Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1864.

ART OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

THE NEW CHICAGO PLATFORM.

The platform of the peace and war democracy, which convention at Chicago, was promptly accepted by the Hon. Alexander Long (one of the delegates to the Convention) as one made it should might mean anything. This is only a slight defect in this description. It reproduces those portions of the party declarations which are intelligible at all, which were agreed to more as a thing and to which nobody can be expected to impute any meaning.

The opening resolution, which declares that, the Union as it is, be put, the party will adhere to Union under the Constitution, is flanked by others which solemnly proclaim the war for the maintenance of the Constitution to have been a failure, and affirms that in four years' experience the national army has been employed after the fashion of a military necessity, in setting up slave-holding governments in the loyal States, subverting the Constitution, in trading upon the public and private rich, and in unlawful interference with the elections in the border States.

From beginning to end of this precious platform, the soldiers of the Union are spoken of but as the mere instruments of a military despotism. Not a word of the justness of their cause, as distinct from the national existence and honor and independence of the national flag. Nothing for the heroes of the seven days' battles, of Shiloh, Murfreesboro, of New Orleans, of Gettysburg, of Chancellorsville, of Spottsylvania, or even of Malvern, but a vague, commiserating platitude, more insulting to the noble soldiers of the Republic than if their services had been made the subject of an open and courageous act of censure. "The sympathy of the party," in the final resolution of the platform, "is justly extended to the soldiery of our army, who are, and have been, in the field." It probably did not occur to the framers of this sympathizing tribute, that our soldiers in the field are no more laudatory for the pity or sympathy offered them than for the pelting of the rebels in the loyal States. Our brave soldiers in the field, thank Heaven, stand infinitely high above the world to challenge respect and admiration, with never they may receive from those who affect to disregard their achievements in the field, and who evidently consider them but the tools of a military despotism.

In perfect keeping with the cowardly insinuation directed against the Union Army, is the part of this rotten and perilous structure which is directed against the continuance of the war. "Justice, liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for the cessation of hostilities and a convention of the States," should this convention fail; should the rebel States refuse to join it; or should the terms of their agreement to enter it be—as every affirmative assurance of the Southern authorities, from Jefferson Davis downwards, proves it will be—abjure independence for the South, what then?

Does the Chicago Convention, or those for whom it speaks, offer us no alternative before resuming a hopeless and helpless surrender of the Union? In all this wordy declaration of principles, where is there the first sign of a resolution to make the perfect peace on *the basis of the Union* the aim and justification for forcing to arms the supremacy *of the Constitution*? From first to last there is not even the faintest intimation that the power of the National Government must at all hazards be asserted. The soldiers (who are considered fit objects of pity) are to have "care, protection, and kindness" extended to them for their needless sufferings in a four years' war which has proved an irredeemable failure, and after that the framers of this platform are to consider their relations with the national army, its hopes, its aspirations, its patriotic endurance, and its unequaled sacrifices fairly wound up. It will be for such Southern States or for the entire Confederacy to say, whether it will be worth its pains to become a party to a convention which will be prepared to concede either to its pretensions or their absence the same accommodating terms.

It is, perhaps, barely worth while putting in contrast with this party confession of faith the most recent elaborated utterances of the expected party standard-bearer; for a military career which began in imposture might fittingly close in a rapid outpouring of cheap and meaningless rhetoric. Still, it may be worth while that the country should see the Peace Democracy should have an opportunity of putting its declaration of national and military faith alongside of that now named for his formal acceptance. Said General McClellan at West Point on the 16th of July:—

"To close the insult offered to our flag, to secure ourselves from the fate of the divided Republics of Italy and South America, to preserve our Government from destruction, to enforce its just power and laws, to maintain our very existence as a nation, these were the causes which impelled us to draw the sword. Rebellion gains a government like ours, which contains the means of self-adjustment, and a peaceful remedy for evils, should never be confounded with a revolution against despotic power which refuses redress of wrongs. Such a rebellion cannot be justified upon critical grounds, and the only alternatives for our choice are its suppression or the destruction of our nationality. At such a time as this, and in such a struggle, political partisanship should be merged in a true and brave patriotism, which thinks only of the good of the whole country. It rises in this cause and with these motives that so many of our comrades have given their lives, and to this we are all personally pledged in all honor and fidelity. Shall such devotion as that of our dead comrades be of no avail? Shall it be said a year after such have lacked the vigor to complete the work thus begun? That after all these noble lives freely given we hesitated and failed to keep faith with them until our land was saved? Forbid it, Heaven, and give us firmer, truer hearts than that!"

It will be interesting to see how these prayers are made to dovetail with a party creed which is framed—expressly and elaborately framed—for the purpose of accepting a degrading peace, and which even now concludes its complaisant concession, the surrender to a Rebel confederacy of all that is valuable in the national life, and all that stands between us and permanent disruption and ruin.

