Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

A VIRTUE NEEDED IN AMERICA.

From the Times.

We Americans are the most wasteful and extravagant people in the world. We waste fearfully in food, in clothing, and in extras. We waste on every secular day of the week, and waste a double amount on Sundays. Men waste shamefully, women shockingly; boys and girls, too, are permitted to waste wofully. Wastefulness is one of our worst national vices; for if economy be a virtue, then extravagance must be a vice. The English don't waste half as much as we do; the French not a quarter; and the Germans (while in Germany) don't waste at all.

Hundreds of leading hotels here and throughout the country prepare daily from twenty to fifty different dishes for dinner, and out of these from a half to two-thirds are regularly wasted. Thus not only is food wasted, but also labor at the same time. In ordinary families, unwholesome meat is of half a dozen dishes are gotten up where a plain meal would at once be more economical and wholesome. We gorge ourselves with great numbers of articles which are neither nutritious nor delicious, but simply costly.

Men buy four hats a year, where one ought to last them four years. They throw away coats and pants when they are but little the worse for wear; and, instead of having their shirts mended and their stocking darned, they purchase new ones, and fling away the old. Women wear very expensive articles of dress with out wearing them out; and, we have heard, are inclined to spend and waste money and material without stint.

The present is a most excellent time for the whole people to begin to learn and practice the virtue of economy. If thews men who are striking for higher wages because of the high price of living, would, instead of this, waste less in their homes, their clothing and their "sundries" it would be much better for themselves and for the country. If dealers would live less extravagantly, and waste less, they could sell more cheaply.

If rich men would squander less on their tables, their tailors, their wine merchants, their fast horses, big houses, and "fancy fixtures," they would set a better example, would better enjoy life, enjoy better health, and be more able to help their country. If the fair sex would pay some attention to this matter—and we refer not merely to the wealthy classes, but to those in the common walks of life—they would be thrice blessed themselves, and would confer blessings on the bearded sex.

Among the mercantile, mechanic, agricultural, and working classes of Germany the same garment will not only be worn for one season or one year, but for half a lifetime or more; and yet they will be no less comfortably clad than our people, who wear on a hundred suits of expensive clothes during their brief existance. In Dachau, the *underpaid* of the women will often be handed down sufficient for three generations, which is a fact that might profitably be pondered by the daughters of America.

They are no less economical in articles of food on the European continent. A witty French man asks the question why pork is always so dear in Paris and himself answers the inquiry by saying it is because they can't raise swine in France, for the people themselves consume all the garbage. There is hardly enough truth in this to point the joke; for the fact is, that the nice and economical habits of the French, in matters of diet, prevent the vast accumulations of refuse that are seen in some other countries.

Our habits of waste astonish all foreigners. We waste enough in this country, of food and clothing, in one year, to sustain the whole population for five. The times are hard. The currency is deranged. We know not what lies in the future. The whole country should begin to learn habits of economy. And it is a virtue which, if it is ever to become national, should at once be begun to be practised by individuals.

PEACE-MAKING.

From the Tribune.

The Copperhead oracle of our city thus modestly propounds:—

"We request Mr. Greeley to tell the country, explicitly, whether his co-operation in the late peace movement is an effort towards disunion."

Answer—No, Sir!—Is that plain?

We were first impelled to make an effort to bring about a conference between authorized representatives of the respective belligerents by learning, through various channels, that certain distinguished Confederates, then and now in Canada, were holding out to the leading Democrats, who flocked over the river to confer with them, that Peace might be had on a basis, not of Disunion, but of *Union*.

We heard, more specifically, that Hon. C. C. Clay had agreed, under certain circumstances or conditions, to write a letter in this spirit to be read at the Democratic National Convention, at Chicago. Mr. Sanders' published despatch, foreshadowing a peace on a basis advantageous and acceptable to "both *sections*," also pointed plainly to a *Union* Peace. Hence our action.

We cannot be bullied nor slandered into approval or rejection of hypothetical terms of conciliation. The business of negotiation is devolved by the Constitution on the President and Senate of the United States, and to them we leave it.

