouts of "For white."

Then Mr. Train withdrew in favor of Mr. Cassius M. Clay, who was greeted with cheers by a part of the audience, but with hisses by a much larger part. He declared that nothing was more unexpected to him than to be called upon to say anything on that occasion. It had simply been his purpose to introduce Mr. Train, whom he had met in London, and between whom and himself there had been a principle of common sympathy, not only in regard to their own country, but in regard to Ireland. He knew more about this slavery matter than Mr. Train did; for he was born in a slave State, and knew both the black race and the white race in the South. He would not indulge in Mr. Train's prejudices and contend that the black race was incapable of improvement. On the contrary, he knew that they were capable of improvement. (Hisses and groans.) Nay, more, he declared that in the swamps of South Carolina, in the cotton and rice regions, the black race was absolutely superior to many of the white race.

This assertion brought out a furious gust of hisses and groans, and exclamations of contempt and cries of "Turn him out." Mr. Train endeavored to calm the storm, and by and bye there was a temporary lull, and Mr. Clay, who stood all the time unmoved, and apparently immovable, attempted to proceed with his remarks. He had hardly opened his lips, however, before the storm of hisses and groans came on again, and one large ball of paper, in the absence of other missiles, fell near his feet.

Mr. Train, with an air of beneficent superiority, begged the audience to let Mr. Clay proceed, and to be assured that he would attend to his case, and make an answer that would be entirely satisfactory to the audience.

An Indignant Sympathizer—He is not worth your while, Train.

A Chorus of Voices—Put him out, put him out.

Mr. Clay—Turn him out, will you? (with an air as though he would say, "I'd like to see you try it.")

During this scene the inevitable Captain Rynders crossed the stage and took up a position behind Mr. Train, to whom he appeared for a time to be performing the quite unnecessary part of prompter.

"Turn him out, will you?" repeated the imperturbable Cassius.

"Dry up! God damn you, dry up!" was the response, followed by another chorus of groans, hisses and curses.

"I will agree"—again urged the polite Train, confident in his own great powers for the job—"to answer Mr. Clay entirely to your satisfaction, if you will only hear him."

A Voice from the Skylights—Let Clay put his finger on

a single instance (meaning the superiority of a black to a white man).

Mr. Clay—Oh, I am used to this thing all my life.

A Voice—To hell with all these damned abolitionists.

Mr. Clay—Availing himself of one of Mr. Train's ideas—All in favor of hearing me, say "Aye." (Some ayes. He discreetly refrained from putting the negative side of the question, and proceeded.) Well, now, Mr. Train, I will tell you why I have said that some of the black race are superior to many of the white race—(several voices, "It's a lie")—it is because of the oppression which has lasted ever since the existence of this government to the present day—the oppression by the slaveholder—whose right you here vindicate over the non-slaveholding masses whose rights I stand here to-night to defend. Why did I liberate my slaves? Not especially that I love the black, or that the black has more claims upon my protection than any other person. But I was educated in a New England State—in the gentleman's own State—and there I found that every man, woman and child was educated and had a fair field for exertion, unlike the state of things in the slave States.

A Voice—Oh, go back to Russia.

Mr. Clay—I said in my own State, "We will educate these white masses, and not keep them down." (Renewed disorder and clamor.) It was not because I was for the black man that I advocated this or that policy. It was because I wished to do justice to all men—(some applause and more hisses)—because I wished to elevate all men—because I wished myself to be free, and knew very well that however clamor, prejudice and party organizations may attempt to cover up the great truth, God Almighty has not given it to me to be free unless I allow others to be free also. ("Bravo" from some and hisses from more of the audience.) Irishmen are appealed to here upon their prejudices against the black race, and my friend (Train) says he intends to aggregate them together in a particular part of the country.

Mr. Train—Out West.

Mr. Clay—Wherever you carry a set of men, operated on such a principle as that, I tell you God Almighty will never prosper them. (Hisses.) And I tell Irishmen, here and elsewhere, that the attempt to get their support by appealing to their prejudices against the negro will, if successful, be fatal to the liberties not only of themselves, but of us all. England excuses herself for oppressing Irishmen by saying that the Irish are inferior to the English; and now we are told as an excuse for oppressing the negroes that the negroes are inferior to the Irish. I would enslave neither the Irishman nor the negro. Mr. Clay then went on to show that the cheapness of negro labor was an injury to the laboring man, by making the competition so great against him.

Here the clamor and disturbance was renewed and grew to a high pitch. Clay demanded whether he should go on, or not, and heard in response furious cries of "Turn him out."

A Voice—We did not come here to listen to you.

Mr. Clay—Then you can go out.

Mr. Train—All in favor of giving Mr. Clay two minutes will say "Aye."

An unwilling assent was grudgingly given, and Clay went on, elucidating the last point amid shouts of denial and hints about postage stamps, depreciated currency, and so forth, and much more intelligible intimations to "Shut up."

Mr. Clay (watch in hand)—My two minutes are not out, and you must stick to your pledge, my good fellows.

A Voice—Why not buy the negroes instead of taking them?

Mr. Clay—I have not got the money. If I had I would do it with great pleasure. Now, as to the moral question. So long as four millions of human beings, some of them as white as Mr. Train here (laying his hand on that gentleman's shoulder), with a good deal straighter hair—(laughter)—can be held in slavery, how can a laboring man be respected? How can he be respected when a man as white as Mr. Train can be stripped naked and have thirty-nine lashes laid on his back if he does not do his work well? I tell you there is no democracy in slavery. (Cheers and hisses.) If you want to make labor respectable, make it free and God will prosper it.

