Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Two Cents Per Copy, or Twelve Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Six Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1864.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. CURTIN.

30,000 MILITIA CALLED OUT

Harrisburg, August 5.—In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth,

A PROCLAMATION.

The advance of the Rebel army has again crossed the Potomac and this morning occupied Hagerstown. I call for thirty thousand volunteer militia, to be mustered into the service of the State to serve during the emergency for the defense of the State.

The men east of Johnstown will rendezvous at Harrisburg, and those west of that place at Pittsburg.

I cannot too earnestly urge upon the people of the State the necessity for the immediate presence of this force.

The General Orders which accompany this proclamation set forth the arrangements for transportation, &c., and the mode of organization. By the Governor, A. G. Curtin.

Eli Slifer, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

General Order No. 53.—Headquarters Pennsylvania Militia, August 5.—In accordance with my Proclamation this day made, it is ordered—

First. That all able-bodied men of Pennsylvania do immediately assemble in their respective Boroughs, Wards, and Townships, and organize companies for the defense of the State.

Second. Companies as rapidly as organized will, on application to the different railroad companies, be furnished with transportation by the United States to the proper rendezvous. Those organized west of Johnstown to Camp Reynolds, at Pittsburg; those east of Johnstown at Camp Curtin, at Harrisburg, where they will be subsisted by the United States Government, and sworn into the service of the State for State defense during the period of the existing emergency, and will be organized into regiments.

By order of A. G. Curtin,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

A. L. Russell,
Adjutant-General Pennsylvania.

THE MILITARY SITUATION—PETERSBURG—ATLANTA.

The public depression at the unsuccessful attack upon Petersburg is neither warranted by the failure, nor comprehensible except upon the supposition of a partial review of the military situation. It is owing to a general tendency among us, to consider that a long-prepared attempt must be the signal of success. It is also owing to a general tendency to great exaltation at good news, when, if the reverse comes, the revulsion of feeling is so great as to create despondency.

From whatever cause this false impression as to the Petersburg affair is derived, it is our duty to attempt to dissipate it by a review of the military situation.

From our present stand-point of knowledge, it is impossible to decide what was the cause of our want of success. It is absurd to declare that because corps which were intended to support engaged troops were not ordered forward, that military incompetence must have existed. Troops are placed within supporting distance of others, for the purpose of being ordered forward in certain contingencies. With a certain revelation of the extent of concentrated fire that an enemy can bring to bear, a general rightly desists from sending his troops to a slaughter-pen. As for the demoralization of the negro troops, something more than the simple establishment of the fact of their demoralization is needed to prove that they behaved in a cowardly manner. Any troops may be demoralized. There is a limit of endurance beyond which human beings cannot go. We believe it to be pretty well established that the French ran away from Waterloo; and although the "Guard dies, but never surrenders," a good many of them lived to tell the story of their own magnanimity.

We are unable to ascertain more than that the attack on Petersburg was well planned, and that it failed in the execution. The preliminaries were admirable. But when the time for action came, the fuse would not burn; the attack was delayed in consequence; day dawned; the mine exploded; the assault was made, but not on the instant; and the negro troops were repulsed in an attack on the inner line of works. Whether these were untoward accidents, or the result of mismanagement, he who, at present, dares to judge conclusively, must be a presumptuous man.

Although we cannot, with certainty, establish the causes of our want of success, yet, by a careful comparison of the accounts of correspondents, we can gain a general knowledge of what occurred. Reconciling, as nearly as possible, the slight discrepancies which appear in the accounts, it appears to be established that the assault upon the exploded fort was made by both white and negro troops—the black troops bringing up the rear of the column. It is also established that, for at least an hour, the action was continued between the enemy and the white troops, who were unable to make a secure lodgment in the captured crater, and wholly unable to make any impression on the enemy's inner line of works.

