Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1864.

SOLDIERS OF FREEDOM.

GRATEFULLY INSCRIBED TO THE ARMY AND NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES, BY

WILLIAM F. SMALL,

LATE COLONEL OF THE SEVENTIETH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS, AND OF THE 26TH P. M.

Soldiers of Freedom! in whose might
And valor trusting States repose,
The cherish'd hope of years, that Right
May rise triumphant o'er its foes—
We turn to you, from thoughts that press
The aching heart and anxious brain,
And, with new faith and courage, bless
The deeds that wake a tribute strain.

Soldiers of Freedom! whose bright arms,
O'er seas and lands, by battle riven—
Like driving clouds, in summer storms—
Reflect the wrathful fires of Heaven—
We hail the light that flashes forth
From flaming tube and shining steel,
And own, with pride, the knightly worth
That points their aim with patriot zeal.

Soldiers of Freedom! in whose breasts
Ignoble thoughts can find no place,
And on whose power and prowess rests
The teeming future of our race,
We greet the cheering sign you gave—
Still gleaming through the battle's night,
A star of promise—that the brave
Know how to vote as well as fight.

Soldiers of Freedom! in whose hands,
As those of fate, the hopes and fears
Of throbbing hearts in other lands,
Now rise in joy or sink in tears;
We ask for them, with loyal trust,
That never shall your stainless swords
Be sheath'd until their native dust
Shall wrap Rebellion's slavish hordes.

Then, Freedom's Soldiers! your emprise,
In God's too-long-neglected name,
Above the time of years shall rise
Resplendent on the rolls of fame:
Then shall your deeds, on flood and field,
Receive a grateful world's applause,
And Heaven shall sanctify the blood
You've shed in Freedom's holy cause!

PRICE'S INVASION OF MISSOURI.

Reliable Account of Rosecrans' Operations Against the Enemy—Cavalry Operations of Major-General Pleasonton—Infantry Co-operation of Major-General A. J. Smith—Number of Price's Army, and his Losses—Union Losses and Result of the Campaign.

ST. LOUIS, November 10.—Since the month of May last it was well understood that Price would invade Missouri, but it was believed that the militia, assisted by whatever troops could be spared from Arkansas, would be sufficient to either repel him or prevent him from inflicting any considerable amount of damage on the State, for almost all the troops then under Major-General Rosecrans were ordered away to assist Sherman in Georgia.

This, as a matter of course, left General Rosecrans pretty much at the mercy of circumstances, and he was obliged to do the best he could, and reap honor or dishonor with very dull tools. He had five important posts and depots to protect, viz.:—St. Louis, Pilot Knob, Rolla, Springfield, and Jefferson City. Price had at least 20,000 (some estimates place his force at 25,000) effective men, with three hundred wagons of ammunition and eight pieces of artillery.

He crossed the Arkansas in perfect safety, under a diversion made in his favor by Shelby, behind Steele, and concentrated at Batesville. From that point there were three routes of invasion; through West Plains to Rolla; by Pocahontas to Pilot Knob; or up White river to Springfield. He chose that by Pocahontas, perhaps because it led more directly to St. Louis, as it has already been demonstrated by the battle in the Arcadia valley that Price was there with his main force, if not his entire army, and intended dashing upon this city.

The official report of Brigadier-General Thomas Ewing will better show this, however, and it need not be argued here. He could strike either St. Louis or Rolla, once at Pilot Knob; and the additional advantage may have decided him to invade by the Pocahontas route. Every preparation that could be was made, but it was evident to the General commanding that assistance must be had from without, and he requested that the division under Major-General A. J. Smith, just arrived at Cairo, on its way to Georgia, be sent to Missouri.

This was complied with, and the 3d Division, 16th Army Corps, was sent up to Jefferson Barracks just about the time Price was entering the State. Generals Washburn at Memphis, and Steele, at Little Rock, had earlier information of Price's movements than General Rosecrans, so the former ordered Mower's Division, including 2500 cavalry under Colonel Winslow, from Memphis to Duvall's Bluff, to succor Steele and follow Price.