This sentiment was received, like all the rest, with hisses and groans. Then Mr. Train came forward smilingly, and with the air of being able to do up the job handsomely and in quick time.

Mr. Clay (advancing with watch in hand and appealing to the audience)—How many minutes will we give my friend?

Captain Rynders—He will go on just as long as he wants.

Mr. Train—(three cheers for Train, "Hurra")—I want to show you how I will take these doctrines of Cassius M. Clay to pieces. He brought up an illustration of the Irish. Are there any Edmund Burkes, Shields, Grattans or Currans among the negroes? ("No, no, no.") Is there a Wellington among them? ("No, no.") Is there a Corcoran, a Meagher, or Shields among them?

A Voice—Or an O'Gorman?

Mr. Train then declared that in regard to the ratting system it was introduced by the abolitionists and Know Nothings. (Cries of "James Brooks.") There were no pauper houses or prisons among the slaves.

A Voice—Open the slave trade.

Another Voice—Three cheers for the slave trade.

Mr. Train declared that the slaves were too low down in intellect to take care of themselves, and he looked upon it as a crime before God to liberate those creatures. (General applause, participated in even by some ladies who were present.) He appealed to his audience to help in carrying New York for the white people, and then the war would be at an end, and all the States would be back into the Union.

The meeting separated with cheers for the army and groans for Clay and the abolitionists. A challenge for a free discussion on the slavery question was given and accepted between Mr. Train and Mr. Clay for this evening, and the Cooper Institute was fixed as the arena.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Our Cairo Correspondence.

Cairo, Ill., Oct. 27, 1862.

Gen. Rosecrans—His Successor—Prospect of a Battle at Bolivar or Corinth—Price's Movements—Condition of the Rebel Army—Fight at Waverley, Tenn.—News from Memphis—Rumors of an Attack—King Cotton, &c.

General W. S. Rosecrans, recently in command of the Army of the Mississippi (Pope's old corps), passed through Cairo this morning on his way to the Army of the Ohio to relieve Gen. Buell. Gen. Rosecrans carries with him a history that is not marred by a single error or a single defeat. Wherever he has met the enemy he has been successful, and wherever he has commanded a department our flag has not in any instance been forced back. His recent victories at Corinth and I-u-k-a have gained him a reputation second to that of no other general of the national army. With a larger command and a broader field, it is hoped that he will still pursue his active policy, and push the rebels under Bragg far down towards the Gulf before the new year sets in.

General Hamilton is left in control of the troops at and around Corinth. It is not likely that his command will last long, as he is too young and too untried for so responsible a position. It is thought that General McPherson, lately raised to the rank of major general, will be appointed to fill the position made vacant by Rosecrans' departure. General McPherson is a young officer, but has seen considerable service. He was with Grant at Belmont, Donelson and Shiloh, and led the pursuit from Corinth, after the late repulse of Van Dorn's army. Though he has not been especially prominent in any engagement, he is thought, by those who best know him, to be well qualified for an important command. Too much caution cannot be shown in the selection of commanders for the army in West Tennessee. This department is especially worthy of attention, as it has a rebel army directly in front larger than its own, and under command of a shrewd and sagacious officer. We cannot afford a disaster in this quarter; and those who have the appointing power should be particular in their choice of a general.

Parties who arrived to-day from Jackson and Corinth say there is imminent danger of an attack upon Bolivar or Corinth during the present week. I wrote you several days ago that Price was massing a large army at Holly Springs, preparatory to an offensive movement upon one of those points. He has been reinforced by Breckinridge's division and by the exchanged prisoners recently sent from the camps near Chicago and Columbus, Ohio, where they have been confined for some months. These would add upwards of 15,000 men to the army under Price, and give him a force considerably larger than that with which Corinth was recently attacked. It is thought to be his design to move upon Bolivar with his main army, and make a feint upon Corinth at the same time. Bolivar is much more favorable for an attack than Corinth, as its position allows of a retreat in two directions in case of a repulse; whereas Corinth affords but one, and that open to movement upon the rear of the retreating army, as was seen in the late affair at the Hatchie. I predict that, if repulsed from Bolivar, Price will take a southerly course, west of Grand Junction, and give the crossing of the Hatchie a wide berth, through fear of being assailed from Corinth.

Deserters from the rebels say that the repulse from Corinth caused much despondency in the ranks of the army, as well as with the officers of all grades. At the same time it nerved them to make a still greater effort, and strengthened their determination to strike still harder, to expel the Yankees from the States of the South. They prophecy that the next battle will be fiercer and more bloody than that at Corinth; will terminate either in a victory to the rebel flag or in the destruction of those who fight beneath it. We well know that they are driven nearly to desperation, and it would be idle to expect anything but a conflict in earnest.

