Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

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Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we earnestly request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as possible, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1864.

THANKSGIVING THOUGHTS

The public do not require to be harangued into being grateful at such a time as this. They require no Mrs. Pardiggle to take them into custody and straight-jacket them into a state of thankfulness. They have received from God exhaustless treasures, each of which has a tongue to speak for itself and lend its own worth. Our national advantages point themselves out so clearly to even the most unreflecting, that the religious observances of Thanksgiving day are felt to be the mere exponent of the people's heart.

We have no need to work ourselves up on the subject, no inducement to feign a prosperity which we do not possess, and to render our thanks hypocritical also. The actions of our armies in the field, the good service of those private workers who toil at home for the well-being of the soldiers, and the unanimity of feeling prevailing between these two vast divisions, are sufficient causes for good fortune, even without taking into consideration all those immense valuable reservoirs of strength which it seems impossible to drain. We have been lectured for our national sins, and we have been told that the nation is being punished for them.

This may be so. But it is good to turn our thoughts away from our sins sometimes. It is to take a one-sided view of one's self to reflect wholly upon one's short-comings. We have some natural good in us. The circumstances under which the first colonists made a home for themselves argue this, and the constitution of human nature asserts it. Let us then take a more cheering view of ourselves.

A perpetual shadow should not intrude into the genial atmosphere of repentance. We must have something to smile at as well as to weep over. We cannot be forever mourning over our sins. The sackcloth will wear out, and the ashes will be dissipated by the gales of time. If we do not, then, give thanks attired in purple-and-fine-linen robes of rejoicing, let us at least anoint our hands, and go with a decent countenance to the sanctuary. If ever a nation has met with retribution, we have met with it; if ever a great people could work out their own atonement and salvation, we are doing it.

When we speak of our prosperity at home and in the field, we do not forget the mutilated scenes of war, nor the dreadful anguish of thousands of households. But we compare these afflictions with the grand principles they are evolving, and the ultimate good they will establish. If through "sorrow's night and danger's path" only the individual can hope to enter a world of happiness, the same discipline is necessary for a nation. And now that so much of that discipline is over, let us not brood too constantly over our sins, but take heart of grace for the good that yet is in us.

What thousands on thousands of Thanksgiving tables to-morrow will be graced by the result of the election! How many plain dishes will be sanced with the conviction that ABRAHAM LINCOLN is to be the next President of the United States! How many a rich *melange* will have its indigestibility corrected by the same thought! That remembrance itself is the good digestion that waits on appetite, and the knowledge that the premium on gold does not after all affect the price of provisions as much as might be anticipated, is the health that waits on both.

Let grumbling, then, be banished from the board; let complainings be ignominiously sent away from the table. Let sweet charity tincture the atmosphere of society with its neutral tint. For all the plums in the pudding—and may they be the reverse of angels' visits—let there be bright smiles and genial jokes. We can take an example from the soldiers in this. They never murmur in giving thanks. With them gratitude is *not* an affecting sense of future favors. They never swaddle a curse up in a smile. They work the hardest for all they get, and they do not grumble so very much even when they go unrewarded.

Some people give thanks as they give alms—they never give them at all, or are as long before paying them as they are in paying their debts. Some, again, go to work at them as though they were driving a bargain, and are bent on having the best of it, and others are as thoughtlessly free with them as with so much borrowed money. How many take a quiet and sober view of themselves, society, the nation, and reckoning up the sum-total, give with humility from the overflowings of honest hearts?

In some of their aspects our Thanksgiving days are the Parisian Sabbath Americanized. The worldly and the religious are out in full force. All social resources are drawn out. The genius of our people shows itself as well in the fervor with which religious meetings are sustained, as well as in the intense energy with which the masses seek means of amusement. Fasting and feasting hob and nob with each other. Men pray and carouse for an identical reason. The fact that the clergy are sustained in their consecration of this day, and in employment of all the argument and eloquence in their power, shows the disposition of a large body of the people.

The very sermons are worth collating, as illustrating the bent of not a few eminent minds, modified by the mutual influences of pastor and congregation.

At such a season as this, when cool reflection is mingled with much that is gay and jovial, one takes a peculiar interest in living, if such a mode of speaking be allowable. If only to gratify his curiosity in regard to the precise issues of this contest, he would take a long lease of life, assured that each year will provide fresh national reasons for national thanks.