As soon as Price appeared in Southwest Missouri, it was not certain what route he would take, or whether he would divide his force, but it was at once determined by General Rosecrans to occupy the whole length of the Iron Mountain railroad, and to prevent getting around and striking St. Louis. The stores at Pilot Knob were saved and sent hither by General Ewing, and that officer instructed to hold the enemy long enough to determine if his whole force was there. As soon as that was definitely ascertained, McNeil at Rolla, and Sanborn at Springfield, were ordered to gather in all the property, and the latter to take all his cavalry to Rolla, and to make such necessary levies as the situation demanded. In the meantime Brown was ordered to concentrate with Fisk at Jefferson City, and place it in a state of defence, for the enemy's main force was ascertained to be moving on it as rapidly as possible.

As soon as Sanborn reached Rolla, he and McNeill were ordered to Jefferson City, as was Fisk, so that when Price reached the Osage bridge, he found before him the combined forces of those officers, and adequate defenses to hold the city against any attack he could make. He forced the passage of the Osage, and demonstrated on the capital, but finding it more defensible than he anticipated, he turned his forces westward, and hastened to Boonville.

General Fisk was the ranking officer at Jefferson City, and might have made a better thing of his opportunity, if he had had sufficient military skill and experience to sally forth and attack Price as he retreated. Fortunately, at this time Pleasonton arrived and assumed command. He sent Sanborn out on the pursuit at once, and waited for Winslow's Cavalry to pursue in person. Price reached Boonville with Sanborn on his rear. He crossed the Lemoine, burned the bridge, and then went to Glasgow, where he gobbled up Colonel Harding and part of his regiment, the 43d, twelve months' men.

And now commenced the brilliant cavalry operations of Major-General Pleasonton. The cavalry, about 8000 strong, with eight Rodman guns, were concentrated at Sedalia, and on the morning of the 17th of September he placed himself at their head, and commenced the pursuit. The movement would have taken place sooner, but the troops had to be marched overland, owing to the low stage of water in the Missouri. They reached the line of the Blackwater, having marched by way of Jefferson city and Tipton, and felt for the enemy in the direction of Marshal, Waverly, and Lexington.

After a severe day's march, A. J. Smith also reached the line of the Blackwater, and was within supporting distance of Pleasonton on the 20th; but the latter, finding the enemy gone, by a rapid march reached Wellington on the 21st, and Smith reached Lexington the same morning.

The action of the pursuit became more eventful at this time, for the enemy had reached the Blue river, and seemed determined to contest its passage. He had three guns in position, and received Pleasonton's advance with a determined fire.

Two brigades, Sanborn's and McNeill's, were thrown forward, and a charge made on the enemy's line. He yielded after a loss of three guns and a number of prisoners. He was driven through Independence, where he left his wounded, and several dead unburied. Brown's and Winslow's brigades coming up, were ordered to take the advance. Winslow engaged the enemy all night, fighting him over six miles of road. Brown was ordered to attack in the morning. This he failed to do and was relieved, and his command transferred to Colonel Phillips. He opened the attack, and a fight of five hours at Barry's Ford took place, resulting in the enemy being forced to retreat on the Harrisonville road. The divisions of Marmaduke and Fagan were engaged. Shelby was engaging Blunt.

While this was going on, the infantry under Major-General A. J. Smith had marched to Chapel Hill in order to strike the enemy's line of retreat, as it was believed to be southward by way of Hickman's Mills. It was expected that he would move so rapidly that Smith would have to go still further down, but early in the afternoon Smith received despatches requiring him to assist Pleasonton at Independence, as it was believed by all that Price would give battle thereabouts. Smith started and arrived at Independence at five o'clock P. M., 22d, too late, of course, to get his hand in, for Price did not give battle, and Pleasonton had already driven him south on the Fort Scott road.

Shelby was driving Blunt towards Kansas City, but the line he moved on lay across that of Pleasonton, and brought the latter on his right flank, compelling him to turn southward, on the Fort Scott road, vigorously pursued. That night headquarters were at New Santa Fe. A messenger arrived from McNeill to say that the enemy's entire force was moving south but he was unable to do anything but skirmish. Smith moved back to Hickman's Mills, and reached it at 2 o'clock A. M. on the 24th.