We have news from Paducah that on Thursday a fight took place at Waverley, Tenn., about twenty-five miles southwest of Fort Donelson. On Monday last word was brought to Fort Donelson that a force of rebels about eight hundred strong was in camp about thirty miles southwest of that point. It was at once decided to attack them, and a force was detailed for that duty. It consisted of two hundred of the Eighty-third Illinois infantry, thirty-five of the Fifth Iowa cavalry and one field piece of Captain Flood's battery, the whole commanded by Major Blott, of the Eighty third Illinois. On Wednesday they marched out, and on Thursday, when near Waverley, they met the rebels, and at once gave them battle. The single piece of artillery decided the contest in favor of the Union forces, and after a fight of an hour's duration the rebels broke and fled. They left on the ground twenty killed and as many wounded. Some thirty prisoners were taken, a quantity of haversacks, guns and other impedimenta, were picked up. Our loss is reported at two killed and ten or twelve wounded. It is supposed that the rebels were commanded by Colonel Napier, but the statements of prisoners are somewhat contradictory. This is said to be the same band of guerillas that recently robbed the steamboat Hazle Dell, on her way from Cairo to Louisville. At the time they fled their course was southeasterly; but it is not known to what point they were making.

The steamer [illegible] arrived to-day from below, bringing Memphis dates to [illegible] evening. Her passengers report much [illegible] in the city in consequence of a [illegible] [illegible] Memphis [illegible] The [illegible] [illegible] that more than [illegible] tender [illegible]

unlikely that any attack will be made, especially as General Sherman has repeatedly announced that he will destroy the city before surrendering it. Nine-tenths of the property in Memphis is owned by rebels now in arms, many of them holding high positions in the confederacy. That they will advocate a movement that cannot fail to bring destruction upon themselves no one can believe. The intense disloyalty of Memphis is its own protection. Had it been less tainted with treason, it would have been attacked by the rebels long ere this.

The Graham, like most of the boats from below, brought a heavy load of cotton. Most of this comes from Memphis, that city furnishing not far from one thousand bales per week for the Northern market. The supply from Helena and vicinity has almost entirely ceased.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Arrival of the Twenty-fourth Maine Regiment.

This regiment, which is nearly up to the maximum number, arrived at the Battery yesterday morning, and was despatched to East New York during the afternoon, there to remain until further orders. The following is a complete roster of the officers:—

Field and Staff.—Colonel, George M. Atwood, Gardiner; Lieutenant Colonel, Charles T. Bean, Warren; Major, Eben Hutchinson, Athens; Adjutant, George E. Atwood, Gardiner; Quartermaster, Oakes A. Fillebrown, Wayne; Surgeon, John C. Manson, Pittsfield; Assistant Surgeons, Rosco L. Harlow, Washington; Ansel J. Libby, Canaan. Chaplain, Frederick A. Hodsdon, Belfast.

Non-Commissioned Staff.—Sergeant Major, George W. Beal, Winthrop; Quartermaster Seregant, Sylvanus C. Small, Richmond; Com. Sergeant, Samuel E. Johnson, Topsham; Hospital Steward, Silas C. Thomas, Litchfield.

Company A—Captain, Arthur Deering, Richmond; First Lieutenant, Charles C. Newell, Richmond; Second Lieutenant, E. G. Goud, Dresden.

Company B—Captain, Francis L. Batchelder, Union; First Lieutenant, George W. Kalloch, Warren; Second Lieutenant, John J. Watts, Warren.

Company C—Captain, Samuel S. Brown, Clinton; First Lieutenant, Andrew J. Martin, Pittsfield; Second Lieutenant, Marcus Rowell, Clinton.

Company D—Captain, George W. Hurd, Harmony; First Lieutenant, A. K. P. Knowles, Cambridge; Second Lieutenant, Augustus H. Cook, Athens.

Company E—Captain, Hiram C. Vaughan, Farmington; First Lieutenant, John C. True, Fayette; Second Lieutenant, David P. Luce, New Vineyard.

Company F—Captain, Robert H. Purrington, Bowdoinham; First Lieutenant, Vincent Mountfort, Bowdoin; Second Lieutenant, A. M. Jackson, Litchfield.

Company G—Captain, Alfred Fletcher, China; First Lieutenant, E. Lewis Sturtevant, Winthrop; Second Lieutenant, George W. Hall, Wayne.

Company H—Captain, William Holbrook, Madison; First Lieutenant, George W. Longley, Solon; Second Lieutenant, Tilson H. Baker, Moscow.

Company I—Captain, George W. Smith, Gardiner; First Lieutenant, Charles C. Hinds, Pittston; Second Lieutenant, Melvin S. Hutchinson, Gardiner.

Company K—Captain, H. M. Campbell, Rome; First Lieutenant, Franklin McLaughlin, Starks; Second Lieutenant, C. R. Curtis, Mercer.

Maine Regiments to be Encamped at East New York.

The Twenty first, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eighth Maine regiments, which are now at Fort Schuyler, in this harbor, are to be encamped at East New York for some time before their departure for the seat of war.

The Metropolitan Light Cavalry.

ALBANY, Oct. 31, 1862.

F. Willis Fisher, of New York, has been appointed Colonel of the Metropolitan Light cavalry, and is directed to report for duty forthwith. This regiment is in a forward state of organization, and promises to be one of the most effective in the service.

Further Time for Hearing Claims for Exemption from the Draft.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 6.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW YORK, Oct. 31, 1862.

In order to afford an opportunity to all persons who claim exemption from military duty to present such claims, the Commissioners of Drafting of the counties of New York and Kings will, at the conclusion of the evening session on Saturday, November 1, adjourn until Thursday, November 6, at nine A. M., and will hold day and evening sessions on that day, and on Friday, November 7, and Saturday, November 8, at the usual hours and places. By order of

WILLIAM HENRY ANTHON,
Judge Advocate General, Chief Commissioner of Drafting.

