Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

MAN-O'-WNING ARISTOCRACY.

From the Tribune.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 16th instant has an article upon the extraordinary subject of burning the mansions of Governors. Letcher, the ex-Governor of Virginia, was burned out of house and home by the Union troops. Whereupon Bradford, Governor of Maryland, was burned out of house and home by the Confederate troops. The *Examiner* philosophically discusses these conflagrations, and rejoices in the lesson as an act of righteous retaliation; but it is still unsettled. Are Governors, I angrily ask, the only sufferers whose indignities are to be avenged?

Why then did not private Rebels, whose property has been destroyed, have the satisfaction of knowing that the property of private loyalists has been destroyed in return? Nearly we should not have supposed that the Rebel editor of the Garden of Eden would have felt daily occasion for the Martinus grumbling. For we have not found overscrupulousness or fastidious squeamishness to have been peculiarities of Rebel raids.

On the other hand, whenever the rough riders of the Confederate army have ventured upon a visit to the regions of civilization, so far from suffering themselves to a false delicacy to be diddled out of the assets of their interesting situation, we have noticed that they invariably steal all the property possible, and that whatever they cannot carry off, it is their constant wont to destroy, from goose to greenbacks. We certainly do not think the Rebel Generals deserve to be shot or hanged, or that they require any incentment to acts of cruelty and outrage. Soldiers who invariably signalize their victories by a massacre seem safely be left to the impulses of their native fiery city.

But the *Examiner* goes on to put a soliloquy into the mouth of a private and humble Rebel (who is supposed to be much injured in his mind) to this effect:—"Whose family is to suffer for what my family has suffered? Or is it true, as our enemies say, that this Southern country is an aristocratic country? What, then, am I, and what am I fighting for?" "Dangerous questions," continues the *Examiner*, "and a perilous line of reflection!" We think so too! We can easily imagine some high prices of the Confederate army, who never owned a negro, and who have no hope of ever owning one, wounded perhaps, and certainly hungry, foot-sore, and ragged, and in continual peril of his life, moodily dreaming over his exceedingly unpleasant situation, and asking himself, with a savage sort of self-contempt, what he is fighting for.

It has never been the sweet satisfaction to fling his own blood within an inch of his utterly miserable life. He has never enjoyed the novel delight of mortgaging his own sons, or of condemning his own daughters to the auction-block and inevitable prostitution. His name figures upon no boxes of tobacco, nor are his initials to be read upon bursting bales of cotton. He is a white, but he is a poor white. He is mere trash in spite of his colorless cheek, his straight nose, and his straighter hair. He has no interest in this war except the gratification of a senseless passion which his superiors have dextrously inculcated. He is their slave for the purposes of fighting, just as the negro is their slave for the purposes of field-work.

Victory will bring him nothing but a little passing plunder, and defeat will leave him still hanging loosely upon the skirts of an intensely aristocratic society. The whole matter can be stated with simple logic. This is a war waged for the support of slavery. It is, therefore, a war waged for the benefit of slaveholders. Men who own no slaves have, therefore, the pleasing consciousness that they are jeopardizing their lives and sacrificing their personal comfort for the sake of a mere handful of aristocrats, who think that they have made a wonderful concession when they admit that a poor white man is just a little higher in the scale of society than a negro. Well may they ask what they are fighting for? And well may the *Examiner* exclaim:—"Dangerous question—a perilous line of reflection!"

"Is it true, as our enemies say, that this Southern country is an aristocratic country?" asks the *Examiner* with amazing simplicity. True! Also! Nothing more true! Is there in this world of petted and coddled and organized mendacities! Here you have a society consisting of several millions of slaves, other millions of poor whites, and a mere handful, comparatively, of slaveholders, who manage public matters, levy taxes, go to war, impress soldiers, all at their own sweet will; and yet the *Examiner* wants to know if the Southern country is an aristocratic country? Well then, what should we call it? A democratic country? Pray what then is democracy? How much of it have they in South Carolina? How much in Virginia?—how much democracy, that a sensible man can insist without a horse-laugh at such naked and preposterous pretensions?

