Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

MOBILE.

From the Tribune.

Rebel despatches from Mobile, August 8, announce the evacuation of Fort Powell and the surrender of Fort Gaines. The former is a fort mounting twelve guns on Little Dauphine island, commanding Grant's Pass; the latter a powerful casemated work opposite Fort Morgan, with about sixty guns of all calibres. Powell was blown up on Friday last, and Gaines surrendered on Monday. There remained only Fort Morgan, with the capture of which Admiral Farragut will have complete possession of the entrance to Mobile Bay, and may thenceforth operate at his leisure upon the city.

There is nothing in the despatch to show why Fort Gaines surrendered, but much gasconade about humiliating circumstances, &c. The fort is said to have been provisioned for six months, and there seem to be suspicions of treachery on the side of the Rebels. But their previous telegram was to the effect that a bombardment of Gaines was going on, and unless protected like Morgan by exterior earthworks, the masonry may easily have been knocked to pieces by the heavy armament of Farragut's fleet.

Pulaski, a far stronger fortification, reckoned second in impregnability on the Atlantic coast, was forced to capitulate in eighteen hours of actual fire from very inadequate batteries—the heaviest guns in Gillmore's works being two 10-inch Columbiads. The rest were rifled 42-pounders and 30-pounders, using James and Parrott projectiles respectively, and there were in fact but eleven guns that effected the breaching of the pan coupe, and compelled the surrender of the fort. It need be no matter of surprise, therefore, if Admiral Farragut, with a fleet mounting numerous heavy guns, has in three days brought Gaines to terms, and the Rebel flag to the dust.

No hint is given of the effect of this surrender upon Fort Morgan, which lies right opposite Fort Gaines on the east shore of the channel, within easy range, but it clearly must hasten materially the reduction of that formidable work. Present news is so good that we can well afford to wait for further intelligence, secure that the successes which Admiral Farragut has already achieved are brilliant and solid, and that the indomitable old hero is pushing his good fortune with rapidity and resolution.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

From the Times.

Rumors continue to reach us from Washington of actual or impending Cabinet changes. One of the latest asserts that Secretary Stanton has resigned, and that his resignation has been, or will be, accepted. Upon what ground, or for what reason, this alleged action is taken, we are not aware. Possibly something may have happened to make it necessary, or at least expedient. But lacking knowledge of any such cause, we venture to hope that the rumor is without foundation. We may be entirely mistaken in our estimate of the practical working force and vigor of the President's Cabinet, but in our judgment, that body cannot afford just now to lose the ability, industry, and indomitable energy which Mr. Stanton brings to the administration of the War Department.

It is not easy to form a just idea of the prodigious amount of labor which the conduct of the affairs of the Department involves. Even in time of peace, with but the skeleton of a very small army to look after, the post was not considered a sinecure; and it needs but little reflection to satisfy any intelligent person of the herculean nature of the task which is now imposed upon the man who fills it. To control an army in time of war is always and at best a serious and laborious affair; but to create such armies as are now in the field, to organize, officer, and equip them, to supervise and direct the construction, preparation, purchase, and distribution of all the material of war, to watch and direct the actual operations of this enormous force in the field, besides originating and putting into working shape the score of new agencies which the novel features of this war have rendered necessary—all these requirements constitute such a combination and accumulation of labor and responsibility as have seldom devolved upon any one man in any country or in any age.

It would be extravagant to say that no other man but Mr. Stanton could discharge these manifold duties; but we certainly know no man who has proved his ability to discharge them so well. He has a rapid and comprehensive judgment—an iron constitution—untiring industry, and the most enthusiastic energy in whatever he undertakes. That he never makes mistakes nobody pretends; that any other man in his place would make less, we very seriously doubt. We think it very likely that some changes in the Cabinet would conduce to the good of the country—but we do not think they would wisely begin with the War Department.

Rebel Picture of the Officers in Johnston's Army.

Correspondence Columbian Carolinian.

While at Cassville I saw a picture worthy of the brush of Vandyke. General Johnston's quarters were in an open woods. He formed the centre of a group of officers immediately recognized. Opposite to him, and holding one corner of the map, was the fine-looking soldier and gentleman, Lieutenant-General Polk; and on Polk's left, also holding and examining the map, stood a general of renowned reputation. His small grey eye, sharp features, and earnest look proclaimed Cleburne.

Bending over the map, and wearing a black fur hat, looped up on one side with a star, was another widely known to fame. The hat, with the crutch under his arm, and the cane in his left hand, declared the dashing Hood—the flanker of this army. Yonder, reclining in the corner of the field, in a grey uniform, is an officer whose grey beard and singularly shaped head one would readily recognize, even did he not spring up as General Polk calls out, "Hardee, come here!"

