Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

THE POLITICAL PROSPECT.

From the Times.

The political skies begin to brighten. The clouds that lowered over the Union cause a month ago are breaking away. The most careless observers cannot fail to notice a marked change in the tone of public sentiment within that time. It was not to be denied, and we did not attempt to conceal, that a profound despondency had taken possession of the public mind. Distrust and dissatisfaction pervaded the Union ranks; the Union candidates seemed to be losing their hold on the public confidence; and the enemies of the Administration were open and loud in their exultant predictions of disaster to the Union cause.

Now all this is changed. The public temper is buoyant and hopeful. The friends of the Government, the defenders of the Constitution, the supporters of the Union ticket, are full of courage and of confidence. Their faith in the flag has revived, and they are ready and eager to do battle under its starry folds for the Union and the Constitution in any field which their enemies may select. The reasons for this change are manifest enough. For nearly three months our candidates had been exposed to the assaults and denunciations of the opposition,—and Union men, having no opponent in the field to unite their censures and their efforts, had begun to quarrel among themselves.

Military successes, moreover, were lacking; the disaster at Petersburg had fallen heavily upon the public heart; the impending draft carried gloom and dread to the public mind; and the Democratic party, being responsible for neither candidates nor platform, seemed to present a united front against the Administration. These influences no longer prevail. The Petersburg disaster has been more than redeemed by Grant's bold seizure and firm grasp of the Weldon road.

The glorious victories of Farragut in capturing forts Gaines and Morgan, and the splendid triumphs of Sherman in the capture of Atlanta and the defeat of Hood's great army, have revived the national courage and aroused the hope of a speedy close of this great Rebellion. The action of the Chicago Convention has unmasked the unpatriotic purposes of the Democratic party, and exposed their substantial sympathy and cooperation with the Rebels in the Southern States. Every man now feels and knows that the success of that ticket is equivalent to the virtual triumph of the Rebel cause. The Rebel journals disclose the profound interest which they feel in the result of the Presidential contest, and the reliance which they place in the overthrow of the Union party as their last and only hope.

The great contest is now to be closed, as it was begun, at the ballot-box. The war draws near its end. Nothing but the hope of success at the polls prevents the surrender of the Rebels in the field. The open demand of the McClellan party for a "suspension of hostilities," in the very midst of our most glorious victories—the clamor for a hollow truce just when victorious war is giving us the basis of a solid and lasting peace, betray either a craven and unmanly spirit, or an eager and ardent sympathy with the Rebel cause.

There is no mistaking the temper of the Chicago convention—its speeches, its platform, its candidates—or of the press by which they are sustained, from one end of the land to the other. These men have no rejoicings for our victories. Their cannon, which are so prompt to proclaim the action of a party conclave, are sullenly silent over the glorious triumphs which carry the Stars and Stripes over the field of Rebellion, and proclaim anew the supremacy of the Constitution and the near integrity of the American Union. The heart of the nation revolts at such a spectacle. Such flagrant sympathy with the Rebel cause paralyzes the party which tries in vain to conceal it. The party which, in these days of national peril, dare not avow its love for the Union, its hatred of Rebellion, and its firm determination to preserve the one by crushing the other, can never command the confidence and support of the American people.

Under this improved condition of the public mind, we hope for a cordial and hearty union of Union men in support of the Union candidates. Whatever differences of opinion or of feeling have hitherto prevailed, should now be laid aside. The time has come when they can no longer be indulged without peril and guilt—the peril of ruining the country, and the guilt so great a crime involves. Nothing can be more certain than that Lincoln or McClellan must be President for the next four years,—that the spirit of the Baltimore platform or the spirit of the Chicago platform must rule the public councils, and shape the destinies of this great Republic.

No other choice is possible. We hear talk of new conventions, and a change of candidates *But this is folly, or worse.* Mr. Lincoln has been regularly and fairly nominated, with great unanimity, by a full convention of the Union party, in which all shades of sentiment and opinion were duly represented. That convention has dissolved, and no man or body of men has the power to repeal or change its action. Any attempt to do so, whatever may be its motive, can only check the progress of the Union canvass, paralyze the efforts of Union men, and thus aid directly the election of the opposing candidate.