We can fully agree with the *Examiner* in its conclusions, and can well enough understand its fears. We have always said that this war naturally resolved itself into a contest between the aristocratic and democratic elements of society. Men are at liberty to adopt what political doctrines they please from the Brindisi Italian to the purest Democracy; but when they undertake to carry out an aristocratic Government under the forms of a Democracy, the grievous inconsistency will somewhat later lead to a noisome and bloody explosion. The popular theories which the Constitution seeks to reduce to a beneficent and consistent practice, are naturally hateful to the manowner. The success of the Rebellion will be the triumph of an aristocracy. After that the *Examiner* may be sure that editors and negroes will be of small account in Virginia.

ADDRESS BY THE CONGRESSIONAL OPPOSITION.

From the Times.

Forty-three opposition members of Congress have united in an address to the people, to show that—to use their own words—"there is good reason for changing the Administration and policy of this General Government." They make the proclamation stretch through near ten newspaper columns—thus avowing the extreme difficulty of the work. We have read it all! It is a dog-day job, that would be the death of nine men out of ten. Its terror our physicians to be told how we feel. Our readers will ask what we found.

We will tell them what we found—though the most curious part, by long odds, is what we did not find.

First, we found the broad complaint that the Administration has had for three years the predominance in every department of the Government, and that this involves "a capital mischief," the whole tendency of unchecked power being toward abuse. Hereupon it is reasoned that this "unequal and party domination" ought to be given to the Democratic party, whose great merit has been that it "always objected itself cheerfully, thoroughly, and constantly, to all the rules and limitations of the fundamental law." Now, remembering that this Rebellion was commenced under a Democratic Administration, and that an absolute majority of the party have personally constituted themselves to it with arms in their hands, this claim is so whimsically preposterous, that it may be laughed at even with the thermometer at ninety.

Next we find a statement that the main strength of the party of the Administration lies in the States which voted against Mr. Jefferson in 1800, and against Mr. Madison in 1812. This, if it mean anything, is an invidious reference to New England. But the *main* strength of the party of the Administration is not in New England. *Not one-quarter* of the popular vote or of the electoral vote which put Abraham Lincoln into the Presidential chair came from New England; *nor a quarter* of the aggregate popular majorities for the Union party in the last State elections.

Following this misrepresentation are specific charges against President Lincoln. He is accused of sending soldiers home to vote who did not vote the opposition tickets, discriminating against the regiments who would have voted for their ticket, when in fact there are no such regiments. He is accused of interfering with the elections in the Border States, whereby "thousands of qualified persons were prevented from voting at these elections." By protecting the polls from violence, President Lincoln emphatically did cooperate in excluding hundreds in those States, if not thousands, who would not take the oath of allegiance, and who were in notorious sympathy with the Rebels. These people had already sent their representatives to Richmond.

President Lincoln is also condemned for his Amnesty Proclamation, whereby one-tenth of the loyal men of a Rebel State may reconstruct the State. But the address avoids saying whether disloyal men should assist in reconstructing the State, or whether the State should remain under military rule without reconstruction. The real question in these reclaimed States is between the rule of a Rebel majority, the rule of the loyal minority, or a military rule without any popular power whatever. It is a question which the address does not, and dare not meet, except by objection to the rule of a minority, which, of course, is not desirable in itself, but is better far than either of the other alternatives.

President Lincoln is next condemned for raising troops by conscription, a resort without example in the history of the United States, and of doubtful constitutionality. To this it need only be answered that compulsory drafting was recommended by President Madison in the last war with England, and that President Madison understood the Constitution, inasmuch as he was one of its chief framers. President Lincoln is next found guilty of employing black soldiers. But this is treated very gingerly, the government of the crime being made to consist rather in giving these soldiers equal pay with the white soldiers. This adjustment of the pay of black soldiers was made not by President Lincoln, but by Congress. If the blacks fight well, they ought to be well paid, and a just people will not complain of it. Thus far, the liberal pay which has been determined upon for these soldiers has been justified by their fighting.

President Lincoln is next condemned for establishing a paper money system. No attempt is made to show how this war could be an exception to all other great wars, in not requiring paper money. With characteristic regard for the national credit, the declaration is volunteered that this system will probably result in a crash, "the ruin of which cannot be overestimated." The policy comes from the same spirit that would deny the war to indispensable means of maintenance.

