Evening Telegraph

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1864.

Lander's Dedication to Jackson.

To the Editors of the N. Y. Evening Post.

In your discriminating review of the life of Walter Savage Lander you mention that he dedicated "Pericles and Aspasia" to General Jackson, and that this dedication had been omitted in the American reprint. The American publishers omitted it probably because they thought that it would be distasteful to Jackson's opponents, and so injure the sale of the book in this country. On comparing the English edition with the reprint it will be found that this was not the only portion omitted, but that there is a long appendix, entitled "Letter to an Author," which was not reprinted for some personal reasons also. This practice of trimming books to suit the American market has happily been abandoned.

I have copied the dedication, from its interest in connection with Lander and with Jackson, and also from the curious coincidence, which the whirling of time has wrought, in its application to the state of the country at the present time. One might suppose it addressed to Abraham Lincoln. Even the allusion to France, at the end, has an application now, although there is an obscurity in the stanza which contains it which you may be able to enlighten.

[It refers to Jackson's demand of the claims against France.—EDS. EVENING POST.]

TO GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Happy may he the land
Where mortals with their eyes uplifted stand,
While eloquence her thunder rolls;
Happier, where no deceptive light
Bursts upon passion's stormy night,
Guiding to rocks and shoals.

Happiest of all, where man shall lay
His limbs at their full length, nor overcast
The sky above his head, but the pure ray
Shines brighter on the future than the past.
Look, look into the East star,
Refulgent Western star!
And where the fane of Pallas stands,
Reared to her glory by his hands,
Thou, although nowhere else, shalt see
A statesman and a chief like thee.

How rare the sight! how grand!
Behold the golden scales of justice stand
Self-balanced in a mailed hand!
Following the calm Deliverer of Mankind,
In thee again we find
This spectacle renew'd,
Glory altho' there be
To leave thy country free,
Glory had reached not there her plenitude!

Up every son of Afric soul!
Ye worn and weary, hoist the sail!
For your own globes and garners toil
With easy plough and lightsome flail;
A father's home ye never knew,
A father's home your sons shall have from you.*

Enjoy your palmy groves, your cloudless days,
Your world that demons tore away,
Look up! look up! the flaming sword
Hath vanished and behold your Paradise restored!

Never was word more bold
Than through thy cities ran,
Let gold be weighed for gold,
Let man be weigh'd for man.

Thou spakest it; and therefor Praise
Shall crown thy later as thy earlier days,
And bright more lovely this last wreath shall bind.
Where purest is the heart's atmosphere,
Atlantic ruler! there
Shall men discern at last the loftiest mind.
Rise, and assert thy trust!
Enforcing to be just
The race, to whom alone
Of Europe's sons was never known
(In mart or glade)
The image of [illegible] the heavenly maid
The image of [illegible]
Astræa: she hath told thee so
Right onward, and with trenchant prow
The hissing foam of Gallic faith cut thro'.

July 3, 1835.

* This prophecy was never fulfilled.—[*Note by Lander in the collected republication of his works.*] It will be under Lincoln.—[*Eds. Evening Post.*]

THE GEORGIA CAMPAIGN.

The Surrender of Dalton.

From the Chattanooga Gazette, October 15.

The surrender of Dalton is no longer a matter of conjecture. Colonel Johnson, of the 44th Colored, surrendered that post and garrison on the 13th. As there has been a good deal said in reference to Colonel Johnson's conduct by officers in this city, on lager beer, billiard, and minstrel duty, we deem it proper to depart from our usual custom by discussing, briefly, the terms of the surrender, and the circumstances under which the town was turned over into the custody of the Rebels.

Owing to the inefficiency of the Georgia Home Guard Cavalry, the scouts failed to notify the Colonel commanding that an infantry force was in close proximity to Dalton, and thus the Colonel's own infantry skirmishers were the first to sweep the strength of the enemy, about 11 o'clock on the 13th, when he received the following brutal order from General Hood. Let officers and soldiers of the army, and the Government, mark the language of the last sentence:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, in the Field, October 13, 1864.—To the Officer Commanding United States Forces, Dalton, Georgia.—SIR:—I demand the immediate and unconditional surrender of the post and garrison under your command, and should this be acceded to, all white officers and soldiers will be paroled in a few days. If the place is carried by assault, no prisoners will be taken.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. B. HOOD, General.