At day break, Curtis started Blunt in the advance, on the Fort Scott road, and marched fifty-one miles, when finding the enemy only ten or twelve miles ahead, he let Pleasonton take the advance. The next morning (25th), Pleasonton slipped upon the enemy's camp and found it steeped in slumber. He opened at once with all his artillery, and threw his missiles into his midst. A perfect panic ensued. The alarmed soldiers sprang from their sleep, deepened by over-marching and fatigue, and rushed for their arms; but the shower of shot and shell grew thicker and more frequent, for Pleasonton had taken pains to ascertain the position of the camp, and knew exactly where to rake it.

The enemy fled without even a show of resistance, leaving one gun, twenty wagons full of plunder, and burned thirty others, besides leaving four hundred head of sheep and cattle. The road south was strewed for some distance with equipage, and everything betokened the precipitancy of the retreat. Pleasonton followed closely, and compelled them to stand at Mine creek, or else run the risk of capture. Marmaduke's and Fagan's Divisions, supported by eight guns, were thrown into position, and for the first time a battle, in the strict sense, seemed imminent. Pleasonton had pursued with such rapidity that he obtained his artillery.

For a moment it seemed that he had overreached himself, but his men were in fine spirits and eager to fight. Time could not be wasted, for every moment was precious to the enemy, and that decided him to attack, come weal, come woe. The charge was sounded. The enemy's lines looked as though six times as deep and long as Pleasonton's, but his men were impetuous, and went into the charge in bl and compact.

The enemy's lines broke at once, and did not attempt to re-form. Marmaduke headed his column and tried to rally it, but was captured in the attempt. Cabell was captured while trying to save the train. He had advised Price to burn it at Independence, and foretold evil consequences from attempting to save it, but became himself the victim of his own fears. A thousand prisoners and fifteen hundred stand of arms, together with the eight guns, completed the victory of the 25th.

It now became perfectly apparent that the infantry never could reach Price, therefore Rosecrans ordered Smith to Warrensburg to obtain supplies and ammunition awaiting him there. The property was gathered up on the way, and the point reached in due time.

Pleasonton rested some on the night of the 26th, and resumed the pursuit until he brought the enemy to a final stand on the Marias Des Cygnes, where, after a sharp encounter, the enemy was compelled to blow up his artillery ammunition, and burn two hundred wagons, and obliged to retreat below Fort Scott, where Pleasonton gave over the pursuit.

The losses on either side are not officially known yet, but intelligent officers who took part in the entire campaign estimate them as follows: Price's total loss, 3,750 in killed and wounded. In prisoners 2000. This is reliable, for that number are reported officially. His killed and wounded include 1500 at Pilot Knob, 100 at Jefferson City, 250 at Booneville, and 1900 in the other battles and engagements down to the last on the Marias des Cygnes.

The Union loss in killed and wounded is estimated at 800. About 800 prisoners were taken, but the enemy not being able to hold them, placed them under parole.

Curtis took up the pursuit after Pleasonton desisted, but the result of his operations must be left until it is more definitely understood, and more facts regarding it are produced.—*Missouri Republican.*

GENERAL BLUNT'S REPORT OF HIS LATE VICTORY.

NEOSHO, October 20, IN THE FIELD.—To General J. H. Lane:—On the 28th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., after marching all day and night previously, I came up with Price at Newtonia, with Ford's and Jennison's Brigades of my Division. Price had gone into camp in the timber south of the town, thinking that we had quit the pursuit.

Upon discovering our advance, he formed one line of battle in the edge of the timber, another in front on the prairie, developing almost ten thousand men. I moved forward rapidly, and attacked him with vigor. The fight lasted from 3 o'clock until dark, and was the warmest contested field we have had in the campaign. With the two brigades I held the field until near sundown, when Sanborn came up just in time to form on my left and repulse a flanking column of the enemy. We then drove them from the field in confusion.

They retreated hastily and moved all night on the Cassville road. My loss in killed and wounded is about 118, and about 175 horses killed.

A Rebel surgeon, who came in with a flag of truce, reports the enemy's loss at over two hundred. Among their killed are two Colonels.

