

Evening Telegraph
A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.
OFFICE NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

LOOK AFTER THE SOLDIERS.
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The Democratic majority on the home vote in this State is elphered up to SIX votes. There were over sixteen thousand Union men in the State called to vote who did not go to the polls on the 19th inst. So the State was won by default on that day. The State was "lost on the home vote," says the New York Tribune, "through too much confidence of success."

DESPERATION OF THE SOUTH—PROFANE CONSCRIPTION OF SLAVES.
The Southern have said more than once, since the war began, that they would, in a certain contingency, set their slaves free. They did not distinctly state the contingency upon the happening of which they would adopt the policy of emancipation. But it was evident enough to any intelligent mind that the only condition on which the institution of slavery in the South would be formally and deliberately abolished was that of securing the success of the Rebellion, in the event of the failure of every and all other means.

When, therefore, the Southern press and Statesmen begin to adopt measures with a view to enlist the aid of the Southern army, on the condition of their manumission, it may be safely inferred that the Rebellion has reached that last desperate extremity which alone could compel the people of the South to give up the very interest to save which they commenced the insurrection. They have made up their minds that whatever may be the result of the Presidential election in the loyal States, the war is to go on to the end of either their subjugation or independence; and taking that portentous view of the situation, they see that they must prepare to meet the issue by drawing on all the reserved resources yet remaining to them.

It must go hard with the proud and imperious lords of thousands of broad acres, filled by their predaic serfs, to give up that cherished corner-stone and attribute of aristocratic society; but the sacrifice, it seems, must be made under the severe pressure of the war, and the fact that the proposition to abandon it is now being seriously discussed and recommended in the leading Southern journals, is an incontrovertible proof that the Rebellion is pushed to its extremest necessity.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 18th inst. is a long and earnest editorial, openly advocates the conscription for military service of a large proportion of the slaves in the South, and says that it learns that "the planters in the extreme Southern States favor the proposition, while some have signalled their readiness to free five, ten, or fifteen of their slaves if they will enter the army." In urging the measure the Enquirer uses the following language:—

"The result of the late election is still in doubt, and whether Lincoln or McClellan will be elected is yet impossible to determine; but it is no uncertainty as to the question of Lincoln or McClellan as the next President, the voice of the almost unanimous voice, of that people is for a vigorous prosecution of the war. The Congress, that body will have before it, for consideration, a measure, as well as of men as of money, for carrying on the war on our part.

FROM ONE OF THE BITTEREST AND MOST TENUOUS ORGANS OF THE REBELLION IN THE WHOLE SOUTH.
Whether the policy suggested will be adopted or not, the bare advocacy of it by the leading journal of the Rebel Government at Richmond goes far to annul all the violent denunciations uttered in the South against the actions of the National Administration in employing negroes in the army; while the argument of the Richmond paper that freedom should be given to the colored soldier who enlists to fight for Southern independence, fully warrants that proclamation of President LINCOLN which promises liberty to the whole colored population in this country, on the condition that the negroes should aid the Government in eradicating out the Rebellion.

SOME THINGS WHICH WE NEGLECT.
It is important that our merchants and manufacturers should think more of the value to their interests of making themselves and their city more familiarly and more widely known throughout the Union. One means of accomplishing this object is by the means of leading members of our business houses to travel more in other States. This is a highly necessary duty, in its relation to the trade of the city. Our citizens who have business connections in the various States, and who do not extend them, could not adopt a more effective mode of both spreading intelligence of their city and multiplying the number of their customers, than by making one or two year excursions into the interior, and mingling freely and socially with the people. The Bostonians and the New Yorkers are especially shrewd in this matter, and they have reaped the advantage of their sagacity in the wide and profitable extension of their commercial relations.

But there is another means which the merchants of Boston and New York have used with signal success in spreading their trade connections. They have built up, supported, and contributed largely to circulate, far beyond their own borders, a commercial press. It is constantly remarked that a Philadelphia newspaper is rarely to be seen in the towns of distant States, while those of Boston and New York are distributed and read in all sections of the country. It is a fact of serious consideration, that the vast foreign public, which derives its chief knowledge of the great commercial centres of the Union through their commercial press, do not possess that medium of learning and appreciating the condition and character of Philadelphia.

Those of our journals which most faithfully represent the trade, the industry, and the general interests and sentiments of the city, should not only be widely circulated throughout the States, but our merchants should employ their advertising columns as to render them completely reflective of the metropolitan spirit, magnitude, wealth, and activity of the place. By this sort of policy they could be made the best and most impressive representatives of our prosperity, enterprise, and resources. Newspapers may be considered as mirrors, in which the features of a society are broadly and strongly displayed.

Strangers at a distance may discern in them the varied activities and pursuits of a community, its multitudinous proclivities and concerns, its distinctions of classes and callings, its intellectual and moral temper and cultivation, the physical and social communications which connect it with the outward world, the financial wealth that moves the vast machinery of its labor, enterprise, and commerce, the extent of its population and territory, the number and nature of its internal improvements, the multiplicity of its shipping, the ports with which it is in established intercourse, the commodities that reach it from transmarine shores, the supplies that are poured into it from domestic sources, and, in short, all that constitutes or exhibits the civilization, thrift, and capabilities of the emporium.

It is with this view of the utility of the newspaper that the merchants, bankers, manufacturers, mechanics, professional men, and tradesmen of all sorts, in Boston and New York, employ the pages of their local journals to express to millions of people thousands of miles off what their store signs, and the goods exposed at their shop windows and on their shelves and counters, express to the population immediately around them. Thus they spread a knowledge of their individual business character; they convey an idea of the aggregate commercial resources of their city; and they attract custom from all quarters to which they extend the range of their market. The money expended in newspaper advertising, and in extending the circulation of their local journals, is repaid ultimately with an enormous interest. It performs the double service of benefiting the business men individually, and of promoting the fortunes of the community in which they dwell. This matter is, as we have said, deserving of serious and immediate attention.

OUR FINANCES IN EUROPE.
The Governments of Europe are showing unwonted interest in our national finances and revenue policy, applying directly by their official functionaries to our State for the fullest information that can be obtained. Some months since Michel Chevalier, a member of the French Emperor's Council, Senior-Minister of the late Anglo-French treaty of commerce, and a well-known author on political economy, intending a visit to the French banking system, asked and obtained from Secretary Chase all his reports, with the laws and the progress of our national banking system, as well as the best exhibit which the official publications afford of our State banks, intimating a decided leaning towards the system introduced by Mr. Chase.

"THE BUREAU OF THE COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA."
Capital, \$1,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares at \$10 per share.
This Company was one of the most valuable and best managed in the Republic, and its shares were held by some of the best of our citizens. It was organized in 1837, and its business was to purchase and sell coal and iron ore, and to transport them to the market. It was a success in every respect, and its shares were held by some of the best of our citizens.

On the 20th inst. the company was dissolved, and its assets were sold. The proceeds were distributed to the shareholders, and the company was liquidated. The shareholders were satisfied with the result, and the company was a success in every respect.

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LATEST NOVELTY.
"CONTINENTAL HAT."
FOR LADIES AND MISSES.
WOOD & CARY,
No. 735 CHESSNUT STREET.

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ENTIRE STOCK OF
LACE CURTAINS
AT FORTY PER CENT.
LESS THAN COST
OF IMPORTATION.
I. E. WALRAVEN,
SUCCESSOR TO W. H. GARRETT,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 719 CHESSNUT STREET.

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WANAMAKER & BROWN, FINE CLOTHING, REDUCED PRICES, SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.