Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

From the Tribune.

The telegraphic stories concerning Peace Conferences at Niagara Falls have a slender foundation in fact, but most of the details are very wide of the truth. The editor of this paper has taken part in and been privy to no further or other negotiations than were fully authorized, and more than authorized; but those relied solely to bringing the antagonists face to face in amicable rather than belligerent attitude, with a view to the initiation of an earnest effort for peace, to be prosecuted at Washington. The movement has had no immediate success.

Of course, all reports that the writer has been engaged in proposing, or receiving or discussing, hypothetical terms or bases of peace, whether with accredited agents of the Richmond authorities or others are utterly mistaken. He has never had the slightest authorization to do anything of the sort; and he is quite aware of those provisions of law which relate to volunteer negotiators with public enemies. Those provisions he heartily approves, and is nowise inclined to violate.

More than this he does not as yet feel a liberty to state, though he soon may be. All that he can now add is his general inference that the pacification of our country is neither so difficult nor so distant as seems to be generally supposed.

THE CAMPAIGN.

From the Tribune.

The account which we print this morning from the Valley seems more authentic than that of yesterday. It must be doubted whether there was any fight at Snicker's Gap and capture of three hundred wagons, but the despatch as to Winchester is semi-official, and purports to convey the terms of General Crook's telegram. From his account it is evident that the Rebels have been seriously embarrassed by the weight of their plunder, and have moved with such slowness as to have been overtaken far down the Valley.

That they moved through Snicker's Gap is settled by the statement of General Crook that Breckinridge divided his force at Berryville, sending Early to Winchester, and another division to Millwood. If General Crook is well informed and correctly reported, we cannot but fear that the previous estimates of force, based on the presence of those two commanders, were mistaken. Breckinridge is now represented as in chief command, and Early as having only one division instead of two. And it may yet turn out that the lowest estimate of the force which entered Maryland was too large.

General Crook attacked Early at Winchester, defeated him with loss, and captured four guns and many prisoners. We hope and trust to hear that General Crook is able to continue the pursuit, and so to harass the retreating column as to neutralize to some extent the expected results of their raid in the matter of plunder. If there be any truth in a reported engagement at Leesburg—that is, if there be any Rebel force so far to the North and east as that—it is another reason for expecting a serious interruption to the escape of the whole column.

Still more important and encouraging is the news from General Sherman. Johnston's condition is so desperate, that he is driven to assault the Union forces in their intrenchments, and yet his strength so weak that he is easily repulsed, with slight loss on our side and heavy on his. A private letter, which we were permitted to print yesterday, from an officer of General Cox's staff, showed clearly how helplessly Johnston was outgeneraled in the crossing of the Chattahoochee. We may suppose either that he was exasperated into an assault by the military disgrace which had fallen upon him, or impelled to activity by the stringent necessities which begin to close about the commandant of a beleaguered town. In either case there is ground for anticipating the steady progress of General Sherman.

We have again to remark, as to affairs in front of Petersburg, that the absence of intelligence is not significant of inactivity. While there may not be a battle, or any decisive strategic movement, immediately, it is none the less certain that the grasp of General Grant upon the Rebel capital is increased, and his operations steadily proceeding to maturity. Let us try to rival the merit of his tenacity by our patience and trust.

THE DEMOCRATIC DILEMMA—THE NEW PEACE MOVEMENT.

From the Times.

There seems to be strong reason for believing that the great Peace Conference which is being held, or talked of, at Niagara, is neither more nor less than an electioneering dodge on a great scale, intended to lighten the burdens of the coming Chicago Convention. The task which this body has before it is one of no ordinary magnitude and difficulty. It has to find a candidate that there is some chance of electing, and plan out a policy which will satisfy at least a majority of the members of the party; and the prospect opened up by the pressure of these obligations is by no means a pleasant one.

