Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

PRICE THREE CENTS PER COPY, or EIGHTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM; ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS 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.

MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1864.

THE WAR NEWS.

The advance of the Rebels across the Potomac, and their threatening movements towards Pennsylvania and Western Virginia, engross the attention of the people hereabouts almost exclusively. Proclamations, trumpet-tongued, are issued daily, but fail to bring forward a respectable response from the people, so great is either their apathy towards their country's cause, or their enthralment in the work of filling quotas under the coming draft. For our own part, we must confess we can see no great danger from the army of EARLY or its movements, if our forces were managed by men of ability. If General HALLECK would follow the advice he gave another general some time ago, and send a column up the south bank of the Potomac to Winchester, he would soon force the Rebels to concentrate and fight, and save Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, and Ohio from the disgrace and damage resulting from a raid. It may be that even better plans have been adopted, but they are very slow of consummation. We understand that General GRANT has ordered General SHERIDAN and General WRIGHT to attack EARLY at once, and fight the Rebels wherever they are to be found. In the meantime, let us hope that everything may be done to assist the Government in this matter by our State authorities. Our people should at once proceed to fill up their quotas and strengthen the armies of the nation, as they are now approaching final triumphs and decided victories. It is the settled conviction of all thinking men in the army, that the present campaign will close the Rebellion. Let us confirm this conviction by using every means to aid the Government and its military captains.

Matters before Petersburg (with the exception of a failure in Rebel mining operations), are in *statu quo*, and will remain so for some days. General LEE will take advantage of this lull in our siege operations to gather up stores and reinforcements. If offensive operations are delayed for a long period he will, no doubt, feel encouraged to detach several columns of light troops to operate for his own and HOOD's temporary relief. His strategy of late, however, with the exception of EARLY's diversions, seems to be bending towards a steady and permanent concentration of his forces at Richmond and at Atlanta.

General SAMUEL JONES' retrograde step from his standard of retaliation, in releasing the Union officers placed under fire at Charleston, means something. We have no doubt that the Rebel officers released in return were sorely needed; but we should not be surprised if the fall of Mobile, or the reported capture of Andersonville, Georgia, has something to do with this sudden fit of fellow-feeling. There has been a powerful moral effect worked up somewhere in the "Confederacy," whose first tidings may be expected by us in a day or two.

The Rebels have determined to sustain General HOOD in his bloody work at Atlanta. His army was sixty thousand strong when it crossed the Chattahoochee river in retreat. It has lost one-fourth of its fighting strength since that time, but has been reinforced by a large body of militia; all the forces operating in Mississippi, lately under command of Lieutenant-General STEPHEN DECATUR LEE, and a large portion of General RICHARD TAYLOR's army from the west bank of the Mississippi river. This swells HOOD's army very considerably, but does not make it equal to that of General SHERMAN in numbers, and certainly not in *morale* and real military strength. Besides, we can reinforce SHERMAN with fifty thousand veterans in a short time from the Departments of Generals CANBY, ROSECRANS, and STEELE, and relieve many veterans, now holding the railroad from Atlanta to Nashville, with new troops.

General STONEMAN seems to have performed a great work in his recent raid, but unfortunately made an attack upon the partially fortified city of Macon, and was repulsed, and according to ex-United States Senators HOWELL COBB and A. IVERSON, was captured with many of his men. We do not credit the capture. The repulse may have some foundation, but if STONEMAN could get all the way to Macon, his work of destruction to the different railroads must have been immense. The probability is that he succeeded in destroying the railroads to Atlanta, Savannah, Columbus, and Mobile. If we are right in our conjectures our losses can be borne with a good grace and a pleasant face.

General HOOD is preparing to leave Atlanta. He thinks his army is large enough to manœuvre with SHERMAN's in the open country south or west. If he is an able general this is a good movement, and may be productive, temporarily, of advantageous results. But we have every confidence in the superior military ability of General SHERMAN, and we know his army is now the heaviest of the two in every way.