It was at this moment that General Ferrero's Division of negro troops was ordered to assault the crest held by the enemy. A more severe test could not be asked than the consideration whether these men did not undergo as much as could be expected of white troops of equal length of service. It seems probable. During the occupation of the crater of the exploded fort, the enemy continued to arrive in force. Cars were heard coming from Richmond, and troops from the lines about Petersburg were converged to the point of attack. Yet the negro troops took a light intermediate line of works, and it was on their attempting to take the main line that they were forced back in disorder. The assault was renewed, and they were completely disorganized and put to flight. The correspondent of the New York *Herald*, who cannot, of course, be considered partial to negro troops, says:—

"In connection with this story of alleged demoralization, justice compels it to be added that "no troops ever made a finer charge than that "made by the colored troops on the enemy's "first line directly following the mine explosion. "It is true they fell back after the second charge; "but it is also true that in no charge made in "this war have troops been under such a severe "and murderous exploding fire of musketry and "shrapnel."

Have we the right to expect these troops to be better than white ones? If raw white troops had been thus demoralized, would we have blamed them under the circumstances?

Having eliminated some errors in regard to the attack on Petersburg, let us now consider the main question, Whether our want of success can be properly called disastrous? The whole of the military operations must be taken into account, for they were all concerted with the view of capturing the town.

They may be briefly summed up as follows:—General Hancock defeated the enemy at Deep Bottom and at Malvern Hill. We blew up a fort in Petersburg and assaulted the position of the enemy, who assaulted, in turn, and was several times repulsed, the loss of men on both sides being about equal—the highest estimate of ours being three thousand in killed, wounded, and missing. The balance of success is with us; for we won the engagements at Deep Bottom and Malvern Hill, and destroyed an important salient of the enemy's works at Petersburg. Against these advantages the only thing which the enemy can place is a knowledge of one plan of attack.

There is something, however, still remaining to be considered. We in the North are too prone to regard the movements of the army near Richmond as the only military affairs worthy of attention. It is true, that the taking of Richmond will definitively relieve Washington from all danger; and that, as capitals influence strategy, the capture of Richmond is therefore of twofold importance. Yet, is not Atlanta also strategically important? Has General Sherman been doing nothing for the last three weeks? Why, he has repulsed the enemy in three battles. Repulses more disastrous have not been witnessed even in this war. Taking General Thomas's account of the actual number of the enemy known to have been killed on the 20th and 22d of July, and adding to them the usual proportion of wounded, and the prisoners captured, and including the number given in the latest news about the battle of the 28th, we find that while the Union loss for the three days amounted to somewhat less than six thousand in killed, wounded, and missing, that of the enemy was thirty thousand seven hundred and eighty-two. This, of course, does not cover the entire loss of the enemy, because he must have carried off some of his dead and wounded, and because the returns from General Thomas's lines were not complete.

What do we desire? What more could we have? Uninterrupted success? No Power ever yet obtained it. It is the balance of warlike strength which preponderates. Let us not be forgetful of the deeds of our brave countrymen, and above all, let us not be ungrateful to God, who has lavished victory in answer to the prayer of our people.

NEGLECTING THE RUDIMENTS.

We have a great many colleges, and many more schools, private and public, and we brag a great deal about what we call universal education in America; but is not this one of the numerous agreeable delusions with which we amuse ourselves? In proportion to population, perhaps there are more boys and girls in the United States who can, vulgarly speaking, read and write, and perhaps cipher a little, than in most other countries; but with that exception, who would pretend to boast of our educational system as respects its practical efficiency and results?

Take the mass of the young men who are graduated yearly at our leading colleges, and what is the average of their actual acquirements? Out of a class of fifty or sixty who are given their degree of Master of Arts, how many are really master of any one branch of study? Occasionally we may meet with a scholar who deserves his diploma. Yet for one such, there are a hundred or a thousand whose substantial acquisitions would disgrace a freshman in any first-rate British university. With a miserable smattering of knowledge in all the branches of a regular course, they are positively proficient in none; and it is a fact, quite as notorious as it is discreditable, that they get through in the end by a system of cramming and imposture which is practised in our most respectable institutions with a degree of facility and success that would seem to imply connivance on the part of professors and trustees.

In our public schools we doubt if the plan of instruction and the results attained are much, if any better. Examine the majority of graduates in both cases, and what do they know? They may answer you glibly enough some few questions in this or that branch of science. One may furnish a tolerable version of a line of Horace, another demonstrate a problem in Euclid, a third explain the philosophy of boiling water, and the like; but are there ten or five in a hundred who can be said in any single line of study to have achieved accomplished scholarship?

