Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

STATE SOVEREIGNTY IN DIXIE.

From the Tribune.

The Calhoun theory of State Rights is the avowed basis of the Southern Rebellion. Mr. Jeff. Davis is accustomed to speak of the Federal Government as an "agent" of the several States, and of Secession as "the dissolution of a league." In his view, every State has at all times been at perfect liberty to withdraw from the Union, and may choose its own mode and time of doing so; and, whenever it shall have proclaimed its own withdrawal from the Union, it is relieved from all responsibility thereto, and any attempt thereafter to make it fulfil its Federal obligations becomes "coercion" and "invasion," overbearing rigat and justice by brute force.

The sincerity of the propounders of this theory is about to be put to a searching test, as follows:—

The State of North Carolina was simply swindled into Secession. Her people, after Mr. Lincoln's election, not only voted overwhelmingly that they would not secede, but—in order to guard against all possibility of mischief—further voted that their Convention, though all but unanimously Union, should not meet. Yet, when Fort Sumter had been bombarded and reduced, and the President called for 75,000 militia to defend imperiled Washington, a concerted clamor was raised that Lincoln was waging unprovoked war upon the South, and North Carolina thereby lied into rebellion. Had the truth but been known to her people, she would have spurned her betrayers with indignant horror.

At her ensuing State election, she chose for Governor Colonel Z. B. Vance, a life-long Whig, from her mountain or free-labor region, beating his competitor, a Nullifier residing on the South Carolina border, by a crushing majority. Vance was then in the Confederate army, but was believed to be at heart with the people in their detestation of the plotters and engineers of secession; and accordingly, he for a considerable time afterwards evinced a guarded but effective hostility to the Richmond despotism. At length, however, it is understood he was placated by dazzling prospects of election to the Presidency as Jeff.'s successor; and he has of late been stumping the State to aid by disaffection by showing that secession, if not originally right, has become a fixed fact—that for North Carolina now to cut loose from the Confederacy is to expose herself to new and more formidable, because more proximate, enemies than those she is now resisting; so that, hard as is the necessity, she has practically no choice but to stand with her Southern sisters, and fight to the last.

This logic silences many, but not nearly all. Another State election is at hand, and Mr. Holden, late of the Raleigh *Standard*, competes with Colonel Vance for the Governorship as a "Peace" candidate, and will obviously receive the votes of most of those who supported Vance in 1862. If the latter is re-elected, it must be by the votes of those who opposed him as little better than a "Tory" and a "Submissionist" two years ago. The prospect of a heavy poll for Holden—perhaps even a majority of the home as distinguished from the army vote—so alarms the leading Confederates that they are seeking by every device to reduce that vote so far as possible. The Richmond *Examiner* is, of course, conspicuous in this enterprise.

Our readers can easily presume the *Examiner's* general line of argument in the premises, so we forbear citations. But what can it say as to "State Sovereignty," the right of Secession, and "the dissolution of a league?" Hear it on this point:—

"If North Carolina cease to be a part of the Confederacy and become a part of the Federal Union, which is as war with us, she thereby, on the instant, declares war against the Confederacy. That a State did, in the middle of the war, abandon her allies, deny her action, her words, and join her enemies against her friends, might be a brilliant historic record in the future; but it would not be peace; it would be only the beginning of war. It is idle to suppose that Virginia and South Carolina would submit to be cut asunder by the intervening country, if that country should declare herself an enemy instead of a friend. They, of course, would treat it as an enemy; and would at once remonitize use of its railroads and short work of its towns. We do not see that the Old North State would gain much by recoiling herself to Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and declaring war against South Carolina and Virginia.

