Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

THE COLORED TROOPS AT PETERSBURG.

From the Tribune.

It is natural that the Copperhead allies of Jefferson Davis should cherish an envenomed hostility to the brave Union soldiers who are fighting against the Rebellion. Natural, also, that, as they scarcely dare exhibit it in full, they should publicly express it against the only class of those soldiers whom the public permits to be slandered at home, and the Government to be slaughtered when wounded and prisoners on the battle-field. Natural, therefore, that the repulse of Saturday should be seized upon as occasion for decrying colored soldiers, and for imputing to them a defeat which they and their white comrades alike shared in, but the responsibility for which probably rests on neither.

The facts are mainly as stated yesterday. The colored troops did not compose the first assaulting, but the supporting, column, and they were not ordered forward until white troops in greater numbers had made a desperate effort to carry the Rebel works, and had failed. Then the colored troops were sent in; moved over the broken ground, and up the slope, and within a short distance of the parapet, in order, and with steady courage; but finally broke and retreated under the same fire which just before had sent a whole division of white regiments to the rightabout.

If there be any disgrace in that, it does not belong exclusively, nor mainly, to the negroes. A second attack is far more perilous and unlikely to succeed than a first; the enemy having been encouraged by the failure of the first, and had time to concentrate his forces. And in this case there seems to have been a fatal delay in ordering both the first and the second assault.

Now, contrast with the above statement of facts the following editorial invention from the leading Copperhead paper of this city:—

"The first line was captured with a hurrah; then the second, but we failed at the third line. We'd simply and only succeed in negro troops was intrusted the task of finding the key of the Rebel position."

Every word false, and proved to be false by the account which the same paper publishes in another column from its special correspondent. We quote:—

"In pursuance of the order of the attack, the 1st, 2d, and 4th Divisions of the 9th Corps were massed opposite the Confederate works, the 1st and 2d under General Ledlie, being the assaulting column, supported by the 2d, which was the brought up the rear. The latter division, it will be remembered, is composed entirely of colored regiments."

And the attack is then correctly described as having been made by the 1st Division, and, after their repulse, taken up by the 4th, with the result. What excuse, then, for a falsehood which is contradicted by the testimony of the newspaper which utters it?

The Associated Press correspondent, in his hitherto fair and accurate account, shows, not for the first time, the same disposition to misrepresent the conduct of the colored troops. It is not long since the repulse of the cavalry division of Sheridan by Lee at Wilson's Wharf by the colored brigade of General Wilde was telegraphed all over the country by the Associated Press—the fact that the troops who gained the victory were colored being carefully suppressed. In this instance, the correspondent even of a Copperhead paper gives what seems to be a tolerably fair account of the assault, and is confirmed by that of the *Times*—a paper by no means specially friendly to negro troops.

We know of no habit among disloyal papers which deserves sterner censure than this of arraying cowardice upon troops who have repeatedly proved their valor, and their inability to stand side by side with the bravest of white regiments. The negroes are fighting for a Union which we hope will some day recognize their rights, but which hitherto has been to them the force of nothing but oppression, cruelty, injustice. They are fighting to uphold a Government which neglects to give them the protection due to every soldier under the flag. The magnanimity, the heroism, the unmeasured fidelity to the cause of the Union, which they show in such circumstances, entitle them to the profoundest respect and admiration; entitle them at least to immunity from the slander of those who advocate their enlistment for the sake of keeping white men at home.

WORD OF WARNING—THE PEOPLE'S DUTY.

From the Times.

There is nothing more likely than that the rebel military chieftains will come to the conclusion, from the repulse at Petersburg on Saturday, that they can hold and defend their works here with a force very much less than that of our whole army; and that consequently they may now embrace the opportunity to send off a large part of their main army for aggressive operations elsewhere.