We do not, however, mean to speak of deficiencies in classical learning, nor in physical and metaphysical science. There is a yet graver and more disgraceful fault in our academic education. We assert that American youth are not taught English; that not one in a hundred who leave college or a high school, with the usual testimonial of scholastic attainments, can read, or spell, or write his mother tongue decently. It is possible that he may discourse very flippantly about Greek and Roman mythology, or cubes and square roots, or dynamics and hydrostatics, and all that sort of thing; but we undertake to say, that if he be required to prepare a paragraph of a dozen or more lines for a newspaper, he will commit some shameful blunder in the orthography or the grammar of it. Let any one refer to his private correspondence, and see how far we are borne out in this charge.

Is it not the rarest thing to see Americans writing their own language, not with elegance, force, and fluency, but with propriety? How many can speak it correctly, or even read it with becoming grace and effect? Publish without amendment the serious dissertations of men who are reputed scholars, and what sad demolition you would make of their literary character! Print, just as it is pronounced, the deliberate speech of many a lawyer or statesman among us, and see what a marvellous havoc he makes of the ordinary rules of syntax and prosody! Ask any one of a casual company of clever men to read a passage from any English classic, in prose or verse, and mark the elocution. The chances are that it will be sung through the nose with a monotonous whine, or mouthed as some moon-struck player would pronounce it, in utter disregard of all proprieties of accent or pauses, or delivered with a tameness of manner wholly unappreciative and uninpressive.

The reason of this is obvious. Neither English grammar nor rhetoric are taught and learned in our schools. The rules of both may be got by rote, but the philosophy of neither is ever thoroughly comprehended or applied. Reform in this is certainly needed, and may be very easily introduced. Let our young men be proficient English scholars at least. Let them be able to read, write, and speak their own tongue correctly, and even grace fully, however deficient they may be in the dead languages. The latter need not be neglected, but a masterly acquisition of the former should be the primary aim and fundamental condition of American scholarship. It is not so regarded now, and the fact is apparent enough in every day's familiar social intercourse. Indeed, to hear us talk and see us write, a board of competent English critics would pronounce us, in the main, a nation of blockheads.

INFANTICIDE.

A local contemporary says:—

"War has slain its thousands—cholera infantum carries off its little victims by tens of thousands. The total deaths of this city last week were 434, which is just 43 more than in the week before, and 27 more than in the corresponding week of 1863. Two hundred and fifty-six children were translated last week to a better world. Two hundred and fifty-six little coffins were followed by sorrowing parents to the graveyard. Two hundred and fifty-six lights of home were extinguished, mainly by cholera infantum, dysentery, diarrhœa, and convulsions, peculiar to children."

A New York exchange makes the following report:—

"The mortality list for the past week is rather formidable. Deaths from all diseases, 589. Of these, 343 were children under ten years of age. Increase over last week, 43. Cholera infantum had 93 victims; consumption, 55; scarlet fever, 16; killed by accidents, 9; drowned, 10."

It will be found difficult to controvert the fact that, of the immense mortality among children which every summer brings, the major portion might be averted, if less culpable carelessness and a higher degree of acquaintance with the duties and responsibilities of maternity were prevalent among mothers. The second summer is the period in human life which is most thickly beset with perils of disease and helplessness, when, as a general rule, the infant is deprived of its mother's nourishment, and supplied for the first time with artificial diet; when its little limbs first learn their uses, and when they require the most scrupulous and untiring attention.

And yet when we look about us in our daily walk and observation, can we resist the conviction that the pitiable ignorance of many mothers, and the criminal negligence of others, deprive each year thousands of children of the breath of life, with as much certainty as though the act were committed with deliberate intent, and indictable as an instance of infanticide? Wherever we bend our steps we find poor, puny, and neglected little ones, entrusted to the tender mercies of hirelings, who see no appeal in their piteous looks, and who alternately stuff or starve them without the remotest thought for the direful consequences.