A spy of ours, who has been with them for several days past, and during the battle of the 28th, has come in, and reports that Price has 16,000 men armed, and 10,000 unarmed; that he has still about 400 wagons, mostly loaded with goods plundered, and that he has burned large amounts of his transportation. He says Price will not fight unless compelled to, to save his train and unarmed conscripts, but will move as rapidly as possible, to make his headquarters this winter at Kansas City. This is also corroborated by most of the prisoners we have taken.

Price told the Missouri recruits that Kansas could not raise force enough to disturb him in carrying out his programme.

General Curtis ordered the troops to march yesterday morning at 3 o'clock, and vigorously follow up the pursuit, but before the hour arrived, an order came from General Rosecrans for all the forces of Pleasonton to abandon the pursuit and return to the headquarters of their respective districts. Yesterday I removed to this point to recruit the stock and rest the men, and be within supporting distance of Forts Gibson and Smith.

Orders have just arrived from Lieutenant-General Grant, which will, I hope, enable us to yet do the enemy more damage.

Of the Shawnee county militia 150 have come in paroled. They have suffered much for food and from hard travel. All say they were well treated as prisoners. They speak well of General Shelby. I will keep you advised as proper.

Truly yours, JAMES G. BLUNT.

What Gens. Cabell and Marmaduke Say.

The St. Louis *Republican*, speaking of the arrival of the Rebel Generals Cabell and Marmaduke, says:—Marmaduke is described as having opposed the movement into Missouri, on the ground that nothing could be accomplished that would affect the result of the war. On the march down towards Arkansas, he and Cabell were assigned to the duty of protecting the rear, consisting of a heavy wagon train, which retarded their movements, and which should have been destroyed before they left the Missouri river. There were other impediments in the form of droves of cattle, horses, and sheep, that proved to be serious obstacles to their march. When the attack commenced, his division was spread over a line of fifteen miles in length, with Price and the rest of the army a considerable distance in advance, so far that they rendered him no aid whatever to repel the Federal attack. His division, therefore, was flanked by the Union cavalry, and cut off. He fought for forty-eight hours, but while directing a counter-charge he was captured, together with General Cabell, and their men put to rout. He thinks that three or four hundred of them fell into Federal hands. Another cause of confusion was so many of his men being dressed in captured Federal uniforms, which prevented him and his officers, at critical periods, from distinguishing the Union troops from his own. He rode, on one occasion, within fifty yards of a body of the former, ordered them to cease firing, and did not discover that they were not his own men until he found himself a prisoner in their hands.

The Union Victory in Dakota.

The Unionists in Dakota are in ecstacies over their recent victory, which they seem to regard as a little more sweeping than anything that has yet occurred, unless it be Sheridan's victory in the Valley, or Grant's capture of Vicksburg. Some idea may be formed of their feelings from the following, which constitutes the display headings of an article in the Yankton *Dakotian* announcing the result:—

Another glorious victory! Maine and Vermont nowhere! Dakota ahead! The National Union Party triumphant! Walter A. Burleigh elected Delegate to Congress! He carries every organized county in the Territory! Union county gives 28 majority! Clay county gives 36 majority! Yankton county gives 77 majority! Bully for Yankton! Bon Homme gives 19 majority! Todd county gives 4 majority! Charles Mix county gives 16 majority! Five counties give Doctor Burleigh 180 majority! Not a single opposition vote polled in Brule Precinct, Union county! Only two opposition votes polled in Bon Homme county! Yankton county gives the opposition but 16 votes. The National Union Party is out of the woods. Now let's crow! [Here follows the cut of the inevitable rooster.]

In the language of Petroleum V. Nasby—"Henceforth the Custom Houses, Post Offices, and sich, are ours." With old Abe re-elected and Doctor Burleigh in Congress, Washington gets just 15 feet and 4 inches of raw material that "*Can't be beat.*" If anybody thinks they can, let them run against them.

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

For Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, *Diseases of the Prostrate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Gravel, or Brick-dust Deposit*, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

For Weakness arising from Excessive Indiscretion. The constitution once affected with *Organic Weakness* requires the aid of medicine to *strengthen and invigorate the system*, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

In affections peculiar to "FEMALES," is unequaled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Irregularities; Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations; Ulcerated, or Schirrous State of the Uterus; Leucherrhœa, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudencies, or in the decline or change of life.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

AND

IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from Habits of Dissipation, *at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure*; completely superseding those *unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiva and Mercury*, in all those diseases.

