Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

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Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as ten o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

MONDAY, JULY 11, 1864.

THE REBEL RAID.

The mystery of the Rebel movement up the Shenandoah Valley into Maryland is fast being resolved. What seemed the other day to be only a party of marauders, scouring the country within our lines for forage, has since assumed the shape of a much more formidable and serious enterprise. It certainly is to be very deeply regretted that the designs of LEE in this instance were not foreseen sufficiently to admit of a more complete state of preparation to meet and oppose them. Between extravagant fears on the one hand, and a still more foolish disposition to underrate a real danger on the other, we have lost a good deal of precious time in idly speculating about the character, the purpose, and the magnitude of the emergency, when we should have been busily making haste to anticipate and confront it.

But it is possible that the intentions and tactics of a shrewd and active enemy, fruitful in expedients, and driven to incredible or improbable undertakings by the very desperation of his fortunes, cannot always be comprehended, except as they progress towards development. Nor is it wise to waste, in vainly lamenting our failure to provide fully against an exigency before it arrives, the few and brief moments that should be promptly and energetically employed in getting ready to grapple with it when it has actually come.

We are beginning to see pretty clearly that a strong Rebel force has crossed to this side of the Potomac, north of Baltimore and Washington; and that, instead of only seeking to obtain supplies for a tamishing army, LEE is engaged in an offensive movement against the National Capital, with a force suited in size, composition, and appointment, to the importance and peril of the expedition, and probably led and directed by himself in person. It this be not so, it will at least do us no harm, in the end, to act upon the hypothesis, since the vigor with which we move to resist it is likely to be proportioned to our idea of the imminence and magnitude of the danger that is to be met.

For this reason we do not feel inclined to affect contempt of an invasion which may possibly prove to be an exceedingly serious matter, demanding a swift concentration to oppose it of all the military resources of which we now can possibly avail ourselves. It will be a sad disappointment, no doubt, if the necessity of the occasion shall require the withdrawal of GRANT's army from Petersburg to the defense of Washington. But even that measure should be borne with considerate patience by our people, in view of the imperative nature of the emergency which may, perhaps, render it indispensable. It is hard to realize that LEE has been able to turn suddenly from the defense of Richmond to an offensive movement upon Washington. But if events convince us of the fact, it is our duty to change our own plans and operations accordingly, and not stand in dumb or driveling amazement at the audacity of the Rebel leader.

It is rumored that a certain portion of GRANT's force has already been detached, and is now in a position to intercept the Rebel advance either on Baltimore or Washington. With the reinforcements it will receive from the North, it may be able to defeat and drive back the invaders, as MEADE drove them, a year ago, from Gettysburg. In that case GRANT may sull prosecute his campaign on his present "line," and Richmond fall in consequence of the very effort of LEE to save it by trying to produce a diversion of GRANT from that point.

SOMETHING ABOUT MORALS.

There is the strangest want of honesty among the mass of reputedly honest men. We are often forced to doubt whether there is such a thing as an entirely and genuinely honest man, or any just sense in the world of what honesty really is. We venture to affirm that hardly a day passes in which somebody does not meet with an instance of bad faith and double dealing where he would have looked most implicitly for the strictest and most inflexible integrity.

These experiences are not only surprising but painful. They shake our trust in all mankind, and lead us in the end to conduct our business, and even our social intercourse with each other, on the principle that no one is true, but all are knaves. It is amazing to observe what very mean and petty frauds the best men, according to this world's estimate of them, will be guilty of habitually and without the slightest apparent consciousness that they are doing anything dishonorable. Their moral sense is either very unenlightened, or very sadly perverted. It would appear that the only sound standard of right has been, in practice, departed from so gradually and universally, that the world is not aware that it is professing one code of ethics, while living by another.

Many of us have very refined and just ideas of duty, which we violate continually without any compunctious visitings of conscience, though we think very ill of others who are guilty of conduct which, in ourselves, does not at all seem unbecoming. The reason of this is that we try our neighbors by a theoretical morality which is very severe and exalted, and about which we discourse at all times with the eloquence and complacency of a "Joseph Surface," and determine the rectitude of our own lives by a test which is accommodated to the demands or exigencies of our vices and passions.