We find women in whom all the maternal affections are blunted—whose love of gay society and visiting has vanquished all natural care for their offspring; and, after a time, the intermingled crape and ribbon pendent over their lintels, the little coffin and the dismal hearse standing before their doors, proclaim, in conscience-quickening significance, the result of most cruel and inhuman neglect, which, although not an offense before an earthly tribunal, stands upon the books of the recording angel as murder.

Perhaps, however, the most numerous and distressing cases occur through the utter ignorance of mothers in the care of their children. We often find them, after a paroxysm of passion, ministering to the appetite of infants that which, instead of being their natural nourishment, becomes an active and pain-producing poison. The same malignant effect is produced from the use, by the parent, of unseasonable or unwholesome food, or from violent or insufficient exercise. But the most harrowing picture in connection with the subject is presented in the crowded and pent-up dwellings of the poor in our large cities, many of whom are born, exist, and die without ever knowing exemption from impurity of all kinds, moral and material, and whose children, to fearful extent, populate our numerous cemeteries.

Here, again, is infanticide committed to an extent horrible to contemplate, and to arrest it is as impossible as to check profanity or inferior grades of vice. Still, there is another class of poor among whom infant mortality is large, but inevitable—people who, through poverty or contracted circumstances, are precluded from procuring the necessary comforts for their little ones, and who follow them to their last homes with the full consciousness that a single week of country air and rural scenery would have snatched them even from the yawning gulf of the grave. The sorrows of such are sacred, and the sufferers can only console themselves by faith in the great Comforter, who doeth all things well.

Old Class-mates.—It is a remarkable fact that the council before Atlanta brought together three old class-mates from West Point. General Hood, Major-General McPherson, and Brigadier-General Schofield were old "chums," being room-mates during the last year of their cadet life. McPherson and Hood were particular friends, yet one fell by the hands of the other.

—An old lady, seventy-eight years of age living in Schuyler county, Illinois, gave birth to twins, two girls, a short time since. Mother and daughters doing well.

Married.

BACHE—ELLICOTT.—In Baltimore, August 3d, by the Rev. H. P. Cookery, CHARLES M. BACHE to HENRIETTA M., daughter of Benjamin Ellicott, Esq.

CAMPELL—THORNTON.—On the 31st of July, 1864, by the Rev. Joseph Perry, Mr. NATHAN CAMPELL to Miss EMMA THORNTON.

LAGRANGE—DELANY.—On the evening of July 17th, by the Rev. G. F. Bahlen, JOHN G. LAGRANGE, of Rome, to Miss MARY M. DELANY, of Pottsville, Pa.

MAZURIE—BAITZL.—On the 3d instant, by Chaplain Long, U. S. A., Mr. FRANCIS P. MAZURIE to Miss JOSEPHINE BAITZL, all of this city.

PLOUTS—SLAVIN.—On the 23d of July, in St. Joseph's Church, New Orleans, by the Rev. F. Smith, Mr. R. B. PLOUTS, U. S. N., of Philadelphia, Pa., to Miss KATE SLAVIN, youngest daughter of Mr. Edward Slavin, of New Orleans.

Died.

ANSART.—At Reading, Pa., August 2d, after a lingering illness, ANNIE COOPER, wife of Charles B. Ansart, and daughter of William H. and Mary Cooper.

CLAYFIELD.—On Wednesday, the 3d instant, in the 86th year of her age, MARY, relict of the late Louis Clayfield.

GLADING.—On the 3d instant, MARY ANN, wife of Mr. George Glading, in the 46th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 425 Vine street, on Sunday afternoon, 7th instant, at 2 o'clock.

GRAFF.—On the 1st instant, ANN, wife of B. Graff, in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, William Eckfeldt, No. 2038 Girard avenue, on Saturday afternoon, the 6th instant, at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

HARPER.—On Thursday, August 4, 1864, at the residence of her grandfather, John A. Howell, Twenty-fourth Ward, ANNIE, only daughter of B. W. and Kate Harper, in the 7th year of her age.