But we may as well observe right here that there is one grave matter which no diplomacy can effect, and no Government bargain away; and that is the inalienable right of freemen to love liberty and hate oppression—the right of the just and the generous to struggle for the extirpation of slavery and all kindred villanies from off the face of the earth. It is well to have this clearly understood, so that it may never again be pretended, as it too long and too balefully has been, that the people of the free States are under some constitutional or moral obligation to connive at the atrocities and uphold the perpetuation of human bondage.

There is not a syllable of support for this monstrous assumption to be extracted from the Constitution; and it were just as rational to assert that the South was precluded from favoring the Temperance Reformation by the fact that New England, when the Constitution was formed, was largely engaged in the manufacture of rum, as that the North was estopped on like grounds from hating slavery and striving to abolish it.

No man can find a sentence in the Federal Constitution which pledges the North to complicity, or even acquiescence, in such crimes as those whereby slavery was planted and firmly established in Texas; no one can wrench from that instrument any obligation assumed by the free States to concur in the legalization of slavery over the area of vast territories previously free; yet these have been daily assumed, and any resistance thereto stigmatized as infidelity to constitutional duty, by Northern Democrats as well as Southern slaveholders. It must be distinctly understood *this* time that there are no tacit pledges, binding the North to partnership in wrong and infamy; and, if it be *not* understood, the fault shall not be ours.

For an age prior to the outbreak of the Slaveholders' Rebellion, the relations between the North and the South were based on arrogance on one side and servility on the other. No Southerner coming North, or trading with the North, ever imagined himself under the smallest obligation to discover and proclaim the superiority of Northern over Southern institutions; while the Northern man visiting the South was expected, and generally constrained, to find and pronounce slavery a benign and admirable arrangement for the benefit, especially, of the slaves.

No Northern man going South to teach, or trade, or practice, had the ghost of a chance (unless it were to be lynched) until he had discerned and admiringly noted the happiness, contentment, and general well being of the slaves. He who grew cotton thus insisted on prescribing the spectacles through which Southern peculiarities should be regarded; the debtor dictated his opinions to his creditor; the cotton-seller before the counter to the cotton-buyer behind it.

The deference was all on one side; nobody expected its reciprocation. Southern statesmen and orators demonstrated, in their way, the rottenness of Northern society, the imminence of its crash, the certainty that the "mudsills" would subvert the entire edifice; but nobody found or fancied in this an excuse for rebellion or disunion, or aught more serious than laughter. Yet any long-bearded ranter who chose to make anti-slavery harangues in the district school-houses of Maine, stoned by half the inhabitants, and utterly unregarded by most of the residue, was strangely represented to the South as a defier of constitutional guarantees and guaranteed rights. Whatever may be in store for us, there must be no more of this foolery.

Should slavery survive our present struggle, the Democracy of the North will be mainly responsible for the calamity. They confidently proclaim that the Rebels are fighting, not for disunion, but for slavery; they insist that, with slavery duly fortified, the secessionists would gladly come back. We neither affirm nor deny this; but we warn those who hope to carry the Presidential election on the platform of a pro-slavery "reconstruction" not to give pledges which cannot, in the nature of things, be redeemed. Even should they re-establish slavery in the South, the North must by force.

SOME WORDS ON PEACE AND WAR

A Statement by Mr. Horace Greeley.

In this week's *Independent* Mr. Horace Greeley gives under his own name the following statement regarding the recent peace negotiations. Some of the facts presented are not new to the public, but that they may know the construction which Mr. Greeley puts upon them we give his statements entire:—

Last week was signalized by two efforts to initiate negotiations with a view to the pacification of our country. The more important of these had Richmond for its arena. Mr. J. R. Gilmore—more widely known as Edmund Kirke, author of "Among the Pines"—paid an unofficial visit to Richmond, accompanied by Rev. Colonel James F. Jaques, of the 73d Illinois, and had a familiar interview with Jefferson Davis and several of his Lieutenants. They went with the full knowledge of the President, intent on devising or discovering some ground of accommodation and adjustment between the belligerents now devastating the Republic, and appear to have been treated with signal courtesy, and even generous hospitality, but had no success. Mr. Gilmore gives the net product of the unofficial mission in this piquant passage:—

"Jefferson Davis said to me last Sunday, and, with all his faults, I believe him a man of truth—'This war must go on till the last of this generation falls in his tracks, and his children seize his musket and fight our battles, unless you acknowledge our right of self-government. We are fighting for our slavery. We are fighting for independence; and that, or extermination, we will have.'"