"It is useless, and is intended to deceive, when 'peacemen' say vaguely, as we observe they do say and loudly decline to repeat:—Better let each State secede temporarily for itself than continue the war. Certainly, North Carolina can and may secede at any moment from the Confederacy; this is not a matter susceptible of argument; by constitutional right she may secede, and then either join our enemies or set up for herself; practically, she may seem good. If the deserting interest, the deserting principle, and the deserting vote be indeed so strong and prevailing; soft at ease let her mind rest and the consequences. In the first place, she set up for herself and pretended to 'neutrality,' and if the Federal Government admitted that profession, then she would be bound to a strict rules of neutrality between the two belligerents; she would be bound to refuse passage to the Federal troops through her territory, and to require their evacuation of all the places which they hold within the State; because to permit the Federals to use North Carolina as a depot of troops and arms, or a base of operations, would be an act of war against the South; she would be also bound to refuse passage to Confederate troops and stores, because to grant it would be an act of war against the Federals. But neither of the belligerents would submit to be thus ordered off; therefore, North Carolina would be obliged at once to go to war with them *both* to enforce her neutrality and independence. She would have gained by her secession the honor of being for a time the principal battle ground of the war.

"One is almost ashamed to argue so simple a matter. We only do so in order to show that this a priori presence of a Confederate State 'seceding on her own hook,' negotiating for a separate peace, and the like, simply means, peace with our enemies, and war upon us."

Taking one's own physic has tested the faith of many a learned doctor ere now; but we can remember no more pungent exhibition than the above of the utter absurdity and futility of the Southern dogma of State sovereignty and the right of Secession. The *Examiner* sees plainly enough that there can be no secession from the Confederacy, though that is avowedly based on Secession; but breaking up the Union is quite another matter.

The difference, however, amounts in practice to this:—"You, North Carolina, could abandon the Union because there was no power at hand to compel you to remain; but you can't leave the Confederacy, because, with Virginia on one side and South Carolina on the other, we can prevent you, and we will." In other words, the law of the strongest overrides all others, and the sharpest sword bears sway. Isn't it a marvel that with such principles, the Confederacy cannot succeed in getting let alone?

THE PRESIDENT AND PEACE.

From the Times.

In December last President Lincoln issued a proclamation promising pardon to every person in rebellion against the Government of the United States (with certain specified exceptions), who would swear to support the Constitution of the United States, and all valid acts of Congress and proclamations of the Executive in regard to slaves. In the message accompanying this document the President took occasion to say that it was not intended, by specifying these terms of restoration, to exclude all others.

"It is not said," he remarked, "that other classes and other terms than those designated will never be included." At that time, the President invited men in rebellion to return to their allegiance, and promised pardon on certain specified conditions—holding himself perfectly free to change and modify those conditions at any subsequent time, according to his own sense of justice and public policy.

In a previous correspondence with Fernando Wood, President Lincoln had declared that whenever any proposition, looking to the restoration of peace, emanating from persons authorized and competent to make it, should come to his knowledge, it should meet with due consideration, and should not be kept from the knowledge of the American people. He has more recently had occasion to act upon this assurance. Upon information from a quarter which he regarded as entitled to respect, he has given an assurance to the whole country that

"Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of slavery, and which comes to my hand with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms, on safe, astute and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways."

This declaration reaffirms and reinforces the President's strong desire for the termination of the war. That desire is one which is most profoundly shared by the whole country. Without making any point as to which section desires or needs it most, we believe that the sincere and heartfelt longing of the great mass of the American people, in every State and in every part of the country, is for the restoration of peace. The President can express no desire for that result which the great body of the people will not echo and reaffirm.

He can take no step, consistent with his constitutional duty, towards opening the way for securing it, which they will not sanction. The time has gone by when questions of mere form and etiquette can stand in the way. There may and will be wide differences of opinion as to the terms and conditions on which peace is desirable or admissible; but there is almost none as to the readiness of the people to canvass those conditions, and to seek earnestly for some just and stable ground of peace.

The President made but two conditions to the reception and consideration of any proposition for the restoration of peace, which should come to him from competent authority:—First, that it should embrace the integrity of the whole Union; second, that it should embrace the abolishment of slavery. We believe he might have gone still further than this; he might have omitted the second of these conditions altogether, and required the first alone, as essential to the reception and consideration of proposals for peace.

We do not mean to say that it will be eventually found possible to end the war and restore the Union without the abandonment of slavery. Let we do say that this abandonment need not be exacted by the President as a condition without which he will not receive or consider proposals for peace. The people do not require him to insist upon any such condition.