The candidate has to be a well-known man of war, who is decidedly in favor of peace; a strong upholder and admirer of slavery, who believes slavery had better be abolished; a firm believer in the theory of secession, who believes that the practice of secession ought to be resisted at any cost; an opponent of the Rebellion, who believes that the South is fully justified in rebelling; a firm supporter of the "Constitution as it is," who does not blame Jeff. Davis for trying to overthrow it; a great admirer of the military and political ability of the Southern leaders, who is fully satisfied that the State militia furnishes the best army that can possibly be put into the field; an opponent of the Conscription act, and of all volunteering for the war, who thinks our armies ought to be stronger; a good, old-school Democrat, who thinks the humble origin of Lincoln and Johnson a complete disqualification for either the Presidency or the Vice Presidency; in short, a man who would like everything done differently, and yet is opposed to all change; who wants everything that he can not get, and, also, while agreeing with everybody, differs from all the rest of the world.

The General Committee is anxiously engaged in searching for a gentleman possessing the above qualifications, and hope to find him in time for the Convention. So far they have not succeeded; but we believe the difficulty is due to the fact that both the peace men and the conditional war men have to agree upon the selection.

The founding of the platform on which this "coming man" is to take his stand, is attended with very great difficulties. Up to the present the task of "the opposition" has been confined to finding fault with the Administration. When they come before the country as candidates for power, they have to set forth what they would do were they in Mr. Lincoln's place. Probably no one man in the party would have any difficulty in answering this question, but to answer it in a manner that will please the whole party is a problem surrounded with difficulties.

The task before them is to devise a plan for peremptorily crushing the Rebellion by making an unconditional peace, for some such plan is necessary to satisfy both sections of the party. It has been long and anxiously considered, but as yet without result; and it seems not unlikely that the present programme of simply abusing "Old Abe" will have to be adhered to. It presents certain advantages, such as that of facility of execution, which are not found in any other that has as yet been suggested.

But it would advance matters greatly if the statement, so often made two years ago, that it was only against the Republican party that the South made war, would now be made good. If it could be made to appear that the South would lay down its arms on easy terms, were the Democratic party in power, it would, of course, be not unlikely that large numbers of those who are weary of war would try the experiment. Of course, they would discover their mistake eventually, but the mischief would be done. The army and the conduct of the war would be for four years in the hands of men to whom the war is detestable, and the army a nuisance, and the Union a doubtful good.

It is to help to bring about this desirable consummation that Messrs. Sanders & Co., have offered to negotiate. To be sure, the terms they offer are so far not very palatable. We are to add the Southern debt—about $2,000,000,000—to our own, and undertake to pay it with interest. We would, perhaps, scorn to haggle about the money, for what is money but dross? but then it would go rather hard with a good many of us, as a mere matter of sentiment, to put our hands in our pockets and pay the expenses incurred by the ruffians of the slave States, led on by scheming political adventurers, in killing our sons and brothers, and bringing to ruin the nation, and blackening it in the eyes of the world. Drat the expense, of course; but the humiliation would be very hard to bear.

Then as regards the preservation of the slaves that are still left, we can only say that until we have very strong testimony to the contrary, we shall continue to believe that negro slaves multiply, like the rest of the human species, and that in the South they multiply pretty rapidly. We should, consequently, have in a few years a "Slavery interest" among us, rich, powerful, and discontented as ever.

The Abolitionists, we presume, would also survive, and would continue their denunciations of "Southern institutions," and Southern gentlemen would continue their denunciations of the Abolitionists. "Southern rights" would again be declared in danger; the "Southern heart would be fired," and in a very few years we should find ourselves engaged once more in the exchange of shots on the old battle-fields, with new Sanderses, Jewetts, and Thompsons, offering terms of peace, and new Democrats denouncing the "unnecessary war," and informing us that if everybody behaved properly, everything would be well, and the wolf would lie down with the lamb.

FURTHER NEWS OF DISASTER TO THE REBEL RAIDERS.