USE HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

In all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in "*Male*" or "*Female*," *from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.* It is pleasant in taste and odor. "*Immediate*" *in action*, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of *Bark or Iron.*

Those suffering from *Broken Down or Delicate Constitutions, procure the Remedy at once.*

The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect *his Bodily Health, Mental Powers, Happiness, and his Posterity.*

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.

WE MAKE NO SECRET OF INGREDIENTS.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

Is composed of *Buchu, Cubebs, and Juniper Berries*, selected with great care and prepared in vacuo by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist of sixteen years' experience in the city of Philadelphia, and now prescribed by the most eminent of the faculty, and have been admitted to use in the United States Army, and are also in very general use in State Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land. Medicines delivered to any address, accompanied by explicit directions. Direct letters to

HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

No. 594 Broadway, New York,

Or HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot,

No. 104 S. Tenth street, Philadelphia.

Beware of counterfeits. Ask for HELMBOLD'S, and take no other.

Office open from 7 o'clock A. M. to 8 P. M.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. 9-14-tu1ks-6m

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., November 13, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, November 17, 1864, for the immediate delivery at the United States Store-house, Hanover street wharf, of the following articles, viz.:—

1000 (one thousand) sides Bridle Leather, oak tanned, best quality, about twelve pounds to the side.

300 (three hundred) Horsehides, tanned in oil.

100 (one hundred) Dearskins, for linings to gun covers on saddles.

1000 (one thousand) Whips, black snake, all leather.

All of the above to be of the best quality, and subject to the inspection of an inspector appointed on the part of the Government.

Bidders will state price, both in writing and figures, and the amount or quantity of each article bid for, and the time of delivery.

Each bid must be accompanied by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee also certified as to their ability and sufficiency concerning the amount proposed, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will not be considered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

By order of Colonel HERMAN BUCHER, Chief Quartermaster.

GEORGE R. GRAHAM,
Captain and A. Q. M.

11-14-3t

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY, No. 59 SOUTH street,
BALTIMORE, Md., November 7, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., on SATURDAY, November 19, 1864, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with—

FOUR THOUSAND (4000) HEAD OF BEEF CATTLE, on the hoof, delivered at the State Cattle Scales at Baltimore, Md., in lots of not less than one hundred each every ten (10) days; to be weighed within one and a half days after arrival, at the expense of the contractor. They must average about (1000) fifteen hundred pounds gross weight, all being of good merchantable quality, and in good condition to weight. Bulls, Stags, Oxen, Cows, Heifers, and Hornless Cattle, will be rejected.

A deduction of ten (10) pounds will be made from the weight of each steer accepted under this contract, provided the animal does not stand in the pens two and one-half hours before being weighed, or is not weighed immediately after removal from the cars.

Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, either in person, by mail, or telegraph.

Proposals by telegraph, or other irregular, informal proposals will not be considered.

The Government will claim the right of weighing any one animal separate, if its appearance indicates less weight than the minimum mentioned above; the expense of weighing will be paid by the party erring in judgment.

Each bid, to secure consideration, must contain a written guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows:—

We——, of the County of ——, State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is (or are) able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his (or their) proposal in, and should his (or their) proposition be accepted, he (or they) will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith, and we are prepared to become his securities, giving good and sufficient bonds for its fulfilment.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney, to be enclosed with the bid.

Bidders must be present to respond to their bids, and prepared to give bonds and sign the contract before leaving the office.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids considered unreasonable.

Payments to be made after each delivery, in such funds as may be on hand; if none on hand, to be made as soon as received.

Proposals must be endorsed distinctly "Proposals for Beef Cattle," and addressed to Captain J. H. Gilman, C. S., Baltimore, Maryland.

If a bid is in the name of a firm, their names and their post office address must appear, or they will not be considered.

Each person or every member of a firm offering a proposal must accompany it with an oath of allegiance to the United States Government, if he has not already filed one in this office.

All bids not complying strictly with the terms of this advertisement will be rejected.