Neither his oath of office, nor his constitutional duty, nor his personal or official consistency, requires him to insist upon it. That is one of the questions to be considered, and arranged when the terms of peace come to be discussed. It is not a subject on which terms can be imposed by the Government without consultation, without agreement, or without equivalents.

The President has a right, and it is his duty to insist upon the integrity of the Union as a condition *sine qua non*. His oath of office binds him by the most solemn sanctions to execute the laws over all the territory committed to his executive jurisdiction by the Constitution; and if he were to enter upon any negotiations with any power, foreign or domestic, under any pressure from within or without, for the disruption of that territory and the overthrow of the Government committed to his hands, he would render himself liable to impeachment, trial, and punishment as a traitor.

He cannot concede that point, nor waive it at any time or under any circumstances. He can make no treaty—he can listen to no propositions for a treaty—he can receive no otherwise than as a crime any suggestion from any quarter, for any peace which involves the destruction or separation of the Union.

Upon this point, moreover, the people of the country, outside of the Rebellion, are thoroughly and heartily agreed. No party in the loyal States dare favor separation for a moment; and terrible as are the burdens and calamities of the war, they will be borne and welcomed, with alacrity even, and carried through to the bitter end by the great mass of the people of all parties and of all opinions, if this Union can be preserved in no other way. Upon this point we have no doubt, and the President need have no misgivings. He cannot err in standing by it, and in making it the absolute and immovable guide for his action now and forever.

But it is not so with slavery, with confiscation, with the doctrine of State Rights, with the assumption of the Rebel debt, or with any other question growing out of the war or connected with it, in its origin or its progress, in any way, or however closely. These questions were open to discussion before the war commenced,—and they are open yet. It is the right of both sides to be heard upon them, for both sides are to be affected by them:—it needs but little reflection to convince any candid man that their discussion and settlement *by concurrence* must enter into any peace which will be either possible or worth preserving.

Now we have as yet seen no evidence that the power which "controls the armies now at war against the United States" is disposed to make or entertain any propositions for peace which shall "embrace the integrity of the whole Union." So far as the record goes, the presumption is the other way. The Niagara correspondence strengthens that presumption. The objection made by the Rebel emissaries there is not specially to the President's requirement that slavery shall be abandoned, but rather to the requirement that the Southern Confederacy shall abandon their own Government.

Nevertheless, we believe that the great body of the Southern people are satisfied that the Rebellion must and will fail, and are therefore willing to resume the "priceless heritage of self-government" which they enjoyed within the Union and under the old Constitution. We believe it to be the duty, and we know it to be the desire, of the President to watch eagerly for every indication of such willingness, to meet it heartily in the most prompt and liberal spirit, and to give every possible facility for its development and satisfaction.

The time has come when the South should understand that the one thing and the only thing which shuts them away from us—which builds up between them and us an impassable wall of separation—which shuts our ear to every claim they can make upon us—which steels our hearts against them, and strengthens our arms for their destruction—is that they are waging war for the destruction of the Union. We differ on many other subjects. We have quarrelled, and are ready to quarrel again, upon questions of infinite importance to them and to us. But this is the one thing which, so long as it lasts, renders it utterly impossible for us ever to be friends. All other differences we can discuss; upon this we can only fight.

We trust the day is not far distant when the President can hold such language to the people of the Southern States with the certainty of a friendly reception and the prospect of a happy result. Mr. Greeley, in whose judgment and patriotism we have high confidence, saw reason in what passed at Niagara for believing that peace was by no means so impossible nor so distant as it has been deemed. We hope that conviction may ere long become equally evident to the country at large. And we feel confident that President Lincoln will not leave its consummation, whenever it shall become possible, to be sought solely through party intrigues, or achieved by a party triumph.

HON. WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN AS SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The Part he has Taken in Framing the Important Financial Measures Passed by Congress—His Responsibility for Them—The Support He will Receive—A Review of the Financial Situation.