We met with a case recently, in which certain persons who would avoid a racecourse with holy horror, committed, deliberately, an act of bad faith, which a less pretentious and puritanical, but more truly honest, man declared to us would have expelled them instantly from any jockey club. To be plain, the men referred to subscribed their names and pledged their word to an express contract which they afterwards persistently refused to fulfil, on grounds entirely foreign to the conditions and obligations of their engagement.

This was a gross and direct fraud in point of morals; but it was even more than that in degree and character of turpitude, in so far as it put at risk the money of a number of co-subscribers who honorably redeemed their word, and also imperilled the fortunes of an enterprise involving thousands of dollars. We mention this case, not because it is singular or in any wise remarkable, but merely to say that the individuals who were guilty of so plain a bit of practical falsehood and swindling hold their heads very lofitily in our business community and our social circles; and would denounce it as an infamous crime if a poor devil should forge their names to any paper, though they daily take that liberty with their own names, quite as decidedly and effectually, according to any sound moral law, and in the sight of God.

It is melancholy to behold, among the most reputable persons, persons who stand as exemplars of virtue and honor among us, and who influence our social and business life, acts of dishonesty and equivocation that would disgrace a common rascal, and send him to the penitentiary. But such things are almost too familiar to excite remark, while society itself is so demoralized that it opens its arms and its doors to the canting nabobs, whose riches have been the wages of sin, and whose religion or whose morality is all summed up in a code of selfishness and cupidity that would shame the devil.

MILITARY BOOKS.—Messrs. T. B. Peterson and Brothers have just published new editions of their popular books treating upon the manual and drill of infantry, cavalry, artillery, &c., as used in the military service of the United States. They give valuable information to the volunteer, and should command a ready sale at this time.

AFFAIRS IN AND AROUND BALTIMORE

The Excitement—The Military—Movements on Foot—Railroads Destroyed and Threatened, &c.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 10, 6 P. M.

This has been, perhaps, the most exciting day ever known in the history of Baltimore. It surpassed even the memorable 19th of April, 1861. All the bells of the city rung an alarm at six o'clock in the morning. This was agreed upon late last night, in order to arouse the citizens to a sense of danger. Very few knew of such a course having been decided upon, and they were awakened in terrible consternation, supposing the Rebels were actually upon us. There was, however, intense excitement during the first part of the night.

The inference was that all citizens were to be pressed into the service. One secesh lady vowed she would give her husband a dose of medicine and make him sick rather than he should fight against the South. Sympathizers with the Rebellion, though they seemed to be in good spirits, looked really more frightened than Unionists. They preferred moving their funds to a distance. I must say, however, this element of our population behaved remarkably well. They mostly retired within their houses. The Union guards were soon seen moving to and fro.

Large companies of the Union League were quickly under arms, marching to such points as they were ordered. The City Guards likewise turned out, and many private Union associations, old men and young, to the number, probably, of eight or ten thousand. I never saw men more determined and enthusiastic. They went forth to do or die, and are still under arms.

It was hourly supposed the insurgents would be upon us. Rumor was thousand tongued and wild. The fact of General Wallace's defeat, and of his having been driven back, badly handled, and in full retreat to Baltimore, was known previously. Nothing else than that the enemy was on his heels was anticipated. Hence, in our unprepared condition, the great alarm.

Government officers in the Custom House, the Post Office, and in the various Quartermaster, Commissary, and other departments, were busy packing up papers and valuables for removal. Carts, drays, wagons, &c., were running in all directions, loaded with boxes and goods. Vessels were in the harbor receiving their precious cargoes; many are still there loaded, ready to sail in case of emergency. The military headquarters presented a scene of great activity. Colonels Lawrence, Wooley, Crane, Major Sinney, and others of General Wallace's staff, in his absence were transacting the business. They had couriers running to and fro in all directions. It was a scene of intense excitement. Persons in the city were preparing for an exigency.

The banks, banking-houses, and other institutions were actively engaged looking out for their books, papers, funds, and other valuables, most of which have been boxed up, and those not removed in readiness for transit. It was soon ascertained that General Wallace had fallen back, after much hard fighting against superior numbers, to Ellicott's Mills, and still making his way towards Baltimore, where himself and most of his command arrived this evening. The General is now at the Eaton House, much fatigued but unhurt. General Tyler is a prisoner, and many others.