Upon the receipt of this, Colonel Johnson responded that he would not surrender, and skirmishing immediately ensued. Another demand was made, with an equally emphatic response. That, in the meantime, the enemy had Buzzard Roost, a division of cavalry on the Cleveland road, and a line of battle ranging from the Tunnel Hill road to the Spring Place road. When the skirmishers had developed the real condition of affairs, Johnson then sent one of his officers to the Rebels, proposing to evacuate if he could be satisfied that Hood had ten thousand infantry and a battery of artillery. The result of this message was an interview between General Hood and Colonel Johnson, in which the former coolly informed the latter that he could surrender or suffer the consequences.

Seeing that the enemy had two corps, with another in supporting distance, Johnson surrendered. He could not have resisted more than fifteen minutes against their artillery and infantry, and if he had fought more than he did he would have proved himself as great a jackass as those persons are knaves who are disposed to censure. When such men as Jim Steedman endorse their conduct, it is high time that gentlemen in safe places should talk less with their mouths. Colonel Johnson and his officers have been paroled, and are now on their way to Nashville, to report to General Thomas, when Colonel Johnson will ask for an investigation. The latter has been in the war for three years, and his record does not need what we here see proper to say in his defense. Seven hundred and fifty muskets against twenty thousand men, with thirty pieces of artillery, is too much for a sensible man to carry.

A Mail from Atlanta.

From the Chattanooga Gazette, 18th.

Mr. Love, Military Mail Messenger, arrived here from Atlanta yesterday, with a large mail from the army at that place. He started last Tuesday, and transported his mail about twenty-five miles in wagons. For this success the army is greatly indebted to Mr. Love, who ran great risks and endured great hardships. The three car-loads of mail forwarded from the Chattanooga office, eight days since, have arrived safely at their destination, and each soldier has, doubtless, ere this, received and read his mail.

The Particulars of Hood's Advance—The Assault on Atlanta—The Rebs Hurrahing for McClellan.

Correspondence of the Chattanooga Gazette.

KINGSTON, Ga., October 11.—The "situation" at present is decidedly interesting, and, according to present indications, will very shortly culminate in the capture or dispersion of the Rebel army.

General Hood, in keeping with his usual recklessness, and daring, fool-hardy spirit of adventure, started from Lovejoy with nearly his whole army, taking only three days' rations, and bent on totally severing and smashing up Sherman's line of communication. A wounded officer of his staff, now in our hands, states that the Rebel general made a speech to his men before starting, announcing that it would be simply impossible to hold Georgia against Sherman by acting on the defensive, and that their salvation depended on a grand raid, in which they would effectually cut off Sherman's supplies, inflict all the damage possible on his line of communication, and depend for subsistence on the stores they would gobble up on the route.

Thus far their efforts have proved a signal failure. They have been completely baffled in their attempts at destruction, and have accomplished nothing except tearing up a few miles of track between Alatoona and Big Shanty.

Hood started from Lovejoy on the 24 instant, crossed the Chattahoochee about twenty miles below where the railroad crosses it near Atlanta, and immediately sent part of his army to gobble up the garrison and stores between here and Big Shanty. The Rebels came thundering into Big Shanty, but previous to their arrival all the stores had been removed, and their captures in that place amounted to only about forty-five men belonging to an Indiana regiment. They next dashed into Ackworth, and found it deserted. They then hastily moved towards Alatoona, where they captured considerable spoils.

Learning from citizens, a few miles from the place, that there were large stores in the town, which was defended by a garrison of only 650 men, the Rebels, about 10,000 strong, expected, in capturing the place, to have easy work and rich booty. Arriving within convenient distance, a formal demand was sent in for the surrender of the town. General Corse, in command, peremptorily refused. The garrison consisted of 2200 men, and, within the forts, he calculated on being able to hold the place. The greybacks approached, their line of battle nearly encircling the garrison. After considerable artillery firing, they made several desperate charges on the works, but were repulsed with terrible slaughter. For the numbers engaged, it is allowed there has not been such desperate fighting during the war.

