Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

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

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

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 urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1864.

AMERICAN MILITARY AND NAVAL ASYLUM.

We have the profoundest respect for the soldiers and sailors who have been physically wounded and disabled while defending the interests and honor of the nation. Their patriotism is attested by deeds, which always speak louder than professions; and with less to gain, and more to sacrifice, than a majority of their fellow-citizens who take no part in the perils of a war for the national welfare, they seldom look for any other reward than the approval of their own consciences and the grateful regard of their countrymen. Until this unhappy civil conflict, the United States had but few invalided soldiers and sailors to take care of, and hence a small naval and military asylum here and there has sufficed to make entirely comfortable all the brave and worthy valetudinarians whose honorable scars or broken constitutions were won in heroic encounters with the enemies of "the Stars and Stripes," either on the land or the ocean.

But the Southern Rebellion has necessarily wrought a marvellous change in our army and navy. It has vastly increased both in men and material of all kinds, and the saddest result of the unnatural strife consists in the fearful numbers of crippled patriots who have been added to our military and naval pension roll within the last three years and a half. These now helpless and most deserving persons must be promptly and adequately provided for by the nation, and there is, we venture to assert, not a single truly loyal and sympathetic bosom in all this land that will not cordially respond to any proposition for affording them a prompt, generous, and permanent relief during the remnant of their days.

Small and temporary local hospitals, such as we now have, will not answer the emergency. They are well enough in their way and have been of incalculable benefit to the sick and mutilated heroes who are carried to them for medical treatment directly from the battle-fields. But what the future will demand when the war is over is not hospitals, but *homes* for the decayed soldiers and sailors of the country. That requisition will be most satisfactorily met by one grand national asylum, ample and commodious enough to lodge all the totally disabled soldiers and sailors of the army and navy of the United States, and with grounds of such extent as will allow the inmates freedom enough for exercise out of doors, and even supply the establishment with farm produce enough to satisfy all its own wants.

Other nations have long since created such sanctuaries for the brave men who have grown old or become invalided in their military service. But none, not excepting either France or England, have yet erected any such institutions as our present and prospective necessities will call for.

We are glad to see, therefore, that a memorial is now in circulation for signature, which petitions Congress for an appropriation to found and support a "National Home," of the kind we have described, and we subjoin it here in order that our readers may be aware of what is proposed to be done, and be put in the way of giving the sanction of their names, at least, to so meritorious and benevolent an enterprize. The memorial reads as follows:—

"*To the Senate and House of Representatives in "Congress assembled:*

"The undersigned citizens of the United States "respectfully represent that the interests of the "country, in their judgment, require the passage "of a bill appropriating money for the founding "and support of a National Home for *Totally "Disabled Soldiers and Sailors* of the Army and "Navy of the United States.

"Your memorialists, therefore, respectfully "ask Congress to make a suitable appropriation, "or to take such other action in reference to the "subject as the Representatives of the people and "the States shall deem proper to promote an "object of such vast national importance, and so "pregnant with the interests of thousands of "citizens of the Union who have given all their "best energies to their country, and who have "been rendered helpless by such devoted ser-"vice."

Before Congress next meets, the people everywhere should sign this appeal, and we have no doubt that the national legislature will cheerfully and liberally respond to it. It is said that an ample site for the projected asylum, with some buildings, has already been secured on the left bank of the Hudson, a few miles from New York.

CLIQUES.

Cliques are a remarkable feature of society. Man is a social being, but he has a propensity for diffusing his direct social influence within a limited circle, or of operating through those who compose such a circle, upon the mass of the community. The collection of individuals he gathers around him is conventionally designated a "clique." We all understand what is conveyed by this term. We have felt and complained of the dominance of this kind of tyranny, not only in politics, but in fashion, in journalism, and even in the home associations, which the inexperienced mind might suppose to be free from any invidious distinctions. There is, therefore, no necessity for a definition, and we shall proceed at once to speak our mind in regard to what we consider a nuisance, that ought to be abolished, not by legislative enactment, but by the sensible fiat of society.