Mr. Davis, I believe, has not yet acknowledged the right of his *black* countrymen to "self-government" or "independence" either. Nor does he acknowledge the right of North Carolina to secede from his Confederacy, and thus disconnect herself from a Rebellion into which she was precipitated by the grossest frauds. The Unionists of the South were conceded no right but apostacy on peril of extermination by Davis and his upholders.

Yet he, doubtless, is fighting for "independence"—for freedom to impose chains on half the people of the Slave States, and to reign as autocrat over the residue. "Independence" is to him power, state, luxury, importance; but to the undistinguished many, even of whites, under his sway, it is quite other than these. We may safely assume that he will make no peace that restores the Union, so long as there is a possible alternative. Yet the Gilmore-Jaques mission is no failure, though it resulted but in demonstrating this.

In the other effort for peace, I was a participant, as follows:—

Some time since, it was announced by telegraph from Halifax that Messrs. C. C. Clay, of Alabama; Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi (ex-United States Senator); Prof. J. P. Holcombe, of the University of Virginia, and George N. Sanders, of Kentucky, had reached that city from Dixie, via Bermuda, on important business; and all of these but Mr. Thompson (who is in Toronto), were soon sojourning at the Clifton, on the Canada side of Niagara Falls.

I heard soon after of confidential interviews between some or all of these gentlemen and leading Democrats from our own and the adjoining States, and there were telegraphic whispers of overtures for "reconstruction," and conditions were set forth as those on which the Confederates would consent to reunion. (I cannot say that any of these reports were authentic.) At length, after several less direct intimations, I received a private letter from Mr. Sanders, stating that Messrs. Clay, Holcombe, himself, and another, desired to visit Washington "upon complete and unqualified protection being given by the President or Secretary of War."

As I saw no reason why the Opposition should be the sole recipients of these gentlemen's overtures, if such they were (and it is stated that Mr. Clay aforesaid is preparing, or is to prepare, an important letter to the Chicago Convention), I wrote the President, urging him to invite the Rebel gentlemen aforesaid to Washington, there to open their budget. I stated expressly that I knew not what they would propose if so invited, but I could im gine no offer that might be made by them which would not conduce, in some way or another, to a restoration of the integrity and just authority of the Union.

The President ultimately acquiesced in this view so far as to consent that the Rebel agents should visit Washington, but directed that I should proceed to Niagara and accompany them thence to the capital. This service I most reluctantly undertook, feeling deeply, and observing that almost any one else might better have been sent on this errand. But time seemed precious, and I immediately started.

Arrived on this side of the Falls, I wrote across to Messrs. Clay & Co., stating that, on the understanding that they had the needful powers from the authorities at Richmond, I was authorized and ready to give them a safe-conduct to Washington. They responded that, though in the confidential employment of their Government, and fully conversant with its views and purposes, they had not the specific powers required, but would get them, if permitted, and desired—in order to save time—to proceed at once to Washington, and be permitted thence to communicate with Richmond for the purpose. Not feeling at liberty to concede this, I telegraphed to Washington for further instructions, and was only informed that Major Hay, the President's private Secretary, would soon be on his way to me. He reached the Falls on the 20th, and we soon crossed over to the Clifton, where Major Hay, after mutual introductions, handed Professor Holcombe the following paper, in the handwriting of the President:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 18, 1864.—To whom it may concern:—Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of slavery, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on substantial and collateral points; and the bearer thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

I left the Fall by the next train, leaving Major Hay to receive any response to the President's proffer should any be made; but there was none. Messrs. Clay and Holcombe addressed to me a letter of sharp criticism on the President's proffer above quoted, which I first read in the columns of the daily journals of this city. And here the matter closed, despite all rumors of further or other negotiations.

Messrs. Clay, Holcombe, and Sanders remain at the Falls, or at the adjacent watering-place of St. Catharine's, and are still in receipt of many visits from Democratic politicians, who cross the border on purpose.