The Rebels were most thoroughly whipped, and drew off, leaving 1500 hundred of their dead and wounded on the field. The fight took place on the 5th, and the number of Rebel wounded and the nature of their wounds may be guessed at when our surgeons, up to yesterday, although as busy as possible, had not finished their work of amputation. Towards the end of the fight our ammunition was about exhausted, and the enemy, taking advantage of it, swarmed into and behind a large brick house. It so happened, however, that there were exactly seven solid shot left, General Corse, to make the best possible use of these, with well-directed aim riddled the house from top to bottom, and sent the frightened Rebels flying in confusion. And that was their last attempt.

The Rallying Cry of the Rebels.

From those who were in the fight, I learn it as a positive fact, that the advancing Rebels, in their first charge on our skirmish line, on nearing our lines, yelled out at the top of their voices, "Hurrah for McClellan!" It so happened that almost every man in the garrison was an anti-McClellanite, which partly accounts for the warm reception the gentry received whose battle-cry was "Little Mac." Latterly, the hero of the Chickahominy has been handled about, feted, and idolized among "Democrats," peace men, and Copperheads, and now, to cap the climax, the name of "Little Mac" has at last become the battle-cry of the Southern Rebels and traitors in arms.

A good joke is told in connection with the political phase of the fight. In Company E, of the 7th Illinois Regiment, there was, before the fight, one man, and only one, who advocated the claims of McClellan. This man was in the skirmish line, and heard the name of his favorite shouted along the whole Rebel line as it advanced. After the fight, a sergeant of the company went up, and addressing him, said, "Well, Bill, what do you think of McClellan now?" Bill found himself in a tight place and didn't know well how to get clear, but, at last, essaying a desperate dodge, he blurted out, "I'll be d—d if I ever was a McClellan man."

The Situation.

Hood's army is in a very fair way of being captured. Sherman is completely in his rear, and will very likely have him surrounded in a short time. At this writing, the Rebel army is near Rome, about sixteen miles west from here. Sherman is here, and movements are now on foot which will soon culminate in something decisive. Rebel prisoners here say that Hood's army is thoroughly disjointed and demoralized; and, as it is out of supplies, they look for its complete destruction or capture.

I was talking to a gentleman about an hour since, who left Atlanta yesterday. He crossed the Chattahoochee on the cars, the bridge being thoroughly repaired. There was only a small part of it swept away. The track is destroyed for a few miles near Ackworth, but will soon be in running order.

To sum up: The road between Chattanooga and Atlanta is now almost intact. The Rebel army is completely cut off from its base of supplies, and cannot conveniently retreat; and it may be set down as something miraculous if it is not prevented from further raiding, by either its capture or destruction. Stirring and exciting news may soon be expected.

SICK SOVEREIGNS.

The Boston *Bulletin* says it is a melancholy circumstance that great persons should be subject to all those indexes to mortality that are so common in their visitations to little people. Emperors and kings being made of clay, and clay being liable to all sorts of damage, it follows that not even palaces can keep out disease—and disease is often the herald of death. In the articles of disease and death, therefore, we all stand upon a common footing, and that is pretty much the only kind of equality that is known among men, or that is ever likely to be known among them, all the talk about equality that is so common at election times being but *bosh*, and very ridiculous *bosh* too. Men may be theoretically equal before the law, but practice is quite another thing. If any one should think that, practically, the law is an equality-recognising thing, we advise him to "go to law." If that shall not cure him of an extraordinary delusion, we think it would be well for him to put his affairs in order as speedily as possible, for he must be in an incurably bad mental state.

