Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

McCLELLAN AT THE SOUTH.

From the Tribune.

The public, we judge, is rather amused than alarmed by the frantic, screechy objurgations wherewith General McClellan is defended by the *World* and its compatriots against the charge of being at heart on the side of the Rebels, and of having evinced this preference while in command of the Union armies. Such simulated hysterics have no proper place in political warfare. They deceive no one worth the trouble. That we do most firmly believe that General McClellan, while directing the forces of the Union against the Rebellion, was desirous not to crush the Rebels, but to delay, and temporize, and hold back, until foreign complications, and financial embarrassment, and popular discouragement, should force our Government to a compromise, which should re-establish the slave power in its former baleful ascendency over the Government and politics of our country—this is our immovable conviction, based on multitudinous facts of unmistakable import. If circumstantial evidence can prove anything, then it is proved that the General-in-Chief who remained obstinately torpid through the long bright autumn and early winter of 1861, doggedly paralyzing a magnificent army of one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand men, as brave and capable as ever shouldered a musket, while there were not at any time sixty thousand, and often not forty thousand, opposed to him—we say it is proved that this General-in-Chief did not endeavor nor intend to put down the slaveholders' Rebellion.

We make the point so simple that it cannot be befogged by abuse of the Administration. Mr. Lincoln deserves what he has received for retaining this man in command after this exhibition of his bad faith or utter incapacity; and it were easy to show that the division of commands in the spring of 1862 was one of those weak expedients, spitting the difference between right and wrong, which always result in disaster. In view of McClellan's reluctance to move in the spring of 1862—his long delay before an utterly contemptible force at Yorktown—his straggling advance to and disastrous fight at Williamsburg—his snail-like progress to the defenses of Richmond—his waiting, and digging, and permitting an exposed corps to be attacked in overwhelming force and badly cut up at Fair Oaks or Seven Pines—his waiting, waiting, until Stonewall Jackson had concluded his raid down the valley, and returned to confront him at Richmond—his permitting one wing of his army to be crushed at Gaines' mill before ordering up adequate support—his retreat from the Chickahominy, abandoning or destroying millions worth of *materiel*, when not half his army had fired a shot, and when it held a strong defensive position from which all the Rebels in Virginia could not have driven it, had it been blessed with a fit General, or none at all—his looking after lines of retreat while his glorious army was fighting, and winning the battle of Malvern Hill—and then ordering it to retreat again so soon as the victory was won—how any one can believe, or even have the assurance to pretend, that he ever wished or meant to put the Rebellion down by fighting and shattering its armies, we cannot imagine.

We find a perfect explanation of his military career in the remark of his subordinate and admirer, Major Key, who, being asked why the Rebel army was not driven into the Potomac and destroyed directly after the battle of Antietam or Sharpsburg, unconsciously replied in substance:—"Because *that is not the game*. Our policy is to exhaust the Rebels and ourselves in indecisive warfare; thus only can the Union be restored and slavery saved by an amicable compromise." And that is the policy which now commends General McClellan to the admiration and support of tens of thousands who have steadfastly insisted that the Rebellion never could and never ought to be subdued.

The pretense of his supporters that the Rebels do not desire General McClellan's election is a transparent falsehood. The two or three articles published in Richmond journals to conceal this fact deceive none but natural fools. Everywhere the Rebels are exulting at the prospect of what they term "peace"—that is, the triumph of disunion—in case McClellan shall be elected. Thus, the Charleston *Courier*—always among the most dignified and deservedly influential journals of the South—in an article copied into our last, says:

"As I of us perceive the intimate connection existing between the armies of the Confederacy and the peace men in the United States. These sympathetic two lines are forces that are working together for the procurement of peace. The party whose nomination and platform we are considering, are altogether dependent for success on the courage and resolution of our fighting men. If their generalship, sagacity, valor, and vigilance are unable to obtain victories, and to arrest the progress of the invading hordes, the existing Administration will laugh to scorn all the efforts of the Opposition, and, in spite of the most powerful combinations, will continue to hold the places they occupy.