Some of the wounded officers and men arrived in the city to-day, but I have not learned their names.

It is now believed the main column of the Rebel army, after following Wallace, diverged and went towards the Annapolis Junction or Laurel, four miles beyond, with a view of demonstrating upon Washington. A cavalry party appeared on the Northern Central R. R. to-day and cut the track at Cockeysville, seven miles out, and at Texas, some miles this side, eleven miles from Baltimore. They also burnt some valuable bridges, and it is believed, did great damage. This some form, it is believed, was making its way to Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Washington, and Baltimore. It is said, and probably true, that gunpowder was placed in these bridges, which, if they have not done, they may attempt to-night, as well as to cut the telegraph wires, and do other damage.

I hear of scouting parties of mounted Rebels being in various parts of Baltimore county, near Baltimore. Also, in Carroll and Howard counties. They occupied Westminster last night, and to-day are plundering considerably. Likewise, New Windsor, Union Bridge, and elsewhere in that region, damaging materially the Western Maryland Railroad, though all the rolling stock, etc., is safe in Baltimore.

The Northern Central Company sent most of its cars, engines, &c., this side of where the track is cut, towards Philadelphia. The Baltimore and Ohio has likewise sent off some of its surplus cars and machinery. The damage on this road—bridges burnt, &c.—is rumored.

Thousands of affrighted refugees came into Baltimore from different parts of the country in various kinds of vehicles. Very many of our citizens—those who could make excuses and get passes, mostly Secesh—went to the country. The telegraph wires are not working to Frederick; neither are they to Westminster, nor to York or Harrisburg, the Rebels having cut them.

There is, indeed, good reason. Reports have constantly circulated, as there are hopes of our national forces now and so Washington being safe for the time being. It is likewise supposed that the Rebels in the rear have grown apprehensive, and fearing an attack front and rear, are not advancing, but retreating in across the Potomac. This may be, but is subject of doubt. We expect another night of anxiety and vigilance to-night. All are on the alert, and the traitors, if they do attempt to come into Baltimore, will be speedily met. Send on your legions from the North quickly, without delay, and help us, on your own hope of safety.

Presentation to the President.

The colored people of Baltimore, desirous of testifying their appreciation of the distinguished services of President Lincoln in the cause of human freedom, are about to present him with a copy of the Holy Bible, which is a masterpiece of art and taste. It is the imperial quarto of the American Bible Society, bound in purple velvet, with heavy gold mountings appropriately engraved, and enclosed in a walnut case lined with white silk. The total cost of this elegant gift is $380-75. The inscription upon the presentation plate is as follows:—

TO
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
The Friend of Universal Freedom,
FROM
THE LOYAL COLORED PEOPLE OF BALTIMORE,
As a Token of Respect and Gratitude.
Baltimore, July 4, 1864.

—The best vinegar used in France is made from grape-vine stalks.

—One of the vessels recently captured and destroyed by the pirate *Florida* was the brig *William C. Clark*. This vessel was from Machias, and was bound to Matanzas, with a cargo on Spanish account. A letter from her captain, dated Bermuda, June 19, states that his vessel was captured June 17, when in latitude 30 and longitude 63 degrees. The privateer took out her nautical instruments, her light sails, together with what provisions they wanted, and then set fire to her. The crew were allowed but fifteen minutes to pack up their clothes.

GUERILLA WARFARE.

IT IS ILLEGITIMATE.

BUSHWHACKERS TO BE TRIED AS TRAITORS.

Important Instructions from General Sherman.

The following instructions from General Sherman to General Burbridge sufficiently explain themselves, and will be read with interest:—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, IN THE FIELD, NEAR KENESAW MOUNTAIN, GA., June 6, 1864.—The following letter is published to the people of Tennessee and Georgia, living within the limits of the Department of the Cumberland, for their information, as expressing the sentiments of the Department Commander.

The same instructions are hereby given to Post and District Commanders, and the same penalties imposed upon all murderers, robbers, incendiaries, and raiders, their aiders and abettors; and any person, upon well-founded accusation of having violated his oath of allegiance to the United States, will be brought to trial before a Military Commission as a traitor.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, BIG SHANTY, GA., June 21, 1864.—General Burbridge, Commanding District of Kentucky.—General:—The recent raid of Morgan, and the concurrent acts of men styling themselves Confederate Partisans or Guerillas, call for determined action on your part.