Military Movements in New York.

CORCORAN'S IRISH LEGION.

The entire command of General Corcoran expect to get off to the seat of war next week, and it will be well for recruits to hasten forward and join the ranks immediately. Five dollars reward is offered for the apprehension of deserters.

The following order has just been issued by General Corcoran:—

GENERAL ORDER—NO. 6.

HEADQUARTERS, CORCORAN'S IRISH LEGION,
CAMP SCOTT, Oct. 30, 1862.

All officers and men of this legion are hereby ordered to report for inspection at this camp on Sunday, November 2, at 10 A. M. All men not present at that time will be considered as deserters, and the names of officers absenting themselves without special authority from these headquarters will be dropped from the regimental rolls. Officers will bring with them all men under their control, all enlistment papers, descriptive lists, muster rolls and papers of whatever nature, relating to their commands, and will come prepared to pay all claims for bounties, &c., due by them to enlisted men. Only the number of men actually present at the time designated will be considered in settling the relative claims of officers to commissions. Commandants of regiments are especially charged with the execution of this order. By order of Brigadier General CORCORAN.

J. J. BLODGETT, Assistant Adjutant General.

Mr. A. T. Stewart has generously donated $500 for the interests of the command.

THE GROCERS' MILITARY FUND.

The committee appointed by the grocers and the traders connected therewith, for the purpose of raising a war fund to encourage enlistments in the Army of the United States, acknowledge the receipt of the following sums:—

Owen & Carnegie	$250	Gerard C. Lester	$50
S. de Visser	100	Geo. D. Morgan	250
Cash, per G. W. L.	50	Bulkley & Moore	100
Hazard Powder Co.	250	A. S. Hope & Co.	100
Samuel Barber	25		
Lockwood & Norris	150	Total	$1,575
Spencer & Porter	100	Prev. acknowleged	22,986
David Logan & Co.	100		
Williamson, Griffith & Co.	50	Total	$24,561

WM. A. BOOTH, Treasurer, 95 Front street.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7, 1862.

NATIVES OF SWITZERLAND AND THE DRAFT.

As will be seen by an advertisement in another column Mr. L. P. de Luze, the Swiss consul at this port, notifies all natives of Switzerland, residing in New York and not naturalized citizens, to apply without delay to him, at 43 New street, in case they are drafted. Prompt steps will then be taken for their release, in accordance with the treaty existing between the United States and Switzerland.

Personal Intelligence.

Major General N. P. Banks left the Astor House by the five o'clock train last evening for Albany.

Mrs. Lincoln was engaged shopping during the greater part of yesterday. A large number of distinguished citizens called to pay their respects to her at the Metropolitan Hotel. Among them were Col. C. D. McCallum, Military Director and Superintendent of the Railroads of the United States, and Captain W. A. Murfey, Purchasing Officer of United States Military Railroad Supplies, and lady.

Mr. C. F. Hall, the American Arctic explorer, has returned from the West, and is preparing the records of his labors in the frozen regions. Next Thursday evening he will read a paper before the Geographical Society, at their rooms in Second avenue. On that occasion he will have with him the Innuit family and Captain Buddington. The native family consists of the father, mother and an interesting little infant.

Among the departures this morning is Major Lawrence Kip, Chief Aid to Major General Sumner. The Major returns to the seat of war, after ten days' absence, for the benefit of his health. On his arrival from California a year ago, he went at once into the field, and has not separated himself from his command unto the last few days. He was engaged in all the battles before Richmond, also in Maryland, and very much distinguished himself. We are glad our New Yorkers give such a good account of themselves.

Dr. Snelling, Medical Director of the Department of North Carolina, is stopping at the Everett House.

E. D. Palmer (the sculptor), of Albany, and Captains Philipps and Wynne, of the British Army, are stopping at the Brevoort House.

Lord Hartington, of England; S. Asburner, of Boston; E. W. Hopkins and wife, of Little Falls; C. H. Leonard, S. B. Varnum and family, and Mr. Whitaker and wife, of New York, are stopping at the Clarendon Hotel.

John S. Shaw, of St. Louis; J. E. May and J. Briggs, of Boston; C. D. Lyon, of Michigan; J. S. Waterman, of Philadelphia; Dr. McDovate, of Toronto; C. H. Carroll, of the United States Army; G. B. Carpenter, of Chicago, and G. W. Quintard, of New York, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Colonel S. H. Mix, of the Third regiment New York cavalry; George Francis Train, of Boston; Major J. A. Lawyer and R. D. Lathrop, of the United States Army; Charles Tift, of Key West; A. Stager, of Washington; T. W. Pollard and H. C. Loughlin, of Philadelphia, and J. M. Junguiera and D. de Castra, of Pennsylvania, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Major Halmon, of the United States Army, and wife; Captain Jack Eldridge, of Cape Cod; R. A. Forsyth, of Newburg; G. B. Upton, Jr., N. J. Thayer and S. D. Massey, of Boston; J. S. Carew, of Norwich; Captain Alexander Hay, of Philadelphia, and J. L. Bunce, of Hartford, are stopping at the Astor House.

The Steamers Due from Europe.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

HALIFAX, Oct. 31—11 P. M.

There are no signs of the Arabia, which sailed from Liverpool October 19, now over due at this port.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE BOHEMIAN.

FATHER POINT, Oct. 31—10:30 P. M.

There are no signs of the steamer Bohemian, from Liverpool October 17, now due at this point. A snow storm is prevailing.