—The quota of Indiana under the recent call is 35,732. The State, under the efficient action of Governor Morton, has an excess of over 12,000.

THE CITY AND THE STATE.

That Philadelphia, and the State of which it is the commercial metropolis, should maintain the most intimate relations of amity and intercourse, will be really admitted. That they are not united as cordially and completely as they ought to be, is not less indisputable. But to say that they are entirely divided against each other, and that the people of this city are chargeable with the fact, is to utter not only a manifest falsehood, but a gross slander.

We believe that there is much good feeling existing between the people of this community and those of the interior; that both appreciate the mutuality of interest which associates them; and that they are desirous to cultivate that sentiment of common good-will and fraternity which should ever animate the inhabitants of the same Commonwealth. If they have not been as well acquainted and as closely affiliated in the past as might have been wished, there were natural causes which kept them asunder.

Pennsylvania is of vast territorial extent, and its surface is covered by dense forests and intersected by huge mountains, which were not long since formidable barriers between the populations occupying its remote sections. This difficulty of intercourse prevented that sense of community which is the growth of constant and familiar commerce. But now avenues of cheap and commodious communication are opened with the interior; the people of all parts of the State have been brought more and more together; the resources of the country have been developed; a great trade has sprung up between the producing regions and the prosperous manufacturing and shipping mart on the shores of the Delaware; and the consequence is that the relations of the metropolis and the rural districts are improved, and the sense of isolation and estrangement which once separated them is rapidly giving way to a lively consciousness of near neighborhood, identity of welfare, and generous reciprocity of benefits.

We should rejoice at this condition of affairs, and wish that it may go on improving. We are satisfied that Philadelphia will interpose no impediments. Yet certain persons here are perpetually charging this community with repulsing the people of the interior, and doing all in their power to provoke their jealousy and aversion. The accusation is at once false, unjust, and mischievous. Our citizens have always manifested an earnest disposition to cherish and promote the best possible understanding and relationship with the citizens of the State generally. They have not gone and mingled as freely with the people of the country as they might or should have done. But this is attributable to no unfriendly repugnance to such intercourse.

Our merchants and all other classes are a stay-at-home set, and their interests doubtless suffer immensely from this cause alone. But if they have not been seen as much in the country as they should have been, they have been felt there. Their money and their liberal enterprise have built the great highways which are opening through all our borders the fertilizing streams of commerce, and they are stimulating and sustaining that industry which is rendering available the exhaustless mineral treasures of the Commonwealth. Several millions of the revenue of the city exclusive of a vast amount of private capital, invested in the railways of Pennsylvania, is proof enough of the large stake Philadelphia has in the prosperity of the State, of the generous share of her substance which she has contributed to advance that prosperity, and of the interest she may be presumed to feel in fostering the most amicable connections with the whole people of the interior.

These, therefore, who accuse Philadelphians of a want of State pride, and of putting repulsion and enmity between the city and the State, by a selfish, niggardly, exclusive policy, not merely grossly wrong and libel this community, but they excite suspicion of unfriendliness and opposition where it would not otherwise exist, and produce the very evils which they affect to deplore or deprecate. If the people of the country are continually told by our press, or by individuals, that we have no disposition to cultivate friendly relations and intercourse with them; that we have done and are doing nothing to create such ties; that, in fact, we regard them with contempt, if not with hostility, and are a conceited, close-fisted, and mean-spirited community altogether, they will begin to lose faith in our character; and, in spite of the many evidences of liberality and a desire for fellowship with them which we have given, they will gradually distrust, dislike, and withdraw from us. Let us be careful, then, how we unjustly accuse and condemn ourselves in this matter.

BRIDGING THE SCHUYLKILL.

