Evening Telegraph

MONDAY, JULY 25, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

IS PEACE ATTAINABLE? HOW?

From the Times.

We do not ask whether peace is desirable. No public journal has supported the war more steadfastly than this. Through all the varying fortunes of the struggle, it has never for an instant lated one jot of faith or determination. But this has not been because we have loved the war for its own sake. None but a devil could do that. This sacrifice of blood, of treasure, this monthly making of widows and orphans by the thousand, this turning of acres by the hundred thousand into desolation, is dreadful work.

We have upheld it only because it is a necessity—because its only alternative is something more dreadful yet. It has been because the war alone can save the Republic, the last hope of popular government and human progress, and because if the Republic perishes it must be succeeded by an indefinite number of military confederacies with discordant interests and in endless conflict, that we have sustained the war and shall sustain it. We shall stand up to it unwaveringly so long as these reasons are in force. For all that, it is a thing to be deplored. Peace is a consummation most devoutly to be wished.

Can peace be had? We believe it. In our judgment it is sure to come within twelve months, if the Northern people are true to their duty. How is it to come? By negotiation with the Confederate Government? No. It is the most baseless and the most pernicious of all delusions to imagine that the Jeff. Davis crew will treat with our national authorities on any basis that can end this war. What they have demanded from the beginning has been to be "let alone." To let them alone is to make them independent. Upon that independence they have staked everything they have or expect on earth.

They mean to fight for it, and they will fight for it to the last. They have never yet given the slightest sign of abating their claim, and they only utter the absolute truth when they say they never will. The very spirit of the arch-Rebel himself possesses them. They have an untamable lust of power, and would sooner reign in hell than serve in heaven.

An English correspondent in Richmond, as he reports, recently asked Jeff. Davis when this war would close? Putting his hand on little son's head, the Rebel replies:—"Not till this boy becomes an old man." Edmund Kirke, who went with Colonel Jaques to Richmond, as he writes to the Boston *Transcript*, was told by Jeff. Davis a week ago yesterday:—"This war must go on till the last of this generation falls in his tracks, and his children seize his musket and fight our battle, unless you acknowledge our right to self-government. We are not fighting for independence, and that or extermination we will have."

It is weakness to doubt that the Rebel ruler, in declaring these three things, spoke his fixed purpose. All of his past history shows him to be a man who means what he says; and no Rebel of his mould ever took backward steps.

Independence Jeff. Davis cannot have. Here and there is a creature in the North who would yield it, but the great body of the Northern people are incapable of any such treachery to their fathers and to their children. With only that alternative before them, they will fight this war for years, and, if need be, until the extermination of which the Rebel chief talks is made a dire reality. At whatever cost to this generation, this Republic, which was made for centuries and ages, shall be saved.

How then is peace attainable? In two ways. By separate State action in the South or by conquest.

Peace is to be attained by separate State action through the power of the people. We are now having a practical illustration of the process in North Carolina. A Governor is to be elected in that State next month. Two candidates are before the people:—Governor Vance, the present incumbent, and W. C. Holden. The former of these is an adherent of the Richmond Government, willing to stand by its fortunes to the last. The latter is an enemy of that Government, and is pledged, if elected, to call a convention to sever all connection with it. The last accounts make it seem very probable that he may be elected. There are two tremendous motives operating to produce this result. First, the general falling condition of the "Confederacy," which is becoming evident, in spite of all misrepresentations. Second, the fact, staring the people of North Carolina full in the face, that when Lee is driven from Virginia he will fall back into their State, and if once allowed a foothold there, will make it the same terrible scene of desolation Virginia now is.

The only way to prevent this is for a sovereign convention of the State to assemble, to declare the State no longer a member of the "Confederacy," to call home its forty or fifty thousand soldiers to protect the State, and to ask the Federal Government to assist in that work. This request would be met with a ready and a liberal spirit.

Governor Holden if so elected, would have but to utter the first syllable of such a solicitation to insure from the Northern people a special army of a hundred thousand volunteers, if their were need, to defend the old North State from "Confederate" invasion. Northern men would leap to her deliverance, as brother leaps to the rescue of brother. Such action upon the part of North Carolina would bring out a wave of national good-will that would make an instant end of every misconception and ill-feeling, and would put the State back into the Union with hardly an effort. Every question of dispute would melt to nothing, every difficulty would vanish.