About the truthfulness or fallacity of this supposition we have nothing at present to say. But, we repeat, there is great probability that the rebels will act upon it. They have for some time past, and during the delivery of this attack had, as very well know, a large force in the Shenandoah Valley, near the Potomac. This force, under Early and Breckinridge, has been greatly repeated, but the authentic information in possession of the military authorities puts it as high as twenty-two thousand men. Besides this, during the time of the assault and repulse, they have detached from this main body, and sent to Fort North back of the James, to meet the threatened attack of Hancock and Sheridan, a force much inferior in magnitude to the above. These two detached forces, without the aid of the force which the Rebels easily hold their lines, thus constitute an army of between forty and fifty thousand strong, all of them seasoned veterans. If General Lee should cause the James River detachment to effect a junction with the detachment or column in the Shenandoah Valley, he would at once be a very formidable Rebel force on the line of the Potomac.

Now, it would be well to pay some heed to this. In the very few words we have to say about it, we neither directed towards the President, nor the Lieutenant-General, nor the War Office, but the loyal people of the land. The progress of the issues of the war, the matter of military success or failure, temporary and final, is, after all, their interest, and rests, to a great measure, in their hands.

It would neither be proper nor profitable for General Grant to withdraw his army from the favorable position it now occupies on the south side of the James, or even to remove any considerable part of it to operate against Rebel detachments that may be sent from his front to invade the free States and the nation's capital. He has a great base to hold, and a great place from which to carry it on; the place upon which his base is now planted.

We abate not a jot of the faith we have freely expressed in the supreme value of this position, or in the fact that it he can in time make with crushing effect upon the enemy's army and capital. We believe that Lee has by felt that he would be will attempt anything to induce General Grant to move his army. There is no likelihood of succeeding in this; for Grant very well knows that a flank expedition would cost him over his main possession of the position.

Given these facts, it behooves the people to fully perform their duty, and guard against possible ills. The President has called for a body of volunteers; and it is soldiers that are in a moment imperatively needed. They are called to drive the Rebels out of the Shenandoah Valley, to prevent reinforcements reaching Lee's army there, and to keep permanently back out of it. They are needed for the defense of the border and the capital. They are needed to hold the Rebels at Richmond, and to strike blows directly upon them. They are called by General Grant to effect speedily these instant and collateral purposes.

This is what we desire to say. We have to urge prompt reinforcement of our army. We have to urge volunteering. We have to urge patriotic citizens to do their duty like men and patriots; they do even half their duty, and our armies even half the reinforcements they have, it will not take us a very long time to complete the great work which has thus been carried on with most hopeful progress.

The following prescription is vouched for by a Bangor (Maine) *Sentinel*, as a cure for the cholera:—"Give to the patient two tablespoonfuls of a mixture of hop yeast and water, sweetened with molasses so as to be palatable, equal to a teacup three times a day. Children under years of age should take two teaspoonfuls three times a day. *Diet*—Boiled rice and milk, toasted bread, moistened with water and butter. Eat no meat. Give catnip tea when the patient is thirsty. When convalescent, give sparingly broiled beef-steak, toast, and butter—only the juice to be swallowed. Stimulants when necessary. If the above treatment be strictly followed, there will be no marks of smallpox on the skin."

—On Saturday, July 23, Mr. Reedy, father-in-law of John Morgan, and formerly the representative in Congress from Tennessee, took the amnesty oath. He has been the head of all the Rebels in Murfreesboro, who seemed to move under his guidance. He said he "regarded the Southern Confederacy a failure, and though once honest in its support, would now gladly return to the old Government."

THE INVASION EXCITEMENT AT PITTSBURG.

Business Suspended—Streets Thronged—Movements of Major-General Couch—Measures for Defense—15,000 Men to Defend the Border—A General Enrolment of Citizens Ordered—Mounting of Guns in the Forts—Making Ready in Earnest for the Worst.

From the Pittsburg Commercial.

Although no later news concerning the movements of the Rebel invaders of our State reached the city yesterday, yet the work of preparation for their reception, should they attempt to visit Pittsburg, was evidently prosecuted. A number of business places and manufactories were closed during the day, and the streets were filled with an excited multitude. The business of recruiting in the various Wards did not amount to much, from the fact, we suppose, that the matter had not received sufficient announcement. The Negro Scouts had recruited a full company, and were to be provided with horses immediately. As soon as they are horsed they will be sent away.