Having consolidated a group of districts which, taken together, are fully twenty odd miles in length by eight miles in width, our aim should be to render this union something more than a mere name or form. It is not enough that we see the representatives of Germantown, Frankford, West Philadelphia, "the Neck," and old Philadelphia proper, sitting side by side in the same Council chamber, or know that the policeman who patrols a rural lane five miles from Fifth and Chesnut streets is subject to the control of the magistrate who sits in the City Hall.

We want a consolidated people—a metropolitan feeling vibrating from the Exchange to the county line—a unity of public spirit, so that municipal legislation for one section, instead of provoking jealousy, will be acknowledged to be for the good of the whole—a community of city pride which shall stimulate and strengthen every enterprise that promises to advance Philadelphia's wealth, power, and resources. All this is necessary; for without it our city will be but a collection of sprawling manufacturing towns resting under a federative bond the purpose of which cannot be understood, or at least not made effective.

In order to secure the desirable end we have mentioned, our facilities of intercommunication must be greatly improved. The City Passenger Railways have afforded an ample means of cheap and speedy conveyance from one extremity of the city to the other. But there is another means of daily intercourse, even more necessary than the railways. Its importance is beyond dispute, but it has been neglected until the neglect calls for the indignant censure and protest of the people. We have reference to the want of more bridges across the Schuylkill. On the west side of that river extends a district which has surpassed almost every other in rapidity of improvement and growth in population. Its thickly built streets can be counted by miles, while many others have been opened, graded, and lighted with gas. Portions of this section have no equal within the limits of the city in respect of beauty of architecture and cost of garden ornamentation and culture. Yet, to the bulk of the people of this fine district, there is practically but two ways of crossing to the east of the Schuylkill, viz., the Market Street Bridge and the Wire Bridge at Fairmount. The last named, however, is north of the line of the mass of population in West Philadelphia, while the Girard Avenue Bridge is still further removed from it.

But one conveniently located bridge for such a tide of passengers as flows daily back and forth over the Schuylkill! Think of it, Philadelphians. Why, there are several bridges at the Falls of Schuylkill, more at Manayunk, and more at Norristown than on the Schuylkill front of this city, between Callowhill and South streets! Looking at the vast difference in the amount of travel between those places and at West Philadelphia, we must express the conviction that several additional bridges are needed between Fairmount and South street—needed, to give to the population on both banks of the river the facility of intercourse which they have a right, since consolidation, to demand.

Below Market street, on both sides of the Schuylkill, everything lags for want of these communications between the opposite shores. The bridge now building at Chesnut street has made slow progress; and though the masonry is now far enough advanced to admit of the laying of the superstructure, we are informed that the iron work is not nearly ready to be laid on the abutments, and that it is not likely to be completed under a twelve-month, if then. The firm engaged upon that part of the bridge have shown no disposition to hurry themselves in the execution of their contract, notwithstanding the urgent public necessity for the opening of the new avenue over the river. They require to be looked after and stirred up.

CAUSES OF DECAY OF THE REBEL STATES.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.

SIR:—The cultivation of cotton in India, Brazil, and other countries, has started a strong competition to the Southern States in that article. This must necessarily render idle many hands in the South, whose sustenance and support were mainly derived from that source. What then will be the fountain to supply these people with employment? They have made but slow progress in agriculture, in mechanics, and in trade, which are the main support of the North and other free countries.

With such a population thrown idle great distress must follow. The adult population are too far advanced in years to begin life anew, while the young are too inexperienced to be a source of revenue to their parents and relatives, and will hardly be able, unless under an apprentice system, to obtain the necessaries and comforts of life for themselves. Destitution must inevitably follow, and the "white trash," as they are called, must resort to the landed proprietors for bread, and work side by side with the negroes to support life, under degraded circumstances which would render life irksome, without any stimulant or hope to better their condition. Years of toil and labor would hardly suffice for them to earn a sufficiency to settle themselves on lands in the Territories and work them with agricultural implements.

The destiny of the South can be read, and its fate is too apparent to need any gift from prophecy to foretell what awaits it.