What the people of North Carolina can now do so easily, if they but will, the people of any other Southern State can do. They simply have to quit the Rebel flag, to be hailed as fellow-enemies of the Richmond usurpation, and to be welcomed back as fellow-partners in all our countless national blessings.

Peace, so far as there is no such voluntary action by the Southern people, is to be attained by conquest, in precisely the same way that it has been already secured in Tennessee, in Louisiana, and in Arkansas. What has been effected in the past, demonstrates what can be effected in the future. It may cost a great deal more of blood and of money—a great deal more of sacrifice and of suffering in every form—but the only possible end must be an utter powerlessness on the part of the Southern people to resist longer.

We pray to heaven that no such extremity shall come; but it is as inevitable as fate, if the Southern people persist in casting their lot with the desperation of Jeff. Davis. If the Southern people will not give us peace as their fellow-countrymen, we shall secure it as their conquerors. We know this is not gracious language. But it is naked fact. If the salvation of this Republic is to depend upon the annihilation of its enemies if the word which Jeff. Davis has spoken is to be the accepted device of the Southern people, then the war shall come to that, and the sword shall thus cleave the way to security and peace.

Our faith is that the Southern people will refuse to follow Jeff. Davis much longer in his mad career. It does not seem to us possible that they can keep up their Rebel spirit in the face of such campaigns as that of Sherman's—in the face of such immense reinforcements to our armies as the last draft will secure,—in the face of such an expression of unyielding determination of the Northern people as the re-election of President Lincoln will afford.

But we make no attempt at prophecy. They have amazed us often by their folly in time past, and they may so amaze us again. This only we will assert: that peace not long hence this Government will have, either through them or in spite of them; a peace consistent with their honor, their just rights, their best interests, or a peace carrying to them humiliation and ruin; at all events a peace that shall re-establish the nation, and make it forever one and indivisible.

PEACE EFFORTS.

From the Tribune.

The *Evening Post* argues, with somewhat less than the eminent courtesy that usually distinguishes that journal, that all demonstrations looking to peace on the national side are foolish and futile, because the Rebel peacemongers are insincere and tricky, and because Mr. Edmund Kirke Gilmore testifies that

"Jefferson Davis said to me last Sunday (and, with all his faults, I believe him to be a man of truth)—'This war must go on till the last of this generation falls in his tracks, and his children seize his musket and fight our battle, unless you acknowledge our right to self-government. We are not fighting for slavery; we are fighting for independence, and that, or extermination, we will have.'"

Let us, for the argument's sake, admit the *Post's* premises, and from that platform consider the justice and force of its conclusions:—

When Horace Walpole, on his return from Rome, was asked if he had converted the Pope, he candidly confessed that he had not; adding, by way of explanation, that he was unable to offer that gentleman anything better than he already possessed. For a kindred and obvious reason, Jefferson Davis is naturally the very last man in the Confederacy to consent to a restoration of the Union on whatever terms.

For he is now one of the potentates of the earth, ruling with despotic sway a specious empire and several millions of human beings; and there is no conceivable, at least no tolerable reconstruction which would not seriously diminish his power and consequence. *His*, unquestionably, is "fighting for independence"—which, in his individual case, includes everything else—since he has not a slave left. If ever he consents to "reconstruction," it will be because he has no alternative.

Now, then, we will suppose that the exchange of notes at Niagara had resulted in the appearance at Washington of Rebel Commissioners, upon their assurance that they had (or would promptly obtain) full powers to propose and accept terms of peace. Of course, they would have been morally and every way bound to *proffer* such terms—our Government simply standing still and requiring light upon any point which those terms did not make clear.

Suppose, then, that, thus brought to book, Davis had instructed them to say, "We demand independence, and will make no treaty that does not concede it;" would not that demand, thus unmistakably authenticated, have been worth to our Government a reinforcement of one hundred thousand men to its armies? Thomas Jefferson, more than sixty years ago, observed that there was one spot on this continent—New Orleans, to wit—whereof the foreign possessor must inevitably and eternally be the enemy of the United States: that spot we first obtained by fair purchase at a large cost, and, having had it wrested from us by treason, we have fought ourselves back into possession of it at a still heavier cost of patriot blood, and have held it unchallenged for more than two years past. If, now, Mr. Jeff. Davis would officially inform us that we can have no peace with him save on condition that we surrender New Orleans, and submit to be excluded, save on sufferance, from the lower Mississippi, whereon no flag now floats but by our permission, would not that exaction immensely aid us to raise the men and money we now need?