These officers are tracing a road on the map—and intently watching them, with now and then a quick toss of the head, is Wheeler; while Jackson leans lazily back in an attitude that bespeaks the love of his ease. Yonder heavy bearded man is Stevenson, the best officer in Pemberton's army. He is talking to Stewart. The officer who approaches and raises his hat so politely is Hindman. There stand Walker and Loring, in earnest conversation; and General Mackall, "chief of staff," is wandering about, now greeting some staff officer, and now despatching some courier. The gallant Bate, the jolly but fiery Cheatham, and the composed, dignified Stewart, form another group. Cheatham evidently coming to the point. A gay retinue of staff officers surround this distinguished gathering of the most of the leading spirits in the gallant Army of Tennessee.

The Situation in Arkansas.

The military situation in Arkansas is not as unfavorable as has been supposed. The Rebels have not at any time been within fifty miles of Little Rock, which is strongly fortified and capable of resisting any attack, having fifty pieces of artillery mounted on the defences. Pine Bluff is similarly fortified, having forty pieces of cannon. Small bands of guerillas, however, are still operating at various points.

An order has been issued by the Rebel authorities confiscating all the cotton in the State to the Rebel Government, and threatening with death any citizen who shall sell any of the staple to the Federals. The reorganized State Courts will go into operation in September, and the United States Court will hold a session that month. The Board of Tax Commissioners for the Government will organize and go to work at the same time. All the officers have been appointed.

A NEW TRADE.—Some time since, there appeared in the Paris papers an advertisement to this effect:—"The Sultan desires to obtain pearls of great value, pure, without spot, and of good color; they must not be pierced or strung, for they are to be worn as solitaire. For further particulars, address Harem, Poste Restante, Paris." Many pearl merchants wrote, but got no reply. A keen detective at last answered:—"Sir, you are looking for pearls for the Sultan. I have a precious pearl, just sixteen years old, by name Anglique. I will sell you this pearl for 50,000 francs." The reply came at once, requesting a photograph. The photograph sent and approved, an interview was appointed, the "pearl" to wear a cherry colored scarf. All went well; at the appointed time a fine carriage drove by; a man wearing the badge of the Medjidie got out, ran up to the young girl, took her by the hands, and began to compliment her. Suddenly from behind the trees near by, appears a solemn person. "In the name of the law I arrest you!" The Sultan's terrified agent announced himself as the Count of Surinam. More than a hundred photographs of young girls were found at his lodgings, and it appeared that he had made large sums of money by selling the originals in foreign parts. He is now considering his way in the Correctional Prison of Paris. The father of this honorable personage appears to be a cattle-dealer in Wallachia.

THE FIGHT AT NEW CREEK.

Correspondence of the Wheeling Intelligencer.

NEW CREEK, August 5.—We had a very pretty little fight yesterday—of little account in comparison with the Army of the Potomac and the "big things" of the Southwest—but we are satisfied with the result, although we mourn the loss of our gallant dead. The force under McCausland and Bradley Johnson, who were so gloriously defeated at Cumberland by General Kelley, made a rapid march to Romney to escape his blows. Yesterday morning they started from the Wire bridge for this place, numbering over three thousand men, and about 2 o'clock drove in our pickets with a wild rush. Johnson made the direct march up the New Creek road, while McCausland sent a portion of his force upon Fort Piano, commanding the town.

The balance of his men were sent around the hill to the east end of the place, and about four hundred dismounted and deployed to the west, intending to surround Fort Fuller. The alarm was sudden, but not as complete as the Rebels anticipated. Colonel Stevenson, of the 154th Regiment O. N. G., assisted by Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Hoy, 6th Virginia, immediately put everything in position for defense. General Kelley was telegraphed, and he ordered Colonel Stevenson to fight to the last, and reinforcements would be sent up.

The Rebels had the brow of the hill and fired and cheered with great vigor and determination. The guns of the fort, under command of Captain Holmes, of Battery H, and Lieutenant Bagley, commanding a section of Battery L, 1st Illinois Artillery, were turned upon the advancing column of Johnson, and they hesitated, and finally halted. McCausland rode up on Fort Piano, and a force of three or four hundred were sent part of the way down the side of the mountain towards our little fort. They did not appear to understand why the force sent to the west did not operate effectually; but they were held in check by two companies of the 6th Virginia—Companies A and G—who skirmished with them for two hours or more, and kept them in a piece of woods, from which they did not seem disposed to make their appearance.

Outside skirmishing and fighting from the fort continued for three hours, with no decided advantage, except that the Rebels were repulsed in every attempt to advance within reach of our guns. But the reinforcements sent by the gallant defender of West Virginia came up just in time. Four companies of the 11th Virginia and one company of the 6th, Company A, the whole under command of Major Simpson, of the 11th, disembarked from the cars and reported for duty to Colonel Stevenson.

Three companies of the 11th, and Company I, of the 6th, were ordered to charge the enemy on Fort Piano, and they did it with a yell and a rush that drove the Rebels from the intrenched position, driving them into the rifle-pits on the opposite side, in the face of a heavy fire. Reinforcements compelled our gallant men to retire part of the way down the mountain side, when the fort opened upon the Rebels, firing over the heads of our men, and the accuracy of the shells drove them down the hill in confusion. It was a complete rout and victory for the little garrison of a thousand men against thirty-five hundred.