The Committee on Public Safety met yesterday morning at the office of General F. M. Howe, on Fifth street, where they were met by General Couch. After a general interchange of opinion, during which General Couch expressed his readiness to take the proper measures for the defense of Pittsburg, it was decided to order an enrollment of our citizens for home defense. The following is General Couch's order:—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF SUSQUEHANNA, Pittsburg, August 1, 1864.—In view of the fact that the enemy are already within the borders of our State, and having committed the most unmitigated barbarities, and there being intimations of a much larger force marching westward, the Major-General commanding deems it his duty to be prepared for any emergence that may arise. Therefore, it is ordered, that an active force of fifteen thousand men be immediately organized for the defense of this portion of the State, and in order to the effective organization thereof I hereby direct the Mayor of the cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny, the Burgesses of the boroughs, and the Justices of the Peace of the several townships of Allegheny county, to cause an immediate enrolment to be made.

First. An active force comprising all citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, capable of bearing arms, and such others not liable to military duty as are willing to march to the borders of the State, whenever called by proclamation of the Governor.

Second. All citizens capable of bearing arms, but are exempt from active service by reason of physical disability, and all others willing to serve in defense of the city.

All classes of enrolment will be sent to Brigadier-General Rowley, by the authorities designated to make the same.

This order will not be construed as directing any present suspension of business, but it is imperative that the enrolment shall be made without delay, nor is it intended to discourage military organization of companies. On the contrary, I earnestly recommend that such organizations be perfected as rapidly as possible, and report to Brigadier-General Rowley for instructions. By command of Major-General COUCH,

JOHN S. SHULTZ, A. A. G.

GENERAL ROWLEY'S ORDER.

The following is the request of General Rowley, issued in response to the action of the meeting:—

In accordance with the resolutions of the Committee appointed by the citizens, I now request the suspension of all business in the cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny, and all adjoining boroughs, so far as the same is practicable. The time for prompt action is at hand.

THOS. A. ROWLEY,
Brig.-Gen. Commanding District.

MAYOR LOWRY'S PROCLAMATION.

The following proclamation was issued by his Honor, the Mayor, and it is hoped that by a prompt response on behalf of the people, the declaration of martial law may be avoided:—

Whereas, Late news from Harrisburg points to the importance of taking immediate steps for the defense of the city; and whereas, at a meeting of our citizens held to-day, July 31, a resolution was adopted recommending a suspension of business so long as the present crisis exists, now I, James Lowry, Jr., Mayor of the city of Pittsburg, do hereby request an entire suspension of business on the part of our citizens to-morrow (Thursday) and it is expected that the people meet at the school-houses, in their respective election districts, to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of enrolling themselves under veteran officers into companies for home defense.

JAMES LOWRY, Jr., Mayor.

PROCLAMATION FROM MAYOR ALEXANDER.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted at a meeting of the citizens, I, A. C. Alexander, Mayor of the city of Allegheny, do hereby request that the citizens will suspend all business until the present crisis is passed.

A. C. ALEXANDER, Mayor.

DESPATCH FROM GENERAL KELLEY.

The following despatch was received yesterday evening by Brigadier General Rowley:—

CUMBERLAND, July 31, 1864.—Brigadier-General Rowley:—A large Rebel force is just reported to be in Hancock, supposed to be moving this way, by the National Road. (Signed) B. F. KELLEY, Brigadier-General.

CUSTOMARY CHIVALRIES.