We see not how this question can be considerately answered in the negative, nor how any one can fail to perceive that any possible proposal of peace from Richmond must be so shaped as to conduce to the restoration of peace and the Union. There may be a wisdom far beyond ours in the premises; if so, it soars quite above the popular apprehension.

But, even though the results actually attained fall deplorably short of what might have been, we hold that a great step has been gained towards peace by eliciting the President's manifesto. Let us reconsider it:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, July 18, 1864.—To WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Any proposition which embraces the restoration of Peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abolishment of Slavery, and which comes by and 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 other substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers of it shall have safe conduct both ways. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

—Here the President insists upon but two cardinal points, intimating that on all others he is ready and willing to treat on "liberal terms." This overture of the President will, of course, be disseminated at the South, and will go far to disabuse the Rebel soldiers of the delusion, which has been sedulously inculcated by their chiefs, that no terms can be made with the Government—that they have no choice but that between persistent fighting and unconditional surrender.

Not one-tenth of those soldiers has any interest in slavery, save to get rid of it; while tens of thousands of them regard the Rebellion as inexcusable, and know that its authors richly deserve hanging. "But," they say, "we are standing between our homes and devastation; between a ruthless, hostile soldiery and our wives and children; and here we must stand till we die." If the South really knew the actual state of feeling at the North, the Rebellion would not stand another month. The zanies in the loyal States who talk as though a broad empire could be subjected to military execution supply the venomous, desperate traitors in arms with the very ailment they need; and we deeply regret that one of the resolves of the late Baltimore Convention seems calculated to give them a lift.

General Fremont did a wise, generous, manly act in stamping, instead of standing, on the wholesale confiscation plank of the Cleveland platform, thereby aiding to smooth the path to peace. Mr. Lincoln, in the paper above given, has gone much further on the same way, taking ground radically different from that of unconditional submission. His indispensable bases of peace are just right—are those on which it becomes him to insist; though it does not follow that the Rebels should be precluded from proposing any other, nor that all negotiation should be barred until they shall be prepared to concede, as a preliminary, all that is essentially in dispute.

Wesley, reproved by one of his brethren for the light, lively character of some of the tunes to which he sat his hymns, wisely responded that he disputed the right of the devil to a monopoly of all the best music. We feel very much like this when we hear the most vociferous champions of the sneaking theft of Texas from Mexico, the bolder robbery of New Mexico and California, the defenders of the Ostend Manifesto, and of every atrocious, bloody-minded aggression which has disgraced our country's history, now groaning over the horrors of war and descanting on the Christian blessedness of peace!

What they really seek is a rehabilitation of the slave power: if this war were only making slaves instead of emancipating them—or if it were adding a new empire like Texas to the domain of the slaveholders—they would observe with complacency its prosecution throughout the next ten years. It is not war that they hate, but a war wherein slavery is getting worsted. But the hatred they affect, we feel; and we would have the people freshly assured that we are struggling for national existence against the most wicked and wanton Rebellion that the world ever saw—that, if we continue at war, it is only because a few months more of wholesale agonies and devastations are the necessary prelude to a century of true, beneficent peace.

It seems to us that the time, if it has not already come, must be near at hand, wherein the North and the South will be ready to exchange glances otherwise than over the crests of their rival intrenchments along the sights of their respective muskets—a mode of regard not conducive to geniality of temper, graciousness of manner, or comeliness of visage. In that day, the South will be made to comprehend that the North requires the extinction of slavery in no envious, inimical spirit—requires it because its continued existence involves the cherishing of inbred though smothered jealousies, antagonisms, antipathies—because cordial Union, lasting peace, are attainable only through homogeneous institutions, based on liberty for all. And, if the superficially abortive effort at Niagara shall have served to hasten by but a week this most desired consummation, it will by no means have been made in vain.

THE DYING SERGEANT.