Nor can any change be made by the Opposition, either in their candidate or platform, that will not damage their chances of success. The stakes are set. The issues are made up. The candidates are regularly and duly in nomination. All that remains for every citizen is to choose his side, take his place, and fight manfully for the cause he decides to espouse.

We hope to hear no further talk of shifts or changes in the Union ranks. We trust all thought of Buffalo or Cincinnati Conventions will be abandoned. The issues as they stand are broad enough and clear enough for everybody's action, and the respective candidates are true and fair exponents of the parties they represent. Let the contest go on!

GENERAL McCLELLAN'S LOYALTY.

From the Tribune.

The *World* labors hard to distort and befog the issue it has chosen to make up respecting the loyalty of its candidate for President, concealing in part, and twisting what it lets its readers see of our strictures. For example—we said before, and now repeat, that we believe the *Richmond Dispatch* had a basis of truth for its assertion that General McClellan once "wrote to a distinguished officer in the South, expressing his desire to serve in the Confederate Army." We do not believe that the literal and exact truth, but that General McClellan *did* write a letter from which his willingness so to serve was fairly, though rather sanguinely, inferred by the receiver. The *World* seeks to establish an *alibi* by asserting that

"Up to the bombardment of Fort Sumter there was no war, and no very serious expectation of any."

That is a very grave mistake. The war had been for months in progress before Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated, but Rebels had done all the fighting; Fort Sumter differed from twenty other forts captured by the Rebels only in the circumstance that the fighting on *our* side first began there. The Rebels had done a large business already, as Pollard's "Southern History of the War,' and other authentic records, abundantly attest. And it was doubtless during that period of unresisted Rebel advance from conquest to conquest that General McClellan wrote the letter whereon the Richmond *Dispatch* based its statement.

The *World* cannot be ignorant that its candidate for President has been one of the marked cards of the conspirators for a Southern slave empire long before they rushed into Rebellion. The Richmond *Whig* says they had noted, while a student at West Point, that he avoided Northern companionships and affected Southern intimacies. The *World* is doubtless aware that he was deep in the fillibuster intrigue, and was enlisted as one of General Quitman's subalterns for his long meditated raid on Cuba, which was frustrated by General Taylor's administration.

That General McClellan ever favored the Confederates while in command of the armies of the Union, the *World* of course will not admit; but that he was expected to do so by the Confederate leaders, is a truth too notorious to be denied. We are assured that at one time when Richmond apparently lay at his mercy, and when the Confederacy seemed on the very brink of collapse, a prominent Unionist (well known to us) traveling in the cars from Richmond to Charlottesville, heard two Confederate officers just before him discussing in a low tone their prospects, when the elder said assuringly to the younger, "Never fear anything from McClellan; we *know* he is all right."

When they had left the car, the Unionist asked of an officer near him the name of him who had given this assurance, and was answered "General Kirby Smith." (Kirby is a Northern doughface slightly changed into an outright Rebel, and is presumed to know their Northern friends extensively.)

The *World* is doubtless aware of staff officer Key's unlucky observation just after Antietam, that "It wasn't the game" to have the Confederate army crushed, that this would destroy slavery and prevent a compromise. We presume it will not be pretended that Keys was not devoted to McClellan, and familiar with the talk of his headquarters.

That General McClellan is loyal according to his own idea of loyalty we have never doubted. So is his friend Rodman M. Price, ex-Governor of New Jersey, whose letter, urging that State to secede from the Union and join the Southern Confederacy is a part of our national history. So is Fernando Wood, who urged our city to secede from the State, so as to be free to join the Confederacy. So are Governor Seymour and Judge Woodward, who privately evinced a desire that their States respectively should crawl into the Jeff. Davis concern.

Nay, more;—we are confident that General McClellan is *more* loyal than the Roman Catholic oracles issued from our city, which habitually speak of the President of the United States with contempt and execration, while ceremoniously entitling the Rebel chief "*President* Davis," and which never, by any chance, express a wish that the Union arms should triumph. We think he must be more loyal than the Democratic Congressman from our city who has never, since the war began, allowed his *Daily News* to concede that the Rebels were wrong or their opponents right on any one of the innumerable differences which have arisen during these four long, dreary, bloody years. Nay;—we trust he will prove too loyal to swallow the Chicago Democratic Platform.