I heartily approve the President's bases of negotiation, and think them calculated to exert a salutary influence at the South; and yet I think it would have been wiser to have interposed no conditions, but ask the Confederates to perfect and verify their credentials, and then make their proposition. For, thus brought to book, what could they have preferred that would not have strengthened the upholders of the Union cause? It looks to me as though a rare opportunity was lost for compelling either the Democracy of the loyal States or the despots of Europe to forego further manifestations of sympathy with the Rebels in their desperate struggle. I may be mistaken in this, but I cannot be in my conviction that every indication of a desire on our part to arrest bloodshed and restore amity tends to disabuse and conciliate the great perverted mass of those now fighting to divide and destroy their and our country.

—To men who know the population of Paris, and the hard lives tens of thousands lead, the lines of palaces that have been pushed through the poor quarters on the south side of the Seine are monstrous heaps of wickedness. The workmen who raise them look upon them in dismay. The poor people on the sites of whose houses they are built, shift their humble household gods further out of the wicked city, and wonder when the powers that rear these palaces will think of them and their little ones.

—A late number of the London *Review* has the following amusing criticism on the French, in regard to a certain particular;—"The French, since the Revolution, are a polite, but are not essentially a chivalrous nation. They look upon women, not with the exaggerated homage of the American, nor with the imbred reverence of an Englishman, but with the gallantry of a nation that adores, without respecting beauty. A lady represents to a Frenchman gayety, pleasure, elegance—in fact, the luxuries and the perfume of life. With all a Frenchman's finished ease in talking to a woman, there is always something intensely disagreeable at the bottom of his tone and in the inmost recesses of his eye. The truth is that the French, with all their idealism, mix materialism in still larger quantities."

—Cassell's "Popular Natural History" means to be entertaining if it is not always accurate, as we may see from the two following extracts:—

"When some men of science were engaged in South America, making observations on the figure of the earth, they were greatly annoyed by the domesticated apes, which were very numerous, looking through their telescopes, pinching signals, running to the pendulum they used, taking their pens, and trying to write."

But the climax is the following story:—

"The smallpox having spread fearfully amongst the monkeys of South America, Dr. Finckard, Secretary to the Bloomsbury street Vaccination Society, was struck by the idea of arresting its further progress. Vaccination was of course, out of the means of staying the plague, and his scheme for its introduction was singularly ingenious. He bound two or three boys hand and foot, and then vaccinated them in the presence of an old monkey, who was observed to be closely attentive to his proceedings. He then left him alone with a young monkey, with some of the matter on the table, and beside it a lancet, guarded, that it might not cut too deep, by a projecting piece of steel. The doctor witnessed the result from a neighboring house; the old monkey threw the young one down, bound him without delay, and vaccinated him with all the skill of a surgeon!"

NEWS JOTTINGS.

—In all parts of the State of Maine hay is plentiful and the quality excellent.

—A woman of the town in Chicago poisoned herself with morphine last week, leaving a note saying that she was "discouraged and heartbroken." Her name was Ann Elizabeth Darst.

—During the great Machias fire in Maine, the other day, a railroad train was stopped near Whitneyville by a fire in its front, and when it attempted to return found a fire in its rear. The damage to the railroad was four thousand dollars.

—A soldier of the 20th Army Corps, writing from Chattahoochee, says that the clamor of the army now is "Tobacco and Atlanta." He goes on to say that if people desire to make the soldier happy they should send them tobacco.

—There are now nine thousand Rebel prisoners in the barracks at Rock Island, Ill., and five thousand three hundred and seventy-seven at Camp Douglas, Chicago. There are also several hundred at Alton. Thus there is a considerable Rebel army in Illinois.

—S. B. Hill, an ingenious workman at Chicopee, Massachusetts, has invented a hospital bedstead which the medical men of Chicopee, Springfield, and Boston pronounce a great improvement upon anything of the kind now in use. The frame is wholly of sheet iron, and constructed so as to be very strong and light.

—Miss Annie E. Jones, better known as "the pretty Rebel Spy" and as "Major Jones," an intelligent young woman only twenty years old, who has been a prisoner of state for the last year was released by order of Secretary Stanton from the Barnstable jail, in Massachusetts, and left for Boston last week.

WANTS.

ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY HORSES wanted.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, July 27, 1864.