First, let us consider the political clique. Under this head we may include that wheel within a wheel, a caucus within a caucus. John Smith is a professional politician. He is a man who is said to carry a certain Ward "in his pocket," and to control its decisions as if he were its king. How is this astounding condition of things brought about? It is not possible that the men of wealth and position in that Ward are disposed to acknowledge the dictation of Mr. John Smith, or a half-dozen of the members of that ubiquitous family. Clique explains it all. John is an active politician, and has gathered around him a number of subordinates in the same business, who act as his instruments, and multiply their votes among their neighbors, and thus override all the honest calculations of the really responsible men of the Ward.

A large clique, based upon the same principles, controls the municipal elections throughout the city, and a still more extended circle manages to take from the control of the masses all nominations for State or Federal offices, and to dictate to them how to cast that vote which they consider the dearest privilege of freemen. This is humiliating to think of, but must be admitted to be perfectly a matter of fact. Our political affairs are governed by cliques.

Then, in the world of fashion, who is it that imposes upon the great mass of society the absurdities we witness on the promenade? Do our beaux and belles consider what is convenient, comfortable, tasteful, or beautiful? Not at all; they content themselves with the question, What is fashionable? And who wields the sceptre in the matter of manners and garments? A clique, undoubtedly; perhaps composed of ladies and gentlemen of taste and ingenuity, but just as likely to comprise those who are utterly devoid of those qualities. Those who desire to be *a la mode* do not stop to inquire as to the origin of the style, but follow the example set with as close mimicry as the Chinese tailor when he finished the coat with a patch. There is no dispute, we believe, in reference to the entire domination of cliques in the regulation of what we wear.

As to journalism, it is difficult for us to speak upon a subject of so much delicacy, and in which we have no especial interest. But we do not hesitate to say that, in many instances, we have seen the influence of the clique in the regulation of leading newspapers reaching a degree of subserviency which renders sheets, otherwise respectable, only worthy of contempt. Not only have combinations of men governed the course of individual papers, and, to suit their private ends, guided them in the worst possible channels, but the force exerted upon several journals at a time for the same purpose is often so conspicuous, that there is no other conclusion than the commonsense one, that the clique has been at work. But upon this portion of the subject we will not extend our remarks.

In our ordinary social circles we meet cliques at every turn. There is the "Tickle me and I'll tickle you," in the clubs of prominent men, which has begun to be appreciated generally, and excites unusual comment. The toadyism of certain circles has been manifested in so many instances that the community who read the reports paraded in the journals of the day, have at last awakened to the consideration of the means by which they were brought before the public. Now, a publisher wins distinction in his peculiar sphere, and he must be feasted. Accordingly there is a gathering of his peculiar friends, and they play the toady, in the fond expectation that the time may come when they too may enjoy the same ovation.

Then a man who has some prominence as a politician, needs the bolstering of a clique, and his social connections are invoked to bring him into a lofty position before his fellow-men. Perhaps the chosen one is distinguished in the walks of science. The clique takes him and crowns his brows with immortal wreaths. Perchance he is a man of wealth; and, oh, what a degree of sycophancy will be lavished upon him by a clique who have great hopes of profiting by such company! But this will do for an evil which all feel, and have long ago admitted.

Subscription Price of Newspapers.—All the Western journals have raised the price of their papers in consequence of the unprecedented rise in the cost of material and labor. The Pittsburg papers have declared jointly that hereafter the morning and evening papers will be served to subscribers for 25 cents per week instead of 12 cents, as heretofore charged.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Tax on Tobacco—Important Decisions.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that tobacco manufactured prior to July 1, 1864, and in the possession of the manufacturer or his agent, is liable to the rates of duty imposed by the act of June 30, and the payment to the collector of a different rate of duty in anticipation of an increased tax, and before any tax legally accrued, does not cancel the liability of the manufacturer to be assessed on his sales when they are made, and according to the rates prescribed by the new act.

Tobacco delivered under contracts made prior to July 1st, 1864, be liable to be taxed according to the rates established by the new act. But the manufacturer is allowed to add to the price of his goods so much as will be equivalent to the duty subsequently imposed.

Another important question has also been decided, and that is, whether tobacco shipped to a commission house during the months of April and May, the tax having been then paid, is subject to any further tax, such tobacco remaining unsold on the first of July.