"Our success in battle insures the success of McClellan. Our failure will it either, as I sad to his defeat. It is the victories that have crowned our arms since this year began that have given existence, strength, and harmony to that organization which has arrayed itself with firm, defiant front against the despot and his minions. It is our long, unbroken series of splendid successes that has emboldened the few men of sense and honesty in Yankeedom to raise their voices in denunciation of the unconstitutional, base, foolish measures adopted and enforced by this Government, and they have cathered around the banner of their exceptional men so large a number as that they have good hope of being able to make head against the oppressor and tyrant."

He who does not know that the McClellan party of the North is regarded by the Rebels as their ally must be grossly, wilfully ignorant. They believe that McClellan, if elected, will at once concede their independence. Whatever may be the fact, such is their conviction; and they are exhausting their last energies in an effort to hold out until after our Presidential election. When their hopes shall be blasted by the result, we believe that the masses will constrain their reckless, desperate leaders to throw themselves on the generosity of the Government, and that our long devastated country will enjoy once more the blessedness of peace.

A STRANGE STORY FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

From the Times.

We have a strange and startling story from the Rio Grande by way of New Orleans and Cairo. It would doubtless be interesting as well, if we had the particulars in an intelligible form. The salient points, however, would seem to be this:—On the 6th instant, the French army advanced from Bagdad to attack the Juarist force under General Cortinas at Matamoras. At a place called White Ranche, Cortinas met the enemy and gave him battle. The result, according to the narrator, who is a sergeant of the 91st Illinois Regiment, stationed at Brazos, was a victory for the Juarist force.

The French fell back some distance to a more defensible position, and at this point, while Cortinas was giving them battle a second time, Colonel Ford, the Rebel commander at Brownsville, crossed the Rio Grande, attacked the Juarez troops in the rear, but—as the story goes—notwithstanding the odds thus gained by him, Cortinas drove the French behind their intrenchments, turned upon the Rebel assailant in his rear, and compelled Ford and his men to retire.

At this juncture, the 91st Illinois were marched up to the scene of action, Juan Brazos, and we presume Ford had escaped across the Rio Grande by this time) joined in the pursuit of the Rebels, driving them five miles. The portion of Cortinas' army not engaged in this pursuit is said to have turned a third time on the French army, compelling its further retreat.

Cortinas ultimately concluded that it would be safer for him to cross the river into Texas, with his remaining force. This he did, taking with him five hundred men, and encamping on the night of the 6th by the side of the United States troops. On the 8th, Another body of Juarist troops, five hundred strong, likewise crossed into Texas, and the united force the same day attacked Ford at Brownsville, compelling him to seek safety in flight. It is said Cortinas pursued him on the 9th, to Resaca de la Palma, but with what result is not reported.

The real story we take to be, that Cortinas, who, though formerly belonging to the most irregular order of Mexican troopers, is now military Governor of the State of Tamaulipas, and a full General in the Mexican army, was really unable to defend Matamoras, and took refuge in the neutral ground over the river. It is probable that, the Gallo-Mexican army was supplied with cattle and other provisioning by the Rebels at and around Brownsville. Cortinas, in recreating before the French, came upon some squad of Ford's men, engaged in transporting supplies to the French, fought them, drove them across the river, and finding it expedient for himself likewise to take refuge in Texas, continued his pursuit to Brownsville and beyond, as the Illinois Sergeant reports.

Until additional particulars of these singular events are received, it would be needless to speculate as to any complication of a political or international character, which some have fancied might arise out of them. From our present view, it would appear most likely, that if complications should really arise, they would grow out of what is threatened by the *future* action of Cortinas, rather than out of anything that has actually taken place. We can imagine, for instance, the possibility of the Rebel Ford's recrossing the river into Mexican territory, and of his being pursued thither by Cortinas.