THEY ARE DRIVEN TO BURN TWENTY-FIVE WAGONS AT HUGHES' CREEK.

We learn this morning from a former citizen of Madison county, Va., who has for some time been sojourning in Fairfax county, that he has reliable information going to show that the Rebel raiders met with so many mishaps in getting away with their plunder from Maryland, that what they have managed to keep will hardly repay them for their trouble.

The raiders, it appears, from the time of their first capture of plunder, were in the habit of sending it off guarded by detachments. Thus on Thursday, July 12, a party having charge of twenty-five wagons, heavily laden, went through Gregory's Gap and passed down the other side of the mountains, and along the Shenandoah river, leaving Front Royal on their right (and at this point hugging the mountains as closely as possible), until they arrived at Thornton's Gap, through which they passed, and thence they moved through Sperryville, and halted for some purpose or other at Hughes' creek, river between Rappahannock and Madison counties.

This body was about sixty-five strong, and on Thursday night they were alarmed by what they supposed to be a force of Union cavalry. They were so badly scared that for some cause or other (probably acting under orders), they fired their wagons, and all were destroyed. The force that so scared the Rebels turned out to be five Union scouts, who were in that neighborhood.

Our informant further states that but little of the Rebel plunder and but a small portion of the force passed through Snicker's Gap, as the Rebels appeared to think that point would be speedily occupied by the Union forces. They therefore got on the other side of the mountains through Ashby's Gap, and came this side again through Chester and Thornton's Gap, and thence pushed on as though going to Gordonsville.—*Washington Star.*

Historical Record.

The following is a list of the Presidents and Vice Presidents of the United States, as well as those who were candidates for each office, since the organization of the Government:—

1789—George Washington and John Adams; two terms; no opposition.

1797—John Adams; opposed by Thomas Jefferson, who, having the next highest electoral vote, became Vice President.

1801—Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr; beating John Adams and Charles C. Pinckney.

1805—Thomas Jefferson and George Clinton; beating Charles C. Pinckney and Rufus King.

1809—James Madison and George Clinton; beating Charles C. Pinckney.

1813—James Madison and Elbridge Gerry; beating De Witt Clinton.

1817—James Monroe and Daniel D. Tompkins; beating Rufus King.

1821—James Monroe and Daniel D. Tompkins; beating John Quincy Adams.

1825—John Quincy Adams and John C. Calhoun; beating Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, and Mr. Crawford—there being four candidates for President—and Albert Galatin for Vice-President.

1829—Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun; beating John Quincy Adams and Richard Rush.

1833—Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren; beating Henry Clay, John Floyd, and William Wirt, for President; and William Wilkins, John Sergeant, and Henry Lee, for Vice President.

1837—Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson; beating William H. Harrison, Hugh L. White, and Daniel Webster, for President; and John Tyler for Vice President.

1841—William H. Harrison and John Tyler; beating Martin Van Buren and Littleton W. Tazewell. Harrison died one month after his inauguration, and John Tyler became President for the rest of the term.

1845—James K. Polk and George M. Dallas; beating Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen.

1849—Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore; beating Lewis Cass and Martin Van Buren, for President; and Wm. O. Butler and Charles F. Adams, for Vice-President. Taylor died July 9, 1850, and Fillmore became President.

1853—Franklin Pierce and Wm. R. King; beating Winfield Scott and W. A. Graham.

1857—Jas. Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge; beating John C. Fremont and Millard Fillmore, for President; and Wm. L. Dayton and A. J. Donelson, for Vice-President.

1861—Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin; beating John Bell, Stephen A. Douglas, and John C. Breckinridge, for President; and Edward Everett, Herschell V. Johnson, and Joseph Lane, for Vice-President.

—Forty farmers in Windham county, Conn., turned out on Sunday week, and got in the hay of a poor woman who has six children, and whose husband is absent in the army.

