Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1864.

A SOLDIER'S LETTER,

AND A TRUE WOMAN'S EPISTLE IN ANSWER.

HOSPITAL, June —.

I write with a great deal of pain, dear girl;
I've not been able before since the fight,
And my brain is still so much in the whirl
That I can tell you but little to-night.
I'm wounded—don't start—'tis not v— [illegible]
Or at least it might be— [illegible] bad,
When I tho— [illegible] some; so I said,
— [illegible] of you, "I'm sure she'll be glad
To know that I'm only wounded—not dead!"

I've lost my left arm—there, now you know all!
A minie ball shattered it and I fell;
The last that I heard was our captain's call,
Until—the rest is too painful to tell.
I've had throughout the most excellent care,
And I'm doing finely, the surgeon says—
So well, indeed, that the prospect is fair
For a homeward trip before many days.

But I've something else, dear Mary, to say,
And I'd say it if it cost me my life;
I've thought of it well—there's no other way—
You're released from your promise to be my wife;
You'll think me foolish at first; then you'll think
Of the loose, armless coat-sleeve at my side;
And your proud and sensitive heart will shrink
From the thought of being a cripple's bride.

'Tis a bitter struggle to give you up,
For I've loved you more than ever of late;
But down to the dregs I've drained the cup,
And I'm calm, though my heart is desolate.
I'm coming home, and of course we must meet;
My darling, this once, one boon I implore,
Let us still be friends, for that will be sweet,
Since now, alas! we can be nothing more.

SWEET HOME, June —.

My Robert, how noble and brave you are!
Too brave and too noble, I know, for me.
But you've too little faith in me by far,
If you believe I want to be free.
I'm not released from my promise—no, no!
Twere never so sacred to me before;
If you could but know how I've longed to go
And watch by your side, you'd doubt me no more.

I read your name in the terrible list,
But the tears froze back that sprang to my eye!
And a tearful pain that I could not resist,
Crushed my heart till I only longed to die.
The blessed tears, by-and-by, came again,
And I felt, as you in your letter said,
A feeling of gladness, 'mid all my pain,
That Robert was only wounded—not dead.

Oh, darling! to think you have suffered so,
And I, all these long, weary miles away;
You've needed me very often, I know,
While I could do nothing but hope and pray.
But hardest of all is the bitter thought,
That you have been suffering so much for me;
Poor Robert! your manly letter has brought
A strange mixture of joy and misery.

But you're coming home to my arms and heart;
You're right—I AM proud and sensitive too;
But I'm only so when we are apart,
And now, I shall only be proud of you!
You're coming home to be happy and rest,
And I wait the moment of blissful calm
When I shall be held to a Soldier's breast
By a Patriot-Hero's one strong arm!

THE WAY THE ROTHSCHILDS GOT THE NEWS FROM WATERLOO.

The Edinburgh *Review* opens with an article on the "Diaries of a Lady of Quality," a volume not yet published, which believe, but of which the reviewer had the privilege of examining the proof-sheets. The Lady of Quality was a Miss Williams Wynn, herself of a titled family and enjoying the intimacy of the many remarkable persons of the period of the last half of the last century, and the first period of the present century. Judging from the extracts given, the work is exceedingly readable, and deserving, we should think, of reproduction on this side of the water:—

"I did not know," says the Lady of Quality, "till I heard it from Alava, the exact circumstances of the first arrival of the news of the battle of Waterloo in London. It seems that one morning a partner of the house of Rothschild came to Lord Liverpool, informed him that he had a few hours before received the glorious news, or at least the bare outline, that having made all the advantage which this exclusive knowledge would give him on the Stock Exchange, he now came to impart it to Government. He would not answer any inquiries as to the means by which he had acquired the intelligence, could give no particulars, only repeated the assurances of the truth of the information. Lord Liverpool thought it cruel, on such vague foundations, to raise hopes or fears. To one of his colleagues (Vansittart, I think), who happened to come in, he told the news, and they agreed to conceal it till more was known. There was a cabinet dinner at Lord Harrowby's; not a word was said about the news, and Lord Liverpool was returning home full of anxiety. In the street his carriage was stopped by an unknown person, who, with some apology, said that he was just come from Downing street, that a carriage with six horses dressed with laurels, French eagles, and colors hanging out of the windows, had arrived; that the glorious news was instantly spread; and that the messenger was gone to Lord Harrowby's in pursuit of him through another street from that in which he was met.