In such an event, the French General in command might complain that Brownsville, restored by the aid of Juarez's forces to our arms, was being made a base for the military operations of Cortinas. Or if it be true that Cortinas, from our side of the river, has brought sixteen pieces of artillery to bear upon Matamoras, it is not unlikely that the French commander might call on our forces for his expulsion, or, without due thought of our territorial authority, and by permission of the Rebels, might even throw troops into the State of Texas to operate upon his adversary. Our army, it has to be remembered, unlike that of Ford, is amenable to international obligations. It is the agent of a responsible and recognized Government. Ford's army is not. He might have a free fight on either side of the river. We cannot do this.

Accompanying the story, as it comes to us, is the report, that several vessels from New Orleans, with general freight and with special supplies for the army of Cortinas, have been captured by the French squadron at the mouth of the Rio Grande. But from this there is far less danger of complication arising, than from the schemes of the Confederate plotters to involve the United States Government in trouble with the *de facto* Government of Mexico. To this end the whole energy of the Rebels will be directed. We have to see to it that the game shall not succeed.

A SINGULAR TABLEAU VIVANT.

From time immemorial a sort of *tableau vivant*, representing the Passion and Crucifixion of our Saviour, used to be enacted in the streets of Monaco on Good Friday. Abel Rendu gives the following graphic description of it:—

As the clock strikes nine, the city, illuminated, bursts out into a blaze of light, and the chapel of the palace is seen, decorated as if for a festival. A tribune and his guards, helmet on head and lance in hand, open the procession. Christ, represented by a dignified inhabitant of the principality, follows them in deep affliction, his eyes suffused with tears.

The treacherous Judas approaches his master, and betrays him to his followers, who bind his hands, scourge him with rods, and throw over him in mockery the purple robe. Herod, prouder of his absurd pursuit than a pacha of three tails; Peter, brandishing his sword; Malchus, with his bleeding ear; the chief priests and ancients clamoring for our Saviour's blood; Pilate washing his hands; the soldiers casting lots for the garments of Christ; and the executioner preparing himself for his cruel office, all appear in succession. Then Jesus, pale and sinking, is laden with his heavy cross, he is nailed to it, and soon gives up the ghost.

The accusing cock, the cries of death, the sponge dipped in the gall, the sharp lance, the weeping Magdalen, St. John and his lamb, are all represented; but that is not enough, the tragedy soon merges into a farce.

A group difficult to describe unexpectedly presents itself—it consists of our First Parents, of the Tempter, and of the Angel with the flaming sword. Then come Judith and her maid, St. Lawrence and his gridiron, St. Philomene and her anchor, and after them the Twelve Apostles, carrying the various instruments of their martyrdom. In the midst waves the banner of Rome. All these notabilities, resuscitated for the occasion, hasten to assist at the solemn inhumation of Christ.

The body of the Saviour is carried along on a bier, covered by a dais, and surrounded by torch-bearers. The drums beat. The holy women weep. The people mutter prayers as the procession enters the chapel and escorts the victim to his tomb. A sermon on the Passion concludes the strange exhibition—solemn and impressive to the actors, grotesque and unedifying in the eyes of strangers.

About the year 1848 the Bishop of Nice, shocked at the profanity of the show, forbade its repetition, and for some years it remained in abeyance. But under the auspices of the enterprising M. Blanc, the Sacred Mystery has been revived, improved, and utilized, and the *Journal de Monaco* of the 27th of March, 1864, announced that on Good Friday last, entirely new dresses, decorations, and accessories of a magnificent and ingenious character had been provided for it at the expense of the *Societe Anonyme de Jeux*, which also liberally imported for the occasion a brass band, and chartered a steamboat capable of conveying eight hundred pilgrims from Nice to the Rock, on the sagacious calculation that many of the strangers who came to scoff would remain to pray. The description given by the *Journal de Monaco* of the evening's amusement tallies pretty nearly with that given by Abel Rendu sixteen years ago, with the exception that, on this last occasion, a large apple-tree, was borne before Adam and Eve, from which our first parents plucked apples, and cast them to be scrambled for by the surrounding crowd as the procession moved on.