Hon. John Sherman, Senator from Ohio, who has served with Secretary Fessenden three years upon the Finance Committee of the Senate, in a recent speech before some of his constituents in Cincinnati, made the following reference to that gentleman. No man knows Mr. Fessenden's capacity for managing the finances of the country better than Mr. Sherman. He said:—

I have been engaged with Mr. Fessenden as a member of the Committee of Finance for more than three years, and I can assure you that he brings to the discharge of the very difficult duties of his office great abilities and full information of every branch of his official duties. He has taken a prominent part in framing every important financial measure, and, as Chairman of the Committee of Finance, has, perhaps, more familiarity with the whole system of revenue laws, and more responsibility for the form in which they now appear, than any member of Congress. He will receive the cordial support of all the leading financiers of the country, and may avoid many difficulties of opposition that Governor Chase was compelled to encounter. Besides, his position is much easier than that of his predecessor. The whole machinery of the Treasury Department, vast and complicated as it is, is now in good working order. The taxes will produce at least one half of the expenditure, and we must depend for the other half upon the voluntary loans of the people. Their resources are ample to furnish even this large sum without affecting in the least any of the ordinary business of the community.

We have reached the limit of paper money. Not only the limit fixed by the act of Congress, but that established by the unchangeable laws of finance and trade. There among you who will treat of business hereafter upon the idea that the currency of the country is to disappear like the assignats in the French revolution, will surely meet ruin and disaster. This country can carry on this war upon the present basis of expenditure, without borrowing from any traitor, croaker, or coward; and, although the debt that we may impose upon posterity will be large—very large—yet we must remember that every ten years doubles our ability to pay; that we have boundless fields of gold waiting for the hand of labor; that we have an active and energetic people, before whom financial and physical difficulties disappear, and a country teeming with every kind of wealth, and fields broad enough to give active employment and great prosperity to one-half of the overflowing labor of Europe.

I would not underrate the burdens of war, but, gentlemen, you must have observed that every man who, during this war, has had faith in the Government and has conducted his business upon the idea that it will survive all the struggles of his time, that its bonds will be good, and its money good, and its credit untarnished, has been successful, and will continue to be successful. (Applause.) When we look to our military operations we have no cause for discouragement. We have been told very often that a nation of eight millions of people could not be subdued. Many of us underrate the task of compelling the Rebels to obey the laws, but the progress of our armies shows us that we can compel obedience to the laws, even where the Rebellion extends to eight millions of people. We may be discouraged occasionally by raids and defeats. The line of our advance may waver. But the general course of military events has been constantly favorable to our ultimate success.

We had to suffer defeats to learn the worthlessness of some of our Generals. We had to suffer defeats to cure the conservation of some of our people. But now, thank God, no political generals and no croaking conservative can affect the march of our armies. Experience has taught us some lessons, and among them is one, that military movements can only be conducted successfully by educated military men, or those whose natural capacity enables them soon to overcome military experience. (Applause.) And we are no longer troubled by the conservatism of men who would not have a negro aid us in the war lest he might be killed, and who would not have us emancipate the slaves of our enemies because it might interfere with the Democratic party.

—Joseph Dunham, of Edgartown, Massachusetts, has succeeded, after four weeks' labor, unaided by a single hand, in closing the new opening of Great Pond in Edgartown, which was maliciously cut across the beach by unknown persons in the night time, causing the ruin of an extensive herring fishery which had been carried on at the natural outlet of the pond. The fishery was valued at nineteen thousand dollars a year. The pond covers more than sixteen hundred acres, and the channel closed by Mr. Dunham was fourteen rods wide, and five feet deep, with a swift and powerful current at half-tide.

—A loyal woman in Vermont writes to the Springfield *Republican* in reply to the suggestion that women cannot be happy without those personal attentions which are paid as an acknowledgment of the taste and elegance of their attire. She says:—

"We are ourself a very plain woman, and in humble pulse have made alone the whole journey from Central Iowa to Washington, yet never wanted any necessary attention. At steamboat landings rail road stations, and in first-class hotels, have never been treated unmerciously or impolitely. Our garments have never been otherwise than exceeding plain, yet we have always been able to convince others there was a woman in them, and so compelled all due deference."

