Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

From the Times.

The effervescent enthusiasm that characterized popular feeling in the first stages of the war, has in a great measure passed away. The national purpose is now more fixed, stronger, and less demonstrative than formerly. We comprehend the work, and have deliberately settled down to accomplish it. The calls for troops are not filled with such alacrity as at first, but still the ranks of our army are continually being replenished from enlistments all over the land.

The new call, issued yesterday, for half a million additional volunteers, will not take the country by surprise. It has been expected for some time, and all who were conversant with affairs well knew that it was needed. It is true that Senator Wilson caused a good deal of misapprehension by stating, in a speech just before the adjournment of Congress, that 700,000 volunteers had been called for since the 25th day of May 1863, and that all these men had been raised.

This was a statement which required some explanation. Last October 300,000 were called for, but that included all the men that had enlisted from the previous May, and most of the quotas were canceled by "credits" on settlement with the Provost Marshal-General. In February of this year 500,000 were called for, but this included the 300,000 of October, and like the other, produced but few men. Then in March 200,000 were called for, but most of this call was canceled by the reenlisted veterans—120,000 of whom volunteered for three years longer; and these, it must be borne in mind, did not add anything to the former strength of the army, as the men merely retained their places. The Chicago *Tribune*, which analyzes Senator Wilson's statements, shows that the whole number of white volunteers from October last to the beginning of this month, did not exceed 200,000 men—exclusive of hundred days troops. Besides these, in the same time, we enlisted about 50,000 blacks.

When we consider the great campaigns which the Army of the East and the Army of the West have undertaken since that time—when we take into account the costly battles which have been fought—the battle of Chattanooga last November, the twelve battles that have been fought during Sherman's present advance upon Atlanta, the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Chickahominy and Petersburg—when we add to the heavy losses in these great encounters, the ordinary mortality that is constantly thinning out masses of men, the fact will appear evident to all reflecting minds that our army must necessarily by this time require a large increase for the further prosecution of the great campaign now in progress.

The need being thus evident, and the call having now been made, it only remains for the country to give the call a prompt and patriotic response. During the last two weeks, the Supervisors' recruiting office, which had been temporarily closed, has been reopened; but we do not believe that during that time there have been a thousand men, all told, recruited in this great city. Now we hope the work will receive a new impetus.

We have only fifty days in which to fill up our quota, and if it be not full by the end of that time, a draft for the deficiency (in one year men) will be enforced. The bounties, national and local, are now large, and are promptly paid. It only remains for patriots to step out and enter upon their duty. The whole body of our citizens should take hold of the work. Those who cannot enlist themselves should send a representative recruit. Those who have money should not only do this, but should subscribe, through organized association, for additional bounties to volunteers.

To the President's Proclamation, we append the bill which passed Congress making provision for the recruitment of soldiers in the Rebellious districts by the various States. All so recruited are counted upon the quota of the State which secures them. It has been suggested that our Municipal Government has a duty to perform with this law which ought at once to be undertaken, and that is, to organize a recruiting bureau to raise men in such of the Rebellious States as the law enacted by Congress assigns for that purpose. Massachusetts has already her organized agencies in Virginia under this law, and New York should not delay too long.

Thus by a brisk and great effort at recruiting in the city, and by proper efforts in the South, we may hope to have our quota filled within the fifty days allowed by law.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

From the Tribune.

A Union citizen of New Jersey, we are informed, has offered to canvass the place of his residence—a manufacturing city—gratuitously, and pledges himself to raise a loan of $100,000 to the General Government on the following conditions:—

First. The subscriptions to be paid by regular monthly instalments over a period of not less than six months.

Second. The Secretary of the Treasury to devote a stipulated proportion of the proceeds of all permanent loans made by him to retiring the superabundant currency now in circulation, until its maximum amount shall not exceed $250,000,000. The reduction to be gradual, but as rapid as the condition of the country will permit—say at the rate of $100,000,000 per annum, or one-third of the excess over the maximum given above.

Third. Public meetings to be held all over the country, to be addressed by the most eminent speakers on the subject of the resources of the nation, and the urgent duty of citizens, especially workingmen, subscribing to Government loans in the manner and on the conditions stated. A generous rivalry to be excited among cities, States, counties, townships, &c., as to which will contribute most liberally to the loan, and consequently of retirement to the redundant currency, and a corresponding reduction in all market values.

Fourth. The loan to bear six per cent. interest, which, with the principal, is to be made payable in gold.

