Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

PRICE TWELVE 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.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1864.

CHICAGO CONVENTION.—It is reported that, in order to produce the greatest harmony and good feeling at the Democratic National Convention, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM will sing "Dixie," and Mr. GEORGE N. SANDERS, assisted by CLAY, HOLCOMBE, and DEAN RICHMOND (spirited over Lake Michigan expressly), will sing his own new song of the "Blue Noses Over the Border." In the meantime we will make strenuous efforts to fill our quotas and escape the draft, singing "Rally Around the Flag, Boys," and "God GRANT U. S. Victory."

GENERAL EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—Nothing has more signally marked the progress of Christianity than the humane principles which have mitigated the barbarities of war. It was, in the days of heathenism, held that a prisoner of war might be either murdered or enslaved. Rome acquired all her slaves—her helots—by conquest. But the benign genius of Christianity radically changed the ancient ideas of social right and justice in reference to a condition of peace or war, and it is now too late to reverse the rules of humanity which enlightened nations have adopted as the settled law of war. It should be the effort of all mankind to reduce to the utmost possible extent the sufferings of the private soldier, who is rarely responsible for the strife in which he is employed, often by compulsion, and whose heroism, at least, entitles him to the generous consideration of a brave and chivalric foe, whom, when captured, he can no longer oppose, unless on the condition of an equal exchange.

It has always appeared to us not only unjust, but unreasonable, to delay an equitable exchange of prisoners of war in the present deplorable civil conflict. The respective parties to the quarrel—the National Government and the so-called Confederate Government—can gain nothing by holding men in durance, when for every man that is held on one side another of like rank and value is held on the other. But even if the exchange were not altogether equal, it would be better that either belligerent should incur that disadvantage than that the soldier, who has run the risks of war for the sake of his Government, should be allowed to rot in a dreary and painful captivity. On this subject VATTEL, in his learned treatise on the law of nations, truly says, that "the "State is bound to procure, at her own expense, the release of her citizens and soldiers who are prisoners of war, as soon as "she has the means of accomplishing it and "can do it without danger. It was only by "acting in her service and supporting her "cause that they were involved in their "present misfortune. * * This is a care "which the State owes to those who have "exposed themselves in her defense."

There are thousands of men taken prisoners in this war, on both sides, who ought to have been exchanged at the first convenient opportunity, but who have been continued for many long months in a situation not only physically uncomfortable, but intensely harrowing to a proud and sensitive nature. The men have a powerful claim upon their respective Governments to be promptly released from such a condition; and a neglect of that claim is not only cruel to those who individually suffer from it, but it is most unwise and impolitic in so far as the Governments themselves are concerned, since men are not likely to volunteer in a service which not only subjects them to the risk of being wounded or killed, but to the worse affliction of a protracted and miserable captivity.

The recent action of the Rebel authorities in consenting to recognize the negro troops as prisoners of war, and entitled to the privileges which attach to that character, removes the most serious, if not the only, obstacle to a general exchange, and the National Administration should take immediate steps to effect that object.

It is a very weak, because a very inhuman, argument against such a measure to say that because we can better afford to do without the service of such of our soldiers as have been captured and are still held as prisoners, than the Rebels can spare theirs, that therefore we must permit several thousands of brave and patriotic citizens to starve and languish in Southern military prisons. Policy of that kind might suit a pagan or barbarous age, but it is wholly unworthy of this period and of this nation.

AN IMPORTANT ASTRONOMICAL PROBLEM SOLVED.—A young gentleman, just old enough to be liable to the conscription, and a business man just young enough to be taken, were coming down Chesnut street this morning, and made the following discovery, which is thus conjointly described for THE EVENING TELEGRAPH:—

YOUNG MAN (*loquitur*).—To find out the length of a night, sit up all the night preceding *your* wedding day.

BUSINESS MAN.—To ascertain the exact length of a day, have a note due at bank, without the necessary *coal oil* interest to meet it.

To find out whether your ward has filled its quota:—Go to the Ward Bounty Committee and put in a substitute, or pay something into the fund for obtaining volunteers, when you will receive all necessary information.

HOW TO CATCH A PIRATE.