Shipping Intelligence.

BELOW.

Brig [illegible], from Rio Janeiro.
Brig Wabash, from Cardenas.
Brig [illegible]—All by pilot boat M N Fish.

City Intelligence.

ALL HALLOW'S EVE.—Last night having been the "Vigil of all Saints," or as it is more generally known "All Hallow 'een," was celebrated with the customary pleasant ceremonies by our Irish and Scotch citizens, who commemorate the occasion with much spirit, in remembrance of the old customs of their native lands. Pancakes, dances, fortune telling, sparking &c., were the principal sources of amusement.

GENERAL BANKS AT THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.—Major General Banks visited the Produce Exchange yesterday afternoon, for a few minutes, and was received with great enthusiasm by the merchants.

STRIKE AMONG THE SHIP CAULKERS.—The strike among this class of workingmen was not settled satisfactorily yesterday, and consequently a large amount of work on vessels needing repairs was suspended. The merchants held a meeting during the day, and decided to accede to the demands of the caulkers partially, by allowing them twenty-two shillings per day. But this does not seem to satisfy the strikers, who protest they will not resume work again for less than they struck for.

FIRE IN THE BOWERY.—Between six and seven o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the five story building Nos. 17 and 19 Bowery, nearly opposite Pell street. The flames were first discovered in the cock loft, and owing to the combustible material in the place they made rapid progress, soon enveloping the upper portion in fire. The firemen were early on the spot, and after a short time succeeded in arresting its progress. The upper floor was occupied by a curtain painter, whose name could not be ascertained. The fourth floor was occupied by Isaac Opheine, hoop skirt manufacturer. Loss about $800; insured for $1,200. The third floor was occupied by Jacob Lewis, cord and tassel maker. Loss about $1,000; insured for $2,000 in the Williamsburg and St. Nicholas Insurance companies. The first floor (No. 17) was occupied by Wm. Rothman, leather finder. Loss $1,500; insured for $3,000 in the Etna and Humboldt companies. No. 19 on the first floor was occupied by Muldoon & Quinn, carpet dealers. Loss $2,000; insured for $5,000 in the East River, Brevoort and Rutgers Insurance companies. The basement was occupied as a lager bier saloon. Loss about $100. The building is owned by C. Beekman. Loss about $500; insured.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mr. Forrest appeared last night in his favorite character of Jack Cade, in Judge Conrad's drama of that name, for the first time this season. We need hardly say that his reception was most hearty in a *role* which so many of his admirers esteem one of his best. Mr. Forrest has an opportunity to display much of his finest dramatic powers in this character, and he availed himself fully of it last night. The enthusiasm which followed the closing scene of the second act was unbounded, and Mr Forrest was compelled to present himself before the curtain to receive the plaudits of the audience. In the last act, also, he was intensely impressive, and was repeatedly applauded.

Mrs. Matilda Heron (Stoepel) will appear to-night at this house as Camille, when Mr. Wheatley announces that this celebrated drama will be put upon the stage with entirely new scenery and appointments and an unexceptionable cast. Mr. Forrest, meantime, will continue to appear on the nights of Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

GERMAN OPERA.—The pretty burlesque French opera, "Le Postillion de Lonjumeau," by Adam, was presented at the German Opera House for the first time last night, and was very highly appreciated by an immense audience. Under the skilful management of Carl Anschutz, and with the aid of an excellent orchestra, the opera was produced in an unexceptionable manner. The story is simple, yet sufficiently abounding in romance and amusing situations to keep up the interest throughout. It has long been a favorite opera with those who admire the light and brilliant style of music which forms its chief charm. Madame Rotter, and Messrs. Quint, Graff and Kronfeld sustained the principal *roles* with their usual success. The satisfaction with which this charming opera impressed the audience on its first production will keep it on the programme for some nights to come.

CENTRAL PARK CONCERTS.—The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music at the Central Park on the Mall this afternoon at three o'clock (half an hour earlier than usual), by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. Dodworth, if the weather is fine. The following is the programme:—

PART I.

1. Central Park March .... H. B. Dodworth
2. Overture "Czar Zimmerman" .... Lortzing
3. Song "The Harp That Once, &c." .... —
4. Last Waltz .... Julien

PART II.

1. Duet from "La Muette D'Portici" .... Auber
2. Overture to "Oberon" .... Weber
3. Selection from "Anna Bolena" .... Donizetti
4. Aria "Brightest Eyes .... Stigelli

PART III.

1. Quickstep from "Sicilian Vespers" .... Verdi
2. Leap Year Polka .... H. B. Dodworth
3. "Last Rose of Summer" .... Bishop
4. War Gallop .... D. Albert

The National Pot Pouri.

The Steamship Hibernian.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Oct. 30, 1862.

The steamship Hibernian, which passed Cape Race at three o'clock on Wednesday morning, was outward bound, having left Quebec on Saturday last.

Official Drawings of Murray, Eddy & Co.'s Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 517—October 31, 1862.
61, 41, 14, 65, 18, 26, 56, 66, 58, 22, 42, 57, 1.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 518—October 31, 1862.
32, 58, 52, 55, 35, 39, 14, 8, 70, 6, 3, 40, 67, 48.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

Official Drawings of the Delaware State Lotteries.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 465—October 31, 1862.
75, 39, 56, 64, 29, 16, 28, 67, 70, 4, 54, 51, 2.
DELAWARE, CLASS 370—October 31, 1862.
59, 28, 74, 39, 51, 48, 8, 76, 77, 73, 68, 25, 19, 50.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware.