At 8 o'clock the enemy retreated, picking up a part of their dead and wounded, to the extent of four ambulances and three wagon loads. Eight of their dead left in our hands have been picked up to-day. Their wounded probably amounted to fifty or sixty. Their wounded prisoners say they were apprised that the conquest of New Creek would be but the work of fifteen minutes, and then they would march to Cumberland and take General Kelley upon the other flank, and accomplish what they intended when he drove them out of that section of Maryland. At the house where he made his headquarters McCausland expressed his disappointment at finding so determined a resistance. He had been apprised that General Kelley was quietly watching Cumberland, and New Creek, with its stores and treasures, presented an inviting morsel.

The dead of the battle-field we mourn, even though they number but a fraction of the sacrifice to a wicked Rebellion. But their vacant places in the social circle will be none the less painful, because a greater number have been slaughtered elsewhere on the battle-fields of our country. All honor to the dead!

Colonel Stevenson and Major Neil, 154th Regiment Ohio National Guard; Lieutenant-Colonel Hoy, 6th West Virginia Infantry, commanding the post; Lieutenant Bagley, Battery L, 1st Illinois Light Artillery (who did some splendid firing); Captain Holmes, Battery H, West Virginia Light Artillery; and Major Simpson, 11th Virginia Infantry, were particularly conspicuous in the fight, and were active at every point. Lieutenant McKenzie, of Battery L, came up with the reinforcements from Cumberland, to aid in making the fight hotter, if necessary.

Another regiment, the 165th Ohio National Guard, reached here at an early hour this morning, and General Kelley shortly after, accompanied by Captain Harrison, our Quartermaster, Captain Mathews, Captain Frank Kenley, and others. But the enemy had gone, disheartened and defeated. It was the prettiest little fight yet had in Western Virginia, and resulted in a complete rout. But we have a strong arm and a stout heart to nerve our gallant men in our commanding general. When he fails the Rebels may take Cumberland and New Creek.

BEDS.

An article in *Chambers' Journal* discourses most divertingly on a subject which all respectable people (except soldiers) approach nightly, at certain or uncertain hours. We make the following readable extracts:—

ORIENTAL BEDS.

Early history shows us the bed as an oriental institution. There were beds among the star-worshippers of Babel, and the strange polytheists of hoary Egypt. Nor, so far as we know, was there the slightest difference between the couch of Pharaoh and that of Solomon. Change is hateful to the Asiatic mind. This bed, the bed constantly alluded to in the Bible, exists to the present hour. We meet with it in the selamlik of a Turkish mansion, in the wooden house of a Syrian Christian, in the tent of a rich sheik, always virtually the same. It is but a long cushion, that is laid sometimes on a wooden divan, sometimes on a crazy framework of timber or cane; and there are pillows, and a quilted counterpane, to which a sheet is occasionally stitched. But this is rarely the case, because Easterns do not undress to sleep; they only undress for the bath. Usually the divan runs round the walls of a large octagonal apartment; the slaves hastily adjust the cushions and quilts, the male members of the family untwist their turbans, kick off their slippers, and sleep as best they may. At dawn the rugs are folded up, the pillows swept off to recondite cupboards, and the bed-room becomes a reception-chamber, banquet hall, and sitting-room. Of course, such a couch is light and portable. The palsy-stricken man was, as we all remember, commanded to "take up his bed and walk." The former injunction appeared in itself to imply a miraculous exertion of strength to thousands of European congregations, whereas its execution was strictly in accordance with custom. Any adult, with the free use of his limbs, can carry an oriental bed, and the healed man was simply once more on a par with his healthy neighbors.

ANCIENT EUROPEAN BEDS.

It is no exaggeration to say that, in medieval England, Scandinavia, and that vast region where the Low-German language prevailed, to say nothing of France north of the Loire, beds were by far the most important article of property. Our ancestors had no fashionable upholsterer to tempt them with bee-hive chairs and lounging sofas. Even an oaken chair, with a straight educational back to it, rigid and as hard as a poker, was only to be found at the manor-house, or in my lord the abbot's parlor. A few settles, a half dozen of three-legged stools, possibly covered with tufted leather, and a bench or two, with heavy tables, and a canopy of dais, made up the inventory of a comfortable apartment. There were no looking-glasses, except, perhaps, some little round mirror from Venice, bought at a high price from the traveling Lombard. But the beds were often very imposing structures, with lavender scented sheets, damask curtains, counterpanes of wadded silk or scarlet cloth, down pillows, and polished oaken pillars, whose smooth strength seemed to defy time. They did defy time. A bed was no ephemeral affair, it went down from generation to generation, the pride and palladium of a family.

MODERN BEDS.

Now-a-days, the Hon. Alfred Trumpington, or my Lord Frederick Carfax, very likely sleeps in a little brass bed, no finer or bigger than that which served the purpose of the late Duke of Wellington; and Jeames, who obeys the behests of the Hon. Alfred, or John Thomas, who wears the Carfax livery, has a little brass bed, too. But a hundred years ago, the gentleman would have slept in a huge machine as pompous as the chariot in which the good fairy "comes on" in a pantomime. Brocade would have dangled around him, lace would have fringed his pillow of down, ghastly ostrich feathers would have nodded on the bedposts, and on the tester would have been painted the most highly tinted Cupids and Venuses that ever smirked through golden clouds. Down pillows! how honest Trumpington, who likes a bolster as hard as the sofa squab at a Brighton lodging-house, would swear at such smothering luxuries! Painted mythology! Carfax would give it a coat of tar, if not of feathers, and blot it out of sight forever. We are in some things more manly than our great-grandfathers.