"The Old English Gentleman."

Previous to my becoming so celebrated for the singing of "Farewell to the Mountains," I had produced a song which spread its popularity over the civilized world almost as rapidly as if the wires of the telegraph had transmitted its melody to the furthest pole: this was "The Old English Gentleman." Having been invited to an evening party in the city where music was to be the presiding deity, I met (I believe for the first time) an amateur of some celebrity, Mr. Crew, who was a bookseller in Lamb's, Conduit street, and possessed of a beautiful voice. He sang the Irish melodies charmingly, generally without accompaniment, which gave them a wildness and originality that at times were quite enchanting. "Rich and rare were the gems she wore" was one of his great songs; in fact, I think he rarely escaped without singing it.

This evening he threw off his bardic mantle and sang a song we had never heard before, "The Old English Gentleman." All were in raptures with it. "Whose was it?" "Where did it come from?" "How did you obtain it?" were the questions put from all quarters, terminating with "Do sing it again!" As for me, I was in ecstacies; I saw in an instant what I could do with it, and eagerly inquired where it could be obtained whether I might introduce it to the public, &c? I felt it was a fortune to me if I could be the person to do so. Mr. Carewe informed me it was a very old song, and that any one had a right to it. With this I begged a copy, which he said he would send me next day. In strict accordance with his promise, I received and immediately began to study it. . . . The first time I sang it in public was at a grand concert given on the st ge of her Majesty's Italian Opera, in the Haymarket, where Sir George Smart conducted. We had a very large orchestra, led by Mori, and nearly all the first Italian and English singers appeared during the evening.

Towards the end of the first act I sat down to the grand pianoforte, and commenced "The Old English Gentleman." At the end of the first verse the applause was great; at the termination of the second verse still greater; at the third it increased; and at the end such a storm arose, that I was quite bewildered, and could not understand whether it meant condemnation of my song or a re-demand. In my hesitation I hurried off the stage and made for our ante-room at the back. Sir George hastened after me, saying rather angrily (as indeed he well might, not knowing what my feelings were), "Why don't you come back?" "What is it, Sir George?" I said, "are they hissing me?" "Hissing!" he replied, "no, it's a tremendous *encore*." And it was an *encore*—indeed, such as I had never received before, and have never witnessed since. After that you may be sure I fired away at "The Old English Gentleman" wherever I went.—*Music and Personal Recollections, by H. Phillips.*

The Scots in 1650.

Those who have not examined the matter are apt to imagine that the Scottish peasantry flocked to the so-called standard of the Kirk, in 1650, as some thirty years later, when, goaded into madness by the cruelty of Claverhouse and Lauderdale, they opposed successfully their undisciplined valor to the onset of veteran troops at Drumclog. This is very far from being the case. The same great writer, who has given a picture of the skirmish at Drumclog that will live as long as the language in which it is written, has also on another occasion given a description of the state of mind in which a Scottish peasant followed his lord to the battle of Bothwell Bridge, which represents to the life the feelings with which, according to abundance of the best evidence, the bulk of the Scottish peasantry left their homes under the conduct of their lairds and lords to be slaughtered at Dunbar, or as prisoners either to die of famine and pestilence, or be transported to the English settlements in America. Such was the fate for which thousands of poor men were dragged from their homes by their native oppressors, by those who neither knew how to lead armies themselves nor would leave them to the leading of those who did know. Duke Hamilton pressed every fourth man in certain districts for his miserable expedition into England. Many yeomen in Clydesdale, "upon fear to be levied by force," fled from their houses to Loudoun Hill. The English army in their march through Berwickshire saw not any Scotchman, but the streets of the small towns and villages were full of Scotch women, very many of whom bemoaned their husbands, who, they said, "were enforced by the lairds to gang to the muster." The Highlanders, notwithstanding their vaunted attachment to their chiefs, were, latterly at least, as little disposed to go to war at the command of their tyrants as the Lowlanders. Obedience to his chief was indeed the creed in which the Highlander was brought up. But how far that obedience was hearty and willing appears from the fact that, in 1745, nothing but force could draw the men from their houses.—*Omitted Chapters of the History of England.*

SILK AND DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

FALL, 1864. { STOCK NOW IN STORE. { FALL, 1864.