"This, I think, I heard at the time, but certainly till now never heard the thing accounted for. It seems that the Duke of Wellington, after writing his despatch home, said to Pozzo di Borgo, 'Will you write to Louis XVIII at Ghent? tell him that Napoleon is utterly defeated:—that in less than a fortnight I shall be in possession of Paris, and hope very soon after to see him reinstated. Say that excessive fatigue prevents me from writing.' A messenger was of course immediately sent off to Ghent; when he arrived, Louis and his little court happened to be assembled at breakfast in a room whose windows down to the ground were wide open. The embrace, the ejaculations, of course instantly approved these under the window of the good news. Among these was a spy from the house of Rothschild, who had many days been upon the watch. He no sooner heard the news than he rode post to Ostend; there happening to find a small vessel just sailing, he embarked and got one tide before the English messenger, who arrived shortly afterwards."

To this the *Review* adds:—

The difficulty of verifying this incident, or even of ascertaining the precise date of the arrival of the news, may be cited as an additional argument for collecting and collating contemporary testimony touching memorable events before it degenerates into hearsay or tradition. It will be remembered that, not long since, we were vainly endeavoring to decide on what day, or hour of the day, the news of the escape of Napoleon from Elba reached the Congress of Vienna, and whether the first to receive and communicate it was Prince Metternich, the Duke of Wellington, or Talleyrand. We have found it a common belief, that the crowning victory of Waterloo was known in London on the 20th. The official intelligence did not arrive till late on the night of Wednesday the 21st; and until its arrival the Cabinet were still in complete ignorance of the fact. This may be collected from the narrative of the Knight of Kerry (the Rt. Hon. Maurice Fitzgerald), who, at the earnest request of Sir Pulteney Malcolm, hurried over with the news of Ligny and Quatre Bras; he started on the 18th and reached London the 20th, at 4½ P. M. The Cabinet met immediately to receive and consider the intelligence, and he saw the Foreign Secretary (Lord Castlereagh) again the next morning, when he was assured that nothing was yet known of the result of the final struggle. That same day (the 21st) there was a ministerial dinner at Lord Harrowby's, in Grosvenor square; but Lord Bathurst, who was the Colonial and War Secretary, was not at the dinner; and the despatches from the Duke, brought by Major Percy, were addressed to him. His residence was in Mansfield street; and after dinner he had strolled out, restless and anxious, and thus missed the messenger, who drove first to his house, and, not finding him, went straight to Lord Harrowby's. There some difficulty occurred from the unwillingness of Major Percy to deliver his despatches to any one but Lord Bathurst. He was at length persuaded to entrust them to Lord Liverpool, the Prime Minister.

It was felt instinctively that the victory had cost dear, and eager and passionate were the inquiries pressed upon every one who had been at Lord Harrowby's, or had got speech of Major Percy. Amongst these was a gentleman, the son of a Cabinet Minister, who had gone from Lady Jersey's in Berkeley square, at the earnest request of a distinguished party, assembled there, in company with Earl Grey, and now hurried back to sadden or gladden as he could. "Has the Duke escaped?" "Without a scratch". "William and Frederic Ponsonby?" "Both killed." "Frederic Howard?" "Killed." "Gordon?" "Killed." "Fitzroy Somerset?" "Lost an arm." "Lord Uxbridge?" "Lost a leg." "Have the Guards suffered?" "Dreadfully." Within ten minutes the rooms were deserted; and the interlocutors had all stolen away to spread their sadness and dejection and information, or to mourn over it.