A BED FOR THE CAMP.

The Arabs introduced into Spain a bed of peculiar character, well adapted for camp use. This consisted of four strong pillars, with iron-tipped and sharpened ends, which could be thrust into the ground with trifling effort, and an oblong piece of leather or cloth, which was hooked to these pillars and stretched as tight as the canvas of a drum. A saddle or valise supplied the pillow, a cloak the counterpane, and what could a soldier want more? It was a desire to escape from the dangerous damps of the earth which first caused the invention of the "tent-bed" in brass or iron. Metal, it was discovered, was lighter, more durable, and cleanly, and better fitted for the rough work of campaigning than wood of equal strength. But to supply soldiers with a raised bedstead in camp and bivouac is a philanthropic prudence that must be reserved for some Secretary of War in the far future.

A SAILOR'S BED.

The hammock is an American invention. Not that Brother Jonathan has any right to insert its discovery in the catalogue of the Washington Patent Office; it was found out neither by Old Englander nor New, but by the copper-skinned aborigines of Spanish America. Native hammocks were made sometimes of cotton, sometimes of plaited grass; they were suspended from the boughs of a tall tree, by ropes of the same material, and they served the Indians alike for bed and chair. The Catholic conquerors were not slow to perceive the merits of such a device in a hot and unhealthy country, and to appreciate the luxury of swinging in the flexible and roomy couch, at a height which insured the enjoyment of every puff of cool air, and which guarded the slumberer, at least in a measure, from snakes, insects, and night dews. It was not long before the hammock was adopted in the sea service, where a bed which yielded to every wayward motion of the vessel, and which could be rolled up and stowed away during the daytime, proved an invaluable addition to the sailor's comforts. Before hammocks were invented, the mariner must have had a sorry time of it, lying on a damp plank in his medieval blankets.

FRENCH BEDS.

A great change was inaugurated when what was called the French bed began to appear in British chambers. It came in, at first, in a sneaking and apologetic manner; people were ashamed of their French beds, as they were ashamed to exhibit cottage pianos, one-horse carriages, and electro-plate. But the innovation was cheap and convenient, and not ugly, though the angular productions of English upholsterers never equal the graceful little tents which a Parisian workshop can turn out. Then succeeded what was dubbed the Arabian bed, presumed, doubtless, to be modelled on that which sustained the graceful form of the story-telling Princess Scheherazade. Next, much to the detriment of vested interests, arose the light bed of brass or iron, much patronized by school boys, subalterns, and miscellaneous bachelors. And then some inventor in perfidious Albion devised spring mattresses; and, though his countrymen eyed him coldly, having a rooted affection for goose feathers, the lively Gauls snapped up the discovery in the most eager manner, and elaborated it into a bed so firm and so elastic as to approach perfection.

PERSONAL.

—The venerable ex-President Day, of Yale College, entered his 92d year on Wednesday, having been born August 3, 1773. A number of gentlemen, among whom was Professor Silliman, embraced the occasion to call upon him.

—The sons of Richard Walsh, Esq., of Yonkers, on the Hudson, have, through him, donated to the United States Sanitary Commission the sum of five thousand dollars. These gentlemen are at present resident in Japan—a fact which adds somewhat to the interest of the gift.

—Robert Carter, Esq., the accomplished descendant of Peter, the first Christian Fisherman, and, in these latter days, editor of the Rochester *Democrat*, denies that his paper is "Democratic" in the partisan sense of that much-abused term. On that subject, the *Democrat* speaks out for itself.

—The Dublin papers announce the death of Mr. William Kemmis, Solicitor for the Crown, who conducted all the State prosecutions during half a century, from 1798 to 1848, including those instituted against the Shears, Robert Emmet, Daniel O'Connell, John Mitchell, and Smith O'Brien. He was a notoriety in his own line.

—John Metcalf, of Northampton, Massachusetts, one of the oldest printers in the State, having followed the business fifty-seven years, died on Tuesday last, aged seventy-six. He printed the *Hampshire Gazette* for two years, and at different times was a book and job printer in most of the offices in Massachusetts, as well as Vermont, New Hampshire, and Connecticut.

—Samuel S. Southard, agent of the Adams Express Company at Terre Haute, Indiana, committed suicide in his room by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. He left a letter which says:—"Liquor has ruined me as well as thousands of others; I have tried hard to quit, but find it impossible to do so. I have drank nothing this evening and am perfectly calm. I have no unkind word or feeling towards any one. That curse of all evils, rum, takes one more to the grave, who might have been esteemed, and enjoyed the confidence and respect of the community. My poor family! O God! I cannot think of them, or write of or to them. My cup is full. May a just and merciful God deal kindly with them."