THE UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

Wide-spread as is the knowledge of the importance of the United States Christian Commission, the conviction of its immense influence for doing good is daily growing deeper. It carries beneficence everywhere with it, and is a gigantic means, under the management of its singularly talented chairman, GEORGE H. STUART, Esq., of scattering blessings plentifully upon the gory battle-field. Acting thus, and including such a variety of influences in its grasp, it appeals to every heart. There is no man who is not interested in the success of the Christian Commission. Every impulse that is holy it appeals to; everything which is opposed to the exercise of true Christian charity it is antagonistic to. The extent of its operations will be partly appreciated by a perusal of the documents on our eighth page. They give a detailed account of its character and workings, and relate numerous affecting incidents which in themselves are eloquent for the efficacy of the Commission and its thoroughly good management.

RAISING THE BLOCKADE OF NORFOLK.

The late proclamation of the President, declaring the blockade of Norfolk and other certain ports raised, should afford all good citizens in this section of the Union the sincerest gratification. The fact itself shows that the Government has so implicit a faith in its ability to hold the particular points on our seaboard named in the proclamation of Mr. LINCOLN, that it no longer hesitates to open them to trade, and to guarantee all due protection to those citizens who may avail themselves of a privilege and benefit so long necessarily suspended.

Philadelphia once had a most advantageous commerce with Norfolk, and with a vast extent of interior country which our merchants reached through that port. The time is favorable for renewing that commerce at once and extending it to the utmost possible limit to which capital and enterprise can extend it. It depends entirely with our own citizens whether they will reap the first fruits of a revived commercial intercourse with the South as fast as the Administration can and does open the way for it, or leave those fruits to be gathered and appropriated by their more active and thrifty neighbors of Baltimore, New York, and Boston.

We make no doubt that the people of the cities named will be wide awake to the golden opportunity that is presented to them by the removal of the blockade of Norfolk, and unless we bestir ourselves, in the same direction we shall exhibit our old-time slowness and apathy, and deserve to remain stagnating in the midst of more natural resources for trade than are possessed by all the cities of the North besides.

Why should Pennsylvania allow New York and Boston to grow rich on her fields, and her mines, and her forests? Why should she suffer the people of other States to be the carriers of her products to profitable markets, and to realize enormous wealth in the sale of them at a large advance on the first price paid to the producers? This is what has been done in the past, and is yet being done. Is there never to be a change for the better? Will our people never arouse themselves to a right understanding of their interests, and put forth the energy that is necessary to promote and secure those interests?

No better chance could be offered to begin the work than that which the gradual re-establishment of commercial relations and intercourse with the South presents. Norfolk, Virginia, is naturally one of the finest harbors on our entire sea-coast; and with the close of the war, and the new elements, social and political, that will no doubt be brought to bear in the development of the material riches of the Southern country, it must in course of time become one of the most prosperous of our American ports, both as respects the coastwise trade and foreign commerce. A line of railways will connect Norfolk with all parts of the South, even to the utermost limits of Texas and Florida; and it is but reasonable that, for much of all that the North can pour into the lap of the South through her ports, the South will be able to return an equivalent in her principal staples, whose production free labor will increase in amount one hundred fold and more.

And let us, while on this interesting subject, observe, generally, that one of the most efficient, because powerfully conciliating measures which the Government can employ to effect a conquest of the Rebellion and renew amicable connections between the people of the whole country, is the re-establishment of commercial intercourse between us as speedily as circumstances will admit of its being done. The President is evidently aware of this, and his recent proclamation shows that he is determined to test at the earliest practicable moment the virtue of bringing the two sections of the country together in friendly association, and binding them to one another by the gentle, yet strong bonds of mutual interest. It has been said that the war has put implacable hatred between the belligerents, and nothing can ever unite them in peace and affection again. The prophecy is made by those whose wish is probably father to their thought. But be all that as it may, the problem can only be solved by experiment, and it is the duty of the Government to lose no time, and spare no proper means in trying the question practically. The opening, then, of the port of Norfolk, is a fair beginning of the work, and we shall soon see how it will result. The effort, at all events, can do no harm, while it may prove productive of the greatest good.

LIGHT IN EGYPT.

For many years the lower portion of Illinois bordering on the Ohio river, and extending towards the interior of the State for something like one hundred miles, has been styled in political circles "Egypt." The old Whig party fixed this name upon it from the fact that there were but one or two counties out of a couple of dozen which ever gave Whig majorities. But the "thick darkness" which has enveloped this modern Egypt is being rapidly dispelled, and nothing has so tended to let light upon that region as the war in which we are now engaged. Nearly this whole portion of Illinois was originally settled by men from the slave States of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama. They were poor men, who left those States because of the difficulties thrown in the way of their advancement in wealth and position by the aristocracy of slavery. As is the case generally in the Southern States with those who do not possess slaves, these men, who sought more freedom in Illinois, were not only impoverished, but they were ignorant; and when they cast their lot on the soil of a free State they carried with them slaveholders' ideas of democracy, and stuck faithfully by them in every election.