The news of the evening of the 17th (including Ligny and Quatre Bras) was published in the *Times* of the 21st, on the information of Mr. Sutton, proprietor of the passage vessels plying between Ostend and Colchester. It was tolerably correct as to Quatre Bras, but by a strange coincidence it assigned to the Prussians on the 17th the precise position which they attained by a heroic effort on the 18th. "The Prussians having on their part approximated to the English in the course of the day (17th), the junction of the armies of Blucher and Wellington was effected at Genappe, where Wellington slept on Friday night." Thus recalls another historical error, which has unluckily been perpetuated by the pencil of genius on walls set apart for historic or poetic truth. In the Seventh Report of [illegible] mission on the Fine Arts (1847), [illegible] the Commissioners recommended for the large [illegible] subject representing the Duke of Wellington and Blücher at Genappe, on the side of the Room [illegible] compartment on the east of the Lords is [illegible] Gallery leading to the House of Lords is [illegible] Waterloo: The Meeting of Wellington and Blucher." The execution of the design was allotted to Mr. Maclise, who, after diligent inquiry, and with the full approbation of the Commission, followed the popular belief in fixing the place of meeting at La Belle Alliance. It was not until the publication of the tenth volume of the "Supplementary Despatches," that the Duke's personal testimony on the point was adduced. In a letter to Mr. Medford, dated June 8, 1816, he wrote:—

"A remarkable instance of the falsehoods circulated through the evidence of unofficial despatches, is to be found in the report of a meeting between Marshal Blucher and me at La Belle Alliance, and some have gone so far as to have seen the chair in which I sat down in the farmhouse. It happens that the meeting took place after ten at night, at the village of Genappe; and anybody who attempts to describe with truth the operations of the different armies will see that it could not be otherwise."

Captain Gronow has gone so far as to say that he was present, with other officers, at the meeting at La Belle Alliance. Confidently as the Duke writes, there are strong reasons for suspecting that he was mistaken as to the precise place. It is clear from French official accounts that the French did not abandon Genappe till past eleven; from the Prussian, that Blucher and his staff did not reach it till near midnight; and the probability is that the real place of meeting (as stated in the "Story of Waterloo," by Dr. Gleig) was at a farm or hamlet called *Maison du Roi* or *Maison Rouge*, some miles from the battlefield. In Maclise's picture the sians of recent and bloody conflict are crowded into the scene with all the prodigality of inventive genius—from the turf heaped with the dying and the dead, to the shattered farm building with the dead pigeons on the rafter. The artist's fame will of course rest on his treatment of the subject from his own and the popular view; but it is not the less to be regretted that historical accuracy should be thus set at naught without even the poor excuse of a tradition or a myth.

There is a passage in the leading article of the *Times* of Thursday the 22d, announcing the victory, which partially confirms the Rothschild agent's story:—

"Those who attended to the operations of the Stock Exchange yesterday (21st) were persuaded that the news of the day before would be followed up by something still more brilliant and decisive. Omnium rose in the course of the day to 6 per cent premium, and some houses, generally supposed to possess the best information, were among the purchasers."

Amongst the many specimens of rich and varied conversations, that of the Lords Braybrooke merits particular notice:—

"APRIL, 1810.—Looking at the fine full-length portrait of John, Duke of Marlborough, Lord Braybrooke told us some interesting and curious anecdotes of him. When this great man, at a very advanced age, was called to attend a council on the best mode of defense from a threatened invasion, he gave his opinion with his usual firmness and penetration. Afterwards he said that for above fifty years he had served his country, and should be happy to do so still, but that he was aware his facilities were impaired. At present, he added, he was fully conscious of his deficiency, but he feared the time might soon come when he would be no longer aware of it. He therefore made it his earnest request that he might never more be summoned to council, and that if elsewhere on any occasion he expressed an opinion, no importance should be attached to it, or deference paid to it.