The advantages which such an arrangement would offer are many. By reducing the volume of the currency, the nation would take the first practicable step toward the ultimate redemption of the whole amount of its indebtedness, thus imparting a degree of confidence in the faith and ability of our Government which would effectually checkmate the speculators, and cause the price of gold to fall more rapidly than it has lately gone up.

With this decline would immediately follow a corresponding fall in the necessaries of life, which have recently advanced *pari passu* with specie. The Government would, at the same time, be enabled to make its purchases at prices so much lower than it now can that the public indebtedness would be many millions less at the year's end than it threatens to be.

Last, but not least, this reformation would give the Government a new hold upon the affections and support of the mechanics, the laboring men, and their families all over the country, who are now oppressed by the extortion of speculators, brought about, as is alleged, by the diluting of our national currency, assisted by the unrestricted issues of local bank-paper in different parts of the country. By retiring a considerable amount of the "greenbacks" issued, it is believed the country banks would have to follow suit or close their doors altogether.

Perhaps the most attractive feature in this plan is the proposed payment of subscriptions by instalments, thus affording workingmen and women an opportunity to become the owners of $50 or $100 each in Government bonds. There are hundreds of thousands of people who seldom, if ever, have the full amount on hand, who could, nevertheless, raise it during a period of six or twelve months; and would gladly apply their surplus earnings in that direction, if they could see that, while aiding their country, they were at the same time helping themselves by overthrowing the speculators.

In such a case we should have patriotism "according to Gunther," which, though not of the brightest type, is better than none at all.

We commend the subject to those in authority and the American people. The least that can be said in its favor is that it merits a trial. If the experiment is found to succeed in one locality, it would doubtless be followed up in all sections of the loyal States.

—The new metals, cæsium and rubidium, at first found only in a few mineral waters, are now known to be widely distributed in the vegetable as well as the mineral kingdom; being found in beet root, tea or coffee, in their salts or ashes. So that, without our knowing it, we are constantly consuming two rare and valuable metals.

—Indium is the name of another of those mysterious metals lately discovered in zinc blende at Freiburg. It is like zinc, but soft and ductile, and leaves a leaden mark on paper when rubbed upon it. It imparts a deep purple to flame. Its practical uses are not yet developed by the discovers, Drs. Reich and Richter, of Freiburg.

SEMMES ON PRIVATEERING.

The *Army and Navy Journal* recalls the forgotten fact that the noted commander of the *Alabama* was the author of a rather entertaining book with the following title-page:—

Service Afloat and Ashore during the Mexican War. By Lieutenant Raphael Semmes, United States Navy, late Flag-Lieutenant of the Home Squadron, and Aide-de-camp of Major-General Worth in the battles of the Valley of Mexico. Cincinnati: Wm H. Moore & Co., Publishers. 1851.

The following extracts show the opinion entertained by Semmes a dozen years ago of his present occupation:—

If Mexico had been a maritime power this would have been her true policy. This system of predatory warfare, more than any other, equalizes the strength of nations on the water. Fleets and heavy armed ships are of no avail against the lighter birds and more erratic wanderings of this description of force. But Mexico had no material wherewith to operate. To render privateering available to her under the law of nations, it was necessary that at least a majority of the officers and crew of such cruiser should be citizens or subjects of Mexico, made so in fraud of the law, but *bona fide* citizens; and any vessel which might have attempted to cruise under a letter of marque and reprisal, without this essential requisite, would have become from that moment a pirate.

There is a growing disposition among civilized nations to put an end to this disreputable mode of warfare, under any circumstances. It had its origin in remote and comparatively barbarous ages, and has for its object rather the plunder of the bandit than honorable warfare. The cruisers being private vessels, fitted out on speculation, and officered and manned generally by unscrupulous and ungovernable men, it is impossible for the government which commissions them to have them under proper control.

From the nature of the materials of which the crews of these vessels are composed—the adventurous and desperate of all nations—the shortness of their strokes, and the demoralizing pursuit in which they are engaged, it is next to impossible that any discipline can be established or maintained among them. In short, they are little better than licensed pirates; and it behooves all civilized nations, and especially nations who, like ourselves, are extensively engaged in foreign commerce, to suppress the practice altogether.

It is unlucky for this apostate that in the generous ardor of youth, when his yet unperverted mind was conversant with good authors, and cherished right principles, he furnished authority for applying the odious name of piracy to the career by which his memory is "damned to everlasting fame."

Explosion of Gun-Cotton.