HORNOR.—On the 4th inst., JANE WEST HORNOR, widow of Joseph P. Hornor, in the 80th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Mary's Church, Locust street, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, on Saturday afternoon, the 6th inst., at 4 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

NORTHROP.—On Tuesday evening, August 2d, 1864, ANNA, third daughter of George and Sally W. Northrop, aged 9 years.

VAUX.—On Thursday morning, August 4th, 1864, FREDERICK GRAFF VAUX, only child of William S. and Emily G. Vaux.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 13, DATED July 15, 1861, for one share of the Capital Stock of the Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Company, in the name of M. H. Bailey. An application has been made to the Company for a new Certificate, the finder will please return the same to the office of the Company, or to jo6-6t*** ROBT. F. TAYLOR.

QUEEN OF BEAUTY.—WHITE VIRGIN MILK 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 Chestnut, and No. 138 S. SEVENTH Street.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

WINDOW SHADES,

CURTAINS,

AND

MOSQUITO NETTINGS.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

ELECTRICITY.

LOOK AND LIVE! A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT!

All diseased conditions, both acute and chronic, where there is vitality enough left to react, are permanently cured, by warranties, at No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, and in case of a failure in most obstinate maladies, no charge is made. Electrical Institution, established about five years ago by Professor BOLLES. Read the following:—

A class of maladies prevails to a fearful extent in communities, dooming 100,000 youths, of both sexes, annually to an early grave. These diseases are very imperfectly understood. Their external manifestations or symptoms are nervous debility, relaxation, and great exhaustion, marasmus, or wasting and consumption of the tissues of the whole body, shortness of breathing, or too hurried breathing on ascending a hill or flight of stairs, palpitation of the heart, asthma, bronchitis, and a dry, sore throat, trembling and shaking of the arms and lower limbs, aversion to society, business, and to study; sometimes dimness of the eyesight, loss of memory, dizziness of the head, neuralgia pain in various parts of the body, pains in the back and lower limbs, lumbago, dyspepsia, constipation of the bowels, deranged secretions of the kidneys, and many other glands of the body, producing virulent diseases in both males and females; likewise epilepsy, hysteria, and different forms of nervous spasms. Now, then, ninety-nine cases out of every hundred of all the above-named diseases, and a host of others not named, as consumption of the lungs, or of the spinal nerves, have their origin in the pelvic viscera, hence the want of success by any of the old medical systems of practice.

DISEASES OF FEMALES.

Prolapsus Uteri, Leucorrhœa, Amenorrhœa, and Dysmenorrhœa. All the above diseases and other Uterine complaints have their origin in a loss of the vital power of the body, brought on by injuries, excesses, sedentary habits, personal abuses, abortions, and the use of powerful medicines. Some of the peculiar symptoms are dragging pains through the hip and back, weakness of the limbs, and extreme languor and debility throughout the entire system. The effects produced from these troublesome maladies are almost multitudinous. Consumption, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Deafness, Blindness, Fits, and Insanity, and even Idiocy, are not uncommon.

No effectual or reliable remedy has ever been found for these alarming complaints till our late discovery in the use of Electricity in strict accordance with the positive and negative polarization of the Uterine Organs. We never failed in curing all of the above diseases, except in case of organic derangement, or severe injuries of the parts.

Mrs. Fulton, a lady of great experience and ability, will have entire charge of treating in the ladies' department.

Consultation free.

Prof. BOLLES & Dr. BROWN,
au3-40t* No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

THE GREAT FIRE AT HENRY SIMONS' U. S. NATIONAL WAGON WORKS,

LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFE

STILL THE

MASTER OF THE SITUATION.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL.

Its Enemy, like his great Prototype,

"THE FATHER OF ALL ERROR,"

MUST SUCCUMB.

The citizens of Philadelphia and vicinity are particularly requested to read the following note from Mr. HENRY SIMONS:—

PHILADELPHIA, July 26, 1864.

M. C. Sadler, Agent for Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe:—

Dear Sir:—The No. 10 Chilled Iron Safe I purchased of you in 1859 was in my office, which was burned entirely down, with my wagon factory, on Friday night last. My books and papers were taken out of the Safe before the fire reached the building, therefore no attention was paid to the safe, after the fire, for some days.