Every one knows the game which consists on the one side in asking which hand an object is in, and on the other, in trying to judge of the probability that it has or has not been transferred. A very young child is certain to guess that the object is where it was last seen. One somewhat older, always assumes that it must have been transferred. One older still, is apt to guess that it remains in the same hand. A grown person knows that if he cannot gauge his adversary's mind, he is as likely to be wrong as to be right in his guess; and that although the appliances of the game are only two hands and one object to be concealed, yet the field of conjecture is infinite, and that the nearer he can place himself *en rapport* with the mind of the other player, by so much is he the more certain to guess accurately.

This illustration, homely as it is, is the most applicable to a description of the manner in which search for a pirate should be conducted.

We have frequently heard surprise expressed that numbers of our vessels could not catch a single pirate, which, only a few hours before, had burned or scuttled several coasters. The best chance which we recollect as ever having been afforded to our gunboats, was that when some of them lying in Chesapeake Bay were apprised of the presence of a pirate by a tug, which had cast off her tow just outside of the Capes. Ordinarily, when a vessel has been captured, it has not been until the landing of the passengers from a small prize or from a neutral vessel that aught has been known of what had been transpiring almost within sight of our shores. The whole of the time after the destruction of a captured vessel may have been devoted to escape. But the tug brought information about the pirate's presence, not only before the work of destruction was finished, but actually before it commenced; and as the boat was a steamer, the news was carried quickly.

The interval, therefore, which elapsed between the time of the pirate's appearance and our knowledge of her presence was, in that instance, very much less than usual. Yet the vessel was not caught; she was not even sighted. Suppose that, after the destruction of her prize, she immediately put to sea. By the time that our vessels arrived off the Capes of the Chesapeake, she was probably topmast down below the horizon. Astern of our vessels there was a continent, yet they had still one hundred and eighty degrees within which to choose a water course. One hundred and eighty courses for three or four vessels, or for a dozen!

We are perfectly aware that we are putting the case in rather an extreme way, and that in practice there are generally a less number of courses within which to decide, because circumstances known by us generally restrict the choice. For instance, we may know that a vessel needs repairs or coal, or that she is in search of a consort.

After a vessel has appeared on the coast and committed depredations, she always disappears for a time. The question, therefore, should never be as to what course she took, but as to her probable destination. She subordinates her course to her safety. Frequently she is reported to steer away on a particular course. There is only one contingency where such a course would be preserved; and that is, her commander's belief that the pursuer would fancy it to be a *ruse*. We may rest assured that if, upon information of a pirate's presence near the coast, our ships proceed with the view of giving chase, that the vessel will elude them. The reason is plain. Immediately after committing depredations she makes her best speed to sea, to avoid the consequences of unwonted vigilance at the point of the coast where she made the attack. For a correlative reason, her next essay will be made in the place where she conceives that we will be least prepared.

These attempts on our coast can be properly met only by a defense corresponding with the nature of the attack. They cannot be counteracted by endeavoring to make a stern chase, but by endeavoring to entrap the vessel by taking the shortest courses to those places among which we believe that her next destination will be found.

As to the probable destination of the *Tallahassee* we have some useful *data*. She took in a certain quantity of coal at Halifax, and the prisoners she made agree in stating that she was short of coal. Her officers inquired particularly about the fishermen in the Bay Chaleur. As she could not get much coal, the probability is that she will not try any more experiments on our coast. As her officers inquired openly about the fishermen in the Bay Chaleur, the probability is that she will not go there.

But as nothing should be risked in such a case, whichever of our vessels could have first reached Bay Chaleur should have been despatched. Four vessels on the track to Europe, four on that to the Bahamas, one vessel to cruise off Portland, and three vessels to cruise at hazard along the coast, would appear to be the best possible disposal of a force of thirteen vessels, and that is the number stated to have been sent after the *Tallahassee*. We do not know that a disposition of our vessels similar to the one indicated has not been made. We are merely illustrating our plan by suggesting measures which appear to be applicable to the probabilities of the *Tallahassee's* destination.

With discreetly selected commanders, upon whom roving commissions should be conferred, we feel quite sure that the enemy would not so often succeed in deceiving us as to "which hand it is in."

PERPENDICULAR.—The following despatch will show that one of our most distinguished cavalry leaders is not dead, as was reported:—

"CHATTANOOGA, August 22.—J. S. REEVES:—"I still live and expect to for a long time to "come. Good for several battles yet.

"A. D. STREIGHT."