THE DRAFT.

From the Tribune.

Governor Morgan and Governor Morrill, of Maine, who have been traversing New England to observe the progress of recruiting under the new call, report that three, and they hope four, of the Eastern States will have filled their quotas before the approaching 5th, when the deficiencies are to be made up by draft. New England will have at least four-fifths of her entire quota ready by that day.

Governors Morgan and Morrill report the people earnest and invincible in their resolve to stand by the Government in this hour of its trial. Anxious as they may and must be for peace, they will accept no peace that disnumbers or dismembers the Republic—no peace that can be claimed as a triumph for conspiracy and Rebellion. On the contrary, they propose to "fight it out on this line," in the confident assurance that peace will come sooner and stay longer if they uphold and strengthen their Government than if they pusillanimously desert and allow traitors to destroy it. We believe the Governors have since gone southward or westward on their mission.

Information that reaches us from various quarters justifies our conviction that, in addition to credits for men previously furnished, at least two-thirds, and probably three-fourths, of the half million called for will have already passed muster, or be ready for muster, on the morning of September 5th, and that one-half of the country will thus be out of the draft by reason of having filled their quotas by townships, wards, cities, counties, and States.

—The Bible of De Saci is infinitely superior to most of those in use in France and Switzerland.

—A new advertising dodge has been tried in London by a shrewd dentist. It is to *telegraph* to addresses found in the Directory despatches worded thus:—

"Messrs. Gabriel dentists, 27 Harley street, Cavendish square. Until October Messrs. Gabriel's professional attendance at 27 Harley street will be 10 to 5."

—The *Edinburg* and *Quarterly Reviews* are discussing, with antipodal views, the new theology of England. Among the clergy of the Church of England there are and have been for some time three parties, known as the High Church, the Low Church and the Broad Church, or, according to another mode of distinction more witty than reverent, as the Attitudinarians, the Platitudinarians, and the Latitudinarians.

AVON SPRINGS.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

Sir:—I will interest most of your readers to learn that these medicinal springs are located in a section of the Genesee valley, which lies south east of Rochester. The greater portion of the large tract of rich and fertile soil in which these waters flow belongs to the estate of the late lamented General Wadsworth, who fell at the battle of "The Wilderness," while leading his brigade. So extensive were that gentleman's possessions that it is said he could have travelled, while alive, a distance of 28 miles on his own estates, along the road leading from his family residence at Geneseo to Rochester.

The value of the property left him by his grandfather was estimated at about $200,000. His untimely being chiefly "tenants at will," may in some degree account for what many complain of, viz.: the want of enterprise in the way of cultivation. The entire district in the far-famed valley of the Genesee, is capable of the very highest degree of cultivation. It is the garden of the State of New York. Its products bring the highest prices in our home markets, while the wheat and flour of that valley carry the best brand in all European markets.

About eighteen miles from Rochester City, in the middle space between two ledges of mountains, we find the village of Avon, through which the New York and Erie Railroad passes, with feeding lines to Mount Morris and Rochester—and here the Mineral Springs flow. The aspect of the country is peculiarly interesting and beautiful, and with a little expenditure of means could be made one of the finest summer retreats on this continent. At present it is chiefly the resort of invalids, who repair to it in search of health. It reminds one of the Pool of Bethesda; and these Springs have been efficacious in restoring health to multitudes of sufferers who have for years been afflicted from rheumatism in its various forms.

During a short visit to these Springs, the writer had opportunity of seeing many of the afflicted, and of hearing many details of the miraculous efficacy of these waters. The Sulphur Springs are owned as private property, and any one may, with five minutes notice, at any hour from sunrise till 9 P. M., obtain a bath at any temperature from 48° to 120°. The middle spring is sixty feet deep, and flows with tremendous strength, retaining the same temperature of 48° all the year round.

This spring contains to the wine gallon:—

	Grains.
Carbonate of Lime	29·33
Chloride of Calcium	8·41
Sulphate of Lime	57·44
Magnesia	49·61
Soda	13·73
Amount of solid contents	158·52

The wonderful effect of the waters in diseases of a cutaneous, but especially of a rheumatic nature, has been fully proven by the experiences of multitudes, who, like the man in scripture, was carried by friends, and returned "walking, and leaping, and praising God."

Many astonishing instances are recorded, and a few proved under the observation of the writer, who spent some days pleasantly during the past week in that locality. During his stay he had the fullest opportunity of meeting and conversing with patients in all stages of rheumatic suffering, from that of the invalid limping on a crutch to entire convalescence. TRAVELER.