But we do not and cannot believe General McClellan sufficiently loyal ever to have sought or desired the rout and dispersion of the Rebel armies, and the consequent collapse of the Rebellion. Had he been so, we know that he would not have held the gallant glorious Army of the Potomac, one hundred and fifty thousand strong, paralyzed, besieged, virtually imprisoned, in the defenses of Washington, by less than a third of its number of Rebels, throughout that long, bright autumn and fore part of winter of 1861.

Nay; we feel sure that the Rebel chiefs would never have ventured, with their glaringly inferior force, to move and bar against us the Potomac on the one hand and the Baltimore and Ohio railroad on the other. These chiefs are wary as well as bold; and they could never have thus exposed themselves by more than half encircling an army thrice as numerous as their own had they not known their mark. They must have known of other Quaker elements in the struggle besides the maple guns that they left mounted at Centreville.

We are aware that General McClellan then professed to believe that there were 80,000 to 100,000 Rebels in front of his position; but we know also that not only was this fact otherwise—(The London *Quarterly* says there were but 30,000)—but that our officers who stood between General McClellan's snug quarters in Washington and the Rebel army were perfectly confident that the Rebel force around Centreville and Manassas Junction numbered less than 50,000. And no well-informed person, who has not sinister reasons for so doing, will now contend that there were usually so many as that.

General McClellan is not a great commander; but he had an army which, if simply left to itself, would have swept the Rebels like chaff across the Rappahannock before the middle of December. Why then, did he fail to do it? Because he did not try. Because he was waiting and holding and holding off for a pro Slavery Compromise when he should have been fighting for a peace. That is the everlasting truth.

If any candid man doubts this, and wishes an easy test, let him quietly and severally sound the next dozen McClellanites he meets, and ascertain *how many of them wish he had* promptly routed and dispersed the Confederate army of Virginia, and thus crushed out the Rebellion. If any one shall discover four among the dozen who would have liked their hero better and supported him more heartily had he moved against the Rebel hosts with the celerity and vigor of Napoleon's first campaign in Italy, we will thank him to let us know it. There may be such in the army; out of it we know of none. And of the votes he will get for President, at least three-fourths will be cast by men who would have liked him less had he promptly and thoroughly crushed out the Rebellion.

—The enlistment of seamen at Calcutta for the Federal cause in America has attracted the notice of the authorities there, who are on the watch for the detention of some Federal agents who are believed to have already freighted one ship for the Northern States with unemployed sailors.

—Singular charges of plagiarism have been brought against Rev. Wm. Porteous, a minister at Innellan, Scotland, who is accused of having printed a memoir of one John Johnstone, the thoughts, language, and substance thereof being knowingly, wilfully, and furtively appropriated by him from a memoir of the late Rev. Wm. Archer Butler, by the Very Rev. Thomas Woodward, M. A., Dean of Down; and with having circulated a sermon entitled *The New Creation*, the thought, language, and substance of which were knowingly stolen, the whole or in part, from two sermons by the late Rev. W. A. Butler, and from a lecture by the late Rev. F. W. Robertson, of Brighton. There are other charges against Porteous, and he is to appear at the next meeting in Edinburg of the Presbytery, in September, to answer them.