It was from these people that the Democrats always expected and received the enormous majorities which carried the State for their party during so many years; and it was on that very vote that they hoped to assure a heavy majority for MCCLELLAN at the late election. But they counted wrongly, and were unaware of the astonishing change which has been in progress in that once benighted section since the initiation of the Rebellion. Thousands on thousands of people who formerly supported every candidate, good, bad, and indifferent, nominated by the Democracy, have within the past four years discovered that the name of Democracy was but the sheep's skin thrown over the shoulders or the wolf, slavery. Secession revealed the monster by stripping off the disguise, and the eyes of men who honestly love their country and abhor despotism opened in utter astonishment. They began to read and think for themselves, and the more they read and thought the more they shuddered over the horrible crime which the leaders of the Rebellion were endeavoring to consummate. The light was let in upon their minds, and the gross darkness fled. Numbers of their best men came out in opposition to the Rebels, and either on the field of battle or on the stump set the example of a resolution to stand by the Union. The heroic deeds of General JOHN A. LOGAN on numerous bloody fields, and his clarion voice at home, "shouting the battle cry of freedom," told with glorious effect upon the people and stirred them to a victorious rally for the old flag.

A large number of counties which used uniformly to throw heavy majorities for the Democratic party, at the November election came up with their majorities reversed, and cast them for LINCOLN and the Union. For instance, Johnson county, in 1860, gave Mr. LINCOLN 40 votes; DOUGLAS, 1522. This year the Republican ticket carries it by 700; and so we might multiply instances of the great moral revolution which has occurred in Southern Illinois—a region which had actually become a byword and a reproach. But the day has dawned, and light and knowledge, scatter afar the blackness and ignorance which so long enshrouded and so long possessed the minds of its people.

Taking Southern Illinois as an example of what can be done in the way of regenerating a community, may we not hope, with a certainty of fulfilment, that the same result will transpire among the people of the South, as soon as the war is brought to a termination? Will not the masses of the Southern people more fully understand their own and the interests of the Government? The freedom of speech and the freedom of the press being then vouchsafed them, they will learn how great has been the darkness from which they have just emerged. The knowledge once acquired that the spirit of civilization is opposed to human bondage, and that no nation can be called a truly enlightened and Christian nation which advocates and sustains it, will take full possession of their minds, and establish in them a permanent love for truth, intelligence, and liberty, which no earthly power can ever shake—no human agency can ever seduce from its allegiance.

WAR PRICES AND THE POOR.

In a recent article, "Trade and its Laws," we stated that as high prices for all the necessaries, as well as luxuries of life, are inevitably incident to a state of war, it is both unjust and unwise to charge the Government with a result which it did not procure and cannot prevent. The war is not likely to come to a speedy conclusion, if we may credit the utterances of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS and his newspaper organs in the South. They breathe defiance to the arms of the nation and declare that they will not even listen to overtures of peace, except on the condition of independence. That sort of talk may sound to some ears like the ravings of desperation, and it is, no doubt, dictated in a large measure by a spirit of obstinacy that is much more ignobled by malignant passion than cool and considerate reason.

Assuming, then, that the war may, under any auspices, last a year or two longer, it becomes a careful and provident people to anticipate the ordinary inconveniences of such a state of affairs, and to make all suitable preparation to meet them with virtuous fortitude and to mitigate them as far as possible. The question, therefore, of food and fuel for the million becomes highly important. It is quite apparent to any reflecting mind that, at the present enormous prices of all the essential, indispensable articles of universal consumption, such as flour, coffee, tea, milk, sugar, meat, and the like, a vast number, perhaps a moiety, if not a majority, of the people, cannot afford to buy enough provisions to answer the requirements of ordinary comfort, if not positive necessity. And as regards fuel, no one can fail to see that, with wood at thirteen dollars a cord, and coal at an equal, if not greater cost per ton, a very large proportion of our population must freeze to death in the next winter from sheer inability to purchase wood and coal enough to keep the house warm and cook the little food that their slender means will enable them to pay for.

What then is to be done in so serious an extremity? The man of wealth, or of easy circumstances, says he does not care about the matter. He has money enough to get what he wants, however prices may advance. But we are a civilized and Christian people, and live in a community in which no citizen can be allowed, even if he would, to think of his own private welfare and interest, in total disregard of the situation of his neighbor, or rather thousands of his fellow-townsmen and townswomen. The comparatively few who are well off, and who feel perfectly secure against the worst vicissitudes of fortune, cannot, nevertheless, afford to wrap themselves up in their selfish independence, and take no thought of the famishing and freezing multitude in whose midst they dwell. Christianity is not only opposed to such hard and cruel egotism, but public policy, social peace and order, are equally repugnant to it.