The office was a three-story brick building, lying just south of my main wagon-shop, and as the wind at the time was from the north, the fire from the wagon-shop was forced strongly upon the office, and everything combustible burned entirely up. On examining the Safe the inside was found not injured in the least, and with a coat of paint and a little repairing externally, is ready and fit for use.

I can cheerfully recommend LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFE to all interested as a most thorough fire-proof.

HENRY SIMONS,
U. S. National Wagon Works.

The following facts in the above certificate are particularly noticeable:—

First. The character of the building, its being located just south of the main wagon-shop, with its immense amount of combustible material; also the fact that the wind at the time was strong from the north, which forced an immense amount of heat upon the building.

Second. The fact that the Safe was the smallest size but one, and that it was left in the cellar, among the ruins, for days without care or attention, as there was nothing left in it.

Third. That the Safe is not sprung, warped, or twisted, but is still in order, and fit for use, even the lock being still unsprung.

This wonderful result, together with the result of the late attempt at robbery of Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe at the West Philadelphia Trust Fund, just published, must prove to the satisfaction of all parties interested in safes, that Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe is all that is claimed for it, strictly and thoroughly fire and burglar-proof, the sheetiron safe-maker, David Evans, assertion to the contrary notwithstanding. Verily, Providence is on the side of Truth.

M. C. SADLER, Agent.

N. B.—The above Safe is now at my depot, and all parties interested will please examine it for themselves.

M. C. SADLER, Agent,
au3-7t No. 21 S. SEVENTH Street.

Raspberry Catawba Sparkling WINE!

A MOST DELICIOUS DRINK,

TRY IT,

for sale by

DAVIS & RICHARDS,

ARCH and WATER Streets.

F. G. Whitman & Co.,

Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste, Chocolate Caramels, Cream Lozenges, &c.

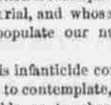
Paris, exquisitely flavored.

Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c.

No. 216 Chesnut street, below Fourth.

Steck & Co.'s Pianos.—

STECK & CO.'S MASON & HAMLIN'S PIANOS



CABINET ORGANS.

STECK & CO.'S PIANOS.

J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN AID OF THE

Sufferers at Chambersburg.

We have received from C. B. MESSERSMITH, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Chambersburg, a deplorable account of the destitution existing there. Persons wishing to aid the sufferers can do so by sending their contributions to us.

DREXEL & CO.,
au3-3t No. 34 S. THIRD Street.

VILLAGE GREEN SEMINARY.—MILITARY boarding School—Begins September 1.—Terms very moderate. Thorough course in Mathematics, Languages, English Studies, &c. Pupils have benefits of a home. Practical lessons in Surveying and Civil Engineering. Boys of all ages taken. Address for Catalogue,

REV. J. HERVEY BARTON,
jy36-1m Village Green, Delaware Co., Pa.

250 BOXES D. STATE DETERSIVE SOAP.

150 boxes Keystone State Detersive Soap.
225 boxes Original Detersive.
500 boxes Simpson's Olive.
275 boxes Lime 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, FLANILL & CO.,
jy6-1m* No. 106 DOCK Street, Phila.

WANTS.

TO HARNESS MAKERS.—WANTED—Two or three active and energetic hands to take contracts in my Factory, to manufacture a large quantity of HALTERS, BRIDLES, AND GIRTHS. All the material will be furnished them.

au3-2t* E. METZGER, No. 605 ARCH Street.

WANTED TO RENT.—A MODERATE sized house in complete order, in a good location. Address HOUSE, Box 807, Post Office. au3-6t

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,
jy27-10t Captain and A. Q. M.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

CAPE ISLAND, CAPE MAY, N. J.—FOR SALE.—Cottage on Lafayette street, 11 rooms. Lot 60 by 200 feet.

Inquire

au1-6t* FIRST STORE ABOVE ATLANTIC HOTEL.

ELEVEN THREE-STORY

BRICK DWELLINGS,

WITH BACK BUILDINGS,

GAS AND BATH.

Apply to

J. S. BEAM,

No. 140 S. THIRD STREET,

jy21-12t Or, No. 207 S. FOURTH STREET.