This worthy Indiana Colonel went *straight* to recruiting as soon as the war commenced; eighteen months ago he took his cavalry *straight* through Alabama and into the bosom of one *Forrest*—settling down at Richmond; he came from that place in *straitened* circumstances, and went *straightway* to Dalton, and in performing his duty in a *straight*forward manner was attacked by an admirable *Wheeler*, but one who could not take our Colonel by the *flank*, as the latter came *straight* at the Rebel, and whipped him very handsomely, driving him entirely away. We shall be in bad *straits* if we do not fill our quotas. We can neither wheel, flank, nor drive the draft by any other means, and we had better stand *straight* up to our duty, and get out of the conscription.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—Mr. John J. Kromer, No. 403 Chesnut street, has sent us a very useful little work of reference entitled "The Tax-Payer's Guide," by Thompson Westcott, Esq. Everybody should have a copy.

Mr. Kromer also furnishes us with early copies of the London *Illustrated News*, *Illustrated Times* (splendid number), rare old *Punch*, *Cassell's Illustrated Family Paper*, the London *Weekly Times*, &c. All of these are as excellent as usual, and are so well known as to need only announcement, like a good actor, to "draw hosts of friends." Speaking of friends, reminds us of the draft, which is a great cormorant of humanity and has no friends; but the "dragon is coming, ho! ho!" and we must send out lambs enough to surfeit him and crush that more hateful dragon, the Rebellion.

—In Greenpoint, L. I., it is estimated that nearly two thousand persons employed in the shipyards and factories are forced to live in New York city, on account of the impossibility of getting places of residence in that locality.

—Mrs. Holt, wife of Charles G. Holt, of Waterford, Me, was killed in Craig's Mills last week, by her clothing catching in a belt, and drawing her around a shaft. Her body was horribly mangled.

—According to the ruling of the Internal Revenue Bureau, real estate agents, who have taken out licenses as commercial brokers under the old law, are not subject to reassessment under the new law.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

Skirmishing and Manœuvring.

REBELS REINFORCED

EARLY'S ARMY REINFORCED.

AVERILL'S CAVALRY, IN THE FIELD, August 23.—The following has just been received from a private source, and can be relied upon for its correctness:—

WINCHESTER, August 20, A. M.—One division of Longstreet's Corps, commanded by Major-General Kershaw, left Richmond on the 7th, and is now here. Lieutenant-General Anderson, who has been commanding Longstreet's Corps, is also here. Before leaving Richmond, Kershaw's Division, together with the other divisions of Longstreet's Corps, were between Richmond and Petersburg, about six miles from the latter place. They were then somewhat in reserve. In Kershaw's Division there are four brigades, commanded as follows:—

1st Brigade, Brigadier-General Humphrey commanding.

2d Brigade, Brigadier-General Bryan commanding.

3d Brigade, Brigadier-General Wofford commanding.

4th Brigade, Colonel Hennigan (8th South Carolina) commanding.

Humphrey's Brigade has four small regiments in it. I do not think they average over two hundred effective men to a regiment.

Bryan's Brigade has also four regiments in it. They average about the same as those in Humphrey's Brigade.

Wofford has five regiments and a battalion in his brigade.

In the brigade commanded by Colonel Hennigan there are four regiments and two battalions. One of the regiments in this brigade is a large one. It is a new one, about eight hundred strong, and is known as the 20th South Carolina.

I am sure the strength of Kershaw's Division will barely reach five thousand effective men. The division is to-day encamped on the Berryville pike, one mile from town.

It is understood that Lieutenant-General Early will command this army, notwithstanding Lieutenant-General Anderson is here.

Early's own force is to-day in towards Bunker Hill, but not far from town.

There is a rumor in the Rebel camp to-day that Field's Division, of Longstreet's Corps, is also moving to Early's support.

From the best information I can get it does not seem that Early's strength (including reinforcements arrived up to this time), more than reaches thirty-five thousand. Early has about eighteen thousand effective men, besides fifteen thousand men in reserve. The strength of Kershaw's Division is about four thousand eight hundred. There is also between eight and nine thousand cavalry.

There are many speculations here as to the Rebels' intentions. They are certainly not now gathering crops. The more prevalent impression is that it is a determined movement to draw off Gen. Grant from before Petersburg. Some incline to the view of a contemplated great Western movement.

SKIRMISHING.

IN THE FIELD, August 23, P. M.—There was some skirmishing yesterday. To day there is more fighting.

AVERILL'S CAVALRY, IN THE FIELD, August 23, Evening.—To-day everything has been remarkably quiet on our front. General Averill's scouts and videttes are in Martinsburg this afternoon, and do not report the enemy advancing further in that direction.