—The Paulding *Gazette* publishes the following letter from Mr. Chase, in reply to one from Hon. Joseph Cable, inquiring for the reasons which led to the former's resignation. It was not designed for publication, but is now published as an act of justice to its author:—

WASHINGTON, July 11.—My Dear Sir:—We have not written each other frequently of late, but my regard for you has by no means diminished. Hard at work, I have not had time for correspondence, but my heart still holds to my old friends.

I trust there is no ground for the fear that the country is again to be cursed with the miscellaneous currency of local corporations, but it is impossible to foresee what is to come. It was one of my strongest desires to give the people a uniform currency, made in the end equivalent to gold everywhere. My efforts were stoutly resisted outside and had not earnest sympathy inside of the Administration. They were steadily prevailing, however, when a sense of duty to myself and the country alone compelled me to resign. I hope they will not be abandoned.

Your friend, S. P. CHASE.

Hon. JOSEPH CABLE.

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 326 MARKET Street.

WANTS.

A YOUNG LADY, THE DAUGHTER OF A Clergyman, desires a situation as Governess in a family. Is qualified to teach the higher English branches; also French and the rudiments of music. No objection to leave the city. Good references given, if required. Address "A. N.," Evening Telegraph Office, No. 108 S. THIRD Street. 8*

CITY POINT, Va., August 7, 1864.

OFFICE DEPOT OF REPAIRS, ARMIES OPERATING AGAINST RICHMOND.

WANTED,

300 Teamsters,
50 Wheelwrights,
50 Blacksmiths, and
20 Carriage Trimmers.

Who will receive the highest rates of Government pay rations, and medical attendance.

Transportation furnished by applying at

No. 291 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

E. J. STRONG, Captain, A. Q. M.

JAMES M. KELLY, Quartermaster's Agent.

au10-1m

WANTED TO RENT.—A MODERATE sized house in complete order, in a good location. Address HOUSE, Box 603, Post Office. au1-6t

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

CAPE ISLAND, CAPE MAY, N. J.—FOR SALE.—Cottage on Lafayette street, 11 rooms. Lot 60 by 200 feet. Inquire FIRST STORE ABOVE ATLANTIC HOTEL. au1-tf

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

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.

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, No. 1226 CHESNUT Street. my5-6m

1024 CHESNUT 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 Puffed, Tucked, and Striped Muslins.

E. M. NEEDLES.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

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. fel-ly WM. T. HOPKINS.

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 50,000 shares, payable $1 cash down upon subscribing, and two other instalments of $1 each, payable on the 25th July and 25th 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 Allegheny river, in Cranberry township, extending a considerable distance upon 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 or skype of Oil. It is certain that scores of 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 continuation of the identical same gorge* between 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 soon rival those 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 a day can generally be scooped out of them, and no doubt seems to exist that they will but 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 $137,550, with a Grist Mill in fine order, a snug house, &c.; also patches of timber.

The sale of stock will pay cash for the land in full, and leave the sum of $12,450 cash working capital on hand, with which to complete the three old 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 wells will doubtless be struck at the depth of 850 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. 405 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. jy6-tf

LIGHT-HOUSE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., NEAREST HOUSE TO THE BEACH. This well-known house is now open for the reception of Boarders. Bathing never was better. au8-1m J. WOOTTON, Proprietor.

INLET HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.

GEO. D. GLENN, Proprietor.

(Long and favorably known as proprietor of OYSTER BAY, SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets.)

Parties accommodated with Boats, Fishing Lines, &c., &c. Cars run to the house every twenty minutes. jo8-tf

EXCHANGE HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY.—The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that he is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.

All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.

Terms $12 per annum. GEORGE HAYDAY, Proprietor. je9-tf

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.

SITUATE ON KENTUCKY AVENUE, OPPOSITE THE SURF HOUSE.

EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

Terms to suit the times. je8-tf

SEA-BATHING—SEA-BATHING.

NATIONAL HALL, CAPE ISLAND, CAPE MAY, N. J. Children under 12 years of age and servants half price. Superior accommodations and ample room FOR TWO HUNDRED PERSONS. je24-2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

CONWAY'S OYSTER BAY SALOON.

S. W. CORNER OF SECOND AND CHESNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA. jy22-1m

VILLAGE GREEN SEMINARY.—MILITARY Boarding School—Begins September 1.—Terms very moderate. Thorough course in Mathematics, Languages, English Studies, &c. Pupils have benefits of a home. Practical lessons in Surveying and Civil Engineering. Boys of all ages taken. Address for Catalogue, REV. J. HERVEY BARTON, Village Green, Delaware Co., Pa. jy16-1m

GOLD'S IMPROVED STEAM AND WATER-HEATING APPARATUS. For Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings and Private Residences. Manufactured only by the UNION STEAM AND WATER-HEATING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. JAMES P. WOOD, No. 41 S. FOURTH Street. au29-6m B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL.

NEW NATIONAL LOAN AT PAR.

Interest 7 3-10 in Lawful Money.