—Among the forthcoming books announced by Murray, the London publisher, are "The French Revolution, 1789-1795," by Professor Von Sybel, of Munich, translated by Edward Wilberforce; "Ephemera," by Lord Lyttleton; "Some Account of Gothic Architecture in Spain, from Personal Observations," by George Edward Street, in two volumes, with plans and views; "An Attempt to Reconstruct the Early History of Mankind, from the Observation of the Phenomena of Civilization and the Development of Science and Art in the Lower Stages," by Edward Burnet Taylor; "An Overland Journey from Pekin to Petersburg, through the Deserts and Steppes of Bactria, Mongolia, Tartary, and Siberia," by A. Michie, with illustrations; Robinson's "Physical Geography of the Holy Land;" "Memorials of Service in India," from the correspondence of the late Major Macpherson, agent for the suppression of human sacrifices in Orissa and the Court of Scindiah during the mutiny, edited by his brother, William Macpherson, with illustrations; "A Dictionary of Christian Antiquities," edited by Dr. William Smith, with illustrations; "Choice Specimens of English Literature, selected from the Chief English Writers," by Thomas B. Shaw, M.A., edited, with addition, by Dr. Wm. Smith; and "Dr. William Smith's Classical and Biblical Atlas of Ancient Geography."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE WARDENS FOR the Port of Philadelphia, No. 119 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, September 5, 1864.

NOTICE.—Application having been made to this Board by the "Tinicum Fishing Company," for a license to erect a Pier in the River Delaware, front of their property in Tinicum township, agreeably to a plan on file in this office, such license will issue on Friday next, if no objections are made.

CHAS. S. WAYNE,
sep6-3t Master Warden Port of Philadelphia.

CITY BOUNTY, FOUR HUNDRED Dollars.—Office of the City Bounty Fund Commission, No. 412 PRUNE Street.

Until further notice, the Commission will continue to pay the CITY BOUNTY OF FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS to all recruits credited upon the quota of the city of Philadelphia, whether enlisting for one, two, or three years.

Parties furnishing Substitutes will receive
$100 for One Year,
200 for Two Years,
$300 for Three Years, as heretofore.

R. P. King, President.
Robert M. Moore, Secretary. sep5-6t

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 fill 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 lieutenants 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.

By united 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 recruited since that date; and such credits as the city may be entitled to, from persons enlisting in the navy from the 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 committees 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 impossible, 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. 142 S. FOURTH Street.

James L. Claghorn,
No. 307 Church Alley.
James H. Orne,
No. 626 Chestnut Street.
A. H. Franciscus,
No. 513 Market Street.
Joshua Spering,
No. 142 S. Fourth Street.
Wm. M. Uhler,
Falls of Schuylkill.
N. B. Browne,
No. 113 S. Fifth Street.
John W. Frazier,
No. 949 S. Sixth Street.

MASS MEETING.

OUR COUNTRY SHALL BE ONE COUNTRY.

The supporters of the Union and the Constitution, friends of our present National and State Administrations, and all in favor of the re-election of the HONEST, the ABLE, and the PATRIOTIC

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

To the Presidency, and the able and self-sacrificing

ANDREW JOHNSON

To the Vice Presidency; all who go for their country, and their whole country; all who go for an early and

PERMANENT PEACE,

To be brought about by crushing the Rebellion of the traitorous Editors now waging an unholy war against our Union and Government; and all loyal friends of good government and free institutions, are requested to meet at

INDEPENDENCE SQUARE,

On SATURDAY, the 10th Inst.,

AT 7 O'CLOCK P. M.,

To start the great ball which is this fall to roll over and overwhelm all who sympathize with traitors, and would be willing to make a

DISGRACEFUL ARMISTICE

To divide and destroy our glorious National Union.

The following distinguished Gentlemen will address the meeting:—

Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, New York,
Hon. I. B. PENNIMAN, Pennsylvania,
Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, Massachusetts,
Hon. WILLIAM DIMMICK, Pennsylvania,
Hon. WILLIAM B. MANN,
Hon. JAMES M. SCOVEL, New Jersey,
Hon. CHARLES GILPIN,
MORTON McMICHAEL, Esq.,
Hon. CHARLES GIBBONS,
DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Esq.,
BENJAMIN H. BREWSTER, Esq.,
Hon. JOHN BICKMAN, Pennsylvania,
Hon. JAMES POLLOCK, Pennsylvania,
Hon. JOHN M. BUTLER,
Hon. CHARLES O'NEIL,
Hon. LEONARD MYERS,
Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY,
Hon. M. RUSSELL THAYER,
A. G. SLOANAKER, Esq.,
JOHN E. LATTA, Esq.,
WILLIAM S. PEIRCE, Esq.,
Professor E. W. DUNBAR.