—Colonel R. D. Mussey, commander of a colored regiment in Nashville, refused a personal invitation to join the Fourth of July parade in Nashville because his regiment was excluded from the parade. In an indignant letter to the committee he says:—

"I do not think my presence would be pleasurable to you. I know yours would not be to me so long as you make distinctions between the defenders of their country, which are alike discreditable to your humanity, your patriotism, and your Christianity; distinctions which show that you do not know the letter nor comprehend the spirit of the document whose ratification you propose to celebrate; or that, knowing and comprehending both letter and spirit, you designedly ignore the one and violate the other."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, BROAD and SITEWATER Streets, Philadelphia.—Divine Service will be conducted in the above Church on that Lord's day, at half-past ten o'clock A. M., by the Rev. R. IRVINE, D. D. (pastor elect), and a Union Meeting will be held in the same place at eight o'clock P. M. As at first Lord's day, Divine Service will be suspended for a few Sabbaths, to give the flock a little relaxation before entering upon his regular duties. 1t*

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. 448 WALNUT STREET,

and secure a Substitute that will exempt you from service during the time of his enlistment, viz.:—Three years. The draft will certainly take place on

SEPTEMBER 5, 1864.

Do not fail to call at once.

S. H. JOSEPH & CO.

jy23-3t

PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR Promoting Agriculture.—Members will assemble at GARTLAND'S, S. No. 38 S. TWELFTH Street, on Monday morning, to proceed to the funeral of the late Dennis Kelly, Esq., long an active and prominent member. Carriages will leave at 9 o'clock precisely.

ALFRED L. KENNEDY, M. D.

jy22-2t

OFFICE OF THE FAREL OIL COMPANY, No. 35 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, July 22, 1864.—The Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, free of State Tax, payable on demand. The Transfer Books will remain closed until August 2.

GEO. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

jy22-3t*

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 12 o'clock P. M., Monday, July 25, 1864, for the Repaving of Dickerson street (from Germantown road to Sears street) in 4th and 5th Wards, according to the plan and specifications now on file in the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways, in the square yard, and to 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 Law Department, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, with the name of the time and place of opening said proposals, and the lowest bidder who may come forward within three days thereafter, or consider his bid withdrawn.

W. S. SMEDLEY,

jy20-tu5t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

OFFICE OF THE CITY BOUNTY Fund Commission, No. 412 PRUNE Street.

Under the call for 1,000 of July 18, 1864, the CITY BOUNTY will be paid, as follows, to Recruits duly mustered into the service of the United States and credited on the quota of the City of Philadelphia:

To Recruits mustered for One Year, One Hundred Dollars.

To Recruits mustered for Two Years, Two Hundred Dollars.

To Recruits mustered for Three Years, Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars.

Proper certificates of credit to the city must be filed in duplicate with the Commissioners as hereinbefore.

Principals placing Substitutes in service will be paid in the same manner.

By order of the Commission.

ROBERT M. MOORE, Jr., Secretary.

jy22-6t

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, Philadelphia, July 20, 1864.—The rates of freight on all kinds of merchandise transported over the main line of this railway Railroad, with its connections, will be advanced twenty (20) per centum on rates as per published tariffs, bearing dates of January 18 and April 1, 1864.

This advance to take effect Monday, July 25.

H. F. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

CHARLES E. IDE, Master of Transportation. jy21-6t

TO THE PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA.—Gentlemen of the Faculty:—Having concerted with specialists, the best and skilfull one of the profession, for the benefit of the medical profession, that may be used with 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 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 remedies, I, therefore, for the sake of the benefit of my medical brethren, invite you to my office, to make a personal examination of its wonderful proper ties and adaptibility to the cure of these diseases and the importance of medical aid.

T. A. VON MOSCHZISKER, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 1037 WALNUT Street.

jy19 tf

OFFICE CITIZENS' VOLUNTEER SUBSTITUTE COMMITTEE, No. 132 WALNUT Street, July 20, 1864.—This Committee has REMOVED to No. 422 WALNUT Street, up stairs, where it will receive applications from citizens desirous to procure Substitutes or to procure substitutes. Payment of Bounty will 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.

Volunteers and others 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. Call on day or money, no fees or deduction for commission or brokerage. No charge of any kind is made.