This morning we heard firing towards General Sheridan's left, and in the neighborhood of Halltown.

The skirmishing yesterday on General Sheridan's front was not particularly heavy.

There is an impression prevalent that the enemy is again playing an extensive game of "bluff" by demonstrating—threatening—at different points, and showing an extensive skirmish line without progressing the force necessary under ordinary circumstances to support it for a general engagement against such an army as General Sheridan has at his command. The enemy is evidently acting to make us believe he has an overwhelming force.

The position that General Sheridan holds to-day is a decidedly strong defensive one, both to sustain an attack against his centre, and to prevent flank movements.

The enemy's pickets are still at Bunker Hill, that is, at this writing.

We have heard from Western Virginia, but without receiving any information that the enemy is secretly moving in that direction, as was thought might be the purpose of his present movements.

So effectually has General Averill disposed of his forces that the enemy has thus far been prevented from getting small raiding parties across the Potomac river.

The reports that make their way North from Hagerstown must not be too well credited. When the people of that neighborhood cannot tell where General Averill's headquarters are, they certainly know still less about the enemy's designs and whereabouts.

Orders have been issued, preventing citizens from crossing the Potomac river to the Virginia side.

Death of Philip Herbert.

Colonel Philip Herbert, of the 7th Texas Cavalry, died at Kingston, Louisiana, on the 23d ultimo, from the effects of a wound received at the battle of Mansfield, April 8, 1864.

[This is the member of Congress from California, who made himself notorious in the winter of 1857 by the assassination of an Irish waiter at Willard's Hotel, in Washington. He was afterwards tried and let off lightly by a court in the District. The Richmond papers generally stood up for him, the *Enquirer* declaring that if white men took servile occupations, they must expect the treatment received by slaves. The same year, the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, learning that Herbert was associated with the lawless characters that infested that city, notified him that he must not return. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he cast his fortunes with the Confederacy, and joined a Texas regiment, in the command of which he received a wound at Mansfield, which finally proved mortal.]

AMUSEMENTS.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—The far-famed original and only Christy's Minstrels, with that prince of comedians, George Christy, at the head of them, open at Concert Hall on Monday evening next. Christy's Minstrels are in name as familiar to us as household words, and never has a Philadelphian "gone over" to New York in search of amusement but that he has visited their opera house in that city. Their resources are superior to any other minstrel company in existence, and they are enabled to present in a superb manner all the old and new gems of minstrelsy, interspersed with burlesque opera, comedy, farce, travesties, etc. All the humors and oddities of Southern plantation life are given in broad and mirthful phases, and their nightly programme during their stay here will be one of the most attractive ever offered in this city.

BENEFIT AT GROVER'S THEATRE.—Mr. C. B. Hess, who for some time past has been acting manager of Grover's New Chestnut Street Theatre, has been tendered a complimentary benefit by the attaches of the theatre previous to his departure for Washington, where he will assume the managership of Mr. Grover's theatre in that city. The compliment is truly a deserved one, and it is with much pleasure we record the fact. While Mr. Hess is possessed of keen and shrewd business qualities in an eminently fitting him for his vocation, yet at the same time he mingles with the sterner duties of his profession an urbanity and generosity of disposition that serves to attach to him all those with whom he has dealings. As Mr. Hess cannot delay his departure beyond the present week, Friday night has been fixed upon as the evening on which he will receive this generous testimonial of his friends. A great bill may be expected for the occasion.

Married.

BICKLEY—KING.—August 22, 1864, by Rev. D. McCurdy, at the parsonage, Port Elizabeth, Mr. HORACE F. BICKLEY, Port Elizabeth, to Miss MARY A. KING, Ewing's Neck, both of New Jersey.

RICHARDSON—PEPPER.—On the 23d instant, by Rev. G. Washington Jerman, at his residence, No. 227 Marriott street, Mr. THOMAS F. RICHARDSON, of the State of Maine, to Miss REBECCA J. PEPPER, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Died.

ALBERTSON.—The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of ALFRED C. ALBERTSON, son of the late Thomas H. and Harriet H. Albertson, from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Bispham, in Haddonfield, on Thursday afternoon, 25th inst., at 3 o'clock.