Even on the Southern "State Rights" theory, Kentucky has not seceded. Her people by their vote and their actions have adhered to their allegiance to the National Government, and the South would coerce her out of our Union and into theirs by the very dogma of "coercion" upon which so much stress was laid at the outset of the war, and which carried into rebellion the people of the Middle or Border slave States.

But, politics aside, these acts of the so-called partisans or guerillas are nothing but simple murder, horse stealing, arson, and other well-defined crimes, which do not sound as well under their true name, as more agreeable ones of warlike import.

Now, before starting on this campaign I foresaw, as you remember, that this very case would arise, and I asked Governor Bramlette to at once organize, in each county, a small trustworthy band, under the Sheriff, and at one dash arrest every man in the community who was dangerous to it; and also every fellow hanging about the towns, villages, and cross-roads, who had no honest calling, the material out of which guerillas are made up; but this sweeping exhibition of power doubtless seemed to the Governor rather arbitrary.

The fact is, in our country *personal liberty* has been so well secured that *public safety* is lost sight of in our laws and institutions; and the fact is, we are thrown back one hundred years in civilization, laws, and everything else, and will go right straight to anarchy and the devil, if somebody don't arrest our downward progress.

We, the military, must do it, and we will; and will do it in the name of the National Government and law on our side. All Governments and communities have a right to guard against real and even supposed danger. The whole people of Kentucky must not be kept in a state of suspense and real danger lest a few innocent men should be wrongfully accused.

1st. You may order all your post and district commanders that guerillas are not soldiers, but wild beasts, unknown to the usages of war. To be recognized as soldiers, they must be enlisted, enrolled, officered, uniformed, armed, and equipped by a recognized belligerent Power, and must, if detailed from a main army, be of sufficient strength, with written orders from some army commander, to do some military thing. Of course we have recognized the Confederate Government as a belligerent Power, but deny their right to our lands, territories, rivers, coasts, and nationality—admitting the right to rebel and move to some other country, where laws and customs are more in accordance with their own ideas and prejudices.

2d. The civil power being insufficient to protect life and property *ex necessitate rei* to prevent anarchy, "which nature abhors," the military steps in, and is rightful, constitutional, and lawful. Under this law everybody can be made to "stay at home and mind his and her own business," and if they won't do that, can be sent away where they cannot keep their honest neighbors in fear of danger, robbery and insult.

3d. Your military commanders, Provost Marshals, and other agents, may arrest all males and females who have encouraged or harbored guerillas and robbers, and you may cause them to be collected in Louisville; and when you have enough—say three or four hundred—I will cause them to be sent down the Mississippi, through their guerilla gauntlet, and by a sailing ship send them to a land where they may take their negroes and make a colony, with laws and a future of their own. If they wont live in peace in such a garden as Kentucky, why we will send them to another, if not a better, land; and surely this would be a kindness to them and a God's blessing to Kentucky.

I wish you to be careful that no personalities are mixed up in this, nor does a full and generous "love of country," "of the South," of their State or country, form a cause of banishment, but that devilish spirit which will not be satisfied, and that makes war the pretext of murder, arson, theft in all its grades, perjury, and all the crimes of human nature.

My own preference was, and is, that the civil authorities of Kentucky would and could do this in that State; but if they will not, or cannot, then we must, for it must be done. There must be an "end to strife," and the honest, industrious people of Kentucky, and the whole world, will be benefited and rejoiced at the conclusion, however arrived at.

I use no concealment in saying that I do not object to men or women having what they call a "Southern feeling," if combined to love of country, and of peace, honor, and security and even a little family pride; but these become "crimes" when enlarged to mean love of murder, of war, desolation, famine, and all the horrid attendants of anarchy.

I am, with respect, your friend,
(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.
By command of Major-General Thomas.
(Signed) WM. D. WHIPPLE, Chief of Staff.
Major-General L. H. ROUSSEAU, Commanding District of the Tennessee.
(Official) WM. MCMICHAEL, Maj. and Adjt.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 77. Noon, 91. One P. M., 91½. Wind W. by S.