But, while we are all subjects of King Death, who is not a constitutional sovereign, but the most absolute of monarchs, and, while kings are just as liable to suffer from sickness as their subjects, it is undeniable that the difference is very great when you consider the consequences of a fit of sickness. We every-day people fall ill, and it is a matter of no moment to anybody out of our own limited circle, saving and excepting the doctor and sexton, who look at the thing from a business point of view, as it is their right and duty to look at it. But let a monarch or a President become seriously indisposed, and half the world—perhaps the whole of it—is deeply interested, and even profoundly agitated. A man or woman, whom not one person in ten thousand has ever seen, can't have a fever or the gout without millions being made to suffer in sympathy with him or her; and not even hourly bulletins suffice to satisfy the demand for intelligence. It is not "flunkeyism," as it is called, that is the cause of this, but a sense of interest. The sovereigns of really important nations are, and ever must be, men who represent certain principles, and who cannot, therefore, fail ill without great interests being affected.

There is our French acquaintance, Emperor Napoleon, for example. Not a little has been said, for a fortnight past, of an attack under which he has suffered, but of the nature and extent of which no one seems to be able to obtain anything like accurate knowledge. He has rheumatism, he has rheumatic gout, he has sciatica, his hips and loins are out of sorts, and in great pain; he has this, or that, or t'other reminder of his mortality, by way of warning that the sands in the glass of his existence are fast running out, and that his big life, like our little lives, must soon be rounded with a sleep. The effect is sensational, as the imperial gentleman does not wear well, while illness wears hard upon him. It is felt that he could not leave this noisy world for the Silent Land without causing it to become more noisy than ever. He made the Government that France now knows—he *is* the French Government; and the common conviction is, that when he shall fall into the grave, the imperial monarchy will fall with him. The hopes of his family would be buried with him. When he shall exchange the purple robe for the wooden surtout appointed for all living, France is expected to change her Government; but for what other form of government, who shall say?

Is she to become a kingdom or a republic? If a kingdom, will it be the kingdom of France, or the kingdom of the French? Will the Count de Chambord, or the tri-colored Bourbon, who is Comte de Paris? Would the restoration go back to 1830, or would it stop short at 1848? If she should become a republic, would it be a blue republic or a red one? These be questions, and it is because they can fairly be asked, that the Emperor's life is so valuable a one to others as well as to himself. All branches of the French opposition are now tolerably well united, and they make a tolerably strong tree. Red, white, and blue coalesce in politics almost as comfortably as they do in the imperial flag; but let the Emperor fall, and they would fall apart. The tempest that would certainly rise would uproot the tree and scatter the branches. We may, should the Emperor's illness take a very ill turn, look out for great news from France ere many months shall be added to the sum of departed time.

CHARLOTTE CORDAY.—The Paris papers announce the death of Madame the Dowager de Corday, at her residence, the Chateau du Renouard, near Vimoutiers (Orne), in her eighty-ninth year, having been born on the 30th November, 1775. She was of the same family as Charlotte Corday, the Norman heroine, being a distant cousin. Though ten years younger than Charlotte, she knew her well, and always spoke of her "as a young person usually serious and reserved, having the manners of a well-bred lady, according to the usages and traditions of the Corday family, but who could laugh on occasion, was very fond of children, and loved to share their amusements."

—To the present time Switzerland is open to all French commodities, but France is closed to the fabrics of Switzerland. A new treaty has been concluded, which gives to Switzerland and France all the advantages of the most favored nations, and secures to France and Switzerland a continuance of the same advantages.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL.
MORTON McMICHAEL, Philadelphia.
J. CUNNINGHAM, Beaver County.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1. Robert P. King.	13. Elias W. Hale.
2. G. Morrison Coates.	14. Charles B. Sartner.
3. Henry Hunsicker.	15. John Winter.
4. William H. Kern.	16. David McCullough.
5. Parlett H. Jones.	17. David W. Woods.
6. Charles M. Rank.	18. Isaac Benson.
7. Robert Parke.	19. John Patton.
8. William Taylor.	20. Samuel B. Dike.
9. John A. Blanchard.	21. Everard Bierer.
10. Richard H. Coryell.	22. John P. Penney.
11. Edward Halloway.	23. Ebenezer M. Huston.
12. Charles F. Read.	24. John W. Blanchard.

By order of the State Central Committee.

SIMON CAMERON,
CHAIRMAN.

9-8

BANK NOTICES.

GIRARD BANK, PHILADELPHIA, October 15, 1864.