Veterans are especially wanted in the service, and can do so to advantage on the most favorable conditions.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

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

jy16-2w

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF the SCHUYLKILL AND OIL CREEK OIL COMPANY, No. 528 WALNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of one per cent on the Capital Stock, payable free of State tax on and after the 28th instant.

The Transfer Books will close on the 20th inst., at 3 P. M., and open on the 29th.

L. I. DEMUTH, Secretary.

jy19 6t*

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA AND Trenton Railroad Company,

PHILADELPHIA, July 16, 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.

jy18-13t30

ATTENTION, FIFTEENTH WARD! A Public Meeting of the Citizens of the Ward will be held at the School House, COATES and TWENTIETH Streets, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 23d instant, at 8 o'clock, to appoint Delegates to the County Convention to avoid the Draft. [jy22-2t] WM. MANN, Chairman of previous meetings to avoid the Draft.

$700 CASH PAID TO SUBSTITUTES, AND PRINCIPALS SUPPLIED, At No. 460 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 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 from 8 to 10 A. M., 2 to 7 P. M. No. 511 PINE Street. jy7-3m

FINANCIAL.

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.,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

HEWES & RAHM,

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 52 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,

No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

fe6-tf

SMITH & RANDOLPH,

No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh19

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.,

jy7-1m] BANKERS,

No. 114 S. THIRD Street.

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,

SILVER AND BANK NOTES

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

jy27-1y No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

FREDK. STEER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,

BUY AND SELL

GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. [mh14

CLARKSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

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

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections Promptly Made. 86-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, Fish and Tasker sts.
CHARLES S. CLOSE, of Close & Nesbit, Builders, No. 531 Read street.
JAMES M. PRESTON, Manufacturer of Woolen Goods, Manayunk.
J. A. WATERS, of J. A. Waters & Co., Wholesale Grocers, No. 120 Market street.
S. B. 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. 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. to30-1m

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS. The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, beg to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock, that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to all vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Waterstedts' Patent Metallic Composition," or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
jy11-6 [Delaware avenue, above Laurel st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MILITARY COURTS, WASHINGTON, July 16, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. of the 4th day of August next for furnishing rations to the United States Marines, at the following stations, until the 31st December, 1864, viz:—

Rio Kiva, New York.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Washington, District of Columbia.

Each ration to consist of three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one and a fourth pounds of fresh or salt beef, sixteen ounces of bread or flour, or twelve ounces of hard bread, one and four-fourth pounds of corn meal; and at the rate of one hundred rations, of the quantity of beans, or, in lieu thereof, ten pounds of rice; in lieu thereof, twelve pounds of hominy, one hundred and fifty ounces of desiccated potatoes, and one hundred ounces of mixed vegetables; in lieu of coffee, or in lieu thereof, one and a half pounds of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar, four quarts of vinegar; one pound of sperm candles, or one and a fourth pounds of adamantine candles; or one and a half pounds of tallow, four pounds of soap, and two quarts of salt.

The rations to be delivered upon the order of the Commanding Officer of each station; the fresh beef, either in lots by the single ration, of same good quality, with an equal proportion of the bone and hind quarters, necks, and kidneys (those excluded) of the cattle. No Carcass nor pork, the flour, extra superfine; the rice, good; the sugar, good New Orleans, or its equivalent; and the beans, vinegar, candles, soap, salt, etc., to be of good quality.

All articles to be subject to inspection.

All bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:—

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the state of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— for rations, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the place specified, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the said 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 accepted.

Witness:— A. B, Guarantor. C. D, Guarantor.

——, 186—.

I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Rations for 1864," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. B. SLACK, Major and Quartermaster.

jy19-tuths-6t

MARTEL'S GREAT PICTURE

OF THE

NEW YORK CENTRAL PARK.

This magnificent work of art, now rapidly approaching completion, is one of the largest and most elaborate ever undertaken in this country, being about

Four and a half by three and a half feet square,

and embracing a full and complete view of the Great Central Park in all its beauty and grandeur.

Subscriptions for a limited number of the artist's proof sheets will be received here, when the plates will be taken to Europe, where

Messrs. TRUBNER & CO., Paternoster Row, London, and ALBERT L. HEROLD, Rue Richelieu, Paris,

are already receiving subscriptions for the same.