It was perhaps two days after the second battle of Manassas, that I visited one of the hospitals near Washington, for the purpose of ascertaining if any of the disabled of my own command had been borne there; and if so, of speaking to them a kind, cheerful word, always so grateful to a wounded soldier. As I was passing through the numerous wards, viewing with feelings of sympathy and pride the mutilated, but patriotic and uncomplaining sufferers, two strangers—a sister and an aunt of one of the young heroes—accosted me, and asked if I would be so kind as to come to the couch of their relative, and stand by him while the surgeon should amputate his limb, which they told me had been amputated a few days before, but, on account of the articles having commenced to slough away, the physicians had decided upon this as the only hope of saving his life. I followed them to the couch. They were both weeping, but the wounded soldier, although suffering intensely, met me with a smile, and saluted me. I sat down by his couch, and took his hand in mine. He told me that he was a sergeant in the Fifth New York (Duryea's Zouaves); that he was wounded in the late action, and left upon the field; that he remained where he fell from Saturday until the following Wednesday, "with no food save a few hard crackers, left in my haversack, and with no water except that which God gave me from heaven, in rain and dew, and which I caught in my blanket."

The sergeant continued his story after a moment's pause, occasioned by his suffering, by saying:—"You know, colonel, how God always remembers as wounded soldiers with rain after the battle is over, and when our lips are parched and our tongues are burning with fever. On Wednesday I was found by one of our surgeons, who dressed my wound, and placed me with other disabled soldiers in an ambulance, to be sent to Washington. I arrived there late on Thursday evening, when my limb was amputated, and I"—— The sergeant again paused in his story, and I begged him not to go on. I noticed that his voice became weaker, and his face more pale and death-like, and a moment afterwards I observed blood trickling down upon the floor from the rubber poncho on which the sergeant was lying. I at once called the surgeon to his bedside. He examined the limb, and after consulting with other surgeons in attendance, told me they had decided that it was impossible to save his life; that the reamputation would be useless; that the soldier was fast sinking from exhaustion; and that in all probability he would not survive the hour; and desired that I should make known their decision and apprehensions to the aunt and sister.

With such language as a soldier might command, I informed them that the sergeant must soon rest. Tears filled their eyes, and they sobbed bitterly; but their grief was borne as Christian women alone can bear such sorrow—for they heard the voice of the Elder Brother speaking to them, as to Martha, "I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live." The sister, wiping away her tears, and taking a small prayer-book from her dress, asked me if I would tell her brother how soon he must die, and if I would read to him "the prayer for the dying." I went again to the couch, and stood beside the dying soldier. "Sergeant," I said, "we shall halt soon—we are not going to march much further to-day." "Are we going to halt colonel," said the sergeant, "so early in the day? Are we going into bivouac before night?" "Yes, sergeant," I replied, "the march is nearly over, the bugle-call will soon sound the halt." The sergeant's mind wandered for a moment, but my words interpreted to him my words. "Ah, colonel," he said, "do you mean that I am soon to die?" "Yes, sergeant," I said, "you are soon to die." "Well, colonel, I am glad I am going to die—I want to rest—the march has not been so long, but I am weary—I am tired—I want to halt—I want to be with Christ—I want to be with my Saviour." I read to him the prayer for the dying, most of which he repeated; and the sister knelt beside the couch of her dying brother, and offered up to God a prayer full of earnestness, love, and faith.

The life-blood of the dying soldier was trickling down from the bedside, and crimsoning her dress, while she besought the Father that the robes of her dying brother might be "washed and made white in the blood of the Lamb." The prayer was finished. The sergeant said "Amen." We stood again by his bedside. "Sister—aunt—do not grieve—do not weep, for I am going to Christ; I am going to rest in heaven. Tell my mother, sister,"—and the soldier took from his finger a ring and kissed it—"tell my mother, sister," said the sergeant, "that this is for her, and that I remembered her and loved her, dying;" and then he took another ring from his hand, kissed it, and said, "Sister, give this to her to whom my heart is pledged, and tell her—tell her to come to me in heaven." "And colonel," said the sergeant, turning to me—and his face brightened with the words—"Tell my comrades of the army—the brave Army of the Potomac—that I died bravely—died for the good old flag." These were the last words of the dying soldier. His pulse now beat feebler and feebler, the blood trickled faster down the bedside, the dew of death came and went, and flickering for a moment over the pallid face, at length rested—rested forever. The sergeant had halted; his bivouac now is in heaven.—*A Sketch by the late General Rice.*