Horses suitable for the Artillery and Cavalry service will be purchased by the undersigned, in open market, at a fair price. Each animal to be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.

Horses to be delivered at the United States Inspector, at the WILLIAM PENN HOTEL, MARKET Street, between Eighth and Ninth streets.

By order of Colonel George H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

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

jy27-30t

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES Marine Corps (a varied and exciting life by sea and land), three hundred able-bodied men, to perfer in the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yard, and about United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.

Better compensation than the army. A ship-of-war is a comfortable home. The Marine Corps is the best equipped Corps in the service. Prize Money in abundance.

THE LEGAL BOUNTIES PAID TO RECRUITS.

For full other information apply daily at the Recruiting Rendezvous, No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce, between the hours of nine and three o'clock.

JAMES LEWIS, Captain and Recruiting Officer, No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

my5-tf

TEAMSTERS WANTED.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8, 1864.

Wanted, at once, THREE HUNDRED TEAMSTERS, each capable of driving with single time, and managing six mule teams.

To such who are competent to perform the duty, the pay per month will be thirty dollars, with four rations 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, Depot of Washington.

jy17-18t

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

DELAWARE PEACH FARM FOR Sale—Contains nearly 140 acres, on which is now growing a large crop of Peaches, among which are the following varieties:—"Troth's Early Red," "Early Jack," "Large Early," "Old Mixon," "Delaware White," "Ward's Late," "Beach's Cling," and other varieties, all of which will be ready for the market in a few days. The farm is near the Railroad Station, and Peaches are forwarded the same day they are gathered to market. Will be exchanged for City Property, or sold on easy terms.

Apply to Box 1501 P. O. jy27-6t

ELEVEN THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, WITH BACK BUILDINGS, GAS AND BATH.

Apply to J. S. BEAM, No. 140 S. THIRD STREET, Or, No. 207 S. FOURTH STREET.

jy22-12t

TO RENT.—HANDSOME STORE, WITH plate glass windows, and dwelling. No. 207 S. SEVENTH Street. jy21-tf

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A splendid Country Residence with all modern conveniences and two acres of ground, half a mile from Respect Square, and adjoining the elegant mansion of Bayard Taylor. It will be sold at great sacrifice by executors. Railroad and telegraph within fifteen minutes' ride. Apply to H. PAINTER or W. B. WANDELL, Esq., West Chester, Pa., or JACOB BUEY, Hamilton, Penna. jy4

FOR SALE.—$50,000 WORTH IN GOOD Houses, large and small, on terms to suit purchasers, either with or without incumbrance, for cash and good trade. Inquire of, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M., THOS. M. FLOWMAN, No. 207 S. FOURTH Street.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 13, DATED July 15, 1862, for one share of the Capital Stock of the Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Company, in the name of M. H. Bailey. As application has been made to the Company for a new Certificate, the finder will please return the same to the office of the Company, or to

jy30-6t*2t* ROBT F. TAYLOR.

RUN NO RISK!!—

We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.

FINE SHIRTS, CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.

Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4·75 Usual price $6·00.

Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms, Only $4·50 Usual price $5·50.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SMITH & JACOBS, my3-6m No. 1226 CHESTNUT Street.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

The attention of LADIES VISITING THE CITY or those about LEAVING it for "Watering Places," or "the Country," is respectfully invited to the extensive stock of WHITE GOODS suitable for SUMMER WEAR, for WHITE BODIES, MORNING WRAPPERS, &c.

An extensive assortment is offered in Lace and Worked Edgings and Insertings, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, and in plain and fancy Plaid, striped, and figured White Goods AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THEIR PRESENT RETAIL VALUE.

100 Printed Linen Cambric Dresses.
100 pieces Ruffled, Tucked, and Corded Muslins.

E. M. NEEDLES.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

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628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies, Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

fs4-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

G. W. SIMONS & BROTHER, SANSOM STREET HALL, PHILADELPHIA, MANUFACTURERS OF JEWELRY, FINE SWORDS AND MILITARY GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY. [je4-tf

JAMES BARBER'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT, S. E. corner SECOND and CHESTNUT Streets, Philad'a. AGENCY FOR THE PATENT EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS, A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-Houses, Parlors, &c. Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS. CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED. je13-1y Clock Trimmings of every description.