It has often struck me that now-a-days women are more "protected" by chivalric fictions than they need be, and that they sometimes find the compliments that are paid them irksome. I do not wish to say anything churlish, but it really borders upon a burlesquing of gallantry to see a small, slender gentleman giving his arm to a stout, loud, long lady—*across a room*. There is positively no danger in walking ten feet along a plane surface, well-carpeted, with ridges of sofa, and hillocks of ottoman. The fair traveller is far less likely to fall if she is left alone. I do delight in a pretty fiction; but I always feel that the joke is being pushed too far, when I see a sweet, but strong and healthy creature, who stands well upon her feet, assiduously helped up a precipitous ascent of terrific stairs, four inches between. On the other hand, I like to see a man open a door, and hold it for a lady; and, what is more, I like to see him close the door after her very softly and tenderly, as if he really felt he had parted with something worth regretting. I like, too, that a man should always be ready to pick up anything which a lady may have dropped. Of course, when a gentleman picks up a glove, or opens a door for a lady, he does not mean to insinuate that she is not physically equal to the task of doing such things for herself. There are two ways of looking at the matter. The men may maintain that she is only masking by acts of graceful homage whatever of superiority or patronage his position as bread winner may seem to imply. The women may maintain that it is they who are the superiors, and these little services exacted from men are like the pretty nominal tenures one reads of in love books, such as blowing a horn or lighting a fire, or bringing a cup of wine—tenures light and easy, but nevertheless a tacit acknowledgments of a real allegiance existing somewhere. Be that as it may, there is no denying that a great deal of the function of what was once chivalry is now delegated to the policeman, who sees that Mr. Smith's wife is not insulted in the street when she goes shopping, while Mr. Smith himself is attending to his business and earning the money which is to pay the police rate. It is, however, another illustration of the tendency of things to balance themselves, that a lady in a railway carriage, on soft cushions, and going fifty miles an hour, may go in as much danger of being treated unchivalrously as if she were riding a horse along over a heath in the days of Jonathan Wild.

How much the homage paid to women is a matter of custom, how little heart there is in it, is sometimes painfully shown by the manner in which men fall in chivalry to each other, when the *principle* of the case is the same as if the other party were a woman. Was it not Dangerfield—the story believe, at all events, to the Titus Oates pillory—who had his eye poked out on the day of his flogging? The poor wretch, having been whipped from Tyburn to Newgate, receiving a stroke of the cat at every gully-hole in the street, stopped, according to custom, to take a dram. While he was in that horrible, lacerated condition, fevered in mind and body beyond any thing that you and I can conceive, a "gentleman" began taunting him. He got, of course, a horribly brutal answer. He deserved severe punishment for meddling offensively with a helpless man; but no idea of forbearance seems to have crossed the mind of the "gentleman," who ended by thrusting his cane into Dangerfield's eye. The miserable, insulted culprit died of erysipelas long before his back had begun to heal. Now, who could believe these things if they were not authenticated? One's loathing for Dangerfield, degraded sinner that he was, is absolutely flooded out by pity and burning shame.

Napoleon, at St. Helena, was once walking with a lady, when a man came up with a load on his back. The lady kept her side of the path, and was ready to assert her precedence of sex; but Napoleon gently waved her on one side, saying—"Respect the burden, madame." You constantly see men and women behave to each other in a way which shows that they do not "respect the burden," whatever the burden is. Sometimes the burden is an actual visible load; sometimes it is cold and ruggedness; sometimes it is hunger; sometimes it is grief or illness. If I get into a little conflict (suppose I jostle or am jostled) with a half-clad hungry-looking fellow in the street on a winter morning, I am surely bound to be lenient in my constructions. I expect him to be harsh, rude, loud, unforgiving; and his burden (of privation) entitles him to my indulgence. Again, a man with a bad headache is almost an irresponsible agent, so far as common amenities go; I am a brute if I quarrel with him for a wry word, or an ungracious act. And how far, pray, are we to push the kind of chivalry which "respects the burden?" As far as the love of God will go with us. A great distance; it is a long way to the foot of the rainbow.—*Good Words.*

WANTS.

ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY HORSES wanted.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, July 27, 1864.
Horses suitable for the Artillery and Cavalry service will be purchased by the undersigned, in open market, at a fair price. Each animal to be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.
Horses to be delivered to the United States Inspector, at the WILLIAM PENN HOTEL, MARKET Street, between Eighth and Ninth streets.
By order of Colonel George H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME, Captain and A. Q. M.
jy27-10t

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES Marine Corps (a varied and exciting life by sea and land); three hundred able-bodied men, to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yard, and aboard United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.
Better compensation than the army. A ship-of-war is a commutable home. The Marine Corps is the best equipped Corps in the service. Prize Money in abundance.
THE LEGAL BOUNTIES PAID TO RECRUITS.
For all other information apply daily at the Recruiting Rendezvous, No. 211 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce, between the hours of nine and three o'clock.
JAMES LEWIS,
Captain and Recruiting Officer,
No. 211 S. FRONT Street.
my3-tf