By order of the City Executive Committee of the National Union Party.

JOHN G. BUTLER,
se7-4t Chairman of the Committee on Town Meetings.

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA Militia, Harrisburg, August 30, 1864.—General Orders, No. 1.—In connexion with the provisions of the acts of Assembly of the 22d and 25th of August, 1864, and the act to which they are supplements, it is ordered:—

1. That the raising of the corps of fifteen regiments, to be called the "Pennsylvania State Guard," provided for in said acts, be forthwith commenced.

2. As the first portion of that corps, three regiments of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and four battalions of field artillery, shall be recruited without delay. These regiments, squadrons, and batteries, it is intended, shall be composed of volunteers, to wit: of veteran soldiers and of able bodied persons between the ages of eighteen and fifty, giving the preference to those who are not subject to draft under the laws of the United States.

3. The force, thus to be raised, will be commanded by company officers elected by the men, and who have been in the service of the United States, and been honorably discharged therefrom.

The field and general officers will be appointed by the Governor and mustered into the service of the state. The force will be used only for the defense of the State. It will, while in service, be clothed, equipped, armed, subsisted, disciplined, and paid as provided for by law for similar troops in the service of the United States.

4. Persons qualified by service for the position of company officers in this corps will, on application to the State Inspector-General at Harrisburg, receive authority to recruit companies and squads, and, if afterwards elected as company officers, will be commissioned accordingly.

5. The said corps shall be enlisted in the service of the State for three years, unless sooner discharged, and shall be liable to be called into the service of the State at such times as the Governor may deem their services necessary.

6. A Camp of Rendezvous will be established at Harrisburg, under the charge of competent military and medical officers, and transportation for troops thereto will be furnished on the presentation of a company of fifty men, or less than eight men, on application to Colonel M. S. Quay, Harrisburg, Chief of Transportation and Telegraph Department.

7. To enroll the regiments, squadrons, and batteries, specially provided for, not be recruited within thirty days, the enlistment will be supplied by draft.

8. Brigadier-General Lemuel Todd, State Inspector-General, is charged with the execution of this order, and all the details under it.

By order of
A. G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant-General, Penna. se1-6t

OFFICE OF THE BRIGOS OIL Company, No. 137 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, September 1, 1864.—The Board of Directors have this day declared the third monthly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on the 8th inst.

The Transfer Books will be closed after the 6th inst. and reopened on the 20th.

A. F. SABINE,
se2-6t President.

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 gradually curing 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. 1814 S. Second street.

Philadelphia, August 2, 1864.

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 & Tindal, Merchants.
No. 241 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 skillfully performed.

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

DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS.—J. Isaacs, M.D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above-named members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in this city and country can be seen at his Office, No. 511 PINE Street. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charges made for examination. Office hours from 8 to 11 A.M., 2 to 7 P.M. No. 511 PINE Street. je7-3m

DIAMONDS.

Persons having Diamonds or other Precious Stones to dispose of will do well by calling on

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
Diamond Dealers and Jewelers
No. 802 CHESNUT Street,

Who will give the highest cash price. au16-1m

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EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,
A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-House, Parlors, &c.
Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.
CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
ja12-1y Clock Trimmings of every description.

WM. A. GRAY, N. E. CORNER OF SIXTH and MINOR Streets, buys Diamonds, Watches, Gold, Silver, and Loan Tickets.
THOSE IN WANT OF MONEY CALL.
All business confidential. au19-3m

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS,
DOCK STREET WHARF,
PHILADELPHIA.
Edmund A. Souder,
Archibald Getty,
Stephen T. Souder. ja4-tf

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JONES' Clothing, S. E. corner Seventh and Market sts.
N. B.—Balance of Summer stock selling low.
se2-4t&w1m

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CHICAGO,	CINCINNATI,
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S. E. COHEN,
au11-1m PUBLISHER.

MRS. JOSEPH HUFTY DESIRES TO INform her friends that she has removed from No. 407 CHESNUT Street to No. 28 S. FOURTH Street.

CHASE & HUFTY'S NEW BLANK BOOKS and Stationery, No. 22 S. FOURTH Street, Opened To-Day.