J. H. GILMAN,
Captain and C. S., U. S. A.

11-10-7t

CLERK'S OFFICE, COMMON COUNCIL.
PHILADELPHIA, October 31, 1864.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of October, inst., the annexed bill, entitled

AN ORDINANCE

TO TAKE POSSESSION OF THE NORTHERN LIBERTIES GAS WORKS, AND TO CREATE A LOAN THEREFOR,

is hereby published for public information.

WM. F. SMALL,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

To take Possession of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, and to create a loan therefor.

Section 1. The select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain:—That the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, are hereby authorized to take possession of the Works of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, as soon after the first day of July, 1865, as can be in accordance with the terms of an Act approved April 1, 1856. [P. L. 264.]

Section 2. That for the purpose of enabling the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works to take possession of the Gas Works authorized by the first section hereof, the Mayor of the city is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the city, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, such sums of money as the Trustees may require, not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, and without requiring the payment of any money therefor; the City Treasurer is hereby directed on the requisition of the Trustees to issue certificates of the loan of the City of Philadelphia in such amounts and to such parties as they shall designate not exceeding said sum.

Said loans to be used for the conversion of the stock of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, and the principal thereof to be payable at the expiration of fifteen years from the date of such conversion, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof. The certificates of said loan shall be in the usual form in which certificates here-tofore have been issued on the requisition of said trustees, and shall be transferable at the office of the City Treasurer.

Section 3. That the said Trustees shall set apart out of the profits of said Gas Works, the sum of twelve per centum per annum on the amount borrowed by virtue of this ordinance, for the purpose of paying the interest thereon, and for reimbursing the principal thereof, when the same shall be payable; and on or before the thirty-first day of December and the thirtieth day of June in each and every year the said loan is redeemed, the sum of six per centum on the amount of said loan shall be paid by the said Trustees to the City Treasurer, who shall apply three per centum thereof to the payment of the interest on said loan, as the same may fall due, and to no other purpose, and the remaining three per centum shall be paid over by the said Treasurer to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, who shall invest the same and its accumulations in the loans to the said Gas Works, or in any other loans of the City of Philadelphia, as a sinking fund, which is hereby specifically pledged to the repayment of said loan; and any surplus remaining after the payment of said loan, shall be applied by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund towards the extinguishment of the other loans to the said Gas Works, if any, otherwise of the funded debt of the City of Philadelphia.

Section 4. Upon taking possession of the works, pipes, &c., conveyed under authority of this ordinance, it shall be the duty of the Trustees of the Gas Works to make a detailed report, to Councils of the property, real and personal, so conveyed, and its assessed value; and the said Trustees shall have, with respect to said works, pipes, &c., the same powers and authority in all respects as they now have, or hereafter may have, with respect to the works already intrusted to their care.

Section 5. For the purpose of enabling the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works to carry out the various trusts confided to them by Ordinances of Councils, and to increase, extend, locate, and improve in the most economical manner the pipes, meters, and works under their care, so as to meet the increasing wants of the citizens for gas-light, the said Trustees are hereby authorized and required so to regulate the price of gas and the several products of its manufacture as may from time to time be necessary; the said price of gas to be the same in all the Wards of the City supplied by the Gas Works under the control of the Trustees.

Section 6. Anything in any other ordinance contrary to this ordinance is hereby repealed.

RESOLUTION,

Directing the Clerk of Common Council to Publish a Loan Bill.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers, daily, for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council at a stated meeting thereof, held on the 27th day of October, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to take possession of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, and to create a loan therefor;" and the said Clerk at the stated meeting of Councils next after the expiration of four weeks from the said publication, shall present to Councils one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 10-31-6w

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, November 10, 1864.

Horses suitable for cavalry and artillery service will be purchased at Gleason Depot, in open market, till December 1, 1864.

Horses will be delivered to Captain L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., and be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.

Price of Cavalry Horses, $175 each.
Price of Artillery Horses, $160 each.
Payment will be made for six (6) and more.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Colonel in charge First Division,
Quartermaster-General's Office.