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

CAPE ISLAND, CAPE MAY, N. J.—FOR SALE.—Cottage on Lafayette street, 11 rooms. Lot 60 by 80 feet.
Inquire FIRST STORE ABOVE ATLANTIC HOTEL.
aug 1

ELEVEN THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, WITH BACK BUILDINGS, GAS AND BATH.
Apply to J. S. BEAM,
No. 146 S. THIRD STREET,
jy22-1m Or, No. 207 S. FOURTH STREET.

TO RENT.—HANDSOME STORE, WITH plate glass windows, and dwelling. No. 207 S. SEVENTH Street.
jy21-tf

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A splendid Country Residence with all modern conveniences and two acres of ground, half a mile from Kensington Square, and adjoining the elegant mansion of Bayard Taylor. It will be sold free and clear of all incumbrances. Railroad and telegraph within fifteen minutes' ride. Apply to U. H. PAINTER or W. B. WADDELL, Esq., West Chester, Pa., or JACOB HUEY, Hamerton, Penna. jy4

FOR SALE.—$30,000 WORTH IN GOOD Houses, large and small, on terms to suit purchasers, either with or without furniture, for cash and good trade. Inquire of, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.,
THOS. M. PLOWMAN, No. 207 S. FOURTH Street.

NEPTUNE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY,
JOHN SMICK,
PROPRIETOR.
This favorite house, which is most delightfully situated, near the beach, has been newly repaired, 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. jy8-1m

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY.—I would respectfully inform my friends and the public that I have taken this popular house for the season, and have made every preparation for the coming season, the house being enlarged, remodeled, 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 as an attractive place 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 the best bathing surface on the Atlantic sea board.
There is an excellent Band of Music engaged.
Attached is a splendid Billiard Room.
jel5-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. jel-tf

EXCHANGE HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY.—The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks for the patronage of 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.
All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.
Terms $12 per annum.
GEORGE HAYDAY,
je9-tf Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY,
NEW JERSEY.
SITUATE ON KENTUCKY AVENUE,
OPPOSITE THE SURF HOUSE.
EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.
Terms to suit the times. je9-tf

SEA-BATHING—SEA-BATHING.
NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, CAPE MAY, N. J.
Children under 10 years old and servants half price.
Superior accommodations and ample room.
FOR TWO HUNDRED PERSONS.
je24-2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

CONWAY'S
OYSTER BAY SALOON.
S. W. CORNER OF
SECOND AND CHESNUT STREETS,
jy29-1m PHILADELPHIA.

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

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.
FLAGS,
BANNERS AND TRANSPARENCIES.
WM. F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 S. THIRD STREET,
Above Chesnut, Philadelphia.
MANUFACTURER OF
FLAGS,
BANNERS,
TRANSPARENCIES,
AND LANTERNS.
Political Campaign Clubs fitted out with Lanterns, Badges, Banners, and Flags at reasonable rates. je6-3m

FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY

EVANS & HASSALL,
MILITARY FURNISHERS,
No. 418 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Banners, Regimental and Company Flags, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Pantaloons, Epaulets, Hats, Caps, Canteens, Haversacks, Camp Kits, Field Glasses, Spurs, and everything pertaining to the complete outfit of Army and Navy Officers.
A liberal discount allowed to the trade. my19-3m

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 sizes, $11; Large Nut, $10 per ton.
Consumers should make their purchases at once, previous to another advance. jel4-3m

250 BOXES D. STATE DETERSIVE SOAP.
150 boxes Keystone State Detersive Soap.
225 boxes Original Detersive.
500 boxes Simpson's Olive.
275 boxes Linen Soap.
125 boxes American Castile.
40 boxes French Castile.
All or any part of which I will sell under current rates.
J. POWER,
jy25-12t No. 16 S. WATER Street.