—Tom Taylor, in one of his London letters to the Manchester *Guardian*, writes that he has heard from a medical officer of volunteers of the patent fact that very few crack shots (especially with small bores) keep up their "form" for many years, or even months, together. It is that one effect of shooting with very delicate sights, at long ranges, is to produce a partial congestion of the retina, which, if it were allowed to go on, might end in the loss of the sight of the eye altogether.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, August 17, 1864.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, held on the 8th instant, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:—

Whereas, The great advance in the cost of living imposed an imperative duty on the Trustees to advance the wages of their employees; and whereas, the cost of coal and all other materials consumed in the manufacture of Gas have advanced to a price that compels the Trustees, in order to meet the important duty committed to their charge from serious loss, and to make the annual addition to the Sinking Fund required by law, to advance the price of Gas fifty cents per thousand cubic feet.

The Trustees are aware that the increased price will prove a burden to many consumers, and they greatly regret the necessity that constrains it; but when the consumer reflects that nearly every article we purchase has advanced from 50 to 100 per cent., and we propose an advance of but 18½ per cent. on the main article upon which we rely for revenue, the necessity must be apparent, particularly when the operations of the past year are known to have resulted in a large loss to the Trust, notwithstanding our then existing contracts enabled us to purchase coal and retorts at very moderate prices: be it therefore

Resolved, That the Chief Engineer be directed to give public notice, that on and after the first day of September next the price of gas to private consumers shall be three dollars per thousand cubic feet, less a discount of 5 per cent. for prompt payment, and subject to the United States tax. THOMAS S. STEWART, Chief Engineer.

au13 16t

THE UNDERSIGNED, A COMMITTEE appointed by the Bounty Fund Convention of the several Wards for the purpose of recruiting for the benefit of deficient Wards, in anticipation of the coming draft, impressed with the importance of the subject, desire their fellow citizens to unite with them in an effort to aid the city's quota by obtaining volunteer recruits.

To do this before the 5th of September will require the most earnest and vigorous exertions, and the Committee appeal to the patriotic and public spirited to aid them by their influence and by contributions of the necessary means to offer inducements equal to those offered by other communities. The Committee have appointed a sufficient number of recruiting gentlemen in various quarters of the city, and all recruits obtained will be distributed pro rata among the Wards, and, of course, will benefit most largely those that are most deficient.

Encouraged and continued effort the committee hope, if not to avoid the draft altogether, at least to reduce it to insignificant proportions.

The whole number required to free the city from the draft was, on the 1st of August, about nine thousand. From this number is to be deducted those who have been received since that date; and such credits as the city may be entitled to, from persons enlisting in the navy from be city, and who have not been credited to us; also, from persons enlisting in the navy from the State at large, and not credited to any particular district, of which the city will have her proportion.

Efforts are being made to ascertain these credits. The committee also expect to obtain recruits from veterans re-enlisting, from the Southern States now occupied by our forces, and from other quarters. They do not deem it time safe, therefore, by proper exertions, to fill the city's quota.

Money is necessary, and can only be obtained by the voluntary subscriptions of citizens. Such subscriptions may be sent to the addresses of any members of the committee, as below given, or to the headquarters of the committee, No. 112 S. FOURTH Street.

JAMES L. CLAGHORN, No. 207 CHURCH Alley.
JAMES H. ORNE, No. 112 CHESNUT Street.
A. H. FRANCISCUS, No. 302 MARKET Street.
JOSHUA SPERING, No. 142 S. FOURTH Street.
WM. M. UHLER, FALS OF SCHUYLKILL, N. B. BROWNE, No. 1228 FIFTH Street.
JOHN W. FRAZIER, No. 240 S. SIXTH Street.

au22-tf

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER Railway Company, PHILADELPHIA, August 22, 1864.

The third instalment of five dollars on each share of the stock of the Union Passenger Railway Company will be payable at the office of the Company, No. 410 WALNUT Street, on September 5, 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. H. KEMBLE, Treasurer.

au22-12t*

TAKE NOTICE.—THE BOOKS OF "The West Virginia Oil Company" are now open for subscription at the office of the Company, No. 41 WALNUT Street. Call or Prospectus.

Ladies can invest $50 to $100 in the same way and right.

au15-12t* JOHN S. H. FOLMAN, Secretary.

DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD, THROAT DISEASES, CATARRH.

Those who suffer from these maladies have now the very best opportunity for finding relief. The apparatus constructed by Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER is undoubtedly the most perfectly effective agent ever used for reaching the seat of the disease to which it is directed, and eradicating it with wonderful rapidity. The application is painless. Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.

TESTIMONIALS.

To the Deaf.—Dr. Von Moschzisker, Aurist, No. 1027 Walnut street, operated most successfully on my ears, restoring me to perfect hearing. I suffered from what the physicians called a thickening of the drum of the ear.

WILLIAM CRANE, Builder, Residence, No. 1913 S. Second street.

Philadelphia, August 2, 1861.