The old law (Section 75) provided that upon certain articles therein enumerated, among which tobacco was included, certain duties should be levied, collected, and paid, when produced and sold, manufactured or made and sold, or removed for consumption or for delivery to others than agents of the manufacturer or producer. Upon the happening of either one or the other of these contingencies, the tobacco becomes liable to tax; if neither of them happened, then no tax had become due, and no attempt at payment would avail the party, or release him from any future liability, if the tax on this tobacco had not under the provisions of the law become due and payable before the first of July. A party could not, by advancing a sum of money equal to the then rate of tax, exempt such tobacco from the increased rate of tax provided by the law of June 30, 1864.

If, therefore, the commission house to whom this tobacco was sent were the agents of the party, the liability of the tobacco to duty had not accrued, and no tax was due at the time of such shipment, and there could be no legal payment of the tax.

Upon this question of agency the usual course of dealing adopted by the parties would have a strong bearing. If the party had before this shipped his tobacco to this house, and had at the time of such shipments returned such tobacco and paid the duty upon it, such course would be strong evidence that he did not consider or treat such commission house as his agents, for, if they were so, he was not liable to pay any tax until the tobacco was sold.

On the contrary, if the party had shipped his tobacco to them, returning for duty only such as was sold by them, as it was from time to time sold, paying the tax on such part alone, the conclusion would be almost irresistible that he considered them, and they were actually, his agents.

If they were not his agents, then the tax had legally accrued by the removal to their custody, and was properly paid on such removal, and there is no further liability under the new law.

The new law renders tobacco liable to tax when sold, consumed, or removed for consumption or sale, or removed from the place of manufacture, unless removed under bond, as provided in Section 90 of the Act of June 30, 1864, under the instructions in the circular of July 6. (Special No. 1.)

As there is no allowance provided by law similar to the allowance for leakage in the case of spirits, the party removing tobacco under bond must account for the amount stated in his bond.

Showing the Feet.—The ladies have lately adopted a mode of gathering their garments in festoons by an elastic cord, which relieves them of not only dragging their skirts over the dirty pavements, but introduces to mankind one of the most attractive fashions extant. The American ladies have the handsomest feet of any ladies in the world, and having deprived us of the sight of them through an absurd fashion at least five years, we naturally welcome the return with joy. We therefore declare in favor of festoons instead of trails.

Meeting to Avoid the Draft.—A county convention to avoid the draft will be held by delegates from the different wards, on Monday evening next, in room No. 2 of the District Court.

The Call for More Men.—The quota of our city, under the new call of the President for 500,000 volunteers, will be about 12,500 men. There is now credited to the city on this call about 5000 men, which leaves a deficiency of of 7500 to be raised by the 5th of September next; and in case of failure to furnish these, the draft will proceed. It behooves the citizens of Philadelphia, therefore, to make every effort and furnish their quota by volunteers. The new enrolment bill, under which the present call is made, repeals the commutation clause entirely, and requires all drafted persons hereafter to serve or furnish substitutes. It empowers the President at any time to call for men to serve for one, two, or three years, and allows fifty days' time for districts to fill their quotas with volunteers. At the expiration of the fifty days, deficiencies will be filled by draft, in the usual manner.

The draft will be made for one hundred per cent. in addition to the required number. The Governors of any States may send recruiting agents into any of the seceded States, except Arkansas, Louisiana, and Tennessee, to obtain volunteers, who shall be credited to the States that enlist them. This is intended to lighten the burden of the loyal States, by allowing them to put in negro volunteers. Men enlisting for one year will receive from the Government a bounty of one hundred dollars; for two years, two hundred dollars; for three years, three hundred dollars, payable in instalments, one-third at the time of enlisting, one-third at the expiration of one-half the term of service, and the remainder at the time of discharge. The law which allows those who are conscientiously opposed to bearing arms themselves, but have no scruples against seeing others fight, to escape military service by the payment of commutation, is unchanged.