EDMUND YARD & CO.,

Nos. 617 Chesnut and 614 Jayne Streets.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS, SHAWLS, LINENS, AND WHITE GOODS.

LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF DRESS GOODS.

FULL LINE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

BALMORALS,

BRUNERS AND OTHER MAKES. au20-2m

FALL GOODS.

THOMAS W. EVANS & CO.

HAVE NOW OPEN AND ARE DAILY RECEIVING, THEIR

FALL IMPORTATION OF

NEW GOODS,

EMBRACING THE

NEWEST STYLES AND FABRICS,

To which they invite attention. 9-15-6t

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT STREET.

BENNERS & BOLTON,

No. 322 CHESNUT STREET,

Now offer to the trade generally a full line of every description of

WHITE GOODS, LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, AND

REAL WELSH FLANNELS,

ALL OF THEIR OWN DIRECT IMPORTATION. se7-12t

GRAND OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS.

WATKINS & CO.,

On the N. E. Corner of NINTH and CHERRY, beg to inform their Lady friends that they have now ready

THEIR MAMMOTH ASSORTMENT

Of every variety of Style and Quality of

Fall and Winter Cloaks for 1864.

Our stock comprises as large an assortment and as great a variety as can be found in the balance of all the CLOAK STORES COMBINED.

OUR MOTTO AS OF OLD:—

"SMALL PROFITS AND LARGE SALES."

Our Reputation World Wide as

THE CHEAPEST CLOAK STORE IN THE CITY!

Our Quality of Workmanship,

THE FINEST MANUFACTURED IN THE CITY!

Little or no advance on last year's price.

ESPECIAL NOTICE.

In consequence of the success attending our System of SMALL PROFITS, rival stores have mushroom-like, sprung up all round us; but, Ladies, be sure you get in the right place, and look for the name as well as the sign of

THE CHEAPEST CLOAK STORE IN THE CITY.

D. WATKINS & CO.,

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NEW LACE AND EMBROIDERY STORE,

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We announce to our numerous friends and patrons that we have completed the removal of our well assorted stock of LACES, LACE GOODS, AND EMBROIDERIES from our old stand No. 41, to our New and Capacious Store

No. 44 N. EIGHTH STREET.

Receiving as we do, the principal part of our stock directly from the best manufacturers in Paris, Brussels, and Saxony, one of our Firm visiting Europe once a year, for the purpose of Selecting Goods for our Extensive Trade, we are enabled to offer inducements, both in assortment and prices, such as no other house in this city can offer. Our stock of

THREAD LACE COLLARS AND SETTS,
MALTESE COLLARS AND SETTS,
POINT APPLIQUE COLLARS AND SETTS,
POINT LACE COLLARS AND SETTS,
REAL THREAD LACES,
REAL GUIPURE LACES,
POINT AND POINT APPLIQUE LACES,
CAMBRIA AND PUSHER VEILS,
REAL THREAD LACE VEILS,
BONITON BERTHA CAPES,
POINT CAPES,
THREAD LACE CAPES,
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LIMERICK LACE HANDKERCHIEFS,
VALENCIEN AND POINT HANDKERCHIEFS.

Also a splendid assortment of EMBROIDERIES and WHITE GOODS—a certainly the most complete ever offered in this or any other city, and well worthy a call to examine before purchasing elsewhere. We have also just opened 100 doz. of our celebrated KID GLOVES.

ESPEN & BROTHER,

NEW STORE No. 44 N. EIGHTH Street,

9-12-3t Philadelphia.