Sir Archibald Alison, in his "Principles of Population," says:—"If public happiness has not established the balance of nature, it will be righted by the sword of conquest. The destiny of every State may be read from the past history of the world—it is doomed to destruction unless it has developed the principles which render permanent existence consistent with human happiness. The length of its duration is measured by the degree in which it has attained the same objects; a longer or shorter period is assigned, in proportion as it has contributed to the increase or diminution of public felicity."

As the commercial world is now supplied with cotton quite adequate to its real wants, and but a few years must elapse until it will be enabled from its increase to have a surplus for its many factories to supply all demands for the purposes of trade and commerce, the South has, therefore, ceased to "contribute to the increase of public felicity."

Again, Mr. Alison says:—"It is utterly impossible for mankind, in the later stages of society, to avoid the influence of the controlling principles. If the limitations of population have not arisen from the excellence of the social system, they will be induced by its corruption."

What an exodus we must then expect from the cotton-growing States, after the end of the Rebellion, and now stationary the population must then be that remain behind, on account of no inducement to marry, and no prospect to improve and provide for an offspring! M.

REBEL NEWS ITEMS.

A DESPATCH FROM GENERAL LEE.

HEADQUARTERS, July 24.—To the Secretary of War:—Early states that he attacked Major-General Crook on the 24th, on the Octoner battle-field at Jamestown, completely routing him, and pursued him five miles beyond Winchester, when he was compelled to halt from the exhaustion of his men. The pursuit was continued by our cavalry.

Among the prisoners captured was General Mulligan, who was mortally wounded. Brigadier-General Lilly and other officers and men, captured on the 20th, were recovered. The strength of the enemy is stated at 15,000 infantry, beside cavalry under Averill. R. E. LEE, General.

NEWSPAPERS IN ATLANTA.—We have been repeatedly asked, "When is the *Appeal* going to leave?" We take this occasion to say, to allay all anxiety on the part of the public, which is highly appreciated by us, that the *Appeal* will remain in Atlanta, issuing its two regular editions each day, until the evening and morning of the last day of its occupation by the Army of Tennessee.

The number of Yankee prisoners at Andersonville, Georgia, is now over twenty-seven thousand, and has been almost daily increasing. An addition of five acres has recently been made to the inclosure.

General C. H. Stevens, of South Carolina, is at a private house in Macon, Georgia, and, although wounded by a musket ball, which penetrated his head, and is still there, is doing well. Strong hopes are entertained that he will recover.

General Joseph E. Johnston came down from Atlanta to Macon on the 19th instant. The family of General Johnston has been in Macon for a week or more.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MEETING OF FIREMEN.—A meeting of firemen took place on Saturday evening, in reference to the reception of Paxton's Fire Zouaves, at the house of the Keystone Engine Company. On motion, Mr. ZIEGLER, of the Friendship, took the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read, and delegates from the Niagara Hose, Resuscitation Hose, and United Hose, presented their credentials. The roll of delegates was then called, and immediately afterwards the Committee of Arrangements reported that they had heard nothing from Colonel BAXTER since the last meeting, but would telegraph to him to-morrow. The Chairman of the Committee stated that Colonel BAXTER informed him about two weeks ago that he would be in Philadelphia with his regiment, the Seventy-second, somewhere between the tenth and fifteenth of this month, and it nothing was heard to the contrary, they might be expected on the first named day.

A question being asked as to what ambulances would be in the parade, the following were announced:—Hope Hose, Weccacoe, Assistance, Mechanic, Globe, Vigilant, Southwark Engine, Cohocksink, Northern Liberty Hose, Philadelphia Engine and Independence Hose.

A committee of two from the Cooper Shop Refreshment Saloon being introduced at this point, they were invited to take seats upon the platform, and soon afterwards stated that they had come there for the purpose of ascertaining whether their offer to entertain the Zouaves, sent to the Committee of Arrangements, had been accepted. A discussion took place between the members of the Convention, in the course of which it was stated that the regiment had accepted a prior invitation extended by the Union Volunteer Saloon, but that it was supposed of course both saloons would be attended.