The next charge brought against President Lincoln is, that his foreign diplomacy has been "feeble, pretentious, and offensive," and has thereby opened the way to foreign intervention. To this absurd charge, it is enough to say, that in the first stage of the war the greatest of all dangers was foreign intervention, and that this danger has since gradually grown less until it has now disappeared altogether. In this undeniable fact is found a complete vindication of President Lincoln's foreign policy.

This part of the subject exhausted, a picture is then presented of "dangers beyond the war," if Republican rule is continued. These are declared to be tyranny over the "subjugated" States—corruption on account of the vast increase of civil officers—a new Southern revolt and a foreign war—and the degeneracy of the white race by amalgamation. The people will deal with these matters when the proper time comes. At present their concern is with the war, and not with what may be imagined will follow it.

The rest of this remarkable effusion is made up of an essay on what should be "the policy of the Opposition." It is held that there should be no recognition of negro equality,—no further debasement of the currency; that the troops hereafter to be raised should be obtained through the agency of the State Governments, and be officered by State authority; that the States shall stand after the war as they did before it, "except as to changes which may be agreed upon between or among them;" that if the Constitution is amended, it must be so as further to limit Federal authority, and to provide against the uncontrolled domination of sectional parties, and to make the great body of public officers appointable for fixed terms, and not to be removed except for cause.

Some of these propositions are bold enough, and show the tendencies of this spurious Democracy in a striking way. But they are all foreign to the real vital question now before the people. Up to the point whether the war should or should not be prosecuted until the Rebellion is subdued into a submission to the Federal Constitution, the signers do not declare themselves. Nothing can be found on the subject save a few vague terms of no practical import.

These men seem to have deluded themselves into a belief that this question can be dodged. The nation is in earnest. This is the very question which, above all others, the people will insist upon deciding in the Presidential election. If every charge against President Lincoln in their address were true, instead of false, this question would still be the chief public concern. It is as damaging not to meet it at all, as to meet it in a spirit of concession to the Rebels. The party that does either cannot prosper.

The Prize Ring.

JOHN C. HEENAN'S INJURIES ON THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY OF ENGLAND—MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF THE PUGILIST, AND HIS FRAME FOUND DISEASED — THREE HUNDRED POUNDS AWARDED HIM BY THE RAILWAY COMPANY.

London (July 8) Correspondence of the Belfast News Letter.

Heenan, the pugilist, was one of the persons injured by the late accident on the Southwestern Railway, near Exham. He has sustained partial paralysis of the lower limbs, and some injury to the spine, which, for the present, prevent him from moving about. The medical men who examined him do not, however, think that his frame is permanently injured, but that with rest and a strict attention to diet he may ultimately be restored to an enjoyable state of health.

The examination of his case, however, reveals the fact that the magnificent anatomical structure which occasioned so much admiration in the famous ring at Farnham has become the prey of disease, and that all idea of the transatlantic champion resuming the calling of an athlete is out of the question.

Regard being had to this circumstance, the friends of the ex-pugilist have recommended him to "settle" his claim for compensation against the railway company; and, after a careful investigation of all the facts of the case, the company have awarded him £300. Heenan, who is described as a very simple-minded, inoffensive person, has expressed himself satisfied, and when his health is sufficiently restored he intends to take a "benefit" in the principal towns of England, and then proceed to America with the proceeds.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TENTH WARD—AVOID THE DRAFT.—A meeting of the citizens of the Tenth Ward will be held at the Rooms, N.E. corner of HOLLY and RACE Streets, ON FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, July 22d, At 8 o'clock, For the purpose of SELECTING DELEGATES TO THE COUNTY CONVENTION, To take measures to have Proper credit allowed the Ward For those who have Enlisted in the Naval service, And to adopt such other measures As may be necessary TO RAISE MEN TO FILL THE QUOTA OF THE WARD, Under the recent call of the President. MANY CITIZENS. jy21-2t