MUSLINS.—HAVING HAD A LARGE stock in store as they have advanced, I and now selling at less than the current market prices.

Brown Sheetings at 25c., 30c., and 37½c. full yard wide, at 37 and 40, that are real good for the money.

Also, fine Goods, such as New York Mills, Williamsville, Wamsutta, Bay State Mills, White Rock, &c., Sheetings, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4 and 12-4 yards wide, some of the heaviest made, at less prices than they can be made for now.

Unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings in all the various widths and qualities.

Cotton Flannels, bleached, unbleached, and colored, in the very heaviest grade made.

GRANVILLE B. HAINES,

No. 1013 MARKET Street,

9-17 Above Tenth street.

FLANNELS.—MY STOCK OF THESE is now complete. Those in need of any for the winter will save money by buying them now, as all kinds of woolens will undoubtedly be higher.

I have Balmoral Flannels, in ½, ⅞, and yard wide, from 25 cents up; also other makes, that are good, at lower prices.

Heavy Shaker goods, that are very desirable, being very wide and heavy.

A large variety of striped, plaid, and plain double-width goods, for shirts, being of the best quality.

Heavy Blue Flannel, for railroad use.

Heavy gray, white, and red twilled, that I believe are cheaper than the same, are being sold at.

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No. 1013 MARKET Street,

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628 HOOP SKIRTS 628

Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 1e1-1y WM. T. ROPKINS.

F. SCHUELLERMANN & CO.

NO. 39 N. EIGHTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

Would invite the attention of buyers to their stock of

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,

Which they have now open at less than market prices. Bargains in Broche Blankets, and Stella Shawls, Dress Goods, Flannels, Gents' and Boys' Wear, &c., &c.

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AT No. 39 N. EIGHTH STREET. 9-17-4t

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

GEORGE FRYER,

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Has received his FALL IimportATION of

REAL INDIA SHAWLS, LONG AND SQUARE.

With a few Choice FALL GOODS, to which the attention of the Ladies is invited. se7-1m

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EMBROIDERIES,
LACES,
WHITE GOODS,
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RUN NO RISK!!!—We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.

FINE SHIRTS,

CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.

Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4·75. Usual price $6·00.

Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms, Only $4·50. Usual price $5·50.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SMITH & JACOBS,

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CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!

Closing out Late Importations 20 Per Cent. Less than Present Gold Rates.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH AXMINSTERS,

WILTONS, OF ENTIRE NEW PATTERNS,

VELVETS AND TAPESTRIES, Wide Goods,

With a large assortment of

THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS.

NEW VENETIANS, PALATINE, AND DAMASK MAKE DRUGGETTS.

WELL SEASONED OIL CLOTHS, &c., &c.

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,

No. 626 CHESNUT STREET,

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CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS AND Window Shades, from New York Auction sales, (slightly wet.)—Magnificent Brussels, ¾ wide, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50 and $1·75; Imitation Brussels, (painted,) ¾ wide, 50, 60 and 90 cents; 5-4, 6-4 and 12-4 at proportionate prices; Imperial Carpets, $1·37 to $1·75 per yard; Ingrain, from 50 cents to $1·12½; Venetian, Rag, and Hemp, from 37½ to 75 cents per yard; Mattings, the largest assortment ever offered in Philadelphia, from 37½ to 75 cents a yard, at the New York Auction Sales Depot, (formerly Stethlow's,) No. 147 S. SECOND Street, first door above Walnut, opposite Corn Exchange. 1y7-2m

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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WINDOW SHADES.

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VENETIAN BLINDS

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The Largest and Finest Assortment in the city, at the

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REPAIRING ATTENDED TO PROMPTLY.

STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED. se6-1m

LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.

WM. H. MORGAN,

No. 208 S. NINTH STREET,

Gilt Oval Photograph Frames

se19-3m CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

FURNITURE.

Having bought most of my materials before the late great rise, I am enabled to offer my stock of

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE

At a small advance on old prices.