—The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* tells a story about one of the Aldermen of that city, who was drafted, but was averse to army service. It appears that the Common Council of Buffalo possesses the power to pardon convicts in the Penitentiary. Some time since a noted scoundrel was sentenced to a term of imprisonment, and upon this individual the "conscript father" fixed his attention. He visited the prisoner, and found him ready to go into the army as a substitute. The next thing was to get the rogue pardoned out. This was accomplished through the favor of the Board, but when the culprit was released he utterly declined to enter the service, and is now ready to undertake any little job of mischief that may present itself.

—A remarkable tragedy occurred near Mauckport, Harrison county, Indiana, on Sunday week. A young woman named Miller went to church wearing a Rebel emblem, and this circumstance created a considerable feeling among some of the Republican ladies of the congregation. After the services Mrs. Timberlake, niece of Colonel John Timberlake, volunteered to go and take away the emblem. She went toward Miss Miller, and a general fight ensued among the women, when Colonel John Timberlake came into the crowd apparently greatly excited. A secessionist named Henry Lohmire, who accompanied Miss Miller to the church, warned Timberlake not to interfere. Timberlake replied, "You are nothing but a Rebel, anyhow," whereupon Lohmire drew a pistol and shot twice, both shots taking effect. The first ball passed through Timberlake's hand and into his shoulder, the second entered his side and passed through the heart, causing instant death. Lohmire was arrested, and is in jail at Corydon.

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. 428 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.

jy23-3t S. H. JOSEPH & CO.

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 Otsego (late Church) street to Ash street, in the First Ward; safd 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 bonder certificate, that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860. All bidders will be required to be present when opening of sealed proposals, and the lowest bidder will come forward within three days thereafter, or consider his bid withdrawn.

W. N. SMEDLEY,

jy20-thsm3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

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

Under the call for Troops 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 advance with the Commissioners as hereafter.

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

By order of the Commission.

jy22-tf ROBERT M. MOORE, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, Philadelphia, July 20, 1864.—The rates of freight on all kinds of freight transported over the main line, and the Delaware Railroad, with its connections, will be advanced twenty (20) per centum on rates as 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. FOX, Master of Transportation.

jy21-6t

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 for 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 those 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 properties and adaptibility to the cure of those diseases and furtherance of medical science.

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

jy20-tf

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

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

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

Office hours from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.

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

jy16-2w

$700 CASH PAID TO SUBSTITUTES, AND PRINCIPALS SUPPLIED. At No. 409 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 9 to 11 A. M., 2 to 7 P. M. No. 511 PINE Street. jel-3m

FINANCIAL.

SMITH & RANDOLPH,

No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,

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Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh17

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SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,

OF THE DENOMINATIONS OF

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OF THE SAME DENOMINATION.

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GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,

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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.

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mh29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

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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. fe1-w6m tf

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No. 216 MARKET STREET,

(CORNER OF STRAWBERRY.)

Capital $125,000.

To be Increased to $500,000.

DIRECTORS.

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

CHARLES S. CLOSE, of Close & Nesbit, Builders, No. 531 Reed street.

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

J. A. WATERS, of J. A. Waters & Co., Wholesale Grocers, No. 123 Market street.

S. B. COUGHLIN, Real Estate, No. 649 N. Thirteenth street.

WM. P. CLYDE, Agent Phila'd's and New York Express S. B. Co., No. 14 S. Delaware Ave.

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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. jy27-1m

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 to the present series is $1000, payable half on subscription and half on August 23 next, (and in the next two series it will be $15 and $20).

The MARKET PRICE of a heavy ton (2240 lbs.) of Coal is now..... $12 25

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

For mining, preparing, royalty, and general expenses..... $2 25

Transportation over branch railroad..... 35

Transportation over main railroad to Philadelphia..... 3 10

Transportation from depot to yard..... 10

Yard expenses..... 25

Carting from yard to Shareholder's house.. 50

Total cost of gross ton delivered at the house in Philadelphia..... — 6 55

Difference between market price and cost price. $5 70

This makes a saving on two tons for each share of $11 40.