"It is melancholy to reflect how low was the degradation of that mind whose decaying powers were equal to such an act of magnanimity, after having had more to gratify his vanity—first, as the finest, gayest man in Europe, then as its greatest General, and afterwards as its greatest negotiator and statesman; after all this, in a state of complete imbecility, an absolute driveler, he was actually exhibited by his servants to all who chose to give an additional fee after having stared at all the magnificence of Blenheim. In this manner, my grandfather (then a lad just entered at Oxford) beheld the wreck of this great man, and has often described the melancholy spectacle to Lord Braybrooke."

This is a striking commentary on Pope's well-known line:—

"From Marlborough's eyes the streams of dotage flow."

It is the plausible theory of an eminent ultra-liberal politician, that great men should never be consulted or listened to in advanced age, because their authority increases as their judgment declines. This was spoken, we believe, with especial reference to the Duke, whose attachment to Brown Bess was within an ace of causing the British army to be sent to the Crimea without the weapon—the Minie rifle—which went far to decide both Alma and Inkerman.

"A similar instance of concious decay and of magnanimity, perhaps even superior to the Duke of Marlborough, was at the same time mentioned. The late Admiral Barrington being called upon by the Admiralty to take the command of the fleet, refused it, saying that his mental powers were so weakened that he was no longer equal to a situation of so much importance, but that he thought himself still very well able to act under another, though not to command; he therefore requested to be second. In the course of the following year his weakness had so increased that he quarrelled with the Admiralty for not placing him in that situation for which he had himself told them he was unfit.

"Some anecdotes were mentioned a few days before of a person who, in a very different way, could boast of a superiority as prominent as the Duke of Marlborough's—I mean the celebrated Lady Coventry. From old Sheridan (the father of Richard Brinsley) Lord Braybrooke heard some curious anecdotes of her early life. Mrs. Gunning (her mother) consulted Sheridan as to what she should do with her two beautiful but penniless daughters. He recommended that they should be presented at the Castle. Here a great difficulty occurred—by what possible means were they to procure court dresses? This Sheridan obviated; he was at that time manager of the Dublin Theatre, and offered them a loan of the stage dresses of 'Lady Macbeth' and 'Juliet.' In these they appeared most lovely, and Sheridan, after having attended the toilet, claimed a salute from each as his reward. Very soon after this a most diabolical scheme was formed by some unprincipled young men. They invited Mrs. Gunning and her two daughters to dinner, and infused strong narcotics in the wine, intending to take advantage of the intoxication which must ensue to carry off the two young women. Fortunately Sheridan discovered their base designs, and arrived just in time to rescue the ladies. Sheridan lived to see one of these girls Duchess of Argyle, and the other Countess of Coventry; and, it is melancholy to add, lived to see his application for admission to their parties rejected.

"Lady Coventry enjoyed one very singular triumph. Having one day casually mentioned to the King that she could not walk in the Mall because the crowd who came to gaze at her pressed upon her in a way that was quite alarming, his Majesty immediately exclaimed that the finest woman in England should not be prevented from gracing the Mall. He desired that, whenever she wished to walk, she would send notice to the captain upon guard, and at the same time ordered that she should be attended by a sergeant's guard. She walked several times with this train; of course the crowd increased, but they were powerless to form pressing upon her, and everybody, and she was excessive, must have received the highest gratification in this singular distinction."

The strangest stories that can be told of the Gunnings will not surprise readers conversant with the social history of the period in which they flourished. Mrs. Piozzi relates that, soon after their arrival in London to seek their fortunes, they were the subject of a trick, played off by Thrale and Murphy, which would hardly have been hazarded with young women of recognized respectability. Yet they were of a good family, and their mother was the daughter of a peer. Walpole confirms the story of their borrowing their court dresses to attend a Castle drawing room from the theatre, adding that the leader was Mrs. (Peg) Wellington; and he moreover asserts, that they once had serious thoughts of going upon the stage. Willing of them in 1751, when they were in the heyday of their fashion, he says:—