Motions to assign the Niagara, Kensington and United Hose Companies positions in the line according to date of institution, and to print one thousand programmes, were adopted.

The route of the parade will be as follows:—Up Third street to Brown, up Brown to Twelfth, down Twelfth to Chesnut, down Chesnut to Fourth, down Fourth to Walnut, up Walnut to Independence Square, dismissing at Sixth street. In case the weather should prove stormy, the route will be altered as follows:—Down Chesnut to Fifth, up Fifth to Race, up Race to National Guards' Hall, dismissing at Sixth street.

There being no other business before the Convention, it adjourned to meet at the call of the Committee of Arrangements. This Committee, with the Marshals, will meet at the Neptune Hose House on Tuesday evening next.

CITY MORTALITY.—During the past week, 424 deaths were reported at the Board of Health Office in this city. Of this number, 56 were soldiers; males, 250; females, 191; boys, 146; girls 131.

VERDICT SET ASIDE.—At a general Court Martial held in this city, Military Storekeeper George W. Martin, of the Schuylkill Arsenal, was tried on charges preferred by the Assistant Quartermaster-General of this Department, of "neglect of duty" and "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." The verdict was guilty of the specification and charges, and the court sentenced him to a suspension of all pay and allowances for the period of six months. But the proceedings having been submitted to the Major-General commanding Department of Susquehanna (Couch), the following order was issued:—

"In the foregoing case of Military Storekeeper G. W. Martin, it is shown the proceedings of an investigating committee were admitted as evidence to the exclusion of the living witnesses.

"This act was illegal and of great injustice to the accused. The proceedings, findings, and sentence in this case are, therefore, disapproved. Military Storekeeper G. W. Martin will be released from arrest and restored to duty."

DEMOCRATIC DELEGATE ELECTIONS.—This evening the Democrats will elect a number of delegates to attend the several nominating conventions which meet to-morrow. The polls will be opened at each precinct house from 5 until 8 o'clock in the evening. The election will be for one County Delegate, One City Delegate, three Ward Delegates, two Representative Delegates, one Congressional Delegate, and in such Wards as are comprised in the Third Senatorial District, one Senatorial Delegate, officers to conduct delegate elections, *i. e.*, two Inspectors and one Judge. No election will be held for members of the Ward Executive Committee, as was the case heretofore. The amended rules provide for their election on the third Monday in January. The different nominating conventions will meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE CHAMBERSBURG SUFFERERS.—A meeting of ladies was held at the Board of Trade Rooms on Saturday, to devise means for aiding the Chambersburg sufferers. Mrs. E. W. Hutter was called to the chair, numerous addresses were made, and resolutions passed, calling on the pastors of churches, merchants, editors, and others, to aid in collecting articles for the sufferers. A grand general depot will be opened in Philadelphia for the reception of garments, material for clothing, bedding, and other necessaries to be sent to the suffering people of Chambersburg, at the rooms of the Union Benevolent Association of Philadelphia, Nos. 116 and 118 S. Seventh street (the same occupied by the Committee on Labor, Income and Revenue), and John W. Claghorn, Esq., Jonathan Hicks, Esq., the agents of said Society, were appointed custodians of the donations.

LOCAL BREVITIES.—In the case of the boy Chapman, who was shot at Smith's Island, the jury rendered a verdict of accidental shooting ....Alexander McFarland was drowned yesterday at Pier No. 1, Richmond....John Robertson was killed on Saturday night, on the Baltimore Railroad, at Eighteenth and Washington streets ....Draft meetings will be held in the First, Fourteenth, and Eighteenth Wards to-night.... An attempt was made on Saturday, at the Mechanics' Bank, to draw a forged check ....An order has been received at the Philadelphia Navy Yard to fit out the *New Ironsides* immediately....Wm Ellis, a lad, was drowned on Saturday at Catharine street wharf.... $35,000 has been paid over as the receipts of the Committee of Labor, Income, and Revenue of the Sanitary Fair.