Should the market price be higher, the saving will be still greater, and should the market price be lower, then the cost price will be 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 30 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 SCHMOELE, President.
ROBERT P. KING,
HENRY SCHMOELE,
ALBERT R. JARDEN,
WILLIAM FORD, Secretary.

For further information, and for shares (at $12 50, payable half on subscription 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 60, while the market price amounts to more than double that sum.

HENRY SCHMOELE,

jy14-13t TREASURER.

VANCE STEWART

ROCK OIL COMPANY.

Incorporated June 29, 1864.

Capital, $300,000.

60,000 SHARES.....$5 A SHARE—PAR.

Subscription $1 each share to original subscribers for 50,000 shares, payable $1 cash down upon subscribing, and two other instalments of $1 each, payable on the 25th July and 25th August, 1864, respectively.

TEN THOUSAND SHARES

Reserved for Benefit of the Company.

The land purchased by the Vance Stewart Rock Oil Company contains one hundred and thirty-one acres, in the very core of the oil region, one thousand three hundred and ten feet on the Allegheny river, in Cranberry township, extending a considerable distance upon both sides of the Lower Two Mile Run, commonly called Van Buren Run, a couple of miles below Franklin, in Venango county, Pennsylvania. The Allegheny River Territory is yielding an abundant and permanent harvest of an excellent quality of Oil, the numerous wells bordering its 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 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 necessarily be the most permanent, and a much greater supply and superincumbent body or slope of Oil. It is certain that scores of wells on the river, in the immediate vicinity of this land, have continued producing during the past three or four years an unwavering 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 conjectural line of the direction of the same, an average 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 soon rival those of Oil Creek in their supplies of hundreds of barrels of oil daily, and enormous profits would thus be the fortunate result to the shareholders of this company.

On this particular tract of land there has been let on lease for twenty years, a well now pumping a fair portion of good Oil, although its depth of bore is considered quite insufficient to insure a large flow; Fifty per cent. of the Oil at this well's mouth was reserved as a royalty to the former owner of the land, and will 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 bored to the depth indicating a first-rate flow of Oil; a barrel a day can generally be scooped out of them, and no doubt seems to exist that they will both prove highly remunerating wells when bored to 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. 213 WALNUT Street.

The fee of the 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 right of the three wells partially developed, is purchased by the Company direct from the owner, for the moderate price of $137,500, with a first-class mill in fine order, a saw house, &c.; also patches of timber.

The sale of stock will pay cash for the land in full, and leave the sum of $12,500 cash working capital on hand, with which to complete the three old wells, and 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 500 feet, so as to reach the third Sandstone Rock. Wells have been bored heretofore to the depth only of about 300 feet in this vicinity. It is proposed to bore twenty wells on this property during the present year. There is room for one hundred wells. A perfect title, clear of all incumbrances is confidently assured to the Company.

Lists of subscription are now open until the 50,000 shares are subscribed, payable $1 per share, to the order of Alderman JAMES McCAHEN, the Treasurer of the Company, No. 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. ap16-tf

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

DOCK STREET WHARF,

PHILADELPHIA.

EDMUND A. SOUDER,
ANCHMUEL GETTY,
STEPHEN F. SOUDER.

je14-tf

REMOVAL.—THOMAS M. FLOWMAN, Carpenter and Builder, has removed his shop from No. 22 Strawberry street to No. 237 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. jy2

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED Horses.

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below:—

LEBANON, Pa., THURSDAY, July 14, 1864.
ALTOONA, Pa., THURSDAY, August 4, 1864.
WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., THURSDAY, August 11, 1864.

TWO HUNDRED (200) CAVALRY HORSES at each place.

These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For road and farm purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly.

Terms—Cash, in United States Currency.

JAMES A. EKIN, Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster Cavalry Bureau.

jy8-30t

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES,

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, July 19, 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 Tents and Flies,
Hospital Tent Flies,
Shelter Tents, 8 oz. Duck,
Machia Paper, 36x40,

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 the case 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 they bid for.

All bids must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by two responsible parties, a thing forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein, he will at once execute the same, and give bonds for its faithful performance.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for furnishing" (here insert the article bid for) and addressed to

Lieutenant-Colonel D. H. VINTON, Deputy Qr. Mr. Gen., U. S. A.

jy22-tf

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND Equipage.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, the 26