"There are two Irish girls of no fortune, who are declared the handsomest women alive. I think their being two so handsome, and both such perfect figures, is their chief excellence, for, singly, I have seen much handsomer figures than either; however, they can't walk in the Park, or go to Vauxhall, but such mobs follow them that they are therefore driven away." This being so, it is not improbable that orders were given to the officer on guard which would bear the flattering interpretation put upon them by one of the fair disturbers of the peace. The credit of this act of gallantry, if it was one, was due to George II, for Lady Coventry died in September, 1760, in her twenty-seventh year, of a consumption. Till within a few days of her death she lay on a couch with a looking-glass in her hand. When she found her beauty, which she idolized, was quite gone, she took to her bed and would be seen by nobody, not even by her nurse, suffering only the light of a lamp in her room. She then took leave of her husband, who had forgiven her errors, and died with the utmost resignation.

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GAUGER AND COOPER,
No. 205 S. WATER Street,
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Imitation Brandy and Wine Casks, and all kinds of Work made of Old and New Stuff always on hand or made to order.
COAL PACKED IN BOOSHRADE FOR SHIPPING.
All kinds of Trimming personally attended to. jy1-1m

NEPTUNE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY,
JOHN SMICK,
PROPRIETOR.
This favorite house, which is most delightfully situated near the beach, has been newly repaired, repainted, and thoroughly renovated, and is now open for the reception of guests, offering the comforts of a home, combined with all the luxuries of the season.
Terms moderate. jy8-1m

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY.—I would respectfully inform my friends and the public, that I have again taken Congress Hall, this being the third year, and have made every preparation for the coming season, the house being enlarged, refurnished, new furniture, the chambers with spring beds, &c., and will accommodate four hundred guests. You will find no better place than Congress Hall. It is the nearest to the ocean of any of the large houses of Atlantic City, being but one hundred yards from the beach, thus presenting that advantage to the public. There cannot be any better bathing than at Atlantic this summer. The sand bar that was such a great drawback last season has all been swept away by the high tides of last winter, forming itself the best bathing surface on the Atlantic sea-board.
There is an excellent Band of Music engaged.
Attached is a splendid Billiard Room.
jy12-tf G. W. HINKLE.

INLET HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY,
NEW JERSEY.
GEO. D. GLENN, Proprietor.
(Long and favorably known as proprietor of OYSTER BAY, SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets.)
Parties accommodated with Boats, Fishing Lines, &c., &c.
Cars run to the house every twenty minutes. jy9-tf

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.
This celebrated Hotel is now open for the reception of guests, and is under the supervision of Colonel James W. Rogers, with Mr. Edward Hawkins, Assistant.
Practical and experienced persons have been employed for each department, and every exertion will be made to conduct the same to the entire satisfaction of the public.
After July 1, passenger trains will leave the Street Ferry, daily, the Fast Line through in two hours, without stopping at the way stations.
A passenger car will be run from the Hotel to the Inlet every twenty minutes.
Hassler's Band, under the direction of Mr. Simon Hassler, has been engaged for the season.
Persons wishing to engage rooms will address
BROWN & WORLEPPER, Proprietors,
Atlantic City, New Jersey.
N. B.—The Sand Bar which last year formed opposite the shore has entirely disappeared, leaving the Beach one of the best and safest on the coast. je25-1m

EXCHANGE HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY.—The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that he is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of Wines, Liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.
Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.
Stabling on the premises.
All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange. GEORGE HAYDAY,
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COLUMBIA HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY,
NEW JERSEY.
SITUATE ON KENTUCKY AVENUE,
OPPOSITE THE SURF HOUSE.
EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.
Terms to suit the times. je9-tf

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je30-1m* DUBOSQ & YOUNG, Proprietors.

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NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, CAPE MAY, N. J.
Children under 12 years of age and servants half price.
Superior accommodations and ample room
FOR TWO HUNDRED PERSONS.
je24-2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

ORLEANS HOUSE,
No. 531 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
This House is kept on the European Plan; the Rooms are convenient and well ventilated. The Restaurant offers all luxuries of the season.
jy9-1m JOS. STEPTACHER, Proprietor.