Dr. Phipson has addressed the following note to the *Mining Journal*:—"I see in the newspapers that a terrible explosion of gun-cotton, accompanied by loss of life, has lately occurred in the works of Messrs. Prentice & Co. It is supposed to have been caused by a spark from some steel machinery. Photographers will remember that, a year or so ago, the photographic chemist Dornbach lost his life by an explosion of gun-cotton, while packing this substance into a cask by means of a wooden pole. Since this sad occurrence I have already twice stated that the explosion which killed M. Leon Dornbach was evidently caused by an electric spark. Persons who handle gun-cotton are apt to forget, (or, perhaps, are not always aware,) that it is one of the most electrical substances known, and that friction, far too slight to develop heat enough to inflame it, will develope in gun-cotton so considerable an electric tension that electric sparks may be obtained from it.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE CITIZENS' VOLUNTEER SUBSTITUTE COMMITTEE, No. 422 WALNUT Street, July 16, 1864.—This Committee has REMOVED to No. 422 WALNUT Street, up-stairs, where it will receive Applications from citizens desirous to secure Substitutes or representatives. A payment of $400 to be made at the time of application, and a power of attorney to be given for the City Bounty. Substitutes furnished in the order of application.

Veterans and aliens desiring to enlist as substitutes will apply to the Committee, who will have them mustered into service, when they can select their own regiments. Besides the bounty paid by the Government, they will receive from the Committee SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS in Cash, on day of muster, without deduction for commission or brokerage. No charge of any kind is made.

Veterans are especially wanted in the service, and can thus re-enlist on the most advantageous conditions.

Office hours from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 5 P. M.

DANIEL STEINMETZ, Chairman.
J. L. CLARK HARE,
JOHN THOMPSON,
CLEMENT B. PENROSE,
J. G. ROSENGARTEN, Treasurer.
HENRY C. LEA, Secretary.

jy16-2t

THE COMMISSION OF THE Fifty Dollars Bounty Fund for the Hundred Days' Volunteers, and Extra Bounty Fund Commission.

The undersigned have been appointed by Councils as a Commission to pay the Fifty Dollars Bounty to each of the One Hundred Days' Men of the city. These men must be attended to *immediately*.

It is a matter of deep regret to the Commission that there must be a delay until further notice, probably until the 1st of August, in paying the families of re-enlisted veterans who did not receive Ward bounty. Just as soon as possible the payment of the extra bounty of Twenty-five Dollars will be resumed, and notice given. This bounty being a retrospective gift of the city, instead of the payment of a debt, will be paid on satisfactory evidence, to members of the families *only*, or to the veterans in person; *but not on powers of attorney to agents.*

The Commission will daily receive applications from the Hundred Days' Men in GOLDSMITH'S BUILDING, LIBRARY Street, in the rear of the Post Office.

E. D. SAUNDERS, Chairman.
JONATHAN BULLOCK,
EDWIN GREBLE,
PAUL J. FIELD,
GEORGE W. SIMONS.

jy15-4t

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA AND Trenton Railroad Company,
PHILADELPHIA, July 18, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. clear of all taxes, from the profits of the Company, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 21st instant. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 21st instant.

A. H. THOMSON,
Treasurer.

jy18-tJy25

DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS.—J. Isaacs, M.D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above-named members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country can be seen at his Office, No. 511 PINE Street. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charges made for examination. Office hours 8 to 11 A. M., 2 to 7 P. M. No. 511 PINE Street. je7-3m

MILITARY NOTICES.

THIRD COAL REGIMENT.

is

RAPIDLY FILLING UP.

ONLY TWO MORE COMPANIES CAN BE ACCEPTED.

THE REGIMENT

WILL BE THEN READY

TO TAKE THE FIELD.

Immediate Application Should be Made.

ALL RECRUITING EXPENSES PAID.

JOHN R. HASLETT,

COLONEL COMMANDING.

HEADQUARTERS,

No. 205½ WALNUT STREET.

OFFICE CITY BOUNTY COMMISSION, No. 412 PRUNE Street.—"Substitutes."—The City Bounty of two hundred and fifty dollars will be paid in cases where enrolled citizens of Philadelphia, in advance of a draft, shall enlist for one, two or three years' substitutes not liable to draft, and proper credit is given upon the quota of their districts.

If citizens not enrolled put in substitutes, the substitute is regarded as a volunteer, and on a proper evidence of his being credited is entitled to the bounty.