The time has come when provision must be made to avert scenes of bitter distress, if not of terrible disturbance and violence, in the community, by averting the extremes of personal want and suffering. Human nature, cultivated and disciplined as it may be by the laws, habits, and judicial sanctions of civil society, is essentially and at bottom human nature still; and when the last cruel test of starvation and death is applied to the moral sentiment and loyal instincts of the poor, we may be sure that the demands of nature will be stronger than the sense of civic duty.

Happily for us, a plan has been found to enable every family to obtain fuel at a rate much below the present market price. A company (the Consumers' Mutual Coal Company) has been organized here to mine coal, and deliver it to their members or shareholders at what is called "first cost," which means the simple expense to the company of leasing and working the mine and delivering the coal to the consumer. The scheme has proved entirely satisfactory in its practical operation thus far. The coal supplied is of the best quality; it is furnished to each subscriber with all desirable certainty and promptness; it is obtained at nearly one-half of the price that is demanded by private coal-dealers; and, to crown all, the stockholders are almost certain to save quite fifty per cent. in expense for the coal they receive, while having a chance for a cash dividend out of the profits of the corporation, on the surplus coal mined and sold to the public.

This principle of mutual protection might be applied to many, if not all, the articles of prime necessity, such as flour, sugar, coffee, tea, and so on, provided the Legislature would pass a general law for chartering companies to supply their stockholders with such commodities at first cost. It is obvious that such a measure would prevent an incalculable amount of private suffering and public discontent. It would, above all, appear a salutary check to that rapacious and baneful spirit of speculation which locks up immense quantities of necessary provisions in warehouses, creates an artificial scarcity of them, in order to fulfilmiously force up their values, and inflicts on the whole community a fearful aggregate of distress and misery simply to enrich a set of heartless sharpers, who are remorseless enough to suddenly acquire enormous wealth by preying on the wants and sorrows of the poor. It is high time that this speculation in the necessities of the people, as well as the credit and resources of the Government, were stopped; and we know of no better means for counteracting the evil than the principle of combination, now so successfully put in practice in supplying coal to the consumer at prime cost.

THE SOLDIERS IN THE FIELD AND THEIR FAMILIES AT HOME.

In the midst of the greatest war that any civilized nation has ever waged, it is gratifying to record the manifestations of national virtues, whose come and display has no parallel in history. The generosity of the people of the North has known no limit or stint in its quality or quantity. It challenges the admiration of other nations, and must win eventual acknowledgment from our foes. A New York contemporary says:—

"The country has just sent a thousand Thanksgiving dinner to its soldiers and sailors, and doubtless feels the better for it. It will be duly appreciated in the army and navy. Those who fight our battles by land and sea are not the men to despise good cheer. Their long diet of hard tack and salt pork has not, we may be sure, made them indifferent to roast turkey and fresh vegetables. It was a small thing for our people to raise a few thousand dollars for this object. A million would have been a cheap price to pay for the fresh courage and hearty cheer with which this pleasant and timely gift will inspire the hearts of our brave soldiers. We have seen enough of camp and field life to know that nothing makes a soldier more concerned than the feeling that the people at home sympathize with him in his struggles, privations, and sufferings, and appreciate his services at their true value. And as the Thanksgiving festival is the day of all days for thinking of home and the old household gatherings, the bountiful dinner that will be distributed through the camps and the fleets will save many a brave heart from sadness and depression.

"But our duty to the soldier is but half performed if we neglect to provide a Thanksgiving also for his family. In every city and village of the North the families of soldiers should be searched out, and not one should be permitted to spend a cheerless day, when all the nation is rejoicing for want of a good dinner. But this is not all. We must not be content with a spasmodic effort to relieve their wants. Winter is upon us. The times are hard; prices of all kinds of provisions, clothing, and fuel are unusually high. Rents have also advanced, and good houses are not to be hired at a moderate price. Unless timely and efficient aid is extended, there will assuredly be a great deal of suffering this winter among soldiers' families. Their relief must not be left to private charity—it is a duty which the country owes the man who defends its life. But the work must be systematized in order to be effective. A committee should be organized in every city and town, whose business it should be to look up the families of soldiers, and to provide relief wherever it is required. Contributions of money, clothing, provisions, and fuel should be placed at the disposal of these committees, and, surely, the country which has given fifty thousand dollars, at a day's notice, we may say, to provide a Thanksgiving dinner for the soldiers and sailors, will not be backward to relieve the wants of their families.