GENUINE ARNOLD'S WRITING FLUID and copying Ink, direct from London at
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ON THE BLOCKADE-RUNNER "PRINcess Alice," was captured an Invoice of the World's Fair Prize Cap Paper, a portion of which is for sale at
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GOLD PENS AND PENCILS TO SUIT ALL preferences, and warranted for one year, can be had at
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New Blank Book and Stationery Store,
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20 PER CENT CAN BE SAVED BY PURchasing your Stationery at
CHASE & HUFTY'S
New Blank Book and Stationery Store,
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THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE BEEN APpointed agents to receive subscriptions for the stock of the BRILLIANT OIL COMPANY. Par value of shares ten dollars. Two dollars per share at the time of subscription.

As soon as the Company is organized it will receive a net income of $200 per day, which amount is now realized by the present owner of the property.

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D. D. INVILLIERS,
N. E. corner THIRD and DOCK Streets.
RICHARDS, WESCOTT & CO.,
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REMOVAL.

J. MEIER & BROTHER,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Have removed from No. 125 N. Second street to the S. E. corner of SECOND and ARCH Streets, where they have on hand a splendid stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS. (au30-1m

Also, a splendid assortment of ready-made CLOTHING.

REMOVAL.—THOMAS M. PLOWMAN, Carpenter and Builder, has removed his shop from No. 22 Strawberry street to No. 232 CHERRY Street, adjoining the old Post Office Building. Having increased facilities for carrying on the business extensively, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. ja7

BURNS' COTTAGE.—This ever popular, cozy, and well-known place of welcome visitation, at the S. E. corner of SIXTH and MINOR Streets, is doing a most thriving business, under the auspices and immediate supervision of

ADMIRAL JAMES NELSON,
Proprietor.

The Admiral spares neither time, money, nor attention to supply his patrons with the choicest Wines and Liquors, and superior Scotch and Old Stock Ale on draught, which cannot be equalled in Philadelphia.

Let every man who loves his country and is fond of a good drink, give the Admiral a call. au30-1m

FLOURISHING HOTELS.—AMONGST THE public houses in and around Philadelphia, there are none to surpass the new "TONTINE," in SEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT; or, the old and well known "BOUGH'S" Hotel, at the corner of MORTON Lane and TOWNSHIP LINE Road. Mr. GEORGE W. KOHL is Proprietor of both, which is indeed a sufficient guarantee for their entire success. The very best of every thing eatable and drinkable will be found at each place, and, notwithstanding the times are out of joint, the terms will be quite low. A splendid Lunch every day, from 11 to 12 o'clock. au30-1m

HOOPER'S ALE VAULTS, S. E. CORNER THIRD and CHESNUT Streets,
UNDER UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
PENISTAN'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

PATENTED JULY 19, 1864.—JOSEPH MOITET, 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. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia. au2-3m

DYSPEPSIA.

A CURE WARRANTED.

DYSPEPSIA HAS THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:—

1st. A constant pain or uneasiness at the pit of the stomach.
2d. Flatulence and acidity.
3d. Costiveness and loss of appetite.
4th. Gloom and depression of spirits.
5th. Diarrhœa, with griping.
6th. Pain in all parts of the system.
7th. Consumptive symptoms and palpitation of the heart.
8th. Cough, with phlegm in the throat.
9th. Nervous affection and want of sleep at night.
10th. Loss of appetite and vomiting.
11th. Dizziness, dimness of vision and loss of sight.
12th. Headache and staggering in walking, with great weakness.

Out of the thousand of cases of dyspepsia that have used Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills, not one of them has failed of a perfect cure. We warrant a cure in every case, no matter if of twenty years' standing. Sold by all druggists everywhere, and at Dr. WISHART'S office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Send for a circular. Price $1 per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of money.

DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA.

This is to certify that I had Dyspepsia in the worst form for three years. I was treated by seven of the best physicians in America; some of them were Professors of Jefferson College, Philadelphia, but they did me no good. I grew worse every month. I would be taken at times with dreadful pains in my breast and stomach, so great was it that I could neither sit, lie, nor stand, but would rove about from one room to another; my friends expected to see me die, as there appeared to be no relief for me. In this hopeless condition I placed myself under Dr. Wishart's treatment, and used his medicines as directed.