11-14-15t

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—WASHINGTON BUTCHER, Commission Merchant and Wholesale Dealer in Provisions and Produce, has associated with him in his business his son HENRY CLAY BUTCHER. The style of the firm will be

WASHINGTON BUTCHER & SON,
Nos. 148 and 148 N. FRONT Street,
Philadelphia, October 24, 1864. 10-24-1m*

DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given, that the Copartnership heretofore existing between MICHAEL C. BOYER, AMOS SMITH, SAMUEL B. HILT, and M. H. CRAWFORD, trading under the name, style, and title of the "West Engine Company," of Norristown, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, was, the sixteenth day of July last, dissolved by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of said Samuel B. Hilt.

Any future business of the concern will be settled and conducted by the remaining partners, under the old title of the "West Engine Company."

(Signed,) M. C. BOYER,
AMOS SMITH,
M. H. CRAWFORD,
SAMUEL B. HILT.

November 10, 1864. 11-11-18t

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of SAMUEL N. DAVIES & SON, is this day dissolved. The business will be settled by the undersigned, at No. 225 DOCK Street.

CHAS. E. DAVIES, Surviving Partner.

Philadelphia, September 30, 1864.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership under the firm of DAVIES BROTHERS, for the transaction of a general Banking and Brokerage Business, at No. 225 DOCK street.

CHARLES E. DAVIES,
PETER A. DAVIES.

Philadelphia, October 1, 1864.

U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and Government Securities generally, bought and sold. 11-1-1m

Business Paper and loans on Collaterals negotiated.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission.

A CARD.—BELCHER & CO., PROPRIETORS OF CENTRAL EATING HOUSE AND DINING ROOMS, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET, OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Tender, by medium of the public press, to their numerous patrons and friends, their warmest thanks for liberal encouragement most generously bestowed; and promise to add still further attractions and improvements, and use every endeavor to merit the continued support and patronage of the general public of Philadelphia and vicinity. 10-17-3m

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 511 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 10-6t

INSURANCE AGAINST ACCIDENTS.

TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.

CAPITAL $450,000

WILLIAM W. ALLEN,
AGENT,
No. 434 WALNUT STREET.

Insurance effected in this Company against ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Yearly Policies will be issued for a Premium of FIVE DOLLARS, granting insurance to the amount of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, against accidental loss of life while travelling by any public conveyance.

TEN DOLLARS PREMIUM

secures a policy for Five Thousand Dollars, and also Twenty-five Dollars per week compensation for personal injury incapacitating the assured from his ordinary business.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS PREMIUM

secures a full Policy for $5000, and $25 per week compensation for all and every description of accident, traveling or otherwise.

Policies for $200 with $5 per week compensation can be had for $3 premium, or any other sum between $200 and $5000 at proportionate rates.

JAMES G. BATTERSON, President.
HOORAY DENNIS, Secretary.
HENRY A. DYER, General Agent.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF REFERENCE.

F. Ratchford Starr, President Enterprise Insurance Company.
Isaac H. Baker, firm of Cornelius & Baker.
M. W. Baldwin, firm of M. W. Baldwin & Co.
Samuel Coffin, firm of Coffin & Altemus.
R. R. Cornelius, Cashier Philadelphia Bank.
Hon. Alex. Henry, Mayor City of Philadelphia.
Wm. H. Merrick, firm of Merrick & Sons.
Joseph Patterson, President Western Bank.
Hon. James Pollock, Director United States Mint.
Thomas Potter, Notary.
George H. Stuart, firm Stuart & Brother.
John B. Taylor, firm Taylor, Gillespie & Co.
J. Edgar Thomson, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
James West, President Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Railroad Company.

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED AND POLICIES ISSUED BY

WILLIAM W. ALLEN,
No. 434 WALNUT Street.

11-12-stu8m3

DAUPHIN AND COLORADO GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CHARTERED BY STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

200,000 Shares—Par Value, $5.

President—JOHN B. ANDERSON.

Directors.

Thomas A. Scott,	James R. Magee,
N. B. Kneass,	T. C. McDowell, Harrisburg.
William S. Freeman,	John W. Hall, do
Robert P. King,	John Brady, do
John M. Riley,	W. W. Wylie, Lancaster.
Charles De Silver,	William G. Saute, Colorado.