SHOCKING CRUELTY TO A HORSE.—This morning, at an early hour, a man named John McIlhenny, and a female, who were driving furiously through the streets of the Seventeenth Ward, were arrested by one of the officers of that district. The man was beating the poor animal in a most cruel manner, and it was so roughly used that it died in about ten minutes after being taken to the stable. McIlhenny was committed by Alderman Snodgrass in default of $1000 bail for a further hearing.

LARCENIES.—This morning Frank Cully was committed by Alderman Welding to answer the larceny of some pig iron from a farm in New Jersey.

Two men were also arrested at a hotel Eleventh and Market streets, upon suspicion of larceny. They came from Baltimore, and were detected in trying the doors of rooms occupied by other boarders. They were committed by Alderman Patchel.

SERIOUS CHARGE.—Michael O'Shay, residing at Grove and Geary streets, Fifteenth Ward, was charged before Alderman Pancoast yesterday with attempted arson. It seems that the accused went to his home on Saturday night while in a state of intoxication, and after beating his wife most shamefully, tried to set fire to the bedclothes by throwing up them lighted matches. He was committed for a hearing.

CONCEALED DEADLY WEAPONS.—A young man named William Brown was arrested at Ninth and Locust streets on Saturday night, upon the charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons. He had in his possession a heavily loaded revolver, with which he attempted to shoot the officer. He was held to bail by Alderman Patchel.

THE FIRE ZOUAVES.—A Convention of Delegates from the various Fire Companies will be held on Thursday evening, to make arrangements for the organization of the 724 Regiment (Fire Zouaves), recently authorized to be raised, their term of service being one year.

MEETING OF BLUE RESERVES.—We call our readers' attention to the notice of a meeting of the Line Officers of the 31st Regiment P. V. M., Blue Reserves, to be held this evening at the Board of Trade Building, by order of Captain Stephen T. Souder.

TRANSFER OF SICK AND WOUNDED.—This morning 115 sick and wounded Connecticut soldiers were transferred from the hospitals in this department to the State from which they enlisted.

HORSE DROWNED.—This morning, about half-past four o'clock, a horse and wagon belonging to Mr. Frederick Hess was backed overboard at Green street wharf. The animal was drowned.

THE REBEL RAID.

THE CALL TO ARMS.

HEARTY RESPONSE BY OUR PATRIOTIC CITIZENS.

The city was wild with excitement this morning. People seemed to have at last fully realized the danger that threatened, and every one worked with a will towards securing the enlistment of men and sending them forward to those points where their services are most needed. The only difficulty in the way seems to be a misunderstanding among the local militia in regard to the muster of the men; and the result was that recruiting during Saturday and yesterday was not as brisk as could be desired.

This morning, however, it took quite a start, and squads of men with the drum and fife might have been seen parading through the streets, calling the friends of the Union to arms. The War Department has ordered General Couch to muster in by companies, with the express understanding that the term of the one hundred days' men is to be reckoned from the regimental muster. Troops are therefore being accepted by companies, and are organized into regiments as soon as they report at headquarters.

There is no doubt, however, that those regiments that are full will be accepted as regiments, without any change in the officers commanding.

This morning the Committee on Defence and Protection of City Councils were in session at the committee rooms, Fifth and Chestnut streets. They were in constant communication with his Honor the Mayor, and Major-General Carwalader, commanding this Department.

The Committee were engaged in receiving and hearing reports from the various officers forming companies and regiments, and recording the result by telegraph to Governor Curtin. The Committee expressed satisfaction with the state of affairs; and now that the spirit of the people is fully aroused, they are confident that the full quota, and probably more, assigned to Philadelphia will be forthcoming at once.

The regiments of Colonel Thomas, Colonel Nichols, and Colonel Small have been accepted as regiments, and are being rapidly filled. Colonel Thomas expects to march to-day, while both Colonels Nichols and Small are recruiting rapidly, and may follow in a few hours. Colonel Small is working with great energy, and will undoubtedly lead the finest regiment that will leave the city.

Several batteries and companies have already left, and others are making preparations to depart this afternoon. A guard of marines have been sent from the Navy Yard to guard a certain part of the railroad, and a heavy gunboat will soon follow. The gunboat *Pontiac* has also sailed from the Navy Yard for parts unknown.