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.—A MEETING of the Executive and Collecting Committees of the Ward Bounty Fund Association will be held at MORRIS' HOTEL, Manayunk, on FRIDAY EVENING, July 22, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of discussing the present organization, in order that the citizens of the Ward may adopt such measures as may be deemed expedient in reference to the letter of the Secretary of War. By order of W. A. SMITH, Sec. jy21-2t A. CAMPBELL, President.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA, Wilming'on and Balt'more Railroad Company, Philadelphia, July 20, 1864.—The rates of freight on all kinds of merchandise transported over the main line and its branches railroad, with its connections, will be advanced twenty (20) per cent on rates as established by tariffs, bearing dates of January 1st and April 1, 1864. This advance will take effect Monday, July 25. R. P. KENNEDY, Superintendent. CHARLES E. IDE, Master of Transportation. jy21-4t

THE COMING DRAFT. TO ENROLLED CITIZENS. WE HAVE NOW ON HAND TWENTY ALIEN AND CONTRABAND SUBSTITUTES. Call at once at the Agency, No. 408 WALNUT STREET, and secure a Substitute that will exempt you from service during the time of the enrollment, etc.—Three years. The draft will certainly take place on SEPTEMBER 5, 1864. Do not fail to call at once. jy20-5t S. H. JOSEPH & CO.

CALL FOR A COUNTY CONVENTION to Avoid the Draft. At a meeting of the Delegates from the Ward Bounty Fund Committees, held July 9, 1864, the following resolutions, on motion of Sheriff John Thomason, were adopted:—Resolved, That the Wards be requested to reorganize for the purpose of encouraging enlistments. Resolved, That each ward be requested to elect three Delegates to a general Convention, whose duty it shall be to supervise the general interests of the wards, to promote unity in their action, and to adopt such measures as in their judgment shall be best adapted to fill the quota of the city under any future call of the President. Resolved, That the officers of this meeting be requested to issue a call for such convention immediately on the issuing of the call for men by the President of the United States. In conformity with the above resolutions, the delegates that may be appointed by the Wards are requested to meet on MONDAY EVENING next, July 25, in District Court Room No. 2, at 8 o'clock. DANIEL STEINMETZ, President. JOHN K. VALENTINE, Secretary. jy20-tf

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, Office, southwest corner of WALNUT and FIFTH Streets. PHILADELPHIA, July 20, 1864. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M., Monday, July 25, 1864, for the Repaving of Dickerson street from Osego (late Church) street to Ash street, in the First Ward; said repaving to be done at so much per square yard, and in accordance with specifications to be seen at this office. Each proposal will be accompanied by a bond or certificate, that a bond has been filed in the City Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860. All bidders will be present at the time and place of opening said proposals, and the lowest bidder will come forward within three days thereafter, or consider his bid withdrawn. W. N. SMEDLEY, Chief Commissioner of Highways. jy20-thus 3t

TO THE PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA.—Gentlemen of the Faculty:—Having constructed an apparatus (the first and only one ever brought before the medical profession) that may be used with perfect safety as a therapeutical agent in the treatment of Diseases, Throat Diseases, and most all affections of the air passages; and as it is well known to you and the public that I have for years had the largest practice of any Surgeon in the United States in the treatment of these maladies, and, consequently, I have had abundant opportunities of testing the efficacy of my apparatus, I, therefore, for the sake of the progress of medical science, invite you to my office, to make a personal examination of its wonderful proper ties and adaptability to the cure of those diseases and furthermore of medical science. F. A. VON MOSCHZISKER, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 1027 WALNUT Street. jy20-tf

NOTICE.—The undersigned will apply to the DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, on TUESDAY, 26 day of August, proximo, at 10 o'clock, M., for a contract to Pave Thirty-third street, between Girard avenue and Jefferson street, Twentieth Ward. The following property owners have signed for said work, and the Department of Highways has appointed that day for hearing objections, to wit:—Jos. R. Lewis, 150 feet 2½ inches west side, and 150 feet 2½ inches east side; J. & P. Dalby, 200 feet; H. Myers and A. Hoff, 150 feet; H. Rothermel, 200 feet; Peter Sowders, 50 feet; Jacob Beaver, 50 feet; Chas. Rudolcher, 100 feet. GEORGE GRAHAM, No. 1920 CAMBRIA Street. jy20-3t