Official Drawings of the Library Association Company's Lottery of Kentucky.

CLASS No. 365—October 31, 1862.
19, 74, 20, 38, 77, 58, 5, 35, 60, 54, 1, 21, 41.
CLASS No. 366—October 31, 1862.
73, 34, 47, 18, 41, 40, 71, 29, 62, 78, 8, 45.
For circulars, &c., address
R. FRANCE & CO., Covington, Ky.

Prizes Cashed in All Legalized Lotteries. Information given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker,
No. 11 Wall street, room No. 1, New York.

The Espenscheid Hats for this Fall strikingly bear the impress of taste and skill in their construction, and an elegance and style in their whole appearance which makes them the decided favorites with gentlemen of taste and fashion. The salesroom is at 118 Nassau street.

The New Hat Co.—Fall Style of Hats, $3 50; equal to the best made. A large assortment of Felt Hats at equally low prices. 148 Nassau street.

David's Fall Style of Gentlemen's Hats, 299½ Broadway, near Duane street.

Scientific American Office,
NEW YORK CITY, 37 PARK ROW,
WASHINGTON, D. C., F AND SEVENTH STREETS.

Messrs. Munn & Co., publishers of the Scientific American and patent solicitors for the last seventeen years, would announce to the public that they never possessed better facilities for obtaining letters patent and transacting all kinds of business before the Patent Office than they now have.

During the seventeen years they have been engaged in procuring patents they have acted as attorneys for more than seventeen thousand patentees. Nearly one-third of all the applications for patents annually made in this country are conducted through the "Scientific American Patent Agency," and nearly all the patents secured abroad by American citizens are taken through this office.

In making an application for a patent, all the inventor is required to do is to furnish a model, with an explanation of the operation and advantages claimed. The drawings, petition, specification and other papers are prepared and presented at the Patent Office by Munn & Co., who have a large corps of engineers, draughtsmen, specification writers and copyists in constant employment. Papers prepared at short notice.

Pamphlets of instruction, announcing the amount of fees, size of model and other information as to the best mode of obtaining patents in this and all other foreign countries, are furnished free on application.

For further particulars address
MUNN & CO.,
Publishers of the "Scientific American,"
No. 37 Park row, New York.

Last Day of Pauvrette at Barnum's.—It will be played both afternoon and evening.

Kimball's Cartes de Visite—$2 per dozen. Duplicates, $1 50. Large Photographs, $1. Ambrotypes, 50 cents. 477 Broadway.

Gouraud's Poudre Subtile Uproots Hair from any part of the body. Warranted. 453 Broadway. Bates, Boston.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—the Best in the world; instantaneous, harmless and reliable. Sold by druggists and perfumers everywhere. Factory, 81 Barclay street.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Preservative and Wig Depot, wholesale and retail, No. 6 Astor House. The Dye is applied by experienced artists.

Wigs, Toupees, Hair Dye, Hair Dyeing and Moldavia Cream, for beautifying the hair, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond street.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or brown, the best in use. Depot No. 1 Barclay street, and sold by all druggists.

Trusses.—Marsh & Co.—Radical Cure Truss Office still at No. 2 Vesey street, Astor House. No connection with any other office of the same name. A lady attendant.

Use Prof. L. Miller's Fifty Cent Hair Dye. Black or brown. The best. Sold by druggists. Depot, 56 Dey street.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.—Sent free to any one afflicted with rupture or hernia. Address box 788 New York Post office.

Honesty is the Best Policy in Medicine as well as in other things. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is a genuine preparation of that unequalled spring medicine and blood purifier, decidedly superior to the poor imitations heretofore in the market. Trial proves it.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff.—By Mail Only 25 cents per box. J. DURNO, 314 Greenwich street, N

MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

The mail steamship North Star, Captain Jones, will leave this port at noon to-day for Aspinwall.

The mails for Central America and the South Pacific will close at half-past ten o'clock this morning.

The NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for the Pacific—will be published at half past nine o'clock this morning, and will contain Interesting Accounts of the Late Battles and Union Victories in the West and Southwest, and all interesting news of the past ten days.

Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cents.

The Weekly Herald.

The regular edition of the WEEKLY HERALD, containing accounts of all the recent battles and all important movements of the contending armies in different parts of the country, with reports of all interesting events of the past week, will be ready this (Saturday) morning, at ten o'clock.

Terms—Three dollars per year. Single copies, in wrappers, six cents.

A Surprise.—An Elegant and Distinguished looking man stopped at the door of a modest house up town the other day, and was received with evident admiration by its mistress, who did not recognize her own husband. The secret of his transformation lay in his hat, which he had just purchased of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway. Knox beats photographing.

Truth Stranger Than Fiction.—The two great political factions of New York have united. The "Seymour's and Wadsworth's" in wearing WHITE'S superb fall style Hats. Found only at 215 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BIG DISCUSSION!

"When Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war."

GENERAL CASSIUS M. CLAY
having accepted
GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN'S
CHALLENGE
to discuss
THE
SLAVE
QUESTION,
MR. TRAIN
announces that the discussion will take place
TO-NIGHT,
SATURDAY,
AT
COOPER INSTITUTE.