The opportunity is thus afforded for citizens to aid the cause, while procuring exemptions for themselves, and assisting the city to fill its quota. jy9

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL, First District, Pa.
PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1864.

The names of persons removing to or from this District will be added to or stricken from the lists of enrollment. Copies of the lists are open for public inspection, and civil officers and all citizens are invited to appear and point out errors in the lists and give such information as may aid in the correction and revision thereof. Any person enrolled may appear before the Board and claim to have his name stricken off the lists if he can show satisfactorily that he is not properly enrolled, on account of *Alienage, Non-residence, Over-age, Permanent Physical Disability.*

A compliance with the foregoing suggestions is earnestly solicited.

WM. F. LEIMAN,
Captain and Provost Marshal.

je29-tf

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES Marine Corps (a varied and exciting life by sea and land), three hundred able-bodied men, to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yard, and aboard United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.

Better compensation than the army. A ship-of-war is a comfortable home. The Marine Corps is the best equipped Corps in the service. Prize Money in abundance.

THE LOCAL BOUNTIES PAID TO RECRUITS.

For all other information apply daily at the Recruiting Rendezvous, No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce, between the hours of nine and three o'clock.

JAMES LEWIS,
Captain and Recruiting Officer,
No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

jy6-tf

FINANCIAL.

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO THE

HOLDERS

OF THE

Small 7-30 U. S. Treasury Notes.

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,

OF THE DENOMINATIONS OF

50's AND 100's,

CAN NOW BE CONVERTED IN

BONDS OF THE LOAN OF 1881,

OF THE SAME DENOMINATION.

For information, apply at the offices of

JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 114 S. THIRD Street.

jy14-1m

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,

SILVER AND BANK NOTES

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

jy27-1y No. 30 S. THIRD STREET.

HEWES & RAHM,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 50 S. THIRD STREET.
DEALERS IN
SPECIE, BANK NOTES, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. Collections promptly made. ap30-tf

STOCKS AND SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD

ON COMMISSION,

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

fe8-tf No. 30 S. THIRD STREET.

SMITH & RANDOLPH,

No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh12

FREDK. STEEB & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,
BUY AND SELL
GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. [mh11

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.

U. S. 10-40'S.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE THE

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.

BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20's. The interest on $50's and $100's payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1st and March 1st of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in COIN or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
mh29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

CLARKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections Promptly Made. fe5-tf

SEVENTH

NATIONAL BANK,

No. 216 MARKET STREET,

(CORNER OF STRAWBERRY.)

Capital $125,000.

To be Increased to $500,000.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY G. MORRIS, of Morris, Tasker & Co., Pascal Iron Works, Fifth and Tasker sts.
CHARLES S. CLOSE, of Close & Nesbit, Builders, No. 251 Reed street.
JAMES M. PRESTON, Manufacturer of Woolen Goods, Manayunk.
J. A. WATERS, of J. A. Waters & Co., Wholesale Grocers, No. 123 Market street.
S. B. COUGHLIN, Real Estate, No. 602 N. Thirteenth street.
WM. P. CLYDE, Agent Philad'a and New York Express S. B. Co., No. 14 S. Delaware Ave.
GEORGE W. HILL, Manufacturer of Carpetings, No. 126 N. Third street.
J. W. SOUDER, Wholesale Boots and Shoes, No. 509 Market street.
J. Z. DEHAVEN, Importer of Wines, Brandies, &c., Nos. 20 and 22 S. Delaware Avenue.

This Bank having been duly authorized to commence business under the National Currency Act, is now prepared to receive DEPOSITS, make Collections, and transact a General BANKING BUSINESS.

Discount days on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

J. Z. DEHAVEN, President.
E. S. HALL Cashier.
PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1864. je30-1m

MONEY, TO ANY AMOUNT, loaned upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Plate, Clothing, &c., at
JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c., FOR SALE AT
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. jy14-1m

OWN YOUR COLLIERIES

AND

GET YOUR COAL AT COST.

THIS EFFECTIVE 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 1d 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 75
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	210
Transportation from depot to yard	10
Yard expenses	25
Carting from yard to Shareholder's house	50
Total cost of grass ton delivered at the house in Philadelphia	— $3 75
Difference between market price and cost price,	$9 00

This makes a saving on two tons for each share of $11·10.

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 proportionately 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.