COLORED REGIMENTS.—The following persons have been recommended for the positions named. They are students of the Free Military School in this city and applicants for commands in colored regiments:—

For First Lieutenant—Martin V. B. Kennedy, civilian, of Ohio, aged 21.

For Second Lieutenants.—Henry M. McCawley, civilian, of Virginia, aged 27; James S. Shaple, civilian, of Pennsylvania, aged 21; Joseph S. Tull, civilian, of Pennsylvania, aged 18; N. Warren Tulsier, First Sergeant, Eighty-seventh Company V. R. C., aged 27; Francis A. Moon, private, Forty-third Company V. R. C., aged 27; Marshal D. Ellis, private, President's Body Guard, aged 19; William H. Green, private, Company B, Eighty-eighth Ohio Regiment, aged 18.

CHARGED WITH PICKING POCKETS.—A young man, giving the name of Morris Harris, was arrested in the Norristown depot, Ninth and Green streets, on Saturday, upon the charge of picking pockets. He took a pocket-book from a man's coat and attempted to throw it away. He was accompanied by two accomplices. One of them, named Alexander Walsh, was arrested, while the other escaped. Walsh was arrested by a citizen, who was struck a violent blow over the face by the one who made his escape. The accused were committed to answer by Alderman Pankington.

SELLING GOODS BY SAMPLE.—It has been decided by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that clerks or agents selling goods by sample do not require a license, if the firm for which they are engaged has a dealer's license. Clerks traveling on foot or by wagon, and selling goods, must have a peddler's license. Clerks traveling by railroad, steamboats, &c., &c., displaying and selling goods at hotels, stores, and other places, must have a dealer's license. Jewelry peddlers selling dry goods by the original piece or package must pay fifty dollars license.

MACHINISTS AND BLACKSMITHS.—The journeymen blacksmiths and machinists are now considering an advance of wages in their avocations. The subject has been maturing for some time past, and is now ready to be submitted to the craft for definite action. A Convention of workmen of the city will be held on Saturday evening, at the National Guards' Hall, to make the advanced schedule of prices general. This Convention will be composed of delegates from every shop in the city, and its action will be final

ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASES.—Timothy Gallagher has been held by Alderman Gibson upon the charge of committing an assault and battery on two officers in Manayunk.

Andrew Elderdin was also committed in default of $1000 bail, by Alderman Good, to answer a charge of assault and battery.

MOSQUITO NETS.—Get Patten to make up a net for you; there is an art in it; he has several kinds to offer, at No. 1408 Chesnut street.

R. B. DA COSTA'S WEST INDIAN TOOTH WASH is the best preparation now in use. Inquire for it—get it—use it—and be your own judge. Manufactured from pure West Indian vegetables. Sold everywhere. M. H. LEVETT, Proprietor.

WE HAVE BY FAR the largest stock and best assortment of Clothing in Philadelphia, comprising all desirable styles of goods, from medium price to superfine. Every one can be accurately fitted at once from our stock, whatever be his size or proportions, in garments equal in all respects to work made to measure, *at much lower prices*. For those who prefer, we have also a complete assortment of piece goods, which will be made up to measure in a style surpassed by none. BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL, No. 518 Market street.

Married.

LEWIS—DERRY.—On the 8th instant, by Rev. Wm. Paine, Mr. HENRY CLAY LEWIS to Miss EMMA JANE DERRY, all of Philadelphia.

Died.

LITTLEFIELD.—On Friday, 5th inst., after a lingering illness, MARY C., eldest daughter of Jesse and Hannah Butterfield, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1624 Frankford road, on Tuesday, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Services at the Twelfth Baptist Church, at 3 P.M.