OFFICE CITIZENS' VOLUNTEER SUBSTITUTE COMMITTEE, No. 422 WALNUT Street, July 8, 1864.—This Committee has REMOVED to No. 422 WALNUT Street, up-stairs, where it will receive applications from citizens desirous to secure Substitutes or to procure them. A payment of $400 will be made at the time of application, and a number of attorneys have offered 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 recruits, receive the bounty paid by the Government, and 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 if they so select, get 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. J. CLARK HARE, JOHN THOMPSON, CLEMENT B. PENROSE, J. G. BOSWELL, MATHER, Treasurer. HENRY C. LEA, Secretary. jy16-3t

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL AND OIL CREEK OIL COMPANY, No. 525 WALNUT STREET. 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 25th instant. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 31st instant. A. R. THOMSON, Treasurer. jy18-tj25

$700 CASH PAID TO SUBSTITUTES, AND PRINCIPALS SUPPLIED, At No. 600 LIBRARY Street above Fourth st. jy20-6t

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, to the city and country can be seen at his Office, No. 511 PINE Street. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. Office hours from 8 to 11 A. M., 2 to 7 P. M. No. 511 PINE Street. jy7-3m

NEPTUNE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY. JOHN SMICK, PROPRIETOR. This favorite house, which is most delightfully situated, near the beach, has been newly repapered, repainted, and thoroughly regenerated, 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, remodelled, new furniture, the chambers with spring beds, &c., &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 itself an advantage to no other house. 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 spot on the Atlantic seaboard. There is an excellent Band of Music engaged. Attached is a splendid Billiard Room. G. W. HINKLE. jy13-tf

INLET HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY. GEO. D. GLENN, Proprietor. (Long and favorably known as proprietor of OYSTER BAY, SIXTH and OHIO SUT Streets.) Parties accommodated with Rooms, Fishing Tackle, &c., &c. Cars run to the house every twenty minutes. jy2-tf

UNITED STATES HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY. This celebrated Hotel is now open for the reception of guests, and is under the management of Colonel James W. Powers, with Mr. Edward Hartwell as Assistant. Practical and experienced persons have been employed for each department, and every attention will be made to conduct the same to the entire satisfaction of the public. After July 1, four trains will leave Vine Street Ferry, daily; the Fast Line through in two hours, without stopping at the way stations. A passenger 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 & WOELCKER, 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. jy25-1m

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 visitors, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords. Fishing lines and tackle always on hand. Stable rooms on the premises. All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange. GEORGE HAYDAY, Proprietor. jy9-tf

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY. SITUATE ON KENTUCKY AVENUE, OPPOSITE THE SURF HOUSE. EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor. Terms to suit the times. jy5-tf

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for visitors. The rooms and table are unsurpassed by any establishment on Texas Avenue. jy30-1m* DUROSE & YOUNG, Proprietors.

SEA-BATHING—SEA-BATHING. NATIONAL HALL, CAPE ISLAND, CAPE MAY, N. J. Children under 10 years of age and servants half price. Superior accommodations and ample room. FOR TWO HUNDRED PERSONS. AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

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

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER Works.—NEAFIE & LEVY, Practical and Theoretical Engineers, Machinists, Boiler-makers, Blacksmiths and Founders, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Machine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, &c. &c., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for Engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and low pressure, Flue, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron, Forgings, of all sizes and kinds; Iron and brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll-turning, Screw-cutting, and all other work connected with the above business. Drawings and specifications for all work done at this establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed. The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, &c., &c., for raising heavy and light weights. JACOB C. NEAFIE, JOHN C. LEVY, No. 25 SOUTH WHARVES. jn2-tf

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS, OFFICE, No. 65 N. FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS, Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning and Weaving. We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works. JOHN T. MERRICK, ALFRED JENKS & SON. jn1-tf