MYERS.—On Wednesday, 24th instant, Lieutenant WILBUR F. MYERS, of Company C, 90th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the officers and members of the 90th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers now in this city, and the members of Empire Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Peter D. Myers, No. 1013 Center street, on Saturday afternoon, 27th instant, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

POWELL.—On Wednesday, August 24th, 1864, after a short and severe illness, JOSEPHINE B., daughter of the late John Powell.

Funeral services at St. Stephen's Church on Saturday next at 10 o'clock.

REEVES.—On the 17th August, 1864, at David's Island Hospital, New York, of chronic dysentery, JOHN A. REEVES, of Company I, One-hundred-and-eighty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the 18th year of his age, son of Joseph L. Reeves and the late Isabella Reeves. Interred in Cedar Hill Cemetery, New York.

STILLE.—At his residence, Tuckahoe, N. J., on the 24th instant, JOHN STILLE, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Sunday morning, the 28th instant, at 10 o'clock.

THOMAS.—On the 23d instant, ALBERT LEWIS, son of William and Rachel A. Thomas, aged 17 months.

WISE.—Suddenly on the 22d instant, CATHARINE, relict of the late Philip Wise, in the 70th 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, George D. Glenn, No. 124 S. Sixth street, on Friday afternoon at four o'clock.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

WINDOW SHADES,

CURTAINS,

AND

MOSQUITO NETTINGS.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Electricity.—

All Acute and Chronic Diseases cured by means of the different modifications of Electricity, at the

ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,

No. 1220 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.

PROF. C. H. BOLLES

Will commence,

OCTOBER 4, 1864.

A course of Lectures and full instruction for applying Galvanism, Magnetism, and other modifications of Electricity as a reliable therapeutic agent for the cure of Acute and Chronic Diseases,

AT THE INSTITUTION,

No. 1220 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Medical men and others desiring to attend the course are requested to make application early.

LILLIE'S

CHILLED IRON SAFE

STILL FEELING FOR THE ENEMY,

Who is like

"PAT'S FLEA, WHEN YOU PUT YOUR FINGER ON HIM HE AIN'T THAR!"

To David Evans, of the Firm of Evans & Watson:—

SIR:—You publicly asserted in a late newspaper article, that you would drill any LILLIE'S SAFE now in use in the city of Philadelphia in two hours, including the Safes at the Bank of Northern Liberties, &c. We have fairly met you on your own ground, and gave you three hours instead of two hours (the time you asked), without response. But you say in a still later article, you will pledge $1000 against $1000 that you will drill and open some other of LILLIE'S SAFES in three hours. Now, as you have not confidence to put Evans & Watson's Merchants' Safe against Lillie's as a Fire Proof, nor Evans & Watson's best Bank Safe against Lillie's as a Burglar Proof, and as you have not confidence in your ability to open one of Lillie's Safes at the Bank of Northern Liberties in three hours, but still assert that you can open other of Lillie's Safes in three hours, and offer to pledge $1000 against $1000 that you will thus open Lillie's Safe at the First National Bank, Chester, the First National Bank at Williamsport, and others; now, that your *wonderful* talent in drilling chilled iron shall not be "hid in a bushel" or "wasted on desert air," we propose to arrange with either of the above Banks (as you may elect) to allow you to operate upon their Safe. The following to be the terms and conditions:

The *terms*:—Each party shall put in the hands of the cashier $1000. The cashier to put the money in the safe and lock it on his combination. You are to operate on the safe precisely as proposed in your challenge to the Corn Exchange Bank in all respects. If you get possession of the money in three hours it is to be yours, if not the money is to be ours, and you are, in case of failure, to pay the damages done to the safe; and you are to be allowed two of the best steel drills you can procure to operate with.

The *condition*:—You shall first arrange with the Seventh National Bank, Philadelphia, to furnish their safe for us to operate upon, should you succeed to open Lillie's, and each party to pledge $1000 as above, and if we do not open their safe, made by Evans & Watson at a cost of $1200, in two hours, without powder, and with no more noise than you make to open Lillie's, the money to be yours, and the damage to the safe to be made good by us. If we do succeed, the money to be ours.

As you decline to place Evans & Watson's best Bank Safe, costing $1200, against Lillie's, costing $800, on equal terms as a Burglar proof, we now offer you one-half more time than we ask (should you succeed at all). Shall we have your acceptance?

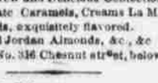
LEWIS LILLIE & SON,
M. C. SADLER, Agent
No. 21 South SEVENTH Street.