The Company possesses EXCLUSIVE MINING AND TIMBER RIGHTS for a quarter of a century (25 years) in one of the best and richest coal tracts in Schuylkill county, comprising the Mammoth Vein, the Black Heath or Primrose, Daniel, and other Veins. The coal of the Mammoth Vein is White Ash; that of the other Veins partly White Ash, partly Red Ash.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM SCHMOELE, President.
ROBERT P. KING,
HENRY SCHMOELE,
ALBERT B. JARDEN,
WILLIAM FORD, Secretary.

For further information, and for shares (at $12·50, payable half on subscribing and half on August 1, 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 $5 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 upon both sides of the Lower Two Mile Run, commonly called Van Buren 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 bank producing Oil with still greater regularity than those 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 vocanic disruption of rock dips in a southwestwardly 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 the Oil, however, there would necessarily be the most permanent and a much greater supply and superincumbent body of slope of Oil. It is certain that scores of wells on the river, in the immediate vicinity of this land, have continued producing during the past three or four years an unwavering to 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 thousand of the identical same trend* between the range of wells on Oil Creek and those 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 pass in at 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 this company.

On this particular tract of land there has been let on lease for twenty years, a well now producing 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 this well's mouth was reserved as a royalty to the former owner of the land, and will as often here to the benefit of the Company. There are also two other wells bored a few hundred feet deep each, but not yet tubed, but indicating a first-rate show of Oil; a barrel a day can generally be scooped out of them, and the flow seems to exist that they will both prove highly remunerating wells when bored a reasonable 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. 713 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 the lease well, *now producing*, and the entire right of the three wells partially developed, is purchased by the Company direct from the owner, for the moderate price of $137,500, with a Grist Mill in fine order, a snug house, &c.; also patches of timber.

The sale of stock will pay cash for the land in full, and leave the sum of $12,450 cash working capital on hand, with which to complete the three old wells, and also to bore two new wells, with five steam engines, &c., to be in running order 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 vast fortunes reaped by Rock Oil Companies established here and elsewhere are notorious. The Oil trade is yet in its infancy, and the demand constantly increasing. Its price is now $12 per barrel at the well's mouth, exclusive of the cask.

Large wells will doubtless be struck at the depth of 850 feet, so as to reach the third subsidence block. Wells have been bored heretofore to the depth only of about 500 feet in this vicinity. It is proposed to bore twenty wells on this property during the present year. There is room for one hundred wells. A perfect title, clear of all incumbrances is confidently assured 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 McCAHEN, the Treasurer of the Company, No. 466 WALNUT Street, or at No. 125 WALNUT Street, or at the office of the Company, No. 713 WALNUT Street.

The public are invited to call for a prospectus. jy5-tf

PAINTING!! PAINTING!!

No. 47 S. THIRD STREET,

ABOVE CHESNUT,

Philadelphia.

FAHY & BROTHER,

HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS.

Graining, Glazing, Gilding on Glass, Kalsomining, Paper Varnishing, &c. ap16-tf

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

DOCK STREET WHARF,

PHILADELPHIA.

EDMUND A. SOUDER,
ARCHIBALD GETTY,
STEPHEN T. SOUDER.

je4-tf

REMOVAL.—THOMAS M. PLOWMAN, Carpenter and Builder, has removed his shop from No. 22 Strawberry street to No. 232 CARTER Street, adjoining the old Post Office Building. Having increased facilities for carrying on the business extensively, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. jy1

PROPOSALS.

JULY 20, 1864.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 74. Noon, 87. One P. M., 87. Wind, W. by S.

ACCIDENT THIS MORNING.

A Terrible Catastrophe in the Insane Department of the Almshouse.

FALLING OF A PORTION OF THE BUILDINGS.

Eighteen of the Insane Known to be Killed.

MORE SUPPOSED TO BE BURIED IN THE RUINS.

Many Injured, and Some Fatally.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

This morning about quarter-past six o'clock, an accident occurred at the Blockley Almshouse, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, in which the lives of eighteen persons are known to have been lost, and many more fatally injured and still missing. The accident occurred in the female department of the Insane Asylum, and was attended with the most shocking and heart-rending scenes.

Description of the Building.

The department where the accident occurred was divided into three stories. The first floor was occupied by the epileptic insane; the second, by the ordinary insane; and the third, by the sick. The first floor was also used as a dining and sitting-room, and the second as a sitting-room.

The building was constructed in the most substantial manner, being built of brick and stone, with a rough outside. The rafters were heavy and thick, and the construction of the department was such that an accident was never dreamed of.

The Accident.