One section of the new enrolment act removes a difficulty in the way of securing the services of the better class of volunteers as substitutes. The practice has been to assign a substitute to some regiment, without allowing him a choice. This is a matter of indifference to the mere bounty-jumper, but veterans like to choose the organization in which they are to serve, and their wishes on this point are respected by the new act. The effect of this provision has been that many of the recently discharged veterans have re-enlisted, and after they once fully understand the matter, no doubt many more will follow their example, and thus lighten the quota of the city.

Female Candidate for Military Honors.—A recruit who gave the name of Charles Smith, of Woonsocket, aged eighteen years, was enlisted by a Massachusetts captain a few days since. The candidate for military honors appeared very shy, and while signing the roll was very narrowly inspected by the captain, who discovered a woman in boy's clothes, and after the recruit passed into the room to find a bunk, he followed and informed her that he had penetrated her disguise, and that she was a woman. She confessed at once, and gave the following reasons for her conduct:—Her home is in Philadelphia, where she has been well brought up by religious parents. She professes to have a lover in the army who is stationed at Washington, and as her communication with him had been prevented by her mother, she resolved to go to him. She read in the papers that Massachusetts men were to be stationed at the fortifications in Washington, and procuring a suit of boy's clothing, she started at once for that State. She arrived there, and after looking about awhile, she enlisted, and thought for sure her troubles were ended. She was cared for over night, and after being furnished with apparel suitable for her sex, left for her home. She is a very modest, bashful person, and could hardly fail of detection, even with a much more perfect disguise than she had assumed. She professed herself fully cured of her folly, and thoroughly decided not to attempt to go a soldiering again. She arrived in this city last night, much to the joy of her distressed parents.

Losses in Generals Geary and Hooker's Corps.—The following is a list of the recent casualties sustained by the Pennsylvania and New Jersey White Star Division, in the engagements in the vicinity of Marietta and Chattahoochee river. Many of these named are Philadelphians.

28th Pennsylvania. Wounded.	109th Pennsylvania. Wounded.
J Klinefelter, H	John Mauven, E
Edwin File, D	Frederick Fritz, E
John French, C	Wm Williams, K
William Webb, E	111th Pennsylvania. Killed.
George Hess, I	Peter Starford, D
137th Pennsylvania. Killed.	Wounded.
Chas Grant, G	Sgt George Osgood, K
Wounded.	Corp Walter Albert, A
Lieut Benj F Parks, G	Wm Donahue, H
John Mull, G	Missing.
John C Shade, H	— Ruse, B
Joseph Tyson, D	3d New Jersey. Wounded.
J Lewis, G	Chas Ryerson, I
Sgt J Kaufman, E	Sgt Jas Kenworthy, D
J T Davis, B	Chas Stantley, B
J H Salkeld, B	A Stanaway, H
E F Wheeler, D	C Devine, I
Corp G W Vannelda, G	2d Md. Baltery, L. F. V.
A Kolstron, I	John Gaine, wounded
73d Pennsylvania. Wounded.	Division Staff.
James Peck, H	Asst Provost Marshal Lt
John Hepler, C	Saml. J. Oliver, 29th Pa. Vols. wounded.
Francis Can, F	

The "Neshamony."—The new steam frigate *Neshamony*, building at our Navy Yard, and which is intended to operate against privateers, is rapidly approaching completion, and will be ready for launching in August. The frame of the frigate has been strengthened in a way that ensures great resistance to ordinary sized shot and shell, and as her boilers will be entirely below the water line, there is no fear of their being touched by any shot that may penetrate her hull. The *Neshamony* will be able to carry as large an armament as any vessel afloat, she being about three hundred and fifty feet long, and four thousand tons burthen. A large force is now engaged upon the frigate, and the Government desires her to be completed as soon as possible. Should she not be delayed by her machinery, she may be got ready for sea by the early part of the fall. Several vessels of the same class are being constructed at other ports.