Choice Old Government
JAVA COFFEE,
ROASTED FRESH
EVERY MORNING,
DAVIS & RICHARDS,
ARCH and TENTH.

E. G. Whitman & Co.,
Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste, Chocolate Caramels, Creams La Mode de Paris, exquisitely flavored.
Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c
No. 936 Chesnut street, below Fourth.

Steck & Co.'s Pianos.—

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



STECK & CO.'S | CABINET ORGANS. | PIANOS.
J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

OIL STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
By GEORGE J. BOYD,
Broker,
No 18 S. THIRD Street.
au25-2m

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN.
Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by
GEORGE J. BOYD,
Broker,
No. 18 S. THIRD Street.
au25-2m

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A Writ of Sale, by 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 MICHENER'S STORE, No. 141 N. FRONT Street, on MONDAY, September 12, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., 275 bales and 12 bags of cotton, being cargo of a vessel unknown.
WILLIAM MILLWARD,
U. S. Marshal E. D. of Penna.
PHILADELPHIA, August 25, 1864. au24-19t

WAR CLAIMS, BOUNTIES, PENSIONS, PAY, and all description of claims against the United States Government adjusted and collected. PRIZE MONEY.—We have a full list of prizes now payable, and the money can be collected at once. Apply or write to
GEORGE CRAGG & BROTHER,
Army and Navy Claim Agents,
No. 462 WALNUT Street.
au17-1m*

HOOPER'S ALE VAULTS, S. E. CORNER THIRD and CHESNUT Streets, UNDER UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH OFFICE, PENNSYLVANIA'S OLD STAND.
THE COOLEST AND BEST ALES IN THE CITY, OLD BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, WHISKIES, CALIFORNIA AND CATAWBA WINES AND BRANDIES, ENGLISH, IRISH, SCOTCH, AND AMERICAN ALES AND BROWN STOUT.
This celebrated old stand having been renovated and thoroughly refitted, with one of the finest stocks of Ales and choice Liquors in the city, the proprietor invites the public to give him a call, confident as he is of their approval. au22-1m

NO DECEPTION.—NO INFERIOR COAL purchased to offer below the cost price of a superior article. SAMUEL W. HESS, 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. au14-2m

QUEEN OF BEAUTY.—WHITE VIRGIN Wax of Antiques 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 50 and 50 cents. Manufactured only by HUNT & CO., Perfumers, No. 41 S. EIGHTH St., 2 doors above Chesnut, and
au16-1m No. 133 S. SEVENTH Street.

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.
S. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.
mh30-6m

AMUSEMENTS.

GROVER'S NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
EXTRA GALA NIGHT.
FRIDAY EVENING, August 26,
COMPLIMENTARY FAREWELL BENEFIT,
tendered to the Business Manager,
MR. C. B. HESS,
By Manager GROVER and the Attaches of the Chesnut Street Theatre.
AMY STONE.....has volunteered.
EFFIE GE-MON.....do.
Mr R. F. STONE.....do.
Mr. J. F. SHERRY.....do.
All the Company has volunteered.
CARNCROSS AND DIXEY'S ENTIRE BAND OF MINSTRELS
have volunteered.
The performance will consist of the Wonderful Spectacular Drama of
ALADDIN,
OR,
THE WONDERFUL LAMP.
A GRAND DIVERTISEMENT,
BY CARNCROSS AND DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
And the charming protean elements of
THE FOUR SISTERS,
THE FOUNTAIN OF COLORED WATERS
will be in operation on this occasion. au22-2t

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 24, 1864.—MR. HESS.—Dear Sir:—We, the attaches of the Chesnut Street Theatre, being desirous of expressing our acknowledgements to you, and wishing to show our appreciation for your kindness and generous urbanity since your connection with the New Chestnut Street Theatre as Acting Manager, wish to offer to put a Complimentary Benefit before your departure for Washington, where we hope you may find as many friends as you here leave behind with regret. Hoping you will name an early day for your benefit.

We remain,

Miss Ella Germon,
Jas. F. Sherry,
H. F. Stone,
J. G. Reid,
Geo. Johnson, S. P.
G. W. Mitchell,
Joseph H. Wilson,
Mrs. Baker,
Katie Baker,
Julia Porter,
John Matthews,

Yours most truly,
C. S. Porter,
Rose Schenck,
Joseph Graham,
Sallie Harris,
John A. Dacey,
Mary Delany,
Kate Harrison,
Thomas P. Blackwood,
Mrs. Kate Hughes,
Miss Lizzie Price.