The work can be had by subscription only. Price $6 per copy, payable on delivery.

Subscription Rooms of the Company,

No. 720 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

The following firms will receive subscriptions:—

APPLETON & CO., Broadway;
WALKER, WISE & CO., Boston;
S. R. GRIGGS & CO., Chicago;
MOORE, WILSTACE & BALDWIN, Cincinnati;
PHILIP & SOLOMONS, Washington;
CALLENDER & CO., Philadelphia;

Or, at the publishers,

SITWELL, HARRIS & CO.,

jy20-wsm1m No. 720 BROADWAY, New York.

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 renovated, and is now open for the reception of guests, offering the comforts of a home, combined with all the luxuries of the season.

Terms moderate. jy5-1m

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, improved, 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 at Atlantic City, being but one hundred yards from the beach, thus presenting itself an advantage to the public. There cannot be any better bathing than at Atlantic this summer. The sand bar that was such a great drawback last season has all been swept away by the high tides of last winter, forming itself into the best bathing surf on the Atlantic shore.

There is now the celebrated Band of Music engaged.

Attached is a splendid Billiard Room.

jy11-tf G. W. HINKLE.

INLET HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY,

NEW JERSEY.

GEO. D. GLENN, Proprietor.

(Long and favorably known as proprietor of OYSTER BAY, SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets.)

Parties accommodated with Boats, Fishing Lines, &c., &c. Cars run to the house every twenty minutes. jy9-4f

UNITED STATES HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.

This celebrated Hotel is now open for the reception of guests, and is under the supervision of Colonel James W. Power, with Mr. Edward Lawrence as Assistant.

Practical and experienced persons have been employed for comfort, and every exertion will be made to convince the same to the entire satisfaction of the public.

After July 1, four trains will leave West Street Ferry, daily; the Fast Line through in two hours, without stopping at the way stations.

A passenger car will be run from the Hotel to the Inlet every twenty minutes.

Hassler's Band, under the direction of Mr. Simon Hassler, has been engaged for the season.

Persons wishing to engage rooms will address

BROWN & WOSLEPER, Proprietors,
Atlantic City, New Jersey.

N. B.—The same bar which was formerly kept at that house formerly 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 boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.

Stable room 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. jy9-tf

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for visitors. The rooms and table are unsurpassed by any on the Island. Terms moderate.

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 prices. Superior accommodations and ample room FOR TWO HUNDRED PERSONS.

AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

jy24-2m

CONWAY'S

OYSTER BAY SALOON.

S. W. CORNER OF

SECOND AND CHESNUT STREETS,

jy25-1m PHILADELPHIA.

ORLEANS HOUSE,

No. 531 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

This House is kept on the European Plan; the Rooms are convenient and well ventilated. The Restaurant offers all luxuries of the season.

jy9-1m JOS. STEPPACHER, Proprietor.

NO DECEPTION.—NO INFERIOR COAL purchased to offer below the cost price of a superior article. SAMUEL W. RESS, BROAD Street, above Race, east side, sells the genuine EAGLE VEIN, best and purest mined. Egg and Stove size, $11; Large Nut, $10 per ton.

Consumers should make their purchases at once, previous to another advance. jy14-3m

H. DIXON,

No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street,

DEALER IN FANCY AND TOILET GOODS, UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,

Fans, Head Dresses,
French Jewelry, Leather Goods,
Work Boxes,
Beads, &c., &c. my14-3m

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, July 18, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Depot until Twelve o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, for furnishing, by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this city:—

Blankets,
Knit Drawers,
Flannel Drawers,
Hospital Gowns and Flies,
Hospital Tent Flies,
Shelter Tents, 8 oz. Duck,
Manilla Paper, 36x48,

samples of which can be seen at this office.

Bidders will submit with their proposals samples of the articles which they propose to deliver, or of the materials of which the articles are to be made. In lieu of Flannel Drawers and Tents at least one yard of the material should be submitted.

Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, the shortest time in which they can make deliveries, and how soon they can complete the delivery of all