I. LUTZ,

se16-3m No. 121 S. ELEVENTH STREET.

CAUTION.

ORIENTAL DETERSIVE SOAP.

This favorite Soap is now over seven years in use by at least

One Hundred Thousand Families

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It is made upon entirely new principles, of perfectly pure materials, and always in the same way. It does away with the use of a Wash-board, and will wash twice as much clothes with two-thirds less labor than any other Soap made in the United States.

ITS GREAT POPULARITY

Has induced several heartless soap-makers to imitate it in appearance only, and, by offering great inducements to unprincipled dealers, palm their spurious article on the market as the best revelation acquired by our Detersive.

Those desiring to purchase our Soap should examine and see that

OUR NAME AND TRADE-MARK

Is stamped upon EVERY POUND of the Soap before they take it.

VAN HAGEN & McKEONE,

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NEW MESS MACKEREL.—100 KITTS NEW Mess Mackerel in store and for sale by

KENNEDY, SPARKS & CO.,

9-12-3t* No. 130 and 132 S. WHARVES.

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F. A. HOYT & BROTHER,

HAVE ON HAND

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

READY-MADE FINE CLOTHING

FOR

BOYS.

S. W. Cor. TENTH and CHESNUT Sts.,

au6-tuth-3m ASSEMBLY BUILDING.

EDWARD P. KELLY,

JOHN KELLY,

TAILORS,

No. 612 CHESNUT STREET,

Have received their FALL STYLES, and a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, including choice AMERICAN GOODS, all bought before the rise in prices, which they will make up in the best styles at moderate prices.

TERMS—NET CASH. se7-1m

DEPOT FOR UNITED STATES REVENUE AND POSTAGE STAMPS,

FOR THE MIDDLE AND WESTERN STATES,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia.

United States Postage Stamps sold wholesale and retail. Two per cent. discount allowed on all sales from Five to Twenty Dollars; Three per cent. on Twenty Dollars and upwards.

All orders should be sent to

JESPER HARDING,

Collector of First District,

9-14-12t No. 304 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

First Collection District of Pennsylvania, comprising the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eleventh Wards of the City of Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

The Annual Assessment for 1864, for the above-named District, of persons liable to a tax on Carriages, Pleasure Yachts, Billiard Tables, and Gold and Silver Plate, and also of persons required to take out License, having been completed,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Taxes aforesaid will be received daily by the undersigned, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) at the Office, No. 304 CHESNUT Street, second floor, on and after THURSDAY, September 1, and until and including SATURDAY, September 24, ensuing.

PENALTIES.

All persons who fail to pay their Annual Taxes upon carriages, pleasure yachts, billiard tables, gold and silver plate, on or before the 24th day of September, 1864, will incur a penalty of ten per centum additional of the amount thereof, and be liable to costs, as provided for in the 19th Section of the Excise Laws of July 1, 1862.

All persons who in like manner shall fail to take out their licenses, as regulated by law, on or before the 24th day of September, 1864, will incur a penalty of ten per centum additional of the amount thereof, and be subject to a prosecution for three times the amount of said tax, in accordance with the provisions of the 50th section of the law aforesaid.

All payments are required to be made in Treasury Notes, under authority of the United States, or in notes of Banks organized under the act to provide a National Currency, known as National Banks.

NO FURTHER NOTICE WILL BE GIVEN.

JESPER HARDING,

Collector,

se1-21t No. 304 CHESNUT Street.

UNITED STATES

7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States Notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it cannot pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, the privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. United States Stocks was ever twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA., SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA., THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA., FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA., By all National Banks which are depositaries of public money; and [9-13]

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

Throughout the country will give further information and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

NEW GAME OF CARDS.

THE NEW MUSICAL CARDS

(Patronized by the Royal Family of England), are sent by post for THREE DOLLARS. They are a most amusing pastime, and teach Musical Time quicker than any other method.

"A most interesting and clever game."—Times.

"Admirably adapted for teaching Musical Time."—Illustrated London News.