Chorus.
Annie M. Oliver,
Anna M. Basse,
Josephine Clarke,
M. C. Eilers,
S. H. Varnes,
Charles Schmitz, Leader of Orchestra.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE, PHILADELPHIA, August 24, 1864.
Messrs. Henry, Stone, Porter, Johnson, Verney, Miss Ella Germon, Mrs. Baker, Miss Schenck, and others:—Ladies and Gentlemen:—Your kind note has this moment reached me, and I beg to return you my heartfelt thanks for your most flattering sentiments and generous offer. As I cannot defer my departure beyond the first of the present week, I beg to name to-morrow (Friday) evening as the time for the proposed benefit. Mr. Grover having, with characteristic generosity, tendered me the free use of the theatre on the occasion.
I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. B. HESS.

CONCERT HALL—COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, August 29,
ONE WEEK ONLY.
The original and only
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
And the world-famous Comic Artist,
GEORGE CHRISTY.
J. D. RAYNER.....Manager and Proprietor.
First appearance in this city since their return from Europe after an absence of seven years. All the great Burlesques, Burlesques, &c, which have made the name of Christy's Minstrels
AS FAMILIAR AS HOUSEHOLD WORDS,
will be produced during their sojourn here.
The resources of the CHRISTY MINSTRELS are superior to any Minstrel organization in existence, which enable them to present in a superb manner the humors and oddities of
SOUTHERN PLANTATION LIFE,
in all its broad, mirthful, and original phases.
Particulars in small bills. Admission, 25 cents.
Orchestra Seats in front, 50 cents.
au25-4t JOHN P. SMITH, Business Agent.

FREE CONCERT SALOON.
The subscriber has opened the large and commodious SALOON, with extensive
SUMMER GARDEN,
attached,
N. E. CORNER OF FRANKLIN STREET AND GIRARD AVENUE,
and has engaged a full Orchestra, under the leadership of PROFESSOR A. HERTEL,
who will nightly perform a choice programme of National and other airs.
As a pleasant place to pass an evening free of charge, the proprietor is determined his establishment shall not be surpassed.
au25-1m CHRISTIAN RENTSCHLER.

MECHANICS' HALL.—AT THIS WELL-known establishment, Nos. 534 and 536 N. THIRD Street, a FREE CONCERT is given every Evening, the Orchestra being under the direction of Prof. F. FLAMMER, together with choice Vocal Music, by Miss CLEMENS and HERR SCHUNKE. [au25-3t] J. MUENZING.

GROVER'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
LEONARD GROVER.....Manager
THIS EVENING,
The great romantic, musical, pantomimic, spectacular drama,
ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP.
THE LIVING FOUNTAIN OF COLORED WATERS,
All the New and Magnificent Scenery, Elegant Music, &c., the whole produced at an outlay cost of $60,0. The cast of characters is one of great excellence.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle or Parquette.....50 cents.
Family Circle.....25 cents.
Orchestra Seats.....75 cents.
Six of the Front Benches only are reserved as Orchestra Seats. No extra charge for securing seats.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performances commence at 8, precisely. au25-3t

KENSINGTON HALL.—THIS POPULAR place of Entertainment, Nos. 167 and 169 GERMANTOWN Avenue and 160 N. SECOND street (established 30 years ago by Mr. Alex. Lips), has been enlarged and improved, and now possesses a racetone unexcelled by any other establishment of the kind in the city.
A large and efficient Orchestra, under the direction of Prof. F. Lesse, has been engaged, and a choice programme of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be produced each evening, free of expense to the audience. The Concert Room is large, airy, and commodious, the refreshments superior, and the attendants polite and accommodating.
au23-1m HENRY HORNUNG, Proprietor.