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HOTEL,
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF
NINTH and SANSOM Streets,
OPPOSITE CONTINENTAL.
The resort of Gentlemen of Refined Taste, who appreciate a Pure Beverage. je20-1m

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Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, &c,
Satches and Blacking.
No. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
(First street above Second, between Market and Chesnut)
my28-3m PHILADELPHIA.

IMPORTED WINES,
BRANDIES, ETC.
The subscriber informs the public that he is disposing of his large and well selected stock of
OLD BRANDY, GIN, PORT WINE, SHERRY AND MADEIRA WINES,
At wholesale prices. Those are from the old stock on hand. Purchasers wishing a superior article for private use would do well to call at
HENRY HUDDY'S
Wholesale Wine and Liquor Store,
No. 145 S. SECOND Street, below Race,
je8-1m Philadelphia.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—BANKERS, MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, RAILROAD COMPANIES, &c.,
Will find it to their interest to order from the undersigned.
BLANK BOOKS,
PAPER, AND STATIONERY,
All kinds for Mercantile, Professional, and Private use.
For sale at moderate prices by
WILLIAM MANN,
Stationer, Printer, and Blank Book Manufacturer,
No. 43 S. FOURTH Street,
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CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS AND Window Shades, from New York Auction, comprising—Ingrains, Venetians, &c., at 37½c., 45c., 50c., 62½c., 75c., 87½c., $1 and upwards. Imitation Brussels (splendid), $1 and upwards. Three-ply Ingrains, all wool, $1 and upwards. Extra Super Ingrains, all wool, $1 and upwards. Imitation Brussels (splendid), $1 and upwards. Oil Cloths, 4 to 12 feet wide, at 25c. per yard. Imitation Brussels, 62½c., 75c., 87½c., $1 and upwards. Venetians, Rag, and Brussels Carpets, $1 and upwards. Matting, the largest assortment ever offered in Philadelphia, from 17½ to 75 cents a yard, at the New York Auction Rag Depot (formerly Stebbins'), No. 16 S. SECOND Street, first door above Walnut, opposite Corn Exchange.
jy7-3m

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTABLISHED in 1800.—Importer and Dealer in
Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors,
Choice Havana Cigars.
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces
English and Scotch Ale and Porter.
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c.
Navy Messes put up with care.
At No. 118 S. SECOND street,
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MATTRESSES, MATTRESSES,
Of Hair, Palm, Excelsior, and Husk,
FEATHER BEDS, BOLSTERS, AND PILLOWS,
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CERTIFICATES OF STOCK,
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And every variety of Account Books and Stationery, on reasonable terms, at
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Stationer, Printer, and Blank Book Manufacturer,
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Asterick's Low Water Detector never fails to give from one-half to two hours' warning, as contrd. that the water is getting low in the boiler, and that danger is approaching. The instrument requires no care, and is warranted in every instance.
Also, Steam and Water Gauges, with Scotch glass tubes, self-cleansing gauge-cocks, &c.
Send for circular containing testimonials, letters and circulars. AUGUSTUS S. HATTLER,
jy6-1m No. 26 N. SIXTH Street.