OWN YOUR COLLIERIES AND GET YOUR COAL AT COST. THE EFFECTUAL PLAN OF CONSUMING COAL To stand 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 Hundred 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 3d next, (and in the first two series it will be $15 and $20). The MARKET PRICE of a heavy lot (2240 lbs) of Coal is now..... $12.25 THE PRIME COST PRICE of the same at present rates (July) is:— For mining, preparing, royalty, and general expenses..... $7.35 Transportation over branch railroad..... 25 Transportation over main railroad to Philadelphia..... 3.10 Transportation from depot to yard..... 10 Yard expenses..... 25 Carting from yard to Shareholder's house..... 10 Total cost of coal delivered at the house in Philadelphia..... $8.85 Difference between market price and cost price, $3.70 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, 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 SCHMOLE, President. ROBERT P. KING, HENRY SCHMOLE, ALBERT B. JARDEN, WILLIAM FORD, Secretary. For further information, and for shares (at $12.50, payable half on subscription and half on August 3, 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 $4.90, while the market price amounts to more than double that sum. HENRY SCHMOLE, jy14-12t TREASURER.

VANCE STEWART ROCK OIL COMPANY. Incorporated June 29, 1864. Capital, $300,000. 60,000 SHARES.....$5 A SHARE—PAR. Subscription $2 each share to original subscribers for 50,000 shares, payable $1 each 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 centre of the oil region, one thousand three hundred and ten feet on the Allegheny river, in Cranberry township, stretches a considerable distance up on 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 abundantly the richest and persistent harvest of an excellent quality of Oil, the numerous wells underlying its banks producing Oil, with even still greater regularity than the wells along Oil Creek. It is believed that 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 southwesterly 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 be an inexhaustible supply and superincumbent body or stock of Oil. 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 they distant, on a certain portion of the identical same course between the range of hills, from each other about three miles apart in nearly the same direction. It would, therefore not be extraordinary if by boring well on this tract a sufficient depth of perhaps eight hundred and fifty feet, that the Company's wells may open that same of Oil Creek in their supplies of hundreds of barrels of oil daily, and enormous profits would thus be the immediate 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 owners of the land, and still at once inure to the benefit of the Company. There are also two other wells bored to a few hundred feet deeper, and yielding, but indeed, in the same flow of Oil as the first well, proving that the deep seated veins of Oil in Cranberry township can apparently be scooped out of them, and no doubt 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. 215 WALNUT Street. The flow of this valuable oil land, comprising one hundred and thirty-one acres, including the royalty of fifty per cent. of oil for the leased 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 $125,000, with a Grist Mill in the order, a strong 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 Sand-stone Rock. Wells have been bored heretofore to the depth 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 McCAREN, the Treasurer of the Company, No. 406 WALNUT Street, or at No. 125 WALNUT Street, or at the office of the Company, No. 213 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. ap14 tf

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS, DOCK STREET WHARF, PHILADELPHIA. EDMUND A. SOUDER, EDWARD H. SOUDER, STEPHEN T. SOUDER. jel-tf

REMOVAL. — THOMAS M. PLOWMAN, Carpenter and Builder, has removed his shop from No. 2 Strawberry street to No. 232 CHERRY 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. jel