Just as the bell for breakfast rang this morning, the catastrophe occurred. The poor insane were all up, and some of them had loitered into the sitting room, and some were already in the dining room.

The departments, at ordinary times, are occupied as follows:—On the first floor, 50; second floor, 77; third floor, 93. Fortunately, at the time of the occurrence, there were about fifty persons on the second and third floors, thus rendering the casualties much greater than they otherwise would have been.

At the time stated three loud and terrific crashes were heard, caused by the falling of the three floors at intervals. Immediately the whole place was a mass of ruins, all having disappeared save the hanging rafters and a portion of the roof. The department was completely gutted out. The unfortunate victims were hurled from the second and third floors down to the basement, along with those on the first, all of whom were buried alive beneath the ruins.

The shrieks of the insane were most appalling, and the whole place was thrown into the utmost confusion. Some of the number managed to work their way out, when they were at once taken charge of, and hurried to places of security.

The crash attracted the attention of the various officials in the premises, and they, together with a number of the inmates of other Departments, rushed to the spot, and commenced clearing away the ruins and extricating the dead and wounded.

The appearance of the place was most dangerous, and it was with great risk that the victims could be rescued. The rafters and huge pieces of stone continued to fall. Some portion of the roof and ceiling was in a tottering condition, and had to be torn away, in order to allow the work to proceed.

The Killed.

All the surgeons in the House were summoned to attend to the wounded. Dr. Butler and his assistant, Dr. McElroy, of the Insane Department were most unremitting in their attentions to those who needed their aid. The most able of the paupers at the place were called, together with a number of outside workmen, and all set to work removing the ruins and carrying off the dead and wounded.

The dead bodies of sixteen were taken from the ruins, and two more, badly injured, died a short time after they were admitted into the surgical ward. It was impossible to obtain all the names of those who were killed, as some of those who were taken from the ruins were so mutilated as to be past recognition; besides, the names are only known according to the description given them in the doctor's record.

Those who escaped unhurt, and who received slight injuries, were conveyed to apartments, and all placed together, and until the roll is called and a record made of each inmate, the names of the missing cannot be ascertained. The names of those known to be killed are as follows:—

Susan Owens.

ORDNANCE OFFICE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, August 3, at 4 P. M., for 12-pounder Fluted guns, to be delivered as follows, viz:—

600 12-pounder Gold Shot,
800 12-pounder Shell,
14,000 12-pounder Spherical Case,
to each of the following Arsenals:
Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y.
Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, and
Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa.
200 12-pounder Solid Shot,
400 12-pounder Shell, and
800 12-pounder Spherical Case,
at the St. Louis Arsenal, Mo.

These projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and delivered at the places named, down in the Ordnance Manual, the tensile strength of the iron to be not less than 19,000 lbs. per square inch.

Drawings can be seen at any of the United States Arsenals.

The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, and are to be delivered at the Arsenals free of charge for transportation or handling.

Bidders will state the price at which they will deliver. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of projectiles they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this Department to be capable of executing the work proposed for.

Should any party obtaining a contract enter shell other than those cast in his own foundry, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void.

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded. The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 15, 1864, under which the bid was made; and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: } Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186—. [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C., and will be endorsed "Proposals for Malleable Iron Cavalry Trimmings."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 4 o'clock on the 1st day of August, 1864, for the delivery at the New York Agency, No. 45 Worth street, New York City, of

TWENTY THOUSAND ARTILLERY BLANKETS.

These Blankets must be of pure wool, close woven, of stout yarns, to be of red, with a black border, three (3) inches wide, from the edge, and the letters "U. S." six (6) inches high, black color, in the centre of the blanket. They are to be seventy-five (75) inches long by sixty-seven (67) inches wide, and of the weight of 3·1875 lbs., or 3 3-16 lbs., on which a variation of 0·1875, or 3-16 lbs., will be allowed. They must be single, and not in pairs, and be packed in cases of one hundred each.

The Blankets are to be inspected at the factory where made, and none will be accepted or paid for except such as are approved upon inspection.

Deliveries must be made as follows:—One-twentieth of the amount contracted for on the 31st day of August, and one-tenth the amount per week thereafter.

Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bid will be considered which does not come from a manufacturer of blankets or regular dealer in such goods.

Forms of bids can be obtained at the above named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded. The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 15, 1864, under which the bid was made; and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: } Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186—. [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be endorsed "Proposals for Stage Mortars, Siege Howitzers, or Cochorn Mortars," as the case may be.

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
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