Local Brevities.—Among those who have presented a representative substitute within a day or two is the Hon. William Millward, U. S. Marshal for this district....Workmen are engaged in repairing the south side of Market street Bridge. The floor is being strengthened by widening the footway on that side....Captain George D. Stroud's company of one hundred days' cavalry left this city last evening for Harrisburg. They numbered 101 men.... John Long, who recently committed suicide while laboring under a temporary derangement of the mind, was formerly a private of the 183d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. He leaves a family, residing at Lingard and Carpenter streets....The new stand-pipe of the Kensington Water Works will be one hundred and forty feet high, and five feet in diameter. The suction main will be three hundred and fifty-five feet in length....A lad named Moore was drowned at a brick-yard at Nineteenth and Federal streets yesterday afternoon....Last evening, Austin Hyde, aged seven years, living at No. 957 Frankford road, below Richmond street, was drowned in the Delaware, at Maiden street wharf.... The remnant of the 3d Vermont Regiment, numbering seventy men, passed through this city yesterday on its way home, to be mustered out of the service....The bridge over the Gunpowder river, on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad, has been repaired, and trains commenced to run regularly yesterday....John Boddy, the foreman of the Round House at West Philadelphia, on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, had one of his legs horribly mangled on Monday afternoon by endeavoring to get on one of the trains while passing that point.

We have by far the largest stock and best assortment of Clothing in Philadelphia, comprising all desirable styles of goods, from medium price to superfine. Every one can be accurately fitted at once from our stock, whatever be his size or proportions, in garments equal in all respects to work made to measure, *at much lower prices.* For those who prefer, we have also a complete assortment of piece goods, which will be made up to measure in a style surpassed by none. Bennett & Co.

Tower Hall, No. 518 Market street.

Married.

KNIGHT—CHILD.—On the 13th inst., by the Rev. George Leeds, D. D., Hartley Knight to Marianne, daughter of Richard S. Child, Esq. No cards.

NIGHTLINGER—CHRISTY.—May 27th, 1864, by the Rev. Mr. Burns, Mr. JOHN A. NIGHTLINGER to Miss MARY CHRISTY, both of Philadelphia.

SPICER—MOPPS.—On the 14th inst., by the Rev. Thos. Sewall, FRANKLIN A. SPICER to Miss MARTHA A. MOPPS, all of Baltimore.

Died.

BAMBER.—At Woodberry, Md., on the 11th of July, CARRIE, infant daughter of Mary and Thomas Bamber, aged 4 months and 4 days.

PLEASANTS.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 18th inst., Mr. DANIEL PLEASANTS.

His male relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1413 Walnut street, on Thursday next, at 4 o'clock. (Baltimore papers please copy.)

RADLEY.—On the morning of the 18th inst., after a painful illness, ELLA C. RADLEY, aged 21 years.

She sleeps, sweetly sleeps, in the arms of her Maker.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her mother's residence, Dreer street, above Amber, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Mount Cemetery.

STAUFFER.—In Baltimore, on the morning of the 17th inst., WILLIE ALBERT, Son of George W. and Henrietta C. Stauffer, Jr., aged 2 years, 3 months, and 7 days.

THOMAS.—On the 16th of June, near Bethel, Camden county, N. J., Miss HARRIET C., daughter of Hannah and the late Samuel Thomas, in the 23d year of her age.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

WINDOW SHADES,

CURTAINS,

AND

MOSQUITO NETTINGS.

A BOLD ATTEMPT

AT

ROBBERY.

LILLIE'S

CHILLED IRON SAFE

SERIOUSLY ATTACKED.

THE PUPILS OF DAVID EVANS,

OF THE FIRM OF

EVANS & WATSON,

ALREADY AT WORK.

HIS SCIENCE PRACTICALLY TESTED.

The Result a Complete and Total Failure.

THE BURGLARS BADLY FOOLED.

DAVID EVANS says, it is a very simple matter to drill a hole through 1½ to 2 inches thoroughly chilled iron; pick up the combination of the lock, and open Lillie's Safe; and to illustrate his system, has found, accidentally, a semi-chilled imperfect safe; procured a very perfect drilling apparatus, with drills the most approved, and, I am told, gives daily public lessons in the art of drilling; also, that he succeeds, by a very heavy pressure, and the use of three or four drills, to grind a hole through this semi-chilled safe in from thirty to sixty minutes, and says to his pupils that any of Lillie's Safes can be drilled the same way.