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. my18-3m

STURGES & FROST, No. 9 MECHANIC Street, Newark, N. J., want first-class Agents in all parts of the United States to sell their Patent Governor. Address as above, with two and three cent stamps, for circular and terms. Agents make $10 per day. jy9-6m*s 1m

OWN YOUR COLLIERIES AND GET YOUR COAL AT COST.

THIS EFFECTUAL PLAN OF CHEAPENING COAL

To about half the market price, offered by the

BROAD MOUNTAIN MAMMOTH VEIN COAL COMPANY,

No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,

a successfully progressing to its full, speedy, and triumphant consummation.

The great works of the Company, near Tremont, Schuylkill county, are NEARLY COMPLETED, and will supply all SHAREHOLDERS from October next, with the best kinds of COAL AT THE PRIME COST, viz.:—

Two Heavy Tons on Each Share Every Year for Twenty-five Years.

The price of each Share in the present series is $12·50, payable half on subscription and half on August 24 next, (and in the next two series it will be $15 and $20).

THE MARKET PRICE of a heavy ton (2240 lbs.) of Coal is now ..... $12·25

THE PRIME COST PRICE of the same at present rates (July) is:—

For mining, preparing, royalty, and general expenses	$2·25
Transportation over branch railroad	35
Transportation over main railroad to Philadelphia	3·10
Transportation from depot to yard	10
Yard expenses	35
Carting from yard to Shareholder's house	50
Total cost of gross ton delivered at the house in Philadelphia	6·55

Difference between market price and cost price, $5·70

This makes a saving on two tons for each share of $11·40.

Should the market price be higher, the saving will be still greater, and should the market price be lower, then the cost price will be proportionately lower.

But this is not all. The Company having very large works, and INEXHAUSTIBLE COAL BEDS, FIVE MILES IN LENGTH, will mine much more coal than is annually required for the Shareholders. All the surplus coal will be sold at the ruling market rates, and ALL THE PROFITS will be distributed every six months as CASH DIVIDENDS, among the Shareholders; from which it is confidently expected they will realize every year from 40 to 60 per cent. on their investments, after the first year, in addition to the savings on their coal.

The Company possesses EXCLUSIVE MINING AND TIMBER RIGHTS for a quarter of a century (25 years) in one of the best and richest coal tracts in Schuylkill county, comprising the Mammoth Vein, the Black Heath, Primrose, Daniel, and other Veins. The coal of the Mammoth Vein is White Ash; that of the other Veins partly White Ash, partly Red Ash.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM SCHMOELE, President.
ROBERT P. KING,
HENRY SCHMOELE.
ALBERT B. JARDEN.
WILLIAM FORD, Secretary.

For further information, and for shares (at $12·50, payable half on subscribing and half on August 2, next) apply at the

OFFICE, NO 121 S. THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE THE GIRARD BANK.

For READING and vicinity, the Hon. JOSEPH S. HOYER, Mayor of Reading, has accepted the Agency of the Company, after having personally visited and examined the mines and affairs of the Company. The citizens of Reading and vicinity will apply for information and shares at the MAYOR'S OFFICE, at Reading.

The cost price of a gross ton of Coal at Reading, delivered at the house of a shareholder, is at present rates not over $4·50, while the market price amounts to more than double that sum.

HENRY SCHMOELE, TREASURER.

jy14-15t

VANCE STEWART ROCK OIL COMPANY. Incorporated June 29, 1864. Capital, $300,000.

60,000 SHARES ..... $5 A SHARE—PAR.

Subscription $3 each share to original subscribers for 60,000 shares payable $1 cash down upon subscribing, and two other instalments of $1 each, payable on the 20th July and 20th August, 1864, respectively.

TEN THOUSAND SHARES

Reserved for Benefit of the Company.

The land purchased by the Vance Stewart Rock Oil Company contains one hundred and thirty-one acres, in the very core of the oil region, one thousand three hundred and ten feet on the Alleghen river, in Cranberry township, extending a considerable distance up in both sides of the Lower Two Mile Run, commonly called Van Buren Run, a couple of miles below Franklin, in Venango county, Pennsylvania. The Allegheny River Territory is yielding an abundant and permanent harvest of an excellent quality of Oil, the numerous wells bordering its banks producing Oil with even still greater regularity than the wells along Oil Creek.