GATHERING OF THE CLANS.
SCOTTISH GAMES.
The SIXTH ANNUAL GAMES of the CALEDONIAN CLUB, of Philadelphia, will be celebrated at WASHINGTON RETREAT, on MONDAY, September the 5th, 1864. Cars leave Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, at 8½, 10, 11½, 1, 2½ and 4 o'clock.
Excursion Tickets, 50 cents.
Tickets can be had from George McClement, No. 332 Chesnut street; John Booth, No. 1030 Market street; George Gardner, S. Eighth street, below Passyunk road; William Cameron, Sr., No. 228 N. Eighth street; Daniel McIntyre, Jones' alley, below second street; James Graham, Lombard street, below Sixteenth; Daniel M. Brown, Lombard street, below Seventeenth; William Snodgrass, Ridge avenue and Willow street; P. H. Johnson, N. 814 Passyunk road; James Nelson, Hurst' Cottage, Sixth and Minor streets; John Hyde, No. 1005 N. Second street; Chief William Robb, No. 1020 Elsworth street; Second Chieftain, William Smith, No. 1620 S. Second street; Robert Hamilton, Wistar street, Germantown; Anthony Haig, Mill street, Germantown, or from any of the members of the Club or Committee.
Offers received for the Bar up to Tuesday, August 30.
Rock's celebrated Brass and string Band has been engaged for the occasion. The members will meet in the Club Room on Monday, September 5, at 7½ o'clock. By order of the Chief DUNCAN WRIGHT, Secretary.
WILLIAM SMITH, Treasurer. au23-6t

F. & L. LADNER'S MILITARY HALL, No. 532 N. THIRD Street.
Professor ENGELKE, the well known Maestro, is engaged at this popular place of resort, as the Director of a powerful Orchestra, and every evening choice selections of rare music are given to the audience gratuitously.
au23-6t

GRAND EXCURSION TO CAPE MAY.—The staunch and commodious steamer MANHATTAN, Captain E. A. Ryther, will make a GRAND EXCURSION TO CAPE MAY, on SATURDAY, August 27, 1864, leaving ARCH Street Wharf at 9 o'clock A. M.
Fare for the Excursion, $2.
Carriage hire extra.
au23-3t JOS. A. STEWART, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.
THE STAUNCH AND COMMODIOUS STEAMER
"MANHATTAN,"
CAPTAIN E. A. RYTHER,
Of the Cape May Line, is now making her regular trips to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH Street Wharf, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at nine o'clock; returning will leave Cape May every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at half-past eight o'clock, touching at New Castle going and returning. Fare $2.00; carriage hire included. Children half price; carriage hire included. Servants $1.50; carriage hire extra. Freight at low rates. No freight received after 8 o'clock, and in all cases must be prepaid.
jy21-tf JOSEPH A. STEWART, Agent.

EDUCATIONAL.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
AND SELECT SCHOOL,
WILLING'S ALLEY,
ATTACHED TO ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.
The fourteenth annual session of these Institutions will begin on MONDAY, September 5, 1864.
Applications for admission to be made at the College between the hours of 6 and 12 A. M. au23-tuths-2w

JAMES S. BIRD, TEACHER OF THE PIANO, No. 220 SIXTEENTH Street, below Spruce. au22-1m*

DR. J. DAVIDSON'S CHIROPODIST AND Bathing Establishment, No. 228 S. SECOND Street, (entrance also on Levant street.)—Dr. DAVIDSON offers his services to Ladies and Gentlemen as a Chiropodist of experience, and promises immediate relief as extractor of soft and hard Corns, operator of Nails growing in the flesh, and medical attendant of swelled and frosted Feet, in and out of his residence.
At his establishment, No. 228 S. SECOND Street, can be found Hot and Cold Baths, Cold Shower and Douche Baths, and Sulphur and Vapor Baths.
His Sulphur and Vapor Baths are worthy the especial attention of invalids, to whom he gives his personal attention. au24-tf

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS,
DOCK STREET WHARF,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDMUND A. SOUDER,
ARCHIBALD GETTY,
STEPHEN F. SOUDER. } ja4-tf

PATENTED JULY 19, 1864.—JOSEPH MOTTET, Eleve de Paris, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring on any kind of wearing apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for stretching pants from one to five inches. No. 736 RACE Street. Branch No. 209 S. NINTH Street, Philadelphia. au2-3m

AUCTION SALES.

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

WANTS.

WANTED TO RENT.—A FURNISHED House by a private family. Address J. G. D., Post Office, Box 2065. au25-1t

RECRUITS WANTED FOR COMPANY E, Birney's Sharpshooters, at McCullough's Hall, LOCUST Street, above Eighth, where $475 Ward and City Bounty will be paid to each recruit in cash, as soon as mustered into service. H. HASKINS,
au24-6t Recruiting Officer for Eighth Ward.

TEN VOLUNTEERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY for three years,
$600 cash down, and
$50 Government bounty.
Volunteers to have the choice of service