Address A. JOYCE, No. 62 W. THIRTY-SIXTH Street, New York. au26-1m

DIGBY HERRINGS.—1000 BOXES EXTRA quality Herrings, suitable for retail grocery sales, in store and for sale by

KENNEDY, SPARKS & CO.,

9-15-3t* No. 130 and 132 S. WHARVES.

FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.

THE BALANCE OF THE

$75,000,000 LOAN

Having this day been awarded, and our bids proving successful, we are prepared to sell to customers at once in large or small sums, any amount of this most desirable

GOLD SIX PER CENT. LOAN

AT THE MARKET PRICE.

We have always considered these 1881 BONDS as the

BEST LOAN ON THE MARKET.

There is but a SMALL AMOUNT FOR SALE, and the premium will, in our opinion, advance rapidly.

Parties having

5-20 LOAN

Will do well to call and EXCHANGE their 5-20's for this MORE PERMANENT LOAN, especially as now, owing to the German demand for Five-twenties, a high rate can be obtained for them.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

se10-1m Philadelphia.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

U. S. SIXES 1881.

Bonds of this very desirable Loan on hand and for sale at this BANK.

7 3-10th NOTES,

Of all denominations and in any amount, constantly on hand.

10-40 LOAN

AT PAR,

INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN.

Subscribers have the privilege of paying the back interest from September 1 in United States Notes, adding 50 per cent premium.

Conversion of 7 3-10ths per cent. Treasury Notes to the Loan of 1861 attended to.

All National Bank Notes received on deposit at par.

C. H. CLARK,

PRESIDENT.

Morton McMichael, Jr.,

CASHIER. se12-10t

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,

SILVER AND BANK NOTES

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

se1-tf No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

CLARKSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections Promptly Made. 6m-tf

SMITH & RANDOLPH,

No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh12

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.

U. S. 10-40s.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE THE

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.

BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20s. The interest on $50s and $100s payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1 and March 1 of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in GOLD OR IN LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

se8-3t No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

FREDK. STEER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,

BUY AND SELL

GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. [9-14

STOCKS AND SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD

ON COMMISSION,

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

9-6 No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

OIL STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD

ON COMMISSION.

By GEORGE J. BOYD,

Broker,

se20-2m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN.

Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by

GEORGE J. BOYD,

Banker,

se20-2m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

GEORGE STITES, JR.,

MANUFACTURING MACHINIST

AND

ENGINEER,

se27-1m No. 1621 N. SECOND ST., Philadelphia.

STEAM HEATING FOR FACTORIES, Mills, &c. Heated with direct or waste steam. Also, coils for heaters, condensers, evaporators, &c.

ae1-1m M. FORKMAN, No. 21 N. SIXTH Street.

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTABLISHED in 1800.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors.

Choice Havana Cigars.

Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces, English and Scotch Ale and Porter.

Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c., Navy Messes put up with care.

At No. 118 S. SECOND Street.

1 28-1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

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.

mh27-6m B. M. PELTWELL, Superintendent.

WANTS.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD WANTED, BY A family of four persons, in a location west of BROAD street, and north of SPRUCE. Address Box 1891, P. O. 9-19-3t*

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

FIVE OR SIX

HOUSE CARPENTERS,

AT

No. 232 CARTER STREET.

Inquire at the Shop. 9-15-6t

T. M. PLOWMAN.

WANTED

THE HUMANE AND BENEVOLENT

To know that the

"Working Women's Relief Association,"

No. 730 ARCH STREET,

Has opened a REGISTRY OFFICE, where all women out of employment may find situations, free of charge, and where families desiring persons for household service can obtain all kinds of assistants, from a Governess to a Washwoman, upon the payment of a small fee. The patronage of the benevolent is particularly solicited for this Association, which proposes rather to help women to help themselves than to make them objects of charity. A work-room has been opened, where any kind of family and gentleman's sewing will be promptly and neatly executed at