All the convalescent soldiers in the hospitals will be sent forward as soon as possible, and judging from the response to the Governor's proclamation, Philadelphia will be equal to the task imposed upon her; and should the Rebels be so foolhardy as to push on, they will meet with a certain and most disastrous repulse.

The people are moving in the right direction, and are determined that the soil of Pennsylvania shall not be polluted with the presence of armed traitors. Troops will be passing through in a short time from neighboring States, and soon an army equal to any division under the command of Grant will be in the field and anxious for battle.

In Germantown, Manayunk, Frankford, and the Twenty-fourth Ward, the greatest enthusiasm prevails, and this morning the people were proving their patriotism by enrolling their names and making hasty preparations to leave. Two full companies are now ready to leave Manayunk, while the other boroughs named are not behind in the work. The response to the call is general, and no section will allow itself to be outdone by the others.

The excitement about one o'clock this afternoon was most painful. The reported capture of the train from Washington for Magnolia caused great anxiety among those who had friends aboard. As we go to press troops are hourly expected to arrive in this city from Harrisburg, while others are leaving by squads and companies. Our citizens should at once enroll themselves in some military organization, in the event that their services may be needed.

Company E, of the Blue Reserves have volunteered for one hundred days, and are recruiting rapidly at their armory, No. 506 Chestnut street. This is a fine company and is now nearly full, there being room only for a few more men.

NEW RAILROAD.—The Pennsylvania Railroad contemplates the construction of a railroad down the Allegheny river, from Erwin, on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, to Franklin, the county seat of Venango county. This road will be about fifty miles in length, and will place Philadelphia in direct communication with the oil region. The new road will reduce the distance to the Philadelphia market to about four hundred miles.

TO BE SENT ABROAD.—The Sanitary Fair Silver Vase donated to E. G. James, President of the Corn Exchange, is to be presented by that gentleman to Mr. John Bright, the noble advocate of the cause of the Union in the British Parliament.

VISIT OF A YACHT CLUB.—The Harlem and Model Yacht Club, of New York, are expected to arrive in this city to-day. While here they will be the guests of the Philadelphia yachtmen.

MEETING OF COUNCILS.—A special meeting of Councils will be held this afternoon at three o'clock.

LOCAL BREVITIES.—The frigate *Wabanaug* will be ready for launching in August. This vessel is intended to operate against privateers. She is 350 feet long, 4600 tons burthen, and has been strengthened in a manner that insures great resistance to ordinary shot and shell.... Surgeon Samuel Gross, United States Volunteers, has been assigned to the charge of the Bedlington General Hospital, relieving Acting Assistant Surgeon George H. Mitchell, U. S. A.... Louis Logan has been committed to answer the charge of robbing a boarder at the Continental Hotel of a pocket-book containing sixty dollars.

Married.

HARRINGTON—WHITE.—On Monday, 4th of July, by Rev. Alfred Cookman, REV. SAMUEL HARRINGTON to MISS ANNA JANE MAULL WHITE, both of this city.

LENTZ—BAKER.—At Doughoo, Pennsylvania, June 28, by Rev. S. T. Samuels, Mr. GEORGE W. LENTZ to Miss MARY BAKER, both of Phila.

Died.

CURRY.—On the 7th inst., at Douglass Hospital, Washington, of wounds received May 12, at Spottsylvania Court House, Lieutenant Colonel WILLIAM L. CURRY, of the 103d Regiment P. V.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Harmony Lodge No. 142, A. Y. M., and the officers of the regiment are invited to attend his funeral, this morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 2140 Chestnut street, to Laurel Hill, on the arrival of the train leaving Baltimore at 12 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

A Seasonable Remedy.—FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY, JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM will be found a certain, safe, and prompt remedy. The most violent attacks of these complaints, no matter from what cause they originate, are thoroughly subdued by it, and no bad effect spring from its use.

FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CRAMPS, &c.—JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. If administered promptly, will afford immediate relief, the disease being as frequently eradicated in its early stages.

Cholera Morbus, Sour Stomach and all Bowel Complaints are speedily cured by JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE. It takes away all sorer and pain from the bowels, soothes the stomach, and restores its natural tone. As a family medicine, on the approach of cholera so prevalent among children and adults during the summer months, it is specially recommended as being prompt in its operation, perfectly safe, and easily administered.