—Peter Almy, commonly called "Old Pete," a well-known colored pensioner at New Bedford, died a few days since, aged ninety years. He fought under Commodore Porter in the old *Essex*, and had a clear recollection of "Middy Farragut."

—The last California legislature had an unusavory odor in the nostrils of at least one San Francisco editor, who announces its adjournment in this blunt way:—

"This delectable gang, chiefly composed of fools, has dispersed at last. They have been well paid for doing nothing during the greater part of the session, and mischief during the remaining portion. 'Praise Him from whom all blessings flow'—they have adjourned for good. For two years California will be free from a plague as sure as that of the flies in Egypt—a legislature in session."

—A fire at the Jamestown camp, in Rhode Island, on Sunday night, destroyed all the regimental papers, and the troops there cannot leave for New Orleans until new copies are obtained from Washington. When the fire occurred all the officers were away drunk, but one lieutenant, who was drunk, in the barracks, and who accidentally set the camp on fire. About twenty men have deserted from the camp since July 1, and the regulations are so loose that more will doubtless go. That regiment evidently needs attention.

SPECIAL NOTICES

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 his employment, viz.—Three years.

The draft will certainly take place on

SEPTEMBER 5, 1864.

Do not fail to call at once.

S. H. JOSEPH & CO.

CALL FOR A COUNTY CONVENTION.

Due to Avoid the Draft.

At a meeting of the Delegates from the Ward Boards held on Monday, July 4, 1864, the following resolutions, on motion of Harold John Thompson, were adopted:—

Resolved, That the Wards be requested to recognize for the purpose of nominating candidates.

Resolved, That each ward be requested to elect three Delegates to a general Convention, whose duty it shall be to nominate the general interests of the Wards, in a more compact form than heretofore, and to adopt such resolutions in their behalf as 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 compliance 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. 7-18-3t

TO THE PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA.—Gentlemen of the Faculty:—Having completed an apparatus for the cure and only, the ever brought before the medical profession, I take pleasure and feel perfect safety as a therapeutical agent in the treatment of Deafness, Throat Diseases, and in all affections of the air passages, and as it is well known to you and the public that I have never yet published the treat one for any person 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 benefit of the sick, have decided to be at my office to make a personal examination of its wonderful properties and adaptability to the cure of those diseases and furnishing of medical or aural.

E. A. VON MOSCHZISKER, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will apply to the DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, on TUESDAY, 26 day of August, prox., at 12 o'clock, M., for a contract to Pave Thirty-first 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 to hear objections thereto, to wit:—

Front, 125 feet Jos. Lodge, west side, and 455 feet 2½ inches east side. J. & J. Patz, 308 feet. R. Vollmer and A. Born, 100 feet. H. Rothgeter, 200 feet. Peter Schemm, 50 feet. Jacob Fox, 50 feet. Chas. Koodsteller, 100 feet.

GEORGE GRAHAM, Contractor, No. 1920 CAMBRIA Street.

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 to procure them.

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 or commission or brokerage. No charge of any kind is made.

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

Office hours from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M.

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

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 dissolving the present organization, in order that the citizens of the Ward may adopt such measures as may be deemed expedient in reference to the call for 500,000 volunteers. By order of

G. A. SMITH, Sec. [7-21-3t] A. CAMPBELL, Pres't.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF the SCHUYLKILL AND OIL CREEK OIL COMPANY, No. 524 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 21st instant. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 21st instant.

A. H. THOMSON, Treasurer.

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 source to the entire satisfaction of all who call at his Office, No. 511 PINE Street. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charges made for examination. Office hours from 8 to 11 A. M., 2 to 7 P. M. No. 511 PINE Street. 5-7-3m

RUN NO RISK!!!—We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of shirts which fail in any respect.

FINE SHIRTS.

CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.

Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4.75. Usual price $6.00.

Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms, Only $4.50. Usual price $5.50.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SMITH & JACOBS,

1418-6m No. 1230 CHESNUT Street.