It is believed the flow of Oil below the borough of Franklin, on the Allegheny river, will probably never become exhausted, because the stratification, or volcanic disruption of rock dips in a southwestwardly direction; consequently the beds of Oil would be nearer the surface at the upper end, say of Oil Creek, and wells would require to be bored deeper in proportion lower down the river, where, however, there would necessarily be the most permanent, and a much greater supply and superincumbent body of slope at Oil. It is certain that so-called wells on the river, in the immediate vicinity of this land, have continued producing during the past three or four years an unwavering and steady daily yield of oil.

A glance at the map will demonstrate the fact that the Lower Two Mile Run and Oil Creek are on the same diametrically straight line, and only distant, on a correspondence of the identical same course, but seven the range of hills, from each other about three miles apart in precisely the same direction. It would, therefore not be extraordinary, if by boring wells on this tract a sufficient depth of perhaps eight hundred and fifty feet, that the Company's wells may strike a vein of Oil Creek in their supplies of hundreds of barrels of oil daily and enormous profits would thus be the fortunate result to the shareholders of this company.

On this particular tract of land there has been let on lease for twenty years, a well now pumping a fair portion of good Oil, although its depth of bore is considered quite insufficient to insure a large flow. Fifty per cent. of the Oil at this well's mouth was reserved as a royalty to the former owner of the land, and will at once inure to the benefit of the Company. There are also two other wells bored a few hundred feet deep each, but not yet tubed, but indicating a first-rate show of Oil; a barrel of Oil can scarcely be scooped out of them, and no doubt seems to exist that they will both prove highly remunerating wells when bored a reasonable depth. Another well is half bored, and promises a satisfactory yield.

Samples of Oil procured from these wells can be seen at the office of the Company, No. 213 WALNUT Street.

The fee of this valuable oil land, comprising one hundred and thirty-one acres, including the royalty of fifty per cent. of oil for the leased well, now pumping, and the entire right of the three wells partially developed, is purchased by the Company direct from the owner, for the moderate price of $187,500, with a saw Mill in fine order, a small house, &c., also patches of timber.

The sale of stock will pay cash for the land in full, and leave the sum of $12,500 cash working capital on hand, with which to complete the three bored wells, and also to bore two new wells, with five steam engines, &c., to be in running order within a few months; arrangements will be made to accomplish these objects without delay. No subscriptions will be accepted for less than fifty shares.

The vast fortunes reaped by Rock Oil Companies established here and elsewhere are notorious. The Oil trade is yet in its infancy, and the demand constantly increasing. Its price is now $12 per barrel at the well's mouth, exclusive of the cask.

Large wealth will doubtless be struck at the depth of 800 feet, so as to reach the third Sand-stone rock. Wells have been bored heretofore to the depth only of about 500 feet in this vicinity. It is proposed to bore twenty wells on this property during the present year. There is room for one hundred wells. A perfect title, clear of all incumbrances is confidently assured to the Company.

Lists of subscription are now open until the 50,000 shares are subscribed, payable $1 per share, to the order of Alderman JAMES McCAHEN, the Treasurer of the Company, No. 406 WALNUT Street, or at No. 125 WALNUT Street, or at the office of the Company, No. 213 WALNUT Street.

The public are invited to call for a prospectus. jy5-tf

PAINTING!! PAINTING!! No. 47 S. THIRD STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

FAHY & BROTHER, HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS. Graining, Glazing, Gilding on Glass, Kalsomining, Paper Varnishing, &c. ap16-tf

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS, DOCK STREET WHARF, PHILADELPHIA.

EDMUND A. SOUDER, ALEXANDER BOYD, STEPHEN S. SOUDER. je4-tf

REMOVAL.—THOMAS M. PLOWMAN, Carpenter and Builder, has removed his shop from No. 22 Strawberry street to No. 229 CARTER Street, adjoining the old Post Office Building. Having increased facilities for carrying on the business extensively, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. jy4

FINANCIAL.

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD, SILVER AND BANK NOTES WANTED. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, jy27-7 No. 30 S. THIRD STREET.