It would seem that some of his more advanced students having found a most favorable opportunity to test this new philosophy, have already taken the necessary steps to practically and professionally experiment upon this new and wonderful science; I say wonderful, because, if successful, it was to open at once the most important safes and vaults of the country to the whole burglar profession. The result of these experiments will be shown by the following statements, which appear in the "Press," July 14, also other city papers.

Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe—A Bold but Unsuccessful Attempt at Robbery.—The "West Philadelphia Savings Fund" has one of Lillie's No. 2 Bank Safes, purchased of M. C. Sadler, Agent, in this city, some eighteen months since. The safe was left in the office, on Market street, above Broad, on Saturday afternoon, all right.

On Sunday, at twelve P. M., the policeman tried the front door of the office, and found it unlocked. On examining the office he found the burglars had been at work at the safe, but had left with their apparatus. There was a mortise made in the floor in front of the safe for the support of the drill, and a number of holes further back for an apparatus to create a pressure, and everything done apparently to make the drilling perfect.

A hole was found drilled, or ground, about half an inch into the door, over the lock, in the manner so publicly described in sundry newspaper advertisements, and it would seem this was as far as they could go, as the iron became harder. Next the lock centre was thoroughly tried, but could not be driven in. Next the latch-knobs were taken off, and the knob-spindles were thoroughly tried, and they could not be driven in. A sledge was tried, and that had no effect. A pry was placed behind the door-hinges to pry off the door. This did not succeed; and after all these experiments, the burglars evidently came to the conclusion they could not in any way penetrate the safe, and left in despair voluntarily, not having been disturbed in the least, and having still plenty of time to work. The appearances would clearly indicate that the burglars were at work during Saturday night, most of Sunday, and Sunday evening.

Trust National Bank, Philadelphia, July 14, 1864.—I do hereby certify that the statement in the "Press" of the 14th inst., in reference to Lillie's safe at the West Philadelphia Trust Company, is a correct and true statement.

DAVID R. PAUL, President.

The following points are particularly noticeable in the above statements:—

First. The great length of time of the operation.

Second. The fact that the operators left voluntarily, and deliberately taking away their whole apparatus, having a much longer time to work.

Third. The fact that they evidently had the most approved facilities for drilling, or they could not have ground one half inch into sound, hard, chilled iron.

Fourth. The fact that as they got well in towards the weight iron bars which are the chillers, the iron became so hard they could not even grind any further.

Fifth. The bull-dog courage which the operators manifested to try all other experiments after they had failed and been completely fooled in the great experiment, which was to practically demonstrate to the whole burglar profession the feasibility of David Evans' new science in the art of drilling cold chilled iron 1½ to 2 inches thick.

Sixthly, but notwithstanding the night was with an army of veterans, fully armed and equipped with the most approved weapons, the lone, single-handed, unaided, and alone, in a fair stand-up fight, defeated the enemy to end him to retire from the field, and came out conqueror with scarcely a scar, save one small bullet hole in the outer surface.

So much for David Evans' science. All who need a strictly Burglar Proof Safe will do well, to take a note of the above facts.

A WORD TO THE BURGLAR

I wish to make a few suggestions to gentlemen of the profession, and more especially to those having any faith in David Evans' philosophy.

As iron-workers you must be aware that one and a half to two inches thickness thoroughly chilled iron, cannot be successfully drilled in any way practical for the burglar, and that your only hope of success must be in finding the iron not thoroughly chilled. The test here introduced shows conclusively that the iron is thoroughly chilled. A test just made by one of the best iron workers of Philadelphia, one of Lillie's Safes, just delivered to the Bank of the Northern Liberties, proves the same thing; and any number of others might be added. You may be assured that Lillie's Safes are usually drill-proof, although among the mercantile safes it may be possible that a Safe may be found not so hard as it should be.

As to David Evans' statement, that he can drill any of Lillie's Safes, it must be taken with some grains of allowance. He is a Safe maker, and is interested to make the statement. He finds you are opening Evans & Watson's Safe so easily, and so often, that it is very desirable to attract your attention in another direction; and so far as he can get your aid, to discredit Lillie's Safe so far, his interest is promoted, for if he can convince anybody that Lillie's Safe is not burglar-proof, he may induce the party to take his Safe as a fire proof. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

Now as iron-workers you must fully understand the difference between penetrating 1½ to 2 inches of chilled iron, and 1-16th to ⅛ inch of sheet iron, and although the price might be greater in case of success in the former, the increased risk, and the probable failure, might more than counterbalance. It is a common and truthful saying, that a "nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling;" a small but sure prize may be much better than a very slow and uncertain one, though larger.