A general meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking house on MONDAY, the 21st day of November next, at 12 o'clock M., to consider and decide whether this Bank shall become an Association for the business of Banking, under the laws of the United States; and whether it shall exercise the powers conferred by the Act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An Act enabling the banks of this Commonwealth to become associations for banking under the laws of the United States," approved 22d August, 1864; and to take any further action that may be necessary.

The election for Directors will be held at the same place on the same day, November 21, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders, under the 42 article, will be held at the Banking-House, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of November, at 12 o'clock M.

W. L. SCHAFFER,
10-19 wfm no7 Cashier.

COMMONWEALTH BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, October 17, 1864.

The annual election for Directors will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 21st day of November next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, November 1, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M.

H. C. YOUNG,
10-21-mwf-10t Cashier.

NOTICE.
BANK OF NORTHERN LIBERTIES.
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Bank of Northern Liberties have this day voted to become such an association, and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required therefor by the laws of the United States.

W. GUMMERE, Cashier.
10-21-3t

NOTICE.
CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to Section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Corn Exchange Bank of Philadelphia have this day voted to become such an Association; and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required therefor by the laws of the United States.

J. W. TOURNEY, Cashier.
10-21-3t

NOTICE.
THE CITY BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2d of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the City Bank have this day voted to become such an association; and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required therefor by the laws of the United States.

G. ALBERT LEWIS, Cashier.
10-21-3t

NOTICE.
KENSINGTON BANK, IN THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Kensington Bank in the county of Philadelphia have this day voted to become such an Association; and that the Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required therefor by the laws of the United States.

C. T. YERKES, Cashier.
10-21

NOTICE.
FARMERS' AND MECHANIC'S BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia have this day voted to become such an Association; and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required therefor by the laws of the United States.

W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.
10-21-3t

NOTICE.
COMMERCIAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania have this day voted to become such an Association; and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required therefor by the laws of the United States.

S. C. PALMER, Cashier.
10-21-3t

NOTICE.
BANK OF COMMERCE.
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Bank of Commerce have this day voted to become such an Association; and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required therefor by the laws of the United States.

JOHN A. LEWIS, Cashier.
10-21-3t

NOTICE.—AT A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of "The Bank of Penn Township," in the county of Philadelphia, held at the banking house in the city of Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, October 20, 1864, the following preamble and resolution were passed unanimously:

Whereas, The Directors of the Bank of Penn Township, in the county of Philadelphia, have procured the written authority of the owners of two-thirds of the capital stock of the said Bank to make the certificate required by the laws of the United States to change and convert the said Bank into a National Association for carrying on the business of banking; therefore,

Resolved, That the Bank of Penn Township, in the county of Philadelphia, shall become, and the same is hereby changed and converted into an association for carrying on the business of banking under the laws of the United States, entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864." And the name of the said national association shall be "THE PENN NATIONAL BANK." And the Directors of the said Bank are hereby authorized to do and perform every act, matter, and thing necessary to be done to carry into full and complete effect the intention of this resolution. And the Cashier shall publish notice thereof for thirty days, in the "North American and United States Gazette," a newspaper of the city of Philadelphia, and send like printed notice, by mail or otherwise, to each stockholder, agreeably to the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking, under the laws of the United States," approved August 22, 1864.

JAMES RUSSELL,
10-21-30t Cashier.

MILITARY NOTICES.

BOUNTY FOR MARINES.—WANTED for the United States Marine Corps, able-bodied men to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yards, and on board United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.

Term of service, Four Years.
Better compensation than the army.
ALL THE LEGAL BOUNTIES paid upon enlistment.
Marines receive Prize Money.
For all further information apply at the Recruiting Rendezvous,

No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce Street, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock.

C. G. McCAWLEY,
aug-tf Major and Recruiting Officer.

FURLOUGHS.

Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furloughs, needing SWORDS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, Are invited to the extensive MANUFACTORING ESTABLISHMENT OF

GEORGE W. SIMONS & BROTHER,
SANSOM STREET HALL,
SANSOM Street, above Sixth Street.