Prepared only at No. 242 CHESNUT street.

E. G. Whitman & Co.,
Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste, Chocolate, Caramels, Cream La Mode de Paris, exquisitely flavored.
Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c.
No. 516 Chesnut street, below Fourth.

Notice.—Treasury Department, July 2, 1864.—The notice for proposals for Loan dated 30th of June, 1864, for thirty-three millions of dollars ($33,000,000), being the amount of unaccepted offers under the notice dated the sixth (6th) of June, is hereby withdrawn, and all proposals received at this Department will be immediately returned to the offerers, with the proper order upon which the two per cent. deposit will be refunded.

GEO. HARRINGTON,
Secretary of the Treasury *ad interim*.

Choice Old Government JAVA COFFEE, ROASTED FRESH EVERY MORNING. DAVIS & RICHARDS, ARCH and FRONT.

Iron Safes.—Keep it before the Philadelphia public, that Lillie's so-called Burglar-Proof Safes, manufactured in Troy, New York, can be opened without noise by drilling one small hole just over the centre of the lock dial and using a small wire. Any of his Safes can, by this method, be opened in one minute after the hole has been drilled. Said hole can be drilled in from quarter, half, or two hours' time. There is no Safe of his make in use June 1, 1864, which cannot be drilled and opened in this manner.

Parties interested are referred to my Challenge to Lillie, and other facts relative to his Safes, published in the "North American," June 21, 1864, and "Sunday Dispatch," June 19, 1864.

Notwithstanding the positive assurances given by Mr. Lillie to the public that his Safes are drill-proof, persons desiring to be convinced need only to call at Evans & Watson's Salamander Safe Store, No. 16 S. Fourth street, where the operation of drilling and opening will be done in their presence every morning at 10 o'clock, until the public are satisfied that his Safes can be drilled and opened without making any noise.

DAVID EVANS,
Of the Firm of Evans & Watson.

LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFE, VS. DAVID EVANS, OF THE FIRM OF EVANS & WATSON'S SHEET IRON SAFE.

The "Irrepressible Conflict" Still Progressing

To the Citizens of Philadelphia:—

Apropos to my recent card, I shall now expose the personalities and other outside matter, as contained in the article headed "Philadelphia Against the World," and signed by David Evans.

As the third, when hard pushed, is the last to cry "stop thief," so is the man who has *injured, defrauded, and wrongfully accused* his neighbor, the first to cry *villain*, and to claim the public's sympathy.

The first prominent point in this article is the writer's very modest proclaim.

He assumes to be Philadelphia *merely*, and to stand against the world—an extraordinary *worker*, surely. This point (having been replied to by Lillie's Safes being used in Japan, or by simply saying that it is easy to show that Lillie's Safes are much the larger portion of the city and State of any Safe Manufacturer in the United States, as they have much more material than any other—the product of this State.

The next point to be noticed is the writer's call on his Philadelphia friends to read an extract from The Evening Telegraph of April 16, 1861, which shows, after all the different ways the common sath is opened. Now, if the reader will refer to the article in The Evening Telegraph of the 16th, he will find it shows stand particularly that there was no common sath in existence, and that they were known to burglars and I know say the different ways pointed out were at the time well known to burglars, and had been previously published to the world.

But I ask, is it to be supposed that I would have cut these facts in his teeth. He adopts the principle that the pot of *Brasier* must be written, even though it be necessary to leave out Hamlet. Desperate cases require desperate means, and it is evident that the writer does not be so sensitive. I can, however, offer him this consolation, that notwithstanding the disposition he has shown in every way to slander me, he has not a word to say against the character of my Safes. I can say to the world that I would have thank him for all his efforts, for every professional burglar knows that if he can get a foot into a Safe lock he is all right, and unless the writer can show that he can drill through the outside iron, which I very much doubt, his occupation is gone.

The next point which I notice is the very grave question put by the writer, whether it is not a case to drill one small hole through Lillie's chilled iron, rather than twenty holes through the common Sheet Iron Door!

The reader will ask any disinterested iron worker whether he can not drill even twenty small holes through a piece of one-eighth sheet iron much easier than to drill one hole through one-inch or half-inch inches solid chilled iron, and let him answer the question.