A word to David Evans, of the firm of Evans & Watson:—

The above test having been made evidently by your most advanced students, under the most favorable circumstances for them, and made professionally, and so thoroughly, and the result so satisfactory, that we deem this test quite sufficient for the present; therefore will not trouble you to test the Safe on Monday, the 18th inst., as previously announced; but so soon as any act of yours or any of your misrepresentations may seem to require it, we shall expect you to be ready to make a further test, that both the burglar and the people may know that Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe is thoroughly drill-proof, and therefore burglar-proof.

LEWIS LILLIE & SON,
M. C. SADLER, Agent,
21 South Seventh street.

Steck & Co.'s Pianos:—
STECK & CO.'S | MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. | PIANOS.
STECK & CO.'S | J. E. GOULD, Seventh and Chesnut streets. | PIANOS.

E. G. Whiteman & Co.,
Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste, Chocolate, Caramels, Cream La Mode de Paris, exquisitely flavored.
Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c.
No. 816 Chesnut street, below Fourth.

GROVER'S NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
GRAND REOPENING.
MONDAY EVENING, JULY 25.
First time in six years in Philadelphia of the grand romantic, musical, spectacular drama,
ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP.
Presented, after three months' active preparation, in a style of
UNPRECEDENTED MAGNIFICENCE.
Replete with Magnificent Scenery,
Beautiful Dances,
Superb Costumes and Properties,
Wonderful Transformations,
Grand Marches, &c.
Reserved Seats for sale three days in advance.

MARTEL'S GREAT PICTURE
OF THE
NEW YORK CENTRAL PARK.

This magnificent work of art, now rapidly approaching completion, is one of the largest and most elaborate ever undertaken in this country, being about

Four and a half by three and a half feet square,

and embracing a full and complete view of the Great Central Park in all its beauty and grandeur.

Subscriptions for a limited number of the artist's proof sheets will be received here, where the plates will be taken to Europe, where

Messrs. TRUBNER & CO., Paternoster Row, London, and ALBERT L. HEROLD, Rue Richelieu, Paris,

are already receiving subscriptions for the same.

The work can be had by subscription only. Price $6 per copy, payable on delivery.

Subscription Rooms of the Company,
No. 720 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

The following firms will receive subscriptions:—
APPLETON & CO., Broadway;
WALKER, WISE & CO., Boston;
S. R. GRIGGS & CO., Chicago;
MOORE, WILSTACE & BALDWIN, Cincinnati;
PHILIP & SOLOMONS, Washington;
CALLENDER & CO., Philadelphia;
Or, at the publishers,
SITWELL, HARRIS & CO.,
jy20-wmlm No. 720 BROADWAY, New York.

TO COAL OIL COMPANIES.—AN EXTRA edition of COHEN'S COUNTING-HOUSE CHART for 1864, is asked for by the public, revised to date and to contain all the COAL OIL COMPANIES.

The officers of Coal Oil Companies are respectfully requested to send a list of Officers and Directors of their respective companies immediately to the undersigned. The Chart will be issued on 5th August next, and contain all corporations in the city. Price $1 per copy.