COUPONS ATTACHED, OR 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., No. 114 S. THIRD Street. jy27-26t

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. fe5-tf

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, Financial Agent of the United States.

UNITED STATES 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.

NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

Under instructions from the Treasury Department, this Bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the New Patriotic Loan, issued in the form of Three Year Treasury Notes, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in Lawful Money on the 15th days of February and August respectively, of each year. These Treasury Notes are convertible at maturity, at the option of the holder, into United States 6 per cent. Bonds, interest payable in COIN, and redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.

Coupon Notes will be issued in blank or payable to order as may be directed by the subscriber, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000.

Interest will be allowed from the date of the subscription to the 15th of August next, the date of the Treasury Note. Those who may subscribe after the 15th of August next will be required to pay the accrued interest on the Notes.

Any one subscribing for not less than $25,000 of the Loan at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., payable by the Treasury Department on the receipt of a bill for the amount, approved by the subscription agent.

Referring to the annexed appeal of the Secretary of the Treasury, I ask all those desirous of aiding the Government to subscribe to this Loan.

C. H. CLARK, PRESIDENT. au1-1m

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 issued 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., mh23-tf No. 114 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. [mh12

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD, SILVER AND BANK NOTES WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER, au1-tf No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

HEWES & RAHM, BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 53 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, fe6-tf No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

UNITED STATES EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SCT.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE MARSHAL OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, GREETING:—

WHEREAS, The District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, rightly and duly proceeding on a Libel, filed in the name of the United States of America, hath decreed all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in twenty-five and one-half bales of cotton, and fifteen thousand dollars, the proceeds of the sale thereof, found and picked up at sea by the barque ADA CARIES, and brought into this district, to be monished, cited and called to judgment, at the time and place underwritten, and to the effect hereafter expressed, (justice so requiring). You are therefore charged and strictly enjoined and commanded, that you omit not, but that by publishing these presents in at least two of the daily newspapers printed and published in the city of Philadelphia, and in the *Legal Intelligencer*, you do monish and cite, or cause to be monished and cited, peremptorily, all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in the said twenty-five and one-half bales of cotton and fifteen thousand dollars, the proceeds of the sale thereof, to appear before the Honorable JOHN CADWALADER, the Judge of the said Court, at the District Court room, in the city of Philadelphia, on the twentieth day after publication of these presents, if it be a court day, or else on the next court day following, between the usual hours of hearing causes, then and there to show, or allege, in due form of law, a reasonable and lawful excuse, if any they have, why the said twenty-five and one-half bales of cotton and fifteen thousand dollars, the proceeds of the sale thereof, should not be pronounced to belong, at the time of the capture of the same, to the enemies of the United States, and as goods of their enemies or otherwise, liable and subject to condemnation, to be adjudged and condemned as good and lawful prizes; and further to do and receive in this behalf as to justice shall appertain. And that you duly intimate, or cause to be intimated, unto all persons aforesaid, generally (to whom by the tenor of these presents it is also intimated), that if they shall not appear at the time and place above-mentioned, or appear and shall not show a reasonable and lawful cause to the contrary, then said District Court doth intend and will proceed to adjudication on the said capture, and may pronounce that the said twenty-five and a half bales of cotton and fifteen thousand dollars, the proceeds of the sale thereof, did belong, at the time of the capture of the same, to the enemies of the United States of America, and as goods of their enemies, or otherwise, liable and subject to confiscation and condemnation, to be adjudged and condemned as lawful prize, the absence or rather contumacy of the persons so cited and intimated in anywise notwithstanding, and that you duly certify to the said District Court what you shall do in the premises, together with these presents.

Witness the Honorable JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the said Court, at Philadelphia, this second day of August, A. D. 1864, and in the eighty-ninth year of the Independence of the said United States.

au10-3t G. R. FOX, Clerk of District Court.

UNITED STATES, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SCT.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE MARSHAL OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, GREETING:—

WHEREAS, The District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, rightly and duly proceeding on a Libel, filed in the name of the United States of America, hath decreed all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in the steamer IDA, whereof William Fossell is master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the cargo of the said steamer, captured by the United States steamer SONOMA, under command of Lieutenant Commander E. Orville Matthews, to be monished, cited, and called to judgment, at the time and place underwritten, and to the effect hereafter expressed (justice so requiring). You are therefore charged and strictly enjoined and commanded, that you omit not, but that by publishing these presents in at least two of the daily newspapers printed and published in the city of Philadelphia and in the *Legal Intelligencer*, you do monish and cite, or cause to be monished and cited, peremptorily, all persons in general, who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in the said steamer IDA and cargo, to appear before the Honorable JOHN CADWALADER, the Judge of the said Court, at the District Court room, in the city of Philadelphia, on the twentieth day after publication of these presents, if it be a court day, or else on the next court day following, between the usual hours of hearing causes, then and there to show, or allege, in due form of law, a reasonable and lawful excuse, if any they have, why the said steamer IDA and cargo should not be pronounced to belong, at the time of the capture of the same, to the enemies of the United States, and as goods of their enemies or otherwise, liable and subject to condemnation, to be adjudged and condemned as good and lawful prizes; and further to do and receive in this behalf as to justice shall appertain. And that you duly intimate, or cause to be intimated, unto all persons aforesaid, generally (to whom by the tenor of these presents it is also intimated), that if they shall not appear at the time and place above-mentioned, or appear and shall not show a reasonable and lawful cause to the contrary, then said District Court doth intend and will proceed to adjudication on the said capture, and may pronounce that the said steamer IDA and cargo did belong, at the time of the capture of the same, to the enemies of the United States of America, and as goods of their enemies or otherwise, liable and subject to confiscation and condemnation, to be adjudged and condemned as lawful prize, the absence, or rather contumacy, of the persons so cited and intimated in anywise notwithstanding, and that you duly certify to the said District Court what you shall do in the premises, together with these presents.