Each speaker will debate thirty minutes alternately for three hours.
Tickets 25 cents each.
For sale at August Brentano's, 636 Broadway, and the Institute during the day.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.
Discussion commences at 8 o'clock.

"AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS."—THE SUBscriber begs leave to call the attention of his customers and the public to his new tariff of prices for "Schnapps" and his bottled Wines and Liquors.
UDOLPHO WOLFE, 22 Beaver street.

ALL HOUSEKEEPERS WILL SAVE 20 PER CENT by buying at E. D. BASSFORD'S, Cooper Institute. Call and see for yourselves.

APOTHECARIES.
DRUGGISTS.
GROCERS.
HOTEL KEEPERS.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
The subscriber is now selling his Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, from the Bonded Warehouse, much below the price of other pure liquors in bond. Small dealers will find it much cheaper to purchase the Schnapps than gin by the pipe.
UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 2 Beaver street.

A. S—T—1860—X.—DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS invigorates, strengthens and purifies the system; is a perfect appetizer and nature's great restorer. It is composed of pure St. Croix Rum, celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs. Particularly adapted to weak and delicate persons, and can be relied on for its purity. It cures Dyspepsia, is a gentle tonic, and is just the thing for changes of the seasons. Sold by all grocers, druggists, hotels and saloons.
P. H. DRAKE & CO., 202 Broadway, New York.

AT 290 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-FOURTH street.
Four kinds Gents' Calf Stitched Double Sole Boots, $4 to $5.
Several kinds Gents' Calf Stitched Dress Boots, $3 50 to $5.
Boys' Calf Stitched Dress Boots, $3. Double soles and uppers, $3 50.
WM. T. ALLEN, Agent.

A.—"WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS" IS THE only truss that cures rupture, new in principle and action; differs from all others; light, clean and easy. Pamphlets free. GREGORY & CO., 25 Bond street.

A BOX OF PAPER AND ENVELOPES (SINGLE INItial ready marked), only $1 50, at GIMBREDE'S, 588 Broadway.

CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED NAILS, ENLARGED joints and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, 760 Broadway. Refers to physicians and surgeons of the city.

CRUTCHES AND CANES, CRUTCHES AND CANES—at the manufacturers, A. COX'S SONS, 25 Maiden lane.

DIRECTION LABELS AND TAGS—ALL KINDS, white and colored, printed and plain, in quantities to suit purchasers, at VICTOR E. MAUGERS, 115 Chambers st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD, CATARRH,
cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, office 816 Broadway.

HERRING'S SAFES, 251 BROADWAY.

HON. JOHN VAN BUREN
SPEAKS TO-NIGHT,
AT 932 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF TWENTY-SECOND STREET.

OFFICE OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, NO 59 Broadway, New York, Oct. 27, 1862.—Adams Express Company are again in communication with Lexington, Danville and Bowling Green, Kentucky. All descriptions of merchandize transported except that considered contraband by the United States authorities.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, 59 Broadway.

PILES, FISTULA, STRICTURE, STONE IN THE Bladder, and the special diseases of both sexes treated by DR. DANIELS, late Professor of Surgery in the Penn Medical University of Philadelphia. Office 221 Sixth avenue, near Fourteenth street.

ROGERS & RAYMOND INTRODUCE THIS SEASON A number of elegant novelties, in every description of
BOYS' CLOTHING,
including a dashing fancy garment for boys from 6 to 12, entitled the
"METROPOLITAN JACKET."
Their prices, notwithstanding the rise in cloths, &c., have never been MORE MODERATE than now. Stores 121, 123, 125 Fulton street, and 214 Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY of all descriptions, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal street, formerly 11 Wall street.

20.000 REAMS OF GOOD PAPER WANTED.—Size 32x46. Apply at the Herald office.

$100.000 WORTH OF
SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE
AT
COST.
JOHN MEEKS & SON,
333 and 335 FOURTH STREET,
Northwest corner of Broadway,
Will sell the whole of their superb stock of Cabinet Furniture at cost, to reduce stock, which is made of the very best, well seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, in their own workshop, under the supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established for seventy years.
Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION NOMINATION.
For Governor, Horatio Seymour.
For Lieutenant Governor, David R. Floyd Jones.
For Canal Commissioner, William J. Skinner.
For Clerk Court of Appeals, Frederick A. Tallmadge.
For Surrogate, Gideon J. Tucker.
For Supervisor, William M. Tweed.
By order
GEO. KELSEY, Chairman of General Committee.
A. T. CANFIELD, Secretary.

CUSTOMER CUTTER WANTED—IN A FIRST CLASS house in Philadelphia, with permanent situation and fair salary. Call on Monday, Nov. 3, at Fifth Avenue Hotel, from 7 to 9 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M., and see Mr. Wanamaker.