"The Governor of Ohio has just made an excellent suggestion, which we should like to see adopted in every State. It is that, as we shall devote Thursday to thanksgiving for national mercies, the whole country should unite to make the following Saturday a day of jubilee to the soldiers' families. Committees of citizens can be readily organized in every city and village, who will attend to the distribution of the people's offerings. We need not enter into details, as the action of such committee must be adapted to the necessities which come under its notice; but almost every family can contribute its share of clothing, provisions, or fuel, which will be distributed by the committees. There is no danger that too much will be sent in; for the necessity is great and urgent, and it will be difficult, even with the greatest care, to supply the actual wants of these objects of the nation's solicitude.

"There should be no delay in setting about this work. The most should be made of the little time left to make the Saturday following our Thanksgiving a day of gladness for the wives and children of our brave defenders. Such a day's work will do more to strengthen the arms and reanimate the courage of husbands, fathers, and brothers in the field than a reinforcement of twenty thousand men. It will show them that they and theirs are not forgotten, and that a grateful country is watchful of their welfare."

Theodore Tilton, Esq.

There are few young men in the country who have made a more enviable reputation for themselves, in so brief a period of time, than THEODORE TILTON, the able editor of the New York *Independent*. Since that paper came under the control of Mr. TILTON, instead of losing any of the popularity it had acquired under the management of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, its reputation for ability has become even more widely extended. As a writer Mr. TILTON is as vigorous as he is fearless, and the heaviest of his editorials are read with a keen interest, which is more than can be said of all editorials.

The late Presidential campaign has brought Mr. TILTON before the country in a new light. He took an active part in it all, of course always on the side of liberty and the Union. Throughout New England, and in New York, immense assemblages of his fellow-citizens greeted him with the most unbounded enthusiasm. To his fame as a writer, he has added the reputation of an accomplished and powerful speaker, and our fellow-citizens who had not the privilege of hearing him during the campaign, will embrace the opportunity which will be offered on Tuesday evening next at Concert Hall, when Mr. TILTON will speak on "The State of the Country"—a subject with which he, of all other men, is perhaps most thoroughly familiar. As this is his first lecture in our city, we hope he will be welcomed with a very large audience.

Mr. De Cordova To-morrow Night.

Mr. De Cordova will give his next lecture to-morrow night, at Concert Hall, on "Courtship and Marriage." Many of our readers will recall the rich feast that was enjoyed by them at De Cordova's lectures last winter, which we extended to the public by their republication in our paper. He combines in his style a vein of the gentlest and quaintest humor, with a solid and earnest longing for a purer morality and healthier tone in the walks of daily life, whether at home or abroad. His recent lectures at Irving Hall, New York city, have been attended by intelligent and fashionable crowds, and his reputation and popularity have been permanently established in the metropolis. We cannot think of any more delightful conclusion to the joyous festivities of Thanksgiving day than an adjournment of families generally to Concert Hall.

—The cotton crop has been very successful this season in Southern Illinois, paying far better than any other product. Near four hundred bales have already been shipped from Carbondale, and more than as much more will be shipped. It is coming into Cairo with equal rapidity along the entire line of the Central railroad. Extensive preparations are being made for the coming year, and if the season is propitious, the cotton crop will be really immense.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

FINE CLOTHING,

MARRIED.

BOYD—McMILLAN—On the 17th instant, by Rev. Edward Newton, pastor of Church of the Epiphany, Mr. JOHN W. BOYD to Miss MARGARETTA J. MCMILLAN, both of this city. (St. Louis and Nashville papers please copy.)

CARMEL—HANGARY—On the 21st of August, 1864, at the Free Presbyterian, in Japan, Rev. JOHN C. CARMEL, of Ningpo, to Miss ELIZA HANGARY, both of Ningpo.

LOVE—GRAHAM—On the 15th instant, by the Rev. D. Kennedy, Mr. NATHAN S. LOVE to Miss JANE GRAHAM, both of this city.

DIED.

CARTER—On the morning of the 22d instant, ALLEN, wife of E. C. Carter, and youngest daughter of the late Henry Hale.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Dr. Franklin Ashby, No. 104 Marshall street, on Friday morning, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

RUSH—Nov. 22d, 1864, Dr. WILLIAM RUSH, in the 65th year of his age.

RUPERT—On the 21st instant, BENJAMIN RUPERT, aged 8 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, at Germantown, on Friday, November 25th, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

TYSON—Eleventh month, 21st, SETH TYSON, aged 84 years.