PRESENTATION SWORDS

Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition, no other house in the country combining the MANUFACTURING JEWELER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD MAKER. 1-6

DIXON'S STOVE POLISH.—THE ONLY kind that never fails to please.
GEO. F. GALE & CO., Agents,
10-10-3m No. 4 CHESNUT Street.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET,
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We respectfully invite special attention to our elegant assortment of

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

Comprising BOYS', GIRLS', INFANTS', and MISSES' Clothing in every variety, in the latest styles, and of superior workmanship.

Special attention paid to MISSES' DRESSMAKING. The public are invited to call and examine.

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s17-wfm 2m No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET.

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HIGHEST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
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PIANOS, COTTAGE EXCELsior Organs, Harmoniums, and Melodeons, at
10-7-2m MARSH'S MUSIC STORE, No. 1102 CHESNUT Street.

ESTY'S
COTTAGE ORGANS.

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

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

Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. au19-2m

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PRICES REDUCED.

FOR CASH.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
10-1-1m No. 807 CHESNUT STREET.

CORNELIUS & BAKER,

No. 710 CHESNUT STREET,

Have the pleasure to announce that they are now prepared to furnish

A NEW STYLE OF GAS FIXTURE,

SUITABLE FOR

DWELLINGS, STORES, OFFICES, &c.,

WHICH CAN BE 10-15-1m

LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY.

LOOKING-GLASS
AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.
WM. H. MORGAN,
No. 208 N. SIXTH STREET,
Gilt Oval Photograph Frames
s19-3m CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

FURNITURE.

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

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE

At a small advance on old prices.

I. LUTZ,
s10-3m No. 124 S. ELEVENTH STREET.

JAMES BARBER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,
S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Phila'd'a.
AGENCY FOR THE PATENT
EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,
A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-Houses, Parlors, &c.
Also, MASONIC AND OTHER FINE GOLD FENS.
CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
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WM. A. GRAY, N. E. CORNER OF SIXTH and MINOR Streets, buys Diamonds, Watches, Gold, Silver, and Loan Tickets.
THOSE IN WANT OF MONEY CALL.
All business confidential. au10-3m

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INDIAN SMOKING TOBACCO!
This world-renowned Tobacco is manufactured from the FINEST LEAF,
And earnestly recommends itself to all Gentlemen of Luxurious Taste.
Sold wholesale and retail at
HUNTER'S POPULAR CIGAR STORE,
No. 824 CHESNUT street,
(16-4-6m) opposite State House.

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS
DOCK STREET WHARF,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDMUND A. SOUDER,
ALFRED H. GATTY,
STEPHEN F. SOUDER. } 1m-tf

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTAblished in 1850.—Importer and Dealer in
Choice Havana Cigars,
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces,
English and Scotch Ale and Porter.
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c.
Navy Messes put up with care.
1 28 1y No. 118 S. SECOND Street.
JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

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. 228 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. 228 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. 10-1-1m
Business Paper and loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission.

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. se6-3m

GEORGE STITES, JR.,
MANUFACTURING MACHINIST
AND
ENGINEER,
10-10 No. 1621 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We write the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1-28 ALFRED JENKS & SON

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 E. Magee,
N. B. Knauss,	T. C. McDowell, Harrisburg.
William S. Freeman,	John W. Hall, do
Robert P. King,	John Brady, do
John M. Riley,	W. W. Wood, Lancaster.
Charles De Silver,	William G. Slade, 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 lodes, 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 $8 50 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. 10-14-1m

HOOPER'S ALE VAULTS,
S. E. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.,
Under U. S. Telegraph Office.
OLD STOCK ALE ALWAYS ON HAND.
OLD BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, WHISKIES,
CALIFORNIA CATAWBA WINES.
SCOTCH AND AMERICAN ALES AND BROWN STOUT.