HARLEM LODGE 457 F. AND A. M.—THE MEMBERS of Harlem Lodge are requested to assemble at their Room, northeast corner of 127th street and Third avenue, on Sunday, Nov. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late worthy brother, Abraham D. Rendell. The members of Pacific Lodge No. 233, and the fraternity in general are also invited to attend.
THOMAS E. HAWKS, Master.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS.
For Governor,
JAMES S. WADSWORTH.
For Lieutenant Governor,
LYMAN TREMAIN.
For Canal Commissioner,
OLIVER LADUE.
For Clerk of Court of Appeals,
CHARLES HUGHES.
For State Prison Inspector,
ANDREAS WILLMANN.
For Surrogate,
GABRIEL VAN COTT.
For Supervisor,
SHERIDAN SHOOK.
For Congress,
District.
4—William H. Gilsen.
5—John Duffy.
6—Frederick A. Conkling.
District.
7—Henry A. Burr.
8—Elliot C. Cowdin.
9—John McLeod Murphy.
For Assembly.
District.
1—William Burns.
2— —
3—Theodore A. Ward.
4—Thomas Mulligan.
5—John H. Brady.
6—John Fitch.
7—Thomas E. Stewart.
8—Joseph D. Perley.
9—Hooper C. Van Vorst.
District.
10—Sixt. L. Kapff.
11—William E. Robinson.
12— —
13—Edmund Koch.
14—Philip Frankenheimer.
15—John H. White.
16—Denis McCabe.
17—Isaac B. Batchelder.
OWEN W. BRENNAN,
Chairman of Executive Committee.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, Vice Chairman.
HENRY H. HURLAT, Secretary of Executive Committee.
PIERRE C. VAN WYCK,
Chairman of Printing Committee.

WANTED—IN A CAVALRY REGIMENT, AN INTELligent and competent Adjutant, a scientific and active Surgeon, two Captains, four Lieutenants, one Orderly and two company Quartermaster Sergeants. Officers required to furnish men or means to recruit. Address, immediately, Cavalry, station D.

WANTED—CUTTERS, THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN used to cutting drawers preferred. Apply at 39 Burling slip.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY MORNING 31ST inst., an Enamelled Ring, set with two diamonds and a pearl. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at Mr. [illegible] 10 Union square.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE
GENUINE
GENUINE
GENUINE
GENUINE

PREPARATION.
PREPARATION.
PREPARATION
PREPARATION.
PREPARATION.

"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"
"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"
"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"
"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"
"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"

COMPOUND FLUID
COMPOUND FLUID
COMPOUND FLUID
COMPOUND FLUID
COMPOUND FLUID

EXTRACT BUCHU,
EXTRACT BUCHU,
EXTRACT BUCHU,
EXTRACT BUCHU,
EXTRACT BUCHU,

A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC
REMEDY
FOR DISEASES
OF THE
BLADDER,
KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL,
AND
DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

THIS MEDICINE INCREASES THE POWER OF DIGESTION, AND EXCITES THE ABSORBENTS INTO HEALTHY ACTION BY WHICH THE WATERY OR CALCARIOUS DEPOSITIONS AND ALL UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS ARE REDUCED, AS WELL AS PAIN AND INFLAMMATION.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

HAS CURED EVERY CASE OF DIABETES IN WHICH IT HAS BEEN GIVEN.

IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER AND INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.

For these diseases it is indeed a sovereign remedy and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms. TRY IT.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

FOR

ULCERATION OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, RETENTION OF URINE, DISEASE OF THE PROSTRATE GLAND, STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL, BRICKDUST DEPOSIT,

and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms—

INDISPOSITION TO EXERTION,
LOSS OF POWER,
LOSS OF MEMORY,
DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING,
WEAK NERVES,
TREMBLING,
HORROR OF DISEASE,
WAKEFULNESS,
DIMNESS OF VISION,
PAIN IN THE BACK,
HOT HANDS,
FLUSHING IN THE BODY,
DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,
ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE,
PALLID COUNTENANCE,
UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM.

Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

IS THE
GREAT DIURETIC AND BLOOD PURIFIER.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES ALL DISEASES
ARISING FROM
HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES
AND
IMPRUDENCIES IN LIFE,
IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &C.

And is certain to have the desired effect in diseases for which it is recommended.

EVIDENCE OF THE
MOST RESPONSIBLE
AND RELIABLE CHARACTER
WILL ACCOMPANY THE MEDICINES.
CERTIFICATES OF CURE,
From eight to ten years' standing,
With names known to science and fame.
"PHYSICIANS" PLEASE "NOTICE."

WE MAKE NO SECRET OF INGREDIENTS.
WE MAKE NO SECRET OF INGREDIENTS.
WE MAKE NO SECRET OF INGREDIENTS.
WE MAKE NO SECRET OF INGREDIENTS.
WE MAKE NO SECRET OF INGREDIENTS.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is composed of BUCHU, CUBEBS, JUNIPER BERRIES, selected with great care by a competent druggist. Prepared in vacuo, by H. T. HELMBOLD, Practical and Analytical Chemist, and Sole Manufacturer of

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, who, being duly sworn, doth say his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable.
H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of November, 1854.
WM. P. HIBBERD,
Alderman,
Ninth street, above Race, Philadelphia.

Physician in attendance from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE, OR SIX FOR FIVE DOLLARS.

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Address letters for information, in confidence, to

HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S

MEDICAL DEPOT,
MEDICAL DEPOT,
MEDICAL DEPOT,
MEDICAL DEPOT,

104 SOUTH TENTH STREET,
104 SOUTH TENTH STREET,
104 SOUTH TENTH STREET,
104 SOUTH TENTH STREET,

(BELOW CHESTNUT,)
(BELOW CHESTNUT,)
(BELOW CHESTNUT,)
(BELOW CHESTNUT,)

PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,

Who endeavor to dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU.
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE WASH.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S;
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S;
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S;
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S;

TAKE NO OTHER.
TAKE NO OTHER.
TAKE NO OTHER.
TAKE NO OTHER.

Cut out the Advertisement and send for it and avoid imposition and exposure.