Funeral at the house of Robert Roberts, near Willow Grove, on Tuesday, 23d, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Friends' Burial Ground in Abington. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, FRANKLIN [illegible]

THANKSGIVING SERMON, TO-[illegible]

MOSES A. DROPSIE, ESQ., WILL [illegible]

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, [illegible]

THE MOST REV. MARTIN J. SPALDING, Archbishop of Baltimore, will deliver [illegible]

REV. FRANKLIN MOORE, D. D., WILL [illegible]

WEST SPRUCE STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Thanksgiving Sermon, Thursday, [illegible] Rev. W. E. Schenck, D. D. Preacher [illegible]

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Eye, Ear, Throat Diseases, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Nervous Affections treated with the utmost success by Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, 1124 Walnut street. Hours, 9 to 4. Consultation free. An illustrated prospectus of the author, containing valuable medical advice, sent free on application at his office, No. 1124 Walnut street.

Green and Black Tea.

A fresh importation,

By the package or pound,

Just received by

DAVIS & BICKNELL,

Arch and Tenth streets.

Burglar Alarm Telegraph—The Public are informed that I have now on hand a large assortment of the above valuable inventions for this city and vicinity. It is operated by electricity, requires a battery in the house, and the wires are not visible. Each window and door is an operator. It is introduced at trifling expense into the house in the best manner. A door is much quicker than a window, and much more convenient to reach to your room; but cannot should it. In six years' experience in New York it has not failed. If it is an object to protect, beyond a doubt, the windows and doors of your house, it can be done. Call and see it.

JOHN S. SCRIPNEY,

No. 302 CHESTNUT Street.

George Steck & Co.'s PIANOS

AND

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS

Over 5,000 of each of these five instruments have been sold by Mr. G., and the demand is constantly increasing.

For sale only by

J. E. GOULD,

Seventh and Chestnut streets.

PIANO FORTES. PIANO FORTES. PIANO FORTES. PIANO FORTES. CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS.

THE SCHOMACKER PIANOS,

ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE

THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

CELEBRATED FOR THEIR

SUPERIOR TONE AND FINISH,

KNOWN TO BE THE

MOST DURABLE INSTRUMENTS MADE,

AND SOLD UPON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

AT THE WAREROOMS,

No. 1021 CHESTNUT STREET.

We respectfully invite our friends and the public generally to call at our warerooms and examine our extensive assortment of highly improved Square and Grand Pianos. We have received the highest premiums at all the great exhibitions ever held in this country, including the Prize Medal at the World's Fair, Crystal Palace, New York, and numerous testimonials from the best artists in this country and Europe.

We feel satisfied that there are no Pianos made in this country superior to our own.

As Philadelphia manufacturers we pride ourselves in having achieved a reputation for our instruments unexcelled by any other makers in this country. It is a well-known fact that our Pianos have for many years maintained their high reputation, notwithstanding the powerful competition of the Eastern makers.

New York and Boston Pianos have been flooded into this market through their agencies, and heralded by them as the only Pianos in the country; yet at the same time these same agents very seldom continue to sell any one maker's instruments for any length of time, for the reason that they are inferior, and they are compelled to take hold of other makers', perhaps still more inferior, although puffed up by them as celebrated Pianos, when at the same time such makers have never been known or heard of in their own cities. The consequence is, that our citizens are often induced to purchase such inferior instruments, without considering their own or the general interests of their city.

The advantages our citizens have in encouraging home manufactures certainly should not be overlooked, for the following reasons:—

First. It is acknowledged that Philadelphia is the great manufacturing city of this country, and celebrated for its superior and skilful workmen.

Second. The purchaser obtains the piano directly from us, the manufacturers, and saves the amount made by the agent, who usually claims greater profits than the manufacturer.

Third. The agent's responsibility amounts to nothing, that is, in relation to the instrument he sells is made for the market, and the purchaser must run the risk. Whereas, on the other hand, we, as the manufacturers, are held responsible and satisfy with the responsibility like the agent. Our reputation is at stake at all times, and it is therefore to our interest to turn out none other than first-class instruments.

Fourth. Admitting that such instruments might be equal to our own when new, they cannot give the same satisfaction, or wear the same length of time, for the reason that the agent depends upon others to keep such pianos as he sells to order, and that will of course not suit any of his profits to do so, whilst we, the manufacturers, have our own excellent workman, who fully understand the business, and will promptly give their attention, and the pianos made to wear many years longer.

Our establishment is one of the most extensive in this country, and when our new improvements now in progress are completed, it will be one of the largest in the world. Our object is to make this branch of industry one of the great institutions of this city.

Our instruments also possess great improvements over others, and our extensive facilities for manufacturing enable us to keep on hand a large stock of material, and procure the best machinery, &c.