1034 CHESNUT STREET.

LADIES VISITING THE CITY will be pleased to HAVE NONE OF THE "Waterloo Pieces," but will find it a pleasure to exhibit the extensive stock of WHITE GOODS suitable for SUMMER WEAR, for WHITE BODIES, MORNING WRAPPERS, &c.

An extensive assortment is offered in Lace and Worked Edgings and Insertings, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, and Plain and Ruched Tarlatans, Plain and Figured White Goods AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THE PRESENT RATE OF VALUE.

10 Cases Linen Lawns, at 10c. per yard.
10 pieces Fancy Striped Jaconet, at 12½c.

C. M. NEEDLES,

1034 CHESNUT STREET.

HOOP SKIRTS.—Manufactory, No. 628 Arch street, above Sixth street, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies, Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, of every respect from the cheapest to the best. Skirts made to measure and expedited. Ladies can be suited to their size and taste in the dark.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

M. J. HOPKINS.

FLINN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER Works.—SKELTON LEVY, Practical and Theoretical Engineer, Machinist, Boiler Maker, Blacksmiths and Founders, having for many years been in successful operation, and been extensively engaged in building and repairing Marine 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 patterns 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; Rod-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-lock room for repair of boats, where they can be in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, &c., &c., for raising heavy and light weights.

JACOB C. SNAPE,
JOHN C. LEVY,
DRACH and PALMER Streets.

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.

ALFRED JENKS & SON.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT, loaned upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Plate, Clothing, &c., at

JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner THIRD and OASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.

N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c., FOR SALE AT
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.

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 office of

JAY COOKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 114 S. THIRD Street.

HEWES & RAHM,

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 38 S. THIRD STREET.

DEALERS IN

SPECIE, BANK NOTES, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. Collections promptly made.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD

ON COMMISSION,

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

No. 36 S. THIRD STREET.

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No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

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

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,

SILVER AND BANK NOTES

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

No. 36 S. THIRD STREET.

FREDK. STEER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,

BUY AND SELL

GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

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BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

CLARKSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,

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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.

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 last September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in coin or in LEGAL EXCHANGE, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

SEVENTH

NATIONAL BANK,

No. 216 MARKET STREET,

(CORNER OF STRAWBERRY.)

Capital $125,000.

To be Increased to $500,000.

DIRECTORS.

EMERY G. MORRIS, of Morris, Tasker & Co., Pascal Iron Works, Fifth and Tasker sts.

CHARLES S. CLOSE, of Close & Nesbit, Builders, No. 331 Reed street.

JAMES M. PRESTON, Manufacturer of Woolen Goods, Manayunk.

J. A. WATRES, of J. A. Watres & Co., Wholesale Grocers, No. 120 Market street.

S. D. COUGHLIN, Real Estate, No. 602 N. Thirteenth street.

WM. F. 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. 30 and 32 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 20, 1864. 6-30-1m

C. B. WRIGHT & CO.,

No. 142 S. THIRD STREET,

OPPOSITE THE EXCHANGE

Dealers in Government and State Securities, Quartermasters' Checks and Vouchers, and Certificates of Indebtedness.

Orders for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Loans promptly executed. 6b-w3m

OWN YOUR COLLIERIES

AND

GET YOUR COAL AT COST.

THIS 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 $1750, payable half on subscription and half on August 10 next, (and in the next two series it will be $10 and $30).

The MARKET PRICE of a heavy ton (2240 lbs.) of Coal is now $12 50

THE PRIME COST PRICE of the same at present rates (July) is:—

For mining, preparing, royalty, and general expenses $4 00
Transportation over branch railroad 65
Transportation over main railroad to Philadelphia 3 10
Transportation from depot to yard 10
Yard expenses 30
Carting from yard to Shareholder's house 50
Total cost of gross ton delivered at the house in Philadelphia $8 55

Difference between market price and cost price, $3 95

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 60 to 80 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, Diehl, 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 $17 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, TREASURER.