OWN YOUR COLLIERIES
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GET YOUR COAL AT COST.
THE EFFECTUAL PLAN OF CHEAPENING COAL
To about half the market price, offered by the
BROAD MOUNTAIN
MAMMOTH VEIN COAL COMPANY,
No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,
is successfully progressing to its full, speedy, and triumphant consummation.
The great works of the Company, near Tremont, Schuylkill county, are NEARLY COMPLETED, and will supply all SHAREHOLDERS from October next, with the best kinds of COAL AT THE PRIME COST, viz.:—
Two Heavy Tons on Each Share Every Year for Twenty-five Years.
The price of each Share in the present series is $12·50, payable half on subscription and half on August 20 next, (and in the next two series it will be $15 and $20).
THE MARKET PRICE of a heavy ton (2240 lbs.) of Coal is now $12 26
THE PRIME COST PRICE of the same at present rates (July) is:—
For mining, preparing, royalty, and general expenses $2 25
Transportation over branch railroad 35
Transportation over main railroad to Philadelphia ..... 2·10
Transportation from depot to yard 10
Yard expenses 20
Carting from yard to Shareholder's house 30
Total cost of gross ton delivered at the house in Philadelphia ..... 6·55
Difference between market price and cost price, $5·70
This makes a saving on two tons for each share of $11·40.
Should the market price be higher, the saving will be still greater, and should the market price be lower, then the cost price will be proportionally lower.
But this is not all. The Company having very large works, and INEXHAUSTIBLE COAL BEDS, FIVE MILES IN LENGTH, will mine much more coal than is annually required for the Stockholders. All the surplus coal will be sold at the ruling market rates, and ALL THE PROFITS will be distributed every six months as CASH DIVIDENDS, among the Shareholders; from which it is confidently expected they will realize every year from 40 to 60 per cent. on their investments, after the first year, in addition to the savings on their coal.
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For further information, and for shares (at $12·50, payable half on subscribing and half on August 2, next) apply at the
OFFICE, NO 121 S. THIRD STREET,
OPPOSITE THE GIRARD BANK.
For READING and vicinity, the Hon. JOSEPH S. HOYER, Mayor of Reading, has accepted the Agency of the Company, after having personally visited and examined the mines and affairs of the Company. The citizens of Reading and vicinity will apply for information and shares at the MAYOR'S OFFICE, at Reading.
The cost price of a gross ton of Coal at Reading, delivered at the house of a shareholder, is at present rates not over $4·50, while the market price amounts to more than double that sum.
HENRY SCHMOELE,
jy14-15t TREASURER.