If persons desirous to purchase will give us a call, we will prove all that we have said in regard to our pianos. There are, of course, always differences of opinion, and prejudices of taste, and those who are interested in the sale of other pianos who may differ from us in what we have only to say, that it would give us much pleasure, at any time, to test our instruments with any other make which they may choose to name.

We again ask our friends and the public to call and examine our superior Pianos. We feel satisfied that no house in this city can compete with us, our prices being reasonable and terms accommodating.

N. B.—Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PIANOS TO RENT.

Orders for Tuning promptly attended to.

SCHOMACKER & CO.,

No. 1021 CHESTNUT STREET.

CARD.

I WILL OFFER MY

ENTIRE STOCK OF

LACE CURTAINS

AT FORTY PER CENT.

LESS THAN COST

OF IMPORTATION.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. S. CARRYL,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESTNUT Street.

WINDOW SHADES

No. 723 CHESTNUT STREET. NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS LACES, NEW STYLES.

WINDOW SHADES, NEW STYLES, AT THE MANUFACTURERS'. No. 723 KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO. CHESTNUT STREET

No. 723 CHESTNUT STREET. PIANO COVERS, LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY AT LOW PRICES.

LACE CURTAINS

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

D. W. CLARK,

No. 602 CHESTNUT STREET,

Has now on hand a very large stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, and SILVER PLATED WARE, Selected expressly for the coming HOLIDAY TRADE, which he will offer at extremely low prices. We have a large stock of the following articles:—

Gold Watches, Silver Watches, Ladies' Watches, Boys' Watches, Boys' Watches, American Watches, English Watches, Swiss Watches, Gold Vest Chains, Gold Guard or Chain, Gold Neck Chains, Gold Fancy Chains, Gold Pens, Gold Pencils, Gold Thimbles, Gold Rings, Gold Finger Rings, Gold Seal Rings, Gold Ear Drops, Gold Pins, Gold Pins, Gold Pins, Gold Lockets, Gold Chains, Gold Watch Keys, Gold Pins, Gold Pins, Gold Pins, Gold Pins, Gold Bracelets, Gold Lockets, Gold Chains, Gold Watch Keys, Silver Thimbles, Silver Napkin Rings, Silver Fruit Knives, Silver Pie Knives, Silver Vest Chains.

SILVER PLATED WARE,

Fine German German Albata metal, and warranted.

Tea Sets, Cake Baskets, Fruit Baskets, Card Receivers, Butter Dishes, Syrup Pitchers, Sugar Dishes, Breakfast Castors, Butter Castors, Table Castors, Spoon Holders, Waiters, Urns, Salt Stands, Goblets, Cups, Gas Bells, Napkin Rings, Fish Knives, Pie Knives, Ice Cream Knives, Cake Knives, Cream Knives, Children's Knives, Children's Forks, Children's Spoons, Oyster Ladles, Soup Ladles, Table and Dessert Spoons, Tea, Sugar, and Salt Spoons, Tea and Dinner Forks.

PLATED JEWELRY.

We have on hand a large lot of fine plated Jewelry, which we are closing out at cost prices to make room for other goods. Those wishing goods in our line would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing. All goods warranted as represented.

D. W. CLARK,

No. 602 CHESTNUT Street.

N. B.—Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired by experienced workmen, and warranted. Engraving neatly executed. 11-23-wf3ta12t 4t

COAL AT FIRST COST—COST PRICE TO Stockholders 8½ per ton—Immediate Delivery—Coal of best Quality—Shares, each entitling to one and a half tons, at first cost, every year for twenty years, and to cash dividends of profits from the surplus coal, may now be obtained at $10, payable, half on subscribing, and half on January 2 next, at the MUTUAL BEAR MOUNTAIN FRANKLIN COAL COMPANY, Office No. 121 S. THIRD Street (opposite the Girard Bank). Stock Capital, $100,000, in 2,000 shares. Reserved working capital, 12,500 shares. Subscription of 4 shares, $33; of 10 shares, $80; of 20 shares, $175; of 50 shares, $450; of 100 shares, $850; of 200 shares, $1600.

Each share entitles the holder to receive, every year, one and a half tons of coal, at cost, for 20 years, and Cash Dividend, every six months, of the profits from the sale of all surplus coal.

Stockholders who do not want any coal may have their proportion of coal sold by the Company for their special benefit, the profits being paid over to them, independent of the regular cash dividends, to which they are also entitled.

The Company possess large and well built Coal Works at Donaldson (near Tremont), with extensive Mining and Timber Rights, an excellent Double Breaker, Slope Works, large Steam Engines, Railroads, and all other machinery and apparatus. Mine in operation, capable of mining 80,000 tons, to be increased to 200,000 tons per year.