Witness the Honorable JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the said Court at Philadelphia, this eighth day of August, A. D. 1864, and in the eighty-ninth year of the Independence of the said United States.

au10-3t G. R. FOX, Clerk of District Court.

UNITED STATES, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SCT.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, TO THE MARSHAL OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, GREETING:—

WHEREAS, The District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, rightly and duly proceeding on a Libel, filed in the name of the United States of America, hath decreed all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in sixty-one bales, three half bales, and packages of cotton, (cargo of steamer name unknown,) captured by the United States Steamer KEYSTONE STATE, a vessel-of-war of the United States, under the command of Pierce Crosby, commander, and brought into this district, to be monished, cited, and called to judgment, at the time and place underwritten, and to the effect hereafter expressed, (justice so requiring). You are therefore charged and strictly enjoined and commanded, that you omit not, but that by publishing these presents in at least two of the daily newspapers printed and published in the city of Philadelphia, and in the *Legal Intelligencer*, you do monish and cite, or cause to be monished and cited, peremptorily, all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title or interest in the said sixty-one bales, three half bales and packages of cotton, to appear before the Honorable JOHN CADWALADER, the Judge of the said Court, at the District Court Room, in the city of Philadelphia, on the twentieth day after publication of these presents, if it be a court day, or else on the next court day following, between the usual hours of hearing causes, then and there to show, or allege, in due form of law, a reasonable and lawful excuse, if any they have, why the said sixty-one bales, three half bales and packages of cotton should not be pronounced to belong, at the time of the capture of the same, to the enemies of the United States, and as goods of their enemies or otherwise, liable and subject to condemnation, to be adjudged and condemned as good and lawful prizes; and further to do and receive in this behalf as to justice shall appertain. And that you duly intimate, or cause to be intimated, unto all persons aforesaid, generally, (to whom by the tenor of these presents it is also intimated,) that if they shall not appear at the time and place above mentioned, or appear and shall not show a reasonable and lawful cause to the contrary, then said District Court doth intend and will proceed to adjudication on the said capture, and may pronounce that the said sixty-one bales, three half bales and packages of cotton did belong, at the time of the capture of the same, to the enemies of the United States of America, and as goods of their enemies, or otherwise, liable and subject to confiscation and condemnation, to be adjudged and condemned as lawful prize, the absence or rather contumacy of the persons so cited and intimated in anywise notwithstanding, and that you duly certify to the said District Court what you shall do in the premises, together with these presents.

Witness the Honorable JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the said Court, at Philadelphia, this eighth day of August, A. D. 1864, and in the eighty-ninth year of the Independence of the said United States.

au10-3t G. R. FOX, Clerk District Court.

UNITED STATES, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SCT.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE MARSHAL OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, GREETING:—

WHEREAS, The District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, rightly and duly proceeding on a Libel, filed in the name of the United States of America, hath decreed all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in thirty-four bales of cotton and seventeen thousand dollars, and upwards, the proceeds of the sale thereof, found and picked up at sea by the barque WILLIAM VANSAME, and brought into this district, to be monished, cited, and called to judgment, at the time and place underwritten, and to the effect hereafter expressed (justice so requiring). You are, therefore, charged and strictly enjoined and commanded, that you omit not, but that by publishing these presents in at least two of the daily newspapers printed and published in the city of Philadelphia, and in the *Legal Intelligencer*, you do monish and cite, or cause to be monished and cited, peremptorily, all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in the said thirty-four bales of cotton and seventeen thousand dollars and upwards, the proceeds of the sale thereof, to appear before the Honorable JOHN CADWALADER, the Judge of the said Court, at the District Court room in the City of Philadelphia, on the twentieth day after publication of these presents, if it be a court day, or else on the next court day following, between the usual hours of hearing causes, then and there to show, or allege in due form of law, a reasonable and lawful excuse, if any they have, why the said thirty-four bales of cotton and seventeen thousand dollars and upwards, the proceeds of the sale thereof, should not be pronounced to belong, at the time of the capture of the same, to the enemies of the United States, and, as goods of their enemies or otherwise, liable and subject to condemnation, to be adjudged and condemned as good and lawful prizes; and further to do and receive in this behalf as to justice shall appertain. And that you duly intimate, or cause to be intimated, unto all persons aforesaid, generally (to whom by the tenor of these presents it is also intimated), that if they shall not appear at the time and place above mentioned, or appear and shall not show a reasonable and lawful cause to the contrary, then said District Court doth intend and will proceed to adjudication on the said capture, and may pronounce that the said thirty-four bales of cotton and seventeen thousand dollars and upwards, the proceeds of sale thereof, did belong, at the time of the capture of the same, to the enemies of the United States of America, and as goods of their enemies, or otherwise, liable and subject to confiscation and condemnation, to be adjudged and condemned as lawful prize, the absence, or rather contumacy, of the persons so cited and intimated in any wise notwithstanding, and that you duly certify to the said District Court what you shall do in the premises, together with these presents.