This celebrated old stand having been renovated and thoroughly refitted with one of the finest stocks of Ales and choice Liquors in the city, the proprietor invites the public to give him a call, confident as he is of their approval. 9-30-6m

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, or European Range, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in twenty different sizes. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowthen Grates, Parlor Stoves, Bath Boilers, Statuary Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, &c., at wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.
CHASE, SHARPE & THOMSON,
9-30-fmw-6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

NEW CASH DRUG HOUSE.
WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
No. 119 Market Street
BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS.
C. W. WRIGHT. P. H. SIDDALL.
DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
Can find at our establishment a full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Patent Medicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, &c., at as low prices as genuine first-class goods can be sold.
FINE ESSENTIAL OILS
For Confectioners, in full variety, and of the best quality.
Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Cudbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS' use, always on hand, at lowest net cash prices.
PURE SPICES FOR FAMILY USE.
Ground expressly for our sales and to which we invite the attention of those in want of reliable articles.
Also, *INDIGO, STARCH, MUSTARD, &c., of extra quality.*
Orders by mail, or city post, will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested.
WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
Wholesale Drug Warehouse,
ja11-1y No. 119 MARKET Street, above Front.

GODDARD & CO.,
APOTHECARIES,
Dealers in fine
Drugs,
Perfumery,
Toilet Articles,
and Specialties.
BRANDIES, WINES, &c., sold only for Medicinal purposes. (10-8-1m

No. 1228 CHESNUT STREET.

MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL.
JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
No. 719 MARKET STREET,
are now receiving their supplies fresh from the fisheries.
The superiority of their Oil in every respect, has gained for it a reputation and sale beyond any other found in the market.
To maintain it, they are determined to supply an article that may be entirely relied on for freshness and purity.
See testimonials of Professors of Medical Colleges. au11

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 RACE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 North SIXTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by B. F. 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. my26-1y

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 simple in its effects, curing chapped hands, arms, and lips, removes pimples, blotches, tan, freckles, or sunburn, and imparts a pearly tint to the face, neck, and arms. Price 25, 50, and 75 cents. HUNT & CO., No. 138 S. SEVENTH Street, and No. 41 S. EIGHTH Street. 10-8-3m

WEALTH, HEALTH, AND BEAUTY.

If to gain admiring eyes;
If to cause lovelorn sighs;
If to be a blooming flower,
Fading, dying in an hour—BEAUTY!
If to have a host of friends;
If for vice to make amends;
If with high-born blood to wed;
If a marble stone when dead—WEALTH!
If to live threescore and ten,
Wishing life as long again;
If to live a life of peace;
If to die and go to *greece*—HEALTH!
If you wish a life of pleasures;
If you value this world's treasures;
If every comfort you would gain,
Take my advice, and wish *all three*.
Then, having Health, Wealth, and Beauty,
You'll be prepared for every duty.

By a careful perusal of Dr. WILLIAM YOUNG'S New Book, THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, which should be read by every one. Sold by Booksellers generally, and at the Doctor's office, No. 416 SPRUCE STREET; price 25 cents. aug-4t

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—

DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PILLS FOR FEMALES, infallible in correcting, regulating, and removing all obstructions from whatever cause, and always successful as a preventive.

These Pills are nothing new, and have been used by the Doctor for many years, both in France and America, with unparalleled success in every case; and he is urged by many thousand ladies who have used them, to make the Pills public for the alleviation of those suffering from any irregularities whatever, as well as to prevent an increase of family when health will not permit it. Females peculiarly situated, or those supposing themselves so, are cautioned against using these pills while in that condition, as the proprietor assumes no responsibility after the above caution, although entire sinlessness would prevent any mischief to health, otherwise the Pills are recommended. Full and explicit directions accompanying each box.

Price $1, or six boxes for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by the following druggists:

Elliott, White & Co., No. 58 N. Fourth street.
Wright & Siddall, No. 119 Market street.
A. Marshall, corner of Thirteenth and Market streets.
Zeigler & Smith, corner of Second and Green streets.
Dyott & Co., No. 232 N. Second street.
Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, and
S. C. Delacour, Camden.
At retail by all druggists.

Ladies, by sending ONE DOLLAR To either agent, can have the PILLS SENT CONFIDENTIALLY. By mail, to any part of the city or country, free of postage.

S. D. HOWE,
9-22-3m No. 245 W. THIRTY-SIXTH Street, N.