The next point which the writer alleges as the cause of the controversy is—

That Lillie's agent, among others, called at the Consolation Hotel on Mr. W. H. Blunger, broker, Allentown, and on the Treasurer of the West Chester Railroad, saying to the latter he could turn out two safes and burglar proof vaults in five minutes, and to the two former, that he could pick their locks, made by Evans & Watson, in five minutes.

I have the honor to be the responsible agent of this city for Lillie's Safes, and I pronounce the above statements absolutely false, so far as I supposes to myself, as I am not aware that I have had any conversation with either of the parties, or any other parties, on the subject of safes, and I have never made any such statements, as are alleged, to the former or any other person. But I take the full responsibility as to all that is published in The Telegraph of April 16, 1861, which has been stated to be my printed circular at my Depot, at anything, as the article was taken from that.) and I am prepared to substantiate every position there made to the satisfaction of any disinterested person.

This have I reviewed the prominent points in this article, and the writer's reasons for his unreasonable attack upon Lillie's Safes, which I have proved to be all and out the slightest foundation. The real cause will be found in a short review of the main history in Philadelphia. It is a fact well understood, that the writer has endeavored for more than the last few years to palm off an inferior material, with the cheapest lock, and in every way got up in the cheapest manner, and filled many by such red clay (which costs nothing), to give them the appearance of weight; and solely, and that he has sold these safes at very high prices, making an extraordinary profit.

It is a fact also well understood, that within the last three years Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe has been largely introduced in this city, and in the same time the fact that well informed men have preferred a safe that had one and a half to two inches thickness of solid iron, being also drill-proof, with a thoroughly burglar proof lock, to a safe that had one sheet iron door, which is not much thicker than a wooden door, with the cheapest common lock, and no burglar proof at all, especially when the former cost only about the same price as the latter.

How can the writer attempt to remedy this difficulty? Not by improving his own safe, but by an attempt to discredit Lillie's. How does he do this? He first publicly announces that Lillie's Safe is neither fire nor burglar proof, and then proceeds to quote from a certain work published by other safe makers, which he says at the time had been publicly proven to be false. Second, he succeeded to drive a house who had one of Lillie's Safes by another, under representations, to exchange a Lillie's Safe for Evans & Watson's, by giving him a Safe, he asked near $600 for, in exchange for Lillie's, which cost $150; and since about the 1st of January last, he said he has spent more of his time in the attempt to discredit Lillie's Safe in every way: first by sledging, then by rounding holes through it (having discovered that it had middle iron hardened). As to the Lock, he said claimed it was an improved upon Evans & Watson's Alphabet Lock, but as that was not patented, it was no go; and lastly, to discredit the lock he shows that the combination of the lock can be picked up from the outside! A holocaust he got up such a thing, and in what place, I defy him to discover, which has been fully answered. Now, why resort to all this contemptible meanness? Why not come out fairly and squarely and have Evans & Watson's Safe placed alongside of Lillie's, and have their burglar proof qualities, as he claims, established to the others? The reason is plain. The writer knows that it will not do to place Lillie's Safe, of an inch thickness of solid iron, and a door of an inch thickness of hard chilled iron, to be drilled or fired at the burglar, and "that's what's the matter."

M. C. SADLER, Agent,
No. 21 South SEVENTH Street.

P. S.—The public test of Safes that was ex-ected to come off last week is unavoidably postponed for a week or two. The article in the *Sunday Dispatch* of last week will be answered in my next. M. C. S., Agent.

Steck & Co.'s Pianos.—STECK & CO.'S MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. STECK & CO.'S PIANOS. J. E. GOULD, No. 923 Arch and Chestnut streets.

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ANNUAL EXCURSION OF THE YOUNG MEN'S Christian Association to ATLANTIC CITY, FRIDAY, July 15, 1864. Tickets, $1·50, can be procured at Ashmead & Evans, 724 Chesnut street; at the Rooms of the Association, 1009 and 1011 Chesnut street, and at the wharf on the morning of the excursion. Last boat leaves Vine street wharf at 6 o'clock A. M., precisely. 7/8 2t*

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Misses' Gauntlets, of Lisle thread, at HOFMANN'S Hosiery Store, No. 9 N. EIGHTH street, above Market.
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