D. P. SOUTHWORTH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE, No. 423 WALNUT STREET,
ROOM No. 5.

Authenticated specimens have been procured from some of the Company's holes, and have been assayed by Professors Booth and Garrett with the most gratifying results.

Subscription lists are now open at the Office of the Company, and at the Treasurer's Office (Internal Revenue), No. 427 CHESNUT Street, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank building. To original subscribers $3·00 per share for a limited number of shares.

Circulars, pamphlets, or information can be obtained at the office of the Company, after the 17th inst. 11-12-2m

OIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.—BOOKS TO RECEIVE subscriptions to seven tracts of valuable Oil Territory, in fee simple, situated fronting on the Allegheny river and its tributaries, are now open. These tracts are unusually well located, three of them *adjoining* the properties of the "Allegheny" and "Tionesta" Oil Companies; the other four being in close contiguity to them and to the wells and properties of the "Farrar," "Salt Creek," and "President" Oil Companies.

It is proposed to receive only 100 subscriptions at $1000 each, the *subscribers* themselves, when the list is made up, to organize the Company, elect their own officers, &c. This enterprise presents unusual inducements to subscribers.

For Maps or Circulars, or to secure one or more of the balance of shares, address or apply to

DUNCAN M. MICHESON,
N. E. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Sts., Phila.

Subscriptions by mail or otherwise also received by

E. HORNA, Esq., Trustee,
No. 327 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.

11-12-3t

PETROLEUM

OIL STOCKS.

THE UNDERSIGNED

HAS FOR SALE, and will pay particular attention to the purchase of all the desirable and regular dividend-paying

PETROLEUM STOCKS,

Such as the NOBLE AND DELAMATER, DALZELL, McELHENY, MCCLINTOCKVILLE, of Philadelphia, and GERMANIA, HIGHGATE, and KNICKERBOCKER, of New York.

JOHN PONDIR,
No. 35 PINE STREET, Room 6,
New York.

10-20-1m

PETROLEUM STORAGE COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Books will remain open at the Office of the Company to fill up subscriptions to the stock.

CAPITAL $100,000,

With power to increase to $600,000.

SHARES TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS,

FIVE DOLLARS per share to be paid upon Subscription.

The Company have purchased a tract of ground in the First Ward of the city, extending from Point House road to the river Delaware (immediately to be connected by railroad with the extensive Depot, Grounds, and Docks of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company), on account of which the Company have already paid

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,

Leaving only $745·22 now due, which is the only indebtedness of the Company.

Additional subscriptions are now required for Wharves, Docks, and other general improvements.

Persons forwarding subscriptions for stock, or instalments thereon, will please make their checks payable to the order of

FREDERICK B. BURRELL, Esq., Treasurer.

OFFICE, No. 327 WALNUT STREET.

T. S. EMERY,
PRESIDENT.

11-10-6t

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry Plate, Clothing, &c., at

JONES & CO'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.

N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS &c., for sale at
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. ap6-3m

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS, USE MARSHALL'S PINE TREE TAR DROPS. Excellent. Convenient for the pocket. Sold by the druggists. 11-7-1m*

WHITE VIRGIN WAX OF ANTILLES.—This exquisite Cosmetic has no equal for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is prepared from pure white wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, fair, smooth, and transparent. It is most soothing after shaving, cures chapped hands and lips, removes pimples, blotches, tan, freckles, or sunburn, and imparts a pearly tint to the face, neck, and arms. Price 50, 50, and 75 cents. HUNT & CO., No. 138 S. SEVENTH Street, and No. 41 S. EIGHTH Street. 10-3-3m

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 North NINTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by B. C. EVERETT'S Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss. Superior Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Crutches, &c.

Ladies attended by Mrs. B. C. EVERETT. my25-1y

JAMES BARBER'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,

S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philad'a.

AGENCY FOR THE PATENT

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

DUNKARD OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL - - - - - $500,000.

100,000 Shares—$5 Par Value.

A limited number of Shares will be sold by order of the Company at $1 00 per share.

The following is extracted from the Philadelphia "Inquirer" of September 17, 1864, prior to the organization of the DUNKARD OIL COMPANY:—

"On almost all the streams in Green County the l