PHILADELPHIA, 25th June, 1864.—This is to certify, that for four years I was troubled with an offensive discharge, accompanied with deafness. I have been treated by numerous physicians without receiving any benefit. Some months ago I applied to Dr. Von Moschzisker, who has accomplished a perfect cure.

JOSEPH SHOEMAKER, Of the firm of Shoemaker & Tisdal, Merchants, No. 240 N. Broad street.

Private residence, No. 722 Green street.

EYE.—Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER can be consulted on all maladies of the Eye. The SURGICAL operations to restore SIGHT skilfully performed.

Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street, Where hundreds of similar testimonials as the above can be examined. au6-tf

WANTS.

WANTED TO RENT.—A FURNISHED House by a private family. Address J. G. D., Post Office, Box 2,068. au31 1t

ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY HORSES wanted.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA (Pa.), August 20, 1864.

Horses suitable for the Artillery and Cavalry service will be purchased by the undersigned, in open market, at a fair price, when presented in good condition (weight 950 or over). Each animal to be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.

Horses to be delivered at 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 B. ORME, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

au29-10t

TEAMSTERS WANTED.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 18, 1864.

Wanted, at once, FIVE HUNDRED (500) ONE THOUSAND (1000) TEAMSTERS, each capable of driving with skill the line and manage six mule teams.

To such who are competent to perform the duty, the pay per month will be thirty-five ($35) dollars, with one ration per day, and hospital privileges, including the best medical attendance when sick.

Men experienced as Wagon Masters will receive such positions, each bringing to this point twenty-five (25) good Teamsters.

Apply to Captain CHAS. B. TOMPKINS, A. Q. M., U. S. A., corner of TWENTY SECOND and G Streets, Washington, D. C.

D. H. RUCKER, Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster.

au19 21t Depot at Washington.

HOUSE WANTED IN GERMANTOWN or Chestnut Hill.—To rent for a year, or to purchase. Address, with location and price, Box 741, Post Office, Philadelphia. au13-tf

CITY POINT, Va., August 7, 1864.

OFFICE DEPOT OF REPAIRS, ARMIES OPERATING AGAINST RICHMOND.

WANTED,

300 Teamsters,
50 Wheelwrights,
50 Blacksmiths, and
20 Carriage Trimmers.

Who will receive the highest rates of Government pay rations, and medical attendance.

Transportation furnished by applying at

No. 231 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

E. J. STRANG, Captain, A. Q. M.
JAMES M. KELLY, Quartermaster's Agent.

au10-1m

ESTY'S COTTAGE ORGANS.

Not only UNEXCELLED but UNEQUALED in purity of Tone and Power, developed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing Room. *For sale only by*

E. M. BIRGE, No. 18 N. SEVENTH Street.

Also, a complete assortment of the Perrot Melodeon constantly on hand. au13-4m

UNITED STATES, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, *SCT.*

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE MARSHAL OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, *GREETING:—*

WHEREAS, The District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, recently and duly proceeding on a libel, filed in the name of the United States of America, hath decreed all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in forty-three bales, seven packages, and thirty-five hundred pounds loose cotton, cargoes of vessel unknown, captured by the United States steamer "Satellite de Lois," a vessel of war of the United States, under command of Captain O. S. Gibson, and brought into this port by the schooner "Reading Railroad," No. 49, to be monished, cited, and called to be heard, at the time and place hereinafter, and to the effect hereafter expressed (unless so required). You are therefore charged and strictly enjoined and commanded, that you omit not, for that by publishing these presents in at least two of the daily newspapers printed and published in the city of Philadelphia, and in the *Legal Intelligencer*, you do monish and cite, or cause to be monished and cited, peremptorily, all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in the said twenty-two square bales, and eleven round bales of cotton, and three round bales of cotton pickings, to appear before the Honorable JOHN CADWALADER, the Judge of the said Court, at the District Court room in the City of Philadelphia, on the twenty-first day after publication of these presents, if it be a court day, or else on the next court day following, between the usual hours of hearing causes, then and there to show, or allege, in due form of law, a reasonable and lawful cause, if any they have, why the said cotton should not be pronounced to be lawful prize, the forfeiture, or other wise, to the use of the United States of America, and as goods of their enemies, or otherwise, liable and subject to condemnation, and to be adjudged and condemned as good and lawful prize; and further to do and receive in this behalf as to justice shall appertain. And that you duly intimate, or cause to be intimated, unto all persons alleged, generally (to whom by the tenor of these presents it is also intimated), that if they shall not appear at the time and place above mentioned, or shall appear and shall not show a reasonable and lawful cause to the contrary, then said District Court may proceed to adjudication on the said capture, and may pronounce that the said twenty-two square bales and eleven round bales of cotton, and three round bales of cotton pickings should not be pronounced to be lawful prize, at the time of the capture of the same, by the officers of the United States, and as goods of their enemies, or otherwise, liable and subject to condemnation,