This day I am a well man, and for three weeks I have been on my feet, and working hard from early morn until eleven o'clock at night. Dr. Wishart, I give you this certificate with a grateful heart, feeling it my duty to do so; you may, and I want you to publish it to the world, that every person suffering as I was, may have the benefit of using your truly wonderful remedies. All sick persons are at liberty to call and see me, or write to me, as I want to render all the good I can to suffering humanity.

Overseer of Washington Manufacturing Company's Weaving Room, Gloucester, N. J.

DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA.

This is to certify that suffering severely with a disease called Dyspepsia, with much loss of weight, my attention was directed to Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills as the remedy. Having within three weeks taken eleven Pills, according to the directions, I found myself entirely cured, and for two weeks since my health is greatly improved, and I can eat without fear of pain or inconvenience. I earnestly recommend them to all similarly afflicted. Mr. M. B. THOMPSONS,

Richmond street, Four doors below Hanover.

Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, John Lench, do certify that for four months past I was attacked with acute dyspepsia; I was so severely handled that I could do nothing but what it would fill me with dreadful distress; my nervous system was perfectly prostrated; my whole frame soon became weak and trembling, with a confused noise and dizziness in the head, followed by a palpitation of the heart and general debility of the whole body. Every kind of medicine administered to me did no good, until I was advised to call on Dr. Wishart and place myself under his treatment. It is now about nine weeks since I commenced to use his Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial, and I do truthfully and faithfully say, that I am perfectly cured of Dyspepsia, and all other diseases arising therefrom, and I can eat three good meals every day, and feel well in every respect. I am 78 years of age, and if it was necessary, I feel I could and would shoulder my gun to defend the city from invasion by the Rebels. All persons suffering with Dyspepsia as I was, are at liberty to call and see me, for I feel it my duty to do all the good I can for suffering humanity.

JOHN LENCH,
No. 1831 Poplar street, Philadelphia.

Dr. WISHART'S Store and Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Price, $1 per box. Sent by mail on receipt of money.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

Dr. Wishart—I have been a constant sufferer with Dyspepsia for the last eighteen years, during which time I cannot say that I ever enjoyed a perfectly well day. There were times when the symptoms were more aggravated than at others, and then it seemed it would be a great relief to die. I had at all times an unpleasant feeling in my head, but latterly my sufferings so much increased that I became almost unfit for business of any kind; my mind was continually filled with gloomy thoughts and forebodings, and if I attempted to change their current by reading, at once a sensation of icy coldness in connection with a dead weight, as it were, rested upon my brain; also, a feeling of sickness would occur at the stomach, and great pain to my eyes, accompanied with which was the continual fear of losing my reason. I also experienced great lassitude, debility, and nervousness, which made it difficult to walk by day or sleep at night. I became averse to society, and disposed only to seclusion, and having tried the skill of a number of eminent physicians of various schools, finally came to the conclusion that, for this disease at my present age (45 years), there was no cure in existence. But, through the interference of Divine Providence, to whom I devoutly offer my thanks, I at last found a sovereign remedy in your Dyspepsia Pills and Tar Cordial, which seem to have effectually removed almost the last trace of my long list of ailments and bad feelings, and in their place health, pleasure, and contentment are my every day companions. JAMES M. SAUNDERS,

No. 453 N. Second street, Philadelphia,
Formerly of Woodbury, N. J.

Dr. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, Moses Tobin, of Cheltenham, Montgomery county Pa., have suffered for more than one year everything but death itself, from that awful disease, called Dyspepsia. I employed in that time five of the most eminent physicians in Philadelphia. They did all they could for me with medicines and cupping, but still I was no better. I then went to the Pennsylvania University in order to place myself in reach of the best medical talents in the country, but their medicines failed to do me any good, and oftimes I wished for death to relieve me of my sufferings, but seeing Dr. Wishart's advertisement in the Philadelphia Bulletin, I determined to try once more, but with little faith. I called on Dr. Wishart, and told him if I could have