JONES.—On the 4th instant, E. KATE JONES, wife of Samuel H. Jones, of Hanover Furnace, N. J., and daughter of the late John J. Jacob, Esq., of Louisville, Ky.

SMITH.—On the 7th instant, LOUISA L. SMITH, in the 27th year of her age.

Her friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother, No. 148 Sartain street, on Wednesday, at 4 P. M.

TROEMNER.—On the 6th instant, WILLIAM H. TROEMNER, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, Camden Lodge, No. 15, A. Y. M., Chosen Friends' Lodge, No. 23, I. O. of O. F., Camden Council, No. 7, O. of U. A. M., are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 1317 Green street, on Wednesday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Evergreen Cemetery, Camden, N. J.

VANDEGRIFT.—At Burlington, N. J., on Saturday, August 6, after a lingering illness which she bore with Christian resignation, REBECCA, only daughter of Joseph and Mary T. Vandegrift, aged 15 years, 8 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 66 East Pearl Street, Burlington, on Tuesday afternoon, 9th instant, at 2 o'clock.

WYNKOOP.—In this city on the 5th instant, FANNIE SLADE, child of John Q. and Edith R. Wynkoop, of Rock Island county, Illinois.

MONEY, TO ANY AMOUNT, loaned upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Plate, Clothing, &c., at
JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c., FOR SALE AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. jy4-1m

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 213 LODGE STREET.
A large force of building mechanics of all branches always on hand. ap6-w8m

I. E. WALRAVEN,
SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 719 CHESNUT Street,
WINDOW SHADES,
CURTAINS,
AND
MOSQUITO NETTINGS.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

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 1863 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 my attention was paid to the safe, after the fire, for some days.
The office was a three-story brick building, lying east 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 blowing 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 unlocked.
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, surely and thoroughly fire and burglar-proof, the *shameless* 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.
aug-tf No 213 SEVENTH Street.

ELECTRICITY.
LOOK AND LIVE! A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT!
All diseases conditions, both acute and chronic, where there is vitality enough left to react, are permanently cured, by warrantee, 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, remarkable pains 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. Fetten, a lady of great experience and ability, will have entire charge of treating in the ladies' department.
Consultation free.
Prof. BOLLES & Dr. BROWN,
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By the package or pound,
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SUBSCRIPTIONS IN AID
OF THE
Sufferers at Chambersburg.
We have received from C. H. 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.
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CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS AND Window Shades, from New York Auction sales, (slightly wet,)—Magnificent Brussels, 8/4 wide, $1-25, $1-37½, $1-50 and $1-75; Imitation Brussels, (painted,) 5/4 wide, 70, 80 and 90 cents; 5-4, 6-4 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 75 cents a yard, at the New York Auction Sales Depot, (formerly Stackhouse's,) No. 347 S. SECOND Street, first door above Walnut, opposite Corn Exchange. jy7-3m

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The grand romantic, musical, spectacular drama,
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Presented, after three months' active preparation, in a style unprecedented in America, regardless of expense, with wonderful transformations, magnificent scenery, grand mechanic, superb costumes and properties, beautiful music, and choruses. jy8 1t

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Messrs. THAYER & SOYES' Mammoth Museum, and Messrs. VAN AMBURG & CO.'S Magnificent Menagerie, combined, will be opened to the public, commencing ON MONDAY EVENING, August 8,
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Admission—Adults 50 cts. each; Children 25 cents. Afternoon performances commence at 2½ o'clk; evening, 7½ o'clock. Doors open at half hour earlier on each occasion. Menagerie Matinee Wednesday morning, commencing at 9 o'clock, for the benefit of the CHAMBERSBURG SUFFERERS. aug-6t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
SANFORD'S BENEFIT—NIGHT AND LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
Harry Pearson, Frank Moran, and a host of others. See bills of the day. aug

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By order of Colonel George H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
GEORGE R. DWEE,
jy27 10t Captain and A. Q. M.

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"MANHATTAN,"
CAPTAIN E. A. RYTHER,
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