OIL CLOTHS OF EVERY VARIETY, manufactured and for sale by
BREWSTER, FLAVILL & CO.,
jy8-1m* No. 208 DOCK Street, Phila.

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 213 LODGE STREET.
A large force of building mechanics of all branches always on hand.
ap4-w6m

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 336 MARKET Street.

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. BEIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster
jy9-30t Cavalry Bureau.

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,
my3-6m No. 1206 CHESNUT Street.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.
The attention of LADIES VISITING THE CITY for the purpose of LEAVING it for "Watering Places," or "Country Residences," is respectfully invited to 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 in plain and fancy Plaid, Striped, and Figured Swiss Goods AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THEIR PRESENT RETAIL VALUE.
100 Printed Linen Cambric Dresses.
100 pieces Tucked, Tucked, and Striped Muslins.
E. M. NEEDLES.
1024 CHESNUT STREET.
1024 CHESNUT STREET. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
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, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness have no equal in the market.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
jel-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED,
McCALLA'S HAT, CAP,
BATHING ROBES,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
FIRST STORE ABOVE
ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE ISLAND.
CAPE MAY,
aug-tf NEW JERSEY.

PAPER HANGINGS.
REMOVAL.
JAMES C. FINN,
(LATE OF HOWELL & BROTHERS),
Has Removed from
No. 614 to No. 628 CHESNUT Street,
Having purchased the stock of JAMES BURKE, Jr. (formerly Belrose's), where he will offer to his customers and the public a large and elegant assortment of
Decorations and Wall Papers Generally.
By giving his personal attention to the selling and hanging thereof, he hopes to continue to receive the liberal patronage of the public.
Citizens and visitors are respectfully invited to examine the variety on hand. jy29 1m

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
ap26 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

WANTED TO SELL OR EXCHANGE, Elliptic Sewing Machine,
The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine,
The Singer do.
And all the principal Sewing Machines. All furnished from their principal offices.
Also, all kinds of Second-Hand Machines, for sale and Repaired at the new office of
LEAVENS & FAULKNER,
No. 166 S. EIGHTH Street.
(Over ten years with Singer & Co.)
Ladies taught to operate. jel4-3m

G. W. SIMONS & BROTHER,
RANSOM STREET HALL, PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURERS OF
JEWELRY,
FINE SWORDS
AND jla4-tf
MILITARY GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY.

JAMES BARBER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,
S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philad'a.
AGENCY FOR THE PATENT
EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,
A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-Houses, Parlors, &c.
Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.
CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
ja12-1y Clock Trimmings of every description.

WM. A. GRAY, N. E. CORNER OF SIXTH and MINOR Streets, buys Diamonds, Watches, Gold Silver, and Loan Tickets.
THOSE IN WANT OF MONEY, Call
All business confidential. my13-3m

GOLD'S IMPROVED STEAM AND WATER HEATING APPARATUS.
For Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings and Private Residences.
Manufactured by the
UNION STEAM AND WATER-HEATING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
JAMES P. WOOD,
No. 41 S. FOURTH Street.
mh26-6m B. M. PELTWELL, Superintendent

EXPLOSIONS.—LET EVERY MAN WHO owns a Steam Boiler read this notice.
Ashcroft's Low Water Detector never fails to give from one-half to two hours' warning, as desired, that the water is getting low in the boiler, and that danger is approaching. The instrument requires no care, and is warranted in every instance.
Also, Steam and Water Gauges, with Scotch glass tubes, self-cleansing gauge-cocks, &c.
Send for circular containing Philadelphia letters and circulars. AUGUSTUS S. BATTLES,
jy8-1m No. 24 N. SIXTH Street.

QUEEN OF BEAUTY.—WHITE VIRGIN Wax of Antilles is the most perfect preparation of the age, for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is made from pure White Wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, smooth, fair, and transparent. It cures chapped hands or lips, removes pimples, &c. Price 25 and 50 cents. Manufactured only by HUNT & CO., Perfumers,
No. 41 S. EIGHTH St., 2 doors above Chesnut, and
jy16-1m No. 138 S. SEVENTH Street.

CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS AND Window Shades, from New York Auction sales, (slightly wet.) Magnificent Brussels, ¾ wide, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50 and $1·75; Imitation Brussels, (painted,) ¾ wide, 70, 80 and 90 cents; 5-4, 9-4 and 12-4 at proportionate prices; Imperial Carpets, $1·37 to $1·75 per yard; Ingrain, from 50 cents to $1·12½; Venetian, Rag, and Hemp, from 37½ to 75 cents per yard; Mattings, the largest assortment ever offered in Philadelphia, from 37½ to 70 cents a yard, at the NEW YORK AUCTION Depot, (formerly Stetlhorn's,) No. 147 S. SECOND Street, first door above Walnut, opposite Corn Exchange.
jy7-3m

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTABLISHED in 1800.—Importer and Dealer in
Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors,
Choice Havana Cigars,
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces
English and Scotch Ale and Porter,
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c.
Navy Messes put up with care.
At No. 119 S. SECOND Street.
ja26 1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS,
DOCK STREET WHARF,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDMUND A. SOUDER,
ARCHIBALD GETTY,
STEPHEN T. SOUDER. je4-tf

FINANCIAL.

NEW
NATIONAL LOAN
AT PAR.
Interest 7 3-10 in Lawful Money.
COUPONS ATTACHED,
INTEREST PAYABLE EACH SIX MONTHS.
The principal is payable in lawful money, at the end of three years. Or, the holder has the right to demand at that time
The 5-20 Bonds at Par Instead of the Cash.
This privilege is valuable, as these 5-20 Bonds are our most popular Loan, and are now selling at eight per cent. premium.
Subscriptions received in the usual manner, and the appeal and proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury, together with our Circulars, and all necessary information, will be furnished on application at our office.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
jy27-50t No. 114 S. THIRD Street.

FREDK. STEEB & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,
BUY AND SELL
GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. [mh14

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. fe2-w6m tf

CLARKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections Promptly Made. fe5-tf

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.
U. S. 10-40'S.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE THE
NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,
BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.
BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20's. The interest on $50's and $100's payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1st and March 1st of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in COIN or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.
ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
mh29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

SMITH & RANDOLPH,
No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh12

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,
SILVER AND BANK NOTES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
aul-tf No. 40 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,
fe6-tf No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

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.

VANCE STEWART
ROCK OIL COMPANY.
Incorporated June 29, 1864.
Capital, $300,000.
60,000 SHARES.....$5 A SHARE—PAR.
Subscription $5 each share to original subscribers for 50,000 shares payable $1 cash down upon subscribing, and two other instalments of $1 each, payable on the 25th July and 25th August, 1864, respectively.
TEN THOUSAND SHARES
Reserved for Benefit of the Company.
INTEREST PAYABLE EACH SIX MONTHS.
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 ninety feet on the Allegheny river, in Cranberry township, extending a considerable distance up on both sides of the Lower Two Mile Run, commonly called Van Horen Run, a couple of miles below Franklin, in Venango county, Pennsylvania. The Allegheny River Territory is yielding at 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 southwesterwardly 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 depth 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 continuation of the identical same gorge 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 soon tap that lake 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 tubed, but indicated a first-rate show of Oil; and as they can generally be scooped out of them, and no doubt, seems to exist that they will both prove highly remunerating wells when bored a reasonable depth. Another well is half bored, and promises a satisfactory yield.
Samples of Oil procured from those wells can be seen at the office of the Company, No. 212 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 right of the three wells partially developed, is purchased by the Company direct from the owner, for the moderate price of $137,500, with Saw Mill in fine order, a snug house, and also patches of timber.
The sale of stock will pay cash for the land in full, and leave the sum of $42,450 cash working capital on hand, with which to complete the three old wells, and also to bore two new wells with five steam engines, &c., to be in running order within a few months; arrangements will be made to accomplish these objects without delay. No subscriptions will be accepted for less than fifty shares.
The vast fortunes reaped by Rock Oil Companies established here and elsewhere are notorious. The Oil trade is yet in its infancy, and the demand constantly increasing. Its price is now $12 per barrel at the well's mouth, exclusive of the cask.
Large wells will doubtless be struck at the depth of 850