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE. To make an appropriation to the Department of Highways, Bridges, Sewers, and Cleansing the City, to pay deficiencies in the pay rolls of Supervisors for the year 1863. Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of nine thousand two hundred and twenty-nine dollars and twenty-eight cents ($9229 28) be, and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department of Highways, etc., to pay deficiencies in the pay rolls of Supervisors for the year 1863, as follows:— Item 1. To R. Hoover, Supervisor of the First Ward, one hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents ($167 50). Item 2. To John Shaw, Supervisor of the First Ward, three hundred and ninety dollars and twenty-five cents ($390 25). Item 3. To Thomas Roach, Supervisor of the Second Ward, four hundred and twenty-six dollars and twenty-five cents ($426 25). Item 4. To M. S. Farrell, Supervisor of the Fifth and Sixth Wards, five cents, seven dollars ($7 05). Item 5. To John Grundy, Jr., Supervisor of the Fifth and Sixth Wards, five hundred and forty dollars and forty-eight cents ($540 48). Item 6. To C. Muller, Supervisor of Seventh and Eighth Wards, four hundred and forty-four dollars and thirty-eight cents ($444 38). Item 7. To J. Craig, Supervisor of the Ninth and Tenth Wards, one hundred and ninety-five dollars and seventy-five cents ($195 75). Item 8. To Jesse West, Supervisor of the Eleventh and Twelfth Wards, one hundred and ninety-three dollars and eleven cents ($193 11). Item 9. To Andrew Alexander, Supervisor of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards, eight hundred and sixty-seven dollars and seventy-three cents ($867 73). Item 10. To F. McCaffrey, Supervisor of the Fifteenth Ward, three hundred and forty-one dollars ($341). Item 11. To John Quinn, Supervisor of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards, three hundred and sixty-six dollars ($366). Item 12. To William Alderson, Supervisor of the Eighteenth Ward, one hundred and ninety-eight dollars and sixty-two cents ($198 62). Item 13. To James McAlister, Supervisor of the Nineteenth Ward, two hundred and fifty-three dollars and forty-four cents ($253 44). Item 14. To John Hidey, Supervisor of the Twentieth Ward, three hundred and three dollars and twenty-seven cents ($303 27). Item 15. To Charles Cannon, Supervisor of the Twenty-third Ward, two hundred and forty-eight dollars and sixty-eight cents ($248 68). Item 16. To J. P. Moyer, Supervisor of the Twenty-first Ward, eight hundred and fifty dollars and seventy-five cents ($850 75). Item 17. To A. McKernan, Supervisor of the Twenty-first Ward, two ($2) dollars. Item 18. To M. Shaul High, Supervisor of the Twenty-first Ward, six hundred and eighty-nine dollars and forty cents ($689 40). Item 19. To H. Roeklin, Supervisor of the Twenty-third Ward, two hundred and seventy dollars and seventy-five cents ($270 75). Item 20. To Edward S. Swope, Supervisor of the Twenty-third Ward, one ($1) dollar. Item 21. To Michael Shaul, Supervisor of the Twenty-third Ward, seven hundred and twenty-seven dollars and ninety-seven cents ($727 97). Item 22. To Samuel Shivers, Supervisor of the Twenty-third Ward, two dollars and fifty cents ($2 50). Item 23. To Jacob Dunn, Supervisor of the Twenty-fourth Ward, eighty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents ($88 75). Item 24. To John L. Cross, Supervisor of the Twenty-fourth Ward, eighty-nine dollars and ninety-nine cents ($89 99). Item 25. To Miles Burk, four hundred and sixteen dollars and fifty-one cents ($416 51). And warrants for the payment of the same shall be drawn by the Chief Commissioner of Highways in accordance with existing ordinances. ALEXANDER J. HARPER, President of Common Council. Attest— ABRAHAM STEWART, Assistant Clerk of Common Council. JAMES LYND, President of Select Council. Approved this eighteenth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (A. D. 1864). ALEXANDER HENRY, jy18 Mayor of Philadelphia.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND Equipage. PHILADELPHIA, July 20, 1864. Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 11 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, the 26th inst., for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles, viz:— Navy blue Kersey, army standard, ¾ or 5-4 wide, to be made from pure wool, and free from shoddy. Blue flanned Sack Coats. Haversack Straps, to be red. Blankets, vulcanized India Rubber or Gutta Percha, for infantry. Boots and Boonies, } To be sewed by hand or machinery, but if by machinery, to be double-sewed, without welts. Drums, artillery ¾, and full size. General Hospital Bags. Company Order Books. Company Descriptive Books. Regimental General Order Books. Regimental Order Books. Brigade, Division, and Headquarter Books, viz:— Brigade Letters received. Brigade Letter. Brigade Order. All the above articles to be of army standard. ALSO, Linen Linings; samples required. Army standard; samples of each of the above articles can be seen at this office, to which deliveries must *strictly conform*. Bidders must state in their proposals the price, (which must be given in writing, as well as in figures,) and also the quantity and *times of delivery*. Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, that the party bidding is believed to be able and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States. Bids from delinquent contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement, *will not be considered*. Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required on each bid, can be had on application at this office, and twenty-five bids, which do not embrace this guarantee, will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not strictly conform to the requirements that follow and are stated. Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating the article bid for. G. H. CROSMAN, jy21-4t Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR MALLEABLE IRON Cavalry Trimmings. ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 14, 1864. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until SATURDAY, August 20, 1864, at 12 o'clock, P. M.,