S. E. COHEN, Publisher,
jy20-3t No. 108 S. THIRD Street, Phila.

20 CENTS!—GODEY FOR AUGUST!
PITCHER'S,
jy20-3t No. 808 CHESNUT Street.

NEW ROUTE
TO WILKESBARRE,
VIA
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
TIME AND DISTANCE SAVED!
BY 7 A. M. EXPRESS TRAIN, FROM THE NEW DEPOT, THIRD STREET, ABOVE THOMPSON,
ARRIVING IN WILKESBARRE 2:45 P. M.
RETURNING,
Leave WILKESBARRE at 1 P. M., making close connection at Bethlehem with North Pennsylvania Express train, and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:20 P. M.
FARE $4·25.
BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.
ELLIS CLARK,
jy18-19t AGENT.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ASSIGNED Estate of THOMAS FLETCHER.
The Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia to inquire and report whether all the debts and liabilities of THOMAS FLETCHER and CALVIN W. BENNETT, late co-partners, trading under the firm of FLETCHER & BENNETT, (who by deed dated April 10, 1840, recorded in Deed Book G. S., No. 11, page 692, assigned unto DANIEL C. WHARTON all their estate, joint and several, in trust for their creditors), as well as all the separate debts of said THOMAS FLETCHER, which were a claim upon the estate assigned by the deed of trust aforesaid, as well as under a previous one, dated October 1, 1839, executed by said THOMAS FLETCHER to said DANIEL C. WHARTON, have been fully paid and discharged, with a view to the said Court ordering and directing the said assignee, DANIEL C. WHARTON, to reconvey to said THOMAS FLETCHER all the assigned estate remaining in his hands or possession, and all outstanding interest in the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on MONDAY, August 1, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his Office, No. 717 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia, whereat all parties interested are hereby notified. JOHN CLAYTON,
jy20-wfm-5t Auditor.

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Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask

Drs. McClelland, Gebhard, Samuel Jackson, (or the Pennsylvania University),

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Schmucle,	Williams,	Hartley,	Neidhard,	
Wilson,	Tindal,	Vinal,	Fonley,	
	Knorr,	Mayland,		

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WAGON AND COACH WORKS,
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All and every kind of
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TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, beg to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to all vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

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NO DECEPTION.—NO INFERIOR COAL purchased to offer below the cost price of a superior article. SAMUEL W. RUSS, BROAD Street, above Race, east side, sells the genuine EAGLE VEIN, best and purest mined. Egg and Stove sizes, $8; Large Nut, $10 per ton.

Consumers should make their purchases at once, previous to another advance. jel4-3m

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CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, No. 136 MARKET Street, between Third and Fourth.
STOCK OF TIN WARE, TIN MACHINES, CARPENTERS' TOOLS, AND
On Friday morning,
At 10 o'clock, a stock of Housekeeping Tin Ware, Tools, Machines, &c., of a person quitting business.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED Horses.
War Department,
Cavalry Bureau,
Office of Chief Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C., July 4, 1864.
Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below:—
LEBANON, Pa., THURSDAY, July 14, 1864.
READING, Pa., THURSDAY, July 21, 1864.
HARRISBURG, Pa., THURSDAY, July 28, 1864.
ALTOONA, Pa., THURSDAY, August 4, 1864.
WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., THURSDAY, August 11, 1864.
TWO HUNDRED (200) CAVALRY HORSES at each place.
These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.
For road and farm purposes many good bargains may be had.
Horses sold singly.
Terms—Cash, in United States Currency.
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WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
Three or Four Carpenters,
At No. 232 CARTER Street.
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TEAMSTERS WANTED.
Chief Quartermaster's Office,
Washington Depot,
Washington, D. C., July 4, 1864.
Wanted, at once, THREE HUNDRED TEAMSTERS, each capable of driving with single line, and managing six mule teams.
To such who are competent to perform the duty, the pay per month will be thirty dollars, with one ration per day, and hospital privileges, including the best medical attendance when sick.
Apply to Captain CHAS. H. TOMPKINS, A. Q. M., U. S. A., corner of TWENTY-SECOND and G Streets, Washington, D. C.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
jy11-18t Depot of Washington.

BLACKSMITHS AND WHEELWRIGHTS Wanted.
Chief Quartermaster's Office,
Washington Depot,
Washington, D. C., July 4, 1864.
Wanted at once, to work in Government Repair Shops, Quartermaster's Department, Depot of Washington, One Hundred (100) good BLACKSMITHS and One Hundred (100) good WHEELWRIGHTS.
The pay per month will be Sixty Dollars ($60), with one (1) ration per day, and hospital privileges when sick.
Apply to Captain CHARLES H. TOMPKINS, A. Q. M., United States Army, corner Twenty-second and G streets, Washington, D. C.
D. H. RUCKER,
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