VANCE STEWART
ROCK OIL COMPANY.
Incorporated June 29, 1864.
Capital, $300,000.
60,000 SHARES ..... $5 A SHARE—PAR.
Subscription $1 each share to original subscribers for 50,000 shares; payable $1 cash down upon subscribing, and two other instalments of $1 each, payable on the 25th July and 25th August, 1864, respectively.
TEN THOUSAND SHARES
Reserved for Benefit of the Company.
The land purchased by the Vance Stewart Rock Oil Company contains one hundred and thirty-one acres, in the very core of the oil region, one thousand three hundred and ten feet on the Allegheny river, in Cranberry township, extending a considerable distance up both sides of the Lower Two Mile Run, commonly called Van Horn Run, a couple of miles below Franklin, in Venango county, Pennsylvania. The Allegheny River Territory is yielding an abundant and permanent harvest of an excellent quality of Oil, the numerous wells bordering its banks producing oil with great regularity than the wells along Oil Creek.
It is believed the flow of Oil below the borough of Franklin, on the Allegheny river, will probably never become exhausted, because the stratification, or volcanic disruption of rock dips in a southeastwardly direction; consequently the beds of Oil would be nearer the surface at the upper end, say of Oil Creek, and wells would require to be bored deeper in proportion lower down the river, where, however, there would necessarily be the most permanent, and a much greater supply and superior quality of oil is got of it. It is certain that several wells on the river, in the immediate vicinity of this land, have continued producing during the past three or four years an unwavering and steady daily yield of oil.
A glance at the map will demonstrate the fact that the Lower Two Mile Run and Oil Creek are on the same diametrically straight line, and only distant, on a course, between the above points, some great leaves the range of hills, from each other about three miles apart in precisely the same direction. It would, therefore not be extraordinary, if by boring wells on this tract a sufficient depth of perhaps eight hundred and fifty feet, that the Company's wells may tap the identical veins of those of Oil Creek in their supplies of hundreds of barrels of oil daily, and enormous profits would thus be the fortunate result to the shareholders of the company.
On this particular tract of land there has been let on lease for twenty years, a well now averaging a fair portion of good Oil, although its depth of bore is considered quite insufficient to insure a large flow; fifty per cent. of the Oil at the wells mouth has been reserved as royalty to the Holmes Farm Company, who will at once share in the further owner of the land, and will at once share in the benefit of the Company. There are also two other wells bored some one hundred feet deep each, but not yet tubed, but indications are that they will be found equally productive to scooped out of them, and no doubt seems to exist that they will be in proved slightly remunerating wells when bored a thousand depth. Another well is half bored, and promises a satisfactory yield.
Samples of Oil procured from these wells can be seen at the office of the Company, No. 219 WALNUT street.
The fee of this valuable oil land, comprising one hundred and thirty-one acres, including the royalty of fifty per cent. of oil for ever, free of all expense, and an entire right of ingress and egress, &c., has been purchased by the Company direct from the owner, for the moderate price of $17,500, with a good Mill in the order, and a frame house, barn, and out-buildings.
The amount of stock will cost cash for the land in full, and leave the sum of $12,500 cash working capital on hand, with which to complete the three old wells, and sink two more to the new lease, with five steam engines, &c., to be in operation in or within a few months; arrangements will be made to accomplish these objects without delay. No subscriptions will be accepted for less than fifty shares.
The very best machinery used by Rock Oil Companies established here and elsewhere are notorious. The Oil trade is now in its infancy, and the demand constantly increasing, its price is now $12 per barrel at the well's mouth, extensive orders are now being filled.
Large wealth undoubtedly be struck at the depth of 850 feet, as at Tarr Farm, the third Sand-rock Rock. Wells have been bored there, to the depth only of about 500 feet, and the company is prepared to bore 350 feet in all wells on the property during the present year. There is room for one hundred wells. A perfect title, clear of all incumbrances, is unquestionably secured to the Company.
Lists of subscription are now open until the 50,000 shares are subscribed, payable $1 per share, to the order of Alderman JAMES McCABES, the Treasurer of the Company, No. 406 WALNUT Street, or at No. 125 WALNUT Street, or at the office of the Company, No. 219 WALNUT Street.
The public are invited to call for a prospectus. jy14-tf

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(CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after SUNDAY, June 19, 1864,
Passenger trains leave Philadelphia for
Baltimore at 4·30 (Express, Mondays excepted), 8·05 A. M., 12 M., 3·20 and 10·30 P. M.
Chester at 8·05, 11·25 A. M., 1·30, 3·30, 4·30, 6·00 and 11·00 P. M.
Wilmington at 4·30 (Mondays excepted), 8·05, 11·15 A. M., 1·30, 3·30, 4·30, 6·00 and 11·00 P. M.
New Castle at 8·05 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
Dover at 8·05 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
Milford at 8·05 A. M.
Salisbury at 8·05 A. M.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 8·45, 9·40 A. M., (Express), 1·40 6·25 and 10·25 P. M.
Wilmington at 7·45, 6·45, 9 A. M., 12·24, 1, 1·45, 4·05, 4·33 7·26 and 8·10 P. M.
Salisbury at 1·00 P. M.
Milford at 3·06 P. M.
Dover at 6·30 A. M., and 1·15 P. M.
New Castle at 6·30 A. M. and 6·55 P. M.
Chester at 7·45, 9·40 A. M., 1·00, 3·30, 4·40, 6·05, 8·14, 9·40 P. M.
Leave Baltimore for Salisbury and intermediate stations at 10·25 P. M.
Leave Baltimore for Dover and intermediate stations at 1·10 P. M.
TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.
Leave Chester at 6·40 A. M., 3 and 11·56 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5·20, 6·35 A. M., 3·35 and 11·42 P. M.
Freight Trains, with Passenger Car attached, will run as follows:—
Leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate places at 7·45 P. M.
SUNDAYS—Only at 4·00 A. M., 10·30 P. M.,