This Coal is of the best quality, chiefly of the Black Heath and Primrose veins, which, with several other valuable coal veins, extend within the lines of the Company for two miles in length.

A branch of the Shamokin Railroad extends to the mines of the Company, over which the coal is daily sent to market.

Stockholders may order their Coal in any of the usual sizes, viz.—Large Coal, Broken, Egg, Stove, or Nut Coal, all at the present cost price of $7 50 per ton, delivered at the house, within the usual distance of the Company's coal yard in the northern, middle, and southern portions of the city.

The Company and all the mining works are clear of debt, and all operations are conducted on the cash principle.

For circulars and subscriptions apply at the Office, No. 120 S. THIRD Street, second floor, opposite Girard Bank.

Agent for Heating—Major Moyer.

Board of Directors—William Ford, D. H. Weiss, Robert P. King, H. Schmeltz.

WM. SCHMELTZ, President.

A. B. JARDIN, Secretary. 11-23-1m

LADIES',

GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S

PARLOR AND ICE SKATES.

J. B. SHANNON,

11-23-wm1m No. 1306 MARKET STREET.

NAVIGATION, SURVEYING, ENGINEERING, and the higher branches of Mathematics taught at the QUAKER CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE, S. E. corner TENTH and CHESTNUT Streets. 11-23-3t

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPTIONS of Character, Constitution, and Talent, with ADVICE on Business, Health, Education, Self-Improvement, Management and Training of CHILDREN, social adjustments, &c., day and evening, by

JOHN L. CAPEN,

Phrenologist and Bookseller,

No. 308 S. TENTH St., above Chestnut.

11-23-1m*10ts

THOMAS G. & J. K. BROWN,

DEALERS IN

Boots, Shoes, Trunks, and Carpet Bags,

Nos. 1034 and 1040 MARKET STREET.

Customer work made to order. 11-23-mwf3w

COUNTING-HOUSE AND SCHOOL DESKS made to order, at No. 32 CARTER Street. GEORGE FLOWMAN.

11-22

REDUCED PRICES,

LATEST.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,

ALL SHAPES,

BEST STYLES,

LOWEST PRICES.

"NEW CONTINENTAL HAT."

BONNETS

AT

MODERATE PRICES.

P. S.—OLD VELVET BONNETS made over. Felt Hats and Bonnets reshaped.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

NEW STYLE OF SKATES

FOR

LADIES, GENTS, AND CHILDREN,

NEWBOLD H. TROTTER,

11-22-1m No. 39 MARKET STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICES

NOTICE.—IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE Proclamations of the President of the United States and the Governor of this Commonwealth, setting apart Thursday next, the 24th inst., as a day of General Thanksgiving, the Offices of the undermamed Insurance Companies will not be open for business on that day:—

THOMAS CRAND,
President Delaware Mutual Insurance Company.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN,
President of the Insurance Company of North America.
WILLIAM HARPER,
Secretary of the Insurance Co. of State of Pennsylvania.
THOMAS R. MARIS,
President of the American Fire Insurance Company.
JOHN PATTERSON,
President of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company.
J. R. WITCHER, Jr.,
President of Phœnix Mutual Insurance Company.
WILLIAM CRAIG,
President American Mutual Insurance Company.
JOHN NOSS,
Secretary American Mutual Insurance Company.
ATTWOOD SMITH,
For Liverpool and London Insurance Company.
WILLIAM M. SMITH,
Secretary Anthracite Insurance Company.
E. TINGLEY,
President of the Reliance Insurance Company.
C. S. ROSAUGH,
President of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company.
CHARLES J. SUTTER,
President of the Fire Insurance Company, County of Philadelphia.
O. M. WOOD,
Agent Royal Insurance Company.

REMOVAL.—OFFICE OF THE CITY Bounty Fund Commission, Commonwealth Building, No. 613 CHESNUT Street.

NOVEMBER 22, 1864.

The Bounty Fund Commission has removed its office from No. 412 Pine street to No. 613 CHESNUT Street (second story), where it will meet daily, as heretofore, from 9 to 4 P. M.

11-22-3t JOHN BLAIR, Secretary.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH UNION Lecture Meeting will be held on THANKSGIVING DAY, in the Union M. E. Church, FOURTH street, below Arch, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Christians of all denominations are cordially invited to be present. The exercises will be conducted by Ministers of the various Evangelical churches of this city.

REV. FRANKLIN MOORE, D. D.,
E. J. YARD,
SAMUEL CORBY,
THOMAS P. MASON, } Committee.

11-22-2t

OFFICE

OF THE

Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company.

Philadelphia, November 22, 1864.

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