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

FOR SALE.—$50,000 WORTH IN GOOD Houses, large and small, on terms to suit purchasers, either with or without incumbrance, for cash and good trade. Inquire of, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.,

THOS. M. FLOWMAN, No. 207 S. FOURTH Street.

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S Office,

Philadelphia, August 5, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 11th inst., for

Five hundred "six-mule" Army Wagons, complete.

Two hundred "two-horse" Ambulances, complete, Wheeling pattern, to be delivered in this city at such places as may be designated.

One-half of the above to be completed and ready for delivery on or before the 1st of September next. The remainder on or before the 20th of September, 1864.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

Bidders will state price, both in writing and figures.

A guarantee, to be signed by two responsible persons, will be required, whose responsibility must be certified to by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, United States Collector, or other Government officer, otherwise the proposal will not be received.

Specifications for the above may be seen at the office, No. 1102 GRARD street.

By order of Colonel George H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

GEO. R. ORME,
au5-5t Captain and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING SOUTH wing to Navy Department Building.

Navy Department, August 3, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for building South Wing to Navy Department Building," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 15th day of August, 1864. Plans and specifications are ready for examination at the Navy Department, and the bids must be for the whole building finished and complete in all its details except the hot water heating apparatus. Bidders are requested to name the time in which they will engage to have the building completed and ready for occupation; and all bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:—

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ——, in the State of ——, and ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——, for building new south wing to Navy Department be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office nearest their residence, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said —— shall fail to execute the contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Witness: A B, Guarantor.
E F, C D, Guarantor.

——, 1864.

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

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

au3-9t 11 13 15 16

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 828 WALNUT Street.

Philadelphia, August 4, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, August 9, 1864, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, the following Subsistence Stores, delivered in Philadelphia, viz.:—

500 Barrels first quality MESS or PRIME MESS PORK (corn fed), of the pack of 1863-4, in full hooped oak barrels, with iron master hoops; meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight, and thoroughly salted, and to have been repacked within thirty days of delivery. To be ready for delivery within twenty days from date of award.

50,000 Pounds first quality winter-smoked BACON SHOULDERS in tight pieces of uniform size. To be delivered within twenty days from date of award.

200,000 Pounds first quality PILOT BREAD, to be made from good sound "Extra Flour," thoroughly baked, and perfectly dried before being packed. To be packed in boxes of well seasoned wood, of such a kind as will not impart taste to the bread, boxes to contain fifty pounds net.

30,000 Pounds first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL, in well coopered, head-lined barrels.

20,000 Pounds coarse pulverized WHITE SUGAR, in strong barrels.

5,000 Pounds ADAMANTINE, or STAR CANDLES, full weight.

50,000 Pounds clean, fine, dry SALT, in well-coopered head-lined barrels.

The above stores, with the exception of Pork and Bacon, to be delivered within ten days of date of award.

Bidders who are unable to deliver the stores within the time mentioned, will state the time required for delivery. Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Samples of all articles except Pork must be delivered with the proposal, and referred to therein, but the proposal must not be enclosed with the sample. Samples must be in good, strong, full size paper parcels, each sample marked with bidder's name.

The Pork will be examined and passed upon by John G. Taylor, inspector on the part of the United States.

Separate proposals in duplicate must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each bid, and the proposals must be specific in complying with all its terms.

Each proposal must have the written guarantee of two responsible persons, for the fulfilment of the agreement, who will give bonds if required.

Blank forms for proposals containing the form of guarantee may be had on application at this office.

The price of tare, place of business and date of purchase, name of contractor, kind of stores, tare and net weight, must be marked on every package, and all old marks must be obliterated.

Returns of weights by professional public weighers to be given whenever required.

No bids from parties who have failed to fulfil a former agreement will be considered.

Bids will include packages, and delivery at any point in this city, to be designated by this office; and any inferior packages or cooperage will be considered sufficient cause for rejection of contracts.