FREDK. STEEB & CO., BANKERS, No. 30 S. THIRD STREET, BUY AND SELL GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. [mh14

CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, No. 121 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. Collections Promptly Made. 8ct-tf

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.

U. S. 10-40's.

JAY COOKE & CO., OFFER FOR SALE THE NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.

BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are asked for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20's. The interest on $50's and $100's payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1st and March 1st of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in coin or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO., mh29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

HEWES & RAHM, BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 52 S. THIRD STREET.

DEALERS IN SPECIE, BANK NOTES, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. Collections promptly made. ap30-tf

STOCKS AND SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION, DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 68-tf No. 30 S. THIRD STREET.

SMITH & RANDOLPH, No. 16 S. THIRD STREET, BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh19

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF THE Small 7-30 U. S. Treasury Notes.

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, OF THE DENOMINATIONS OF 50's AND 100's, CAN NOW BE CONVERTED IN BONDS OF THE LOAN OF 1881, OF THE SAME DENOMINATION.

For information, apply at the office of

JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS, jy7-1m No. 114 S. THIRD Street.

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 216 MARKET STREET, (CORNER OF STRAWBERRY.)

Capital $125,000. To be Increased to $500,000.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY G. MORRIS of Morris, Tasker & Co., Pascal Iron Works, Fifth and Tasker sts.
CHARLES S. CLOSE, of Close & Nesbit, Builders, No. 331 Reed street.
JAMES M. PRESTON, Manufacturer of Woolen Goods, Manayunk.
J. A. WATERS, of J. A. Waters & Co., Wholesale Grocers, No. 129 Market street.
S. B. COUGHLIN, Real Estate No. 602 N. Thirteenth street.
WM. P. CLYDE, Agent Philad'a and New York Express S. B. Co., No. 14 S. Delaware Ave.
GEORGE W. HILL, Manufacturer of Carpetings, No. 128 N. Third street.
J. W. SOUDER, Wholesale Boots and Shoes, No. 500 Market street.
J. Z. DEHAVEN, Importer of Wines, Brandies, &c., Nos. 30 and 32 S. Delaware Avenue.

This Bank having been duly authorized to commence business under the National Currency Act, is now prepared to receive DEPOSITS, make Collections, and transact a General BANKING BUSINESS.

Discount days on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

J. Z. DEHAVEN, President.
E. S. HALL, Cashier. PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1864. je30-1m

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs 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 Mechanics having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Waterproofing" Patent Metallic Composition, "or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN M. KAMMERER, Kensington Screw Dock. jy9-1t Northwest corner Queen street.

FINANCIAL.

NEW NATIONAL LOAN AT PAR.

Interest 7 3-10 in Lawful Money.

COUPONS ATTACHED, AND INTEREST PAYABLE EACH SIX MONTHS.

The principal is payable in lawful money, at the end of three years. Or, the holder has the right to demand at that time

The 5-20 Bonds at Par Instead of the Cash.

This privilege is valuable as these 5-20 Bonds are our most popular Loan, and are now selling at eight per cent. premium.

Subscriptions received in the usual manner, and the appeal and proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury, together with our Circulars, and all necessary information, will be furnished on application at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO., jy27-30t No. 114 S. THIRD Street.

PROPOSALS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on THURSDAY, the 11th of August next, for the delivery by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in New York City:—

Army Blankets, of domestic manufacture, wool, gray, (with letter U. S. in black, 6 inches long, in the centre), to be 7 feet long, and 5 feet 6 inches wide, to weigh 3 pounds each.

Bidders will state the number they wish to furnish; how many they can deliver per week; when they can commence, and when they can finish their delivery.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, setting forth that if the contract is awarded to the party named therein, he will at once enter into contract, and give bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed inadmissable.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for furnishing Blankets," and addressed to

Lieutenant-Colonel D. H. VINTON, Dep'y Qr. M. Gen., U. S. A.

jy29-6t

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, UNITED STATES Army, No. 20 SOUTH Street, BALTIMORE, Md., July 18, 1864.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., on MONDAY, August 1, 1864, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with—

FOUR THOUSAND (4000) HEAD OF BEEF CATTLE on the hoof,