VANCE STEWART ROCK OIL COMPANY.

Incorporated June 29, 1864.

Capital, $300,000.

60,000 SHARES ..... $6 A SHARE—PAR.

Subscription $5 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 core of the oil region, one thousand three hundred and ten feet on the Allegheny river, in Cornplanter township, extending a mile and a half along the south side 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 oil wells bordering its banks producing oil with even still greater 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; a 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 superincumbent body of oil per acre 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 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 computation of the nearest approaches between 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 reach the level 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 is the royalty reserved by the owners of the land, and will at once inure to the benefit of the Company. There are also two other wells bored a few hundred feet deep each, but not yet tubed, but there has been a flow of Oil on them, which can generally be secured 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 good quality of oil.

Samples of Oil procured from these wells can be seen at the office of the Company, No. 216 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 leased well, now pumping, and the entire rent of the three wells partially developed, is purchased by the Company direct from the owner, for the twenty-five years of $12,000, payable in Cash $6,000, in the order, a snug house, two rather patches of timber.

The entire stock will cost cash for the land in full, and leave the sum of $17,000 cash working capital on hand, with much left to complete the three oil 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 realized 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 are still doubtless to be struck at the depth of 850 feet, as ought to reach the third sandstone Rock. Wells have been bored hereto re 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, free 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. 601 WALNUT Street, or at No. 136 WALNUT Street, or at the office of the Company, No. 216 WALNUT Street.

The public are invited to call for a prospectus. 7-5-tf

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No. 47 S. THIRD STREET,

ABOVE CHESNUT,

Philadelphia.

FAHY & BROTHER,

HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS.

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EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

DOCK STREET WHARF,

PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL.—THOMAS H. FLOWMAN, Carpenter and Builder, has removed his shop from No. 2 Strawberry street to No. 207 CHESTNUT 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. 6t

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MORTAR SHELL.—ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 8, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until MONDAY, the 1st day of August, 1864, for 8 INCH MORTAR SHELL, to be delivered in the following quantities, at the under named Arsenals, viz.:—

At Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, 8,000.
At Watervliet Arsenal, New York, 10,000.
At New York Arsenal, Governor's Island, New York, 20,000.
At Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, 10,000.
At Washington Arsenal, D. C., 10,000.

Those projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected and proved in the manner laid down in the Ordnance Manual; the tensile strength of the iron to be not less than 70,000 pounds 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 rate at which they will deliver.

Failure 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.

Bids will be opened by the Chief of Ordnance, or his representative, in the presence of such bidders as may be present, and the contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, or bidders, for any number not less than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers, and such as are known to the Department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed for. Should any party obtaining a contract offer Arsenals or parts other than those made in his own shops, they will be rejected, and the contract forfeited in full and void. The name and place of manufacture of each party obtaining a contract must be stamped on each part of each set of Accoutrements.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is 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 article 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 a 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 article proposed, in conformity with the terms of the advertisement, dated July 2, 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.

Given under our hands and seals, this —— day of ——, 186—.

Witness:— (SEAL.) (SEAL.)

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

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bond, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.

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 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 8-inch Mortar Shell."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance. 7-11-mwf5t

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, UNITED STATES Army, No. 29 SOUTH Street, Baltimore, Md., July 18, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., on MONDAY, August 1, 1864, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with:—

FOUR THOUSAND (4000) HEAD OF BEEF CATTLE on the hoof, delivered at the State Cattle Scales, at Baltimore, Md., in lots of (1000) one thousand each every (10) ten days; to be weighed within one and a half days after arrival, at the expense of the contractor. They must average about (1000) thirteen hundred pounds gross weight; all falling short of (1000) one thousand pounds gross weight, Bulls, Stags, Oxen, Cows, Heifers, and Hornless Cattle will be rejected.

A deduction of