Payment will be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States for the purpose.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores," and directed to

ISAAC R. WIGGIN,
au3-2t Captain and C. S. Vols.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A Writ of Sale, to me the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at public sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at MCHENRY'S STORE, No. 112 N. FRONT Street, on WEDNESDAY, August 10, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., 60 bales and 40 bales of cotton, being cargoes of vessels unknown.

WILLIAM MILLWARD,
U. S. Marshal E. D. of Penna.

Philadelphia, July 28, 1864. jy29-3t

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A Writ of Sale to me the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at Public Sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at MCHENRY'S STORE, No. 112 N. FRONT Street, on WEDNESDAY, August 10, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., 61 bales and 15 bales of Cotton, being cargoes of vessels unknown.

WILLIAM MILLWARD,
United States Marshal E. D. of Penna.

Philadelphia, July 29, 1864. jy30-6t

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.—THE United States Mail Steamship ROANOKE,

FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13, N. R., New York, on TUESDAY, August 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage apply to

J. E. PEREZ & CO.,
au3-2t* No. 109 CHESNUT Street.

HENRY SIMONS,

UNITED STATES NATIONAL

WAGON AND COACH WORKS,

Office, No. 521 NEW MARKET Street,

And Factory, corner of

SECOND AND CUMBERLAND STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA.

All and every kind of WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, WHEELBARROWS, and TIMBER WHEELS, adapted to Army, Road, Sutler, or Plantation purposes. All work warranted.

Orders promptly attended to. jy4-tf

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 testimonials.

AUGUSTUS S. RATTLES,
jy6-1m No. 24 S. SIXTH Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

GO AND SEE SANFORD'S OPERA TROUPE.

THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT EVER OFFERED.

Observe the comic talent attached to

SANFORD'S TROUPE.

Frank Moran, Dick Parker, F. Myers, J. Mortimer, F. Diamond, and T. F. Sanford.

Friday evening, Moran's Benefit.

Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8½. au5

GROVER'S NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,

The grand romantic, musical, spectacular drama,

ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP.

Presented, after three months' active preparation, in a style of unprecedented magnificence, replete with wonderful transformations, magnificent scenery, grand marches, superb costumes and properties, beautiful music, and choruses. jy30-tf

IMMENSE ATTRACTION AND GRAND COMBINATION.

THE CHAMBERSBURG SUFFERERS.

VAN AMBURGH & CO'S MAMMOTH MENAGERIE,

AND THAYER & NOYES' GREAT UNITED STATES CIRCUS COMBINED,

Will open on the premises lot on ARCH Street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth,

ON MONDAY EVENING, the 8th inst., and continue open until Saturday evening, 13th inst.

Exhibitions will also be given on every Afternoon during the week, excepting Monday.

On WEDNESDAY MORNING a Special Exhibition of the animals will be given, the net proceeds to be for the sufferers by the Rebel raid at Chambersburg.

This Menagerie is one of the rarest collections of birds and beasts now exhibiting in the world. The pachyderminous animals are well represented, among them the wonderful Elephant

HANNIBAL,

and the celebrated

HIPPOPOTAMUS, OR RIVER HORSE.

For particulars see small bills. Look out for the Grand Procession on Monday, 8th inst.

Admission to the pavilion, 50 cents. Children under 12 years, 25 cents. Afternoon performance commences at 2 o'clock; Evening, 7½ o'clock.

Admission to Animal Exhibition, on Wednesday morning, 9 o'clock, only 25 cents. au 3-tf

SUMMER EXCURSIONS,

AT

REDUCED RATES,

TO THE GREAT

Coal, Iron, and Lumber Regions

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

TICKETS GOOD FOR TEN DAYS.

Giving ample time to visit each point of interest on the route.

The Catawissa Railroad Company

Having perfected arrangements with connecting roads, will issue EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia over the following route:—

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad—To Reading, Schuylkill Haven, Ashland, Mahanoy City, and Tamaqua. Catawissa Railroad—To Summit, McAuley Mountain, Catawissa, Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Lehigh and Mahanoy, and Beaver Meadow Railroads—To Black Creek and Mauch Chunk. Lehigh Valley Railroad—To Allentown, and Bethlehem, and the North Pennsylvania Railroad to Philadelphia.

For variety and grandeur