Witness the Honorable JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the said Court at Philadelphia, this second day of August, A. D. 1864, and in the eighty-ninth year of the Independence of the said United States.

au10-3t G. R. FOX, Clerk District Court.

"LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP."

As this is leap year and will soon leap out, do not leap after any other but

R. B. DA COSTA'S WEST INDIAN TOOTH-WASH,

As it is an article that has been leaping about for the last twenty years, which proves it is worth leaping after. Twenty-five cents per bottle.

M. R. LEVETT, Manufacturer and Importer, au9-3t No. 1001 BEULAH Street.

NO DECEPTION.—NO INFERIOR COAL purchased to offer below the cost price of a superior article. SAMUEL W. HESS, BROAD Street, above Race, east side, sells the genuine EAGLE VEIN, best and parcel mined Egg and Stove size, $11; Large Nut, $10 per ton. Consumers should make their purchases at once, previous to another advance. jel4-3m

REMOVAL.—THOMAS M. FLOWMAN, Carpenter and Builder, has removed his shop from No. 34 Strawberry street to No. 232 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. 1m

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HATS, CAPS, SHOES, Dry Goods, Sewing Materials, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, August 6, 1864.

Written proposals will be received at this office until further notice, for furnishing the following articles for use of contraband men, women, and children in this Department:—

Brogans (russet, &c.), and other serviceable Boots and Shoes for men, women, and children's wear.

Chip, felt, and woolen Hats, and cloth Caps.

Kersey, Linsey, Ginghams, Calicoes, Blankets, and other woolen and cotton goods.

Hickory Stripe (for shirts), Bed-ticking, unbleached Muslin, woolen Socks and Burlaps.

Spool Cotton, black and white; Linen Thread.

Bone Suspender Buttons; large Buttons for Coats.

White Porcelain Buttons, Yarn, Needles, and other sewing materials and trimmings.

Samples should be sent with each bid, at the expense of the party forwarding the same.

An oath of allegiance should accompany each bid.

No verbal proposition will be entertained, but every bid, or modification of the same, must be in writing.

Purchases will be made from time to time as the goods are needed, under contract or otherwise, as the interests of the service may require.

Good security will be required for the faithful fulfilment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Proposals should be sealed and addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed, "Proposals for Furnishing Dry Goods," &c.

CHAS. S. GREENE, Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Department Washington. au9-10t

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING SOUTH wing to Navy Department Building.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, August 5, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for building South Wing to Navy Department Building," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 15th day of August, 1864. Plans and specifications are ready for examination at the Navy Department, and the bids must be for the whole building finished and complete in all its details except the hot water heating apparatus. Bidders are requested to name the time in which they will engage to have the building completed and ready for occupation; and all bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:—

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and —— of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— for building new south wing to Navy Department be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office nearest their residence, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Witness: A B, Guarantor.
E F C D, Guarantor.
——, 1864.

I hereby certify that the above named —— —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

To be signed by the United States Navy Agent, District Judge, or Attorney, or Collector. au6-9 11 13-4t

PROPOSALS FOR MALLEABLE IRON CAvalry Trimmings.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 14, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until SATURDAY, August 20, 1864, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for the delivery at the following points of the undermentioned quantities of malleable-iron trimmings for cavalry equipments:

At the New York Agency, New York, 50,000 sets.
At the Frankford Arsenal, 10,000 sets.
At the Allegheny Arsenal, 20,000 sets.
At the St. Louis Arsenal, 17,000 sets.

Each set is to consist of the numbers of each kind of buckle, square, ring, belt, stud, and loop now prescribed, except that two of the D rings in each set are to be made of the new pattern, with stop, according to the model to be seen at the above arsenals. The castings are to be made of the best quality of malleable iron, the tongues of the buckles of the best stock wire. The dimensions of the cleaned castings and the finish, and dimensions of the buckle tongues and rollers must conform strictly to the standard gauges, which will be applied before japanning. After being thoroughly cleaned and freed from all sprues and irregularities, they are to be japanned in the best manner.

The goods are to be put up in papers, in the usual manner, and packed, two hundred complete sets in a box of a quality, and marked as may be prescribed by the inspecting officer.

The work is to be subject to inspection at the manufactory in all stages of its progress, and no goods are to be received or paid for which have not passed inspection.

Deliveries are to be made as follows:—

Bidders will state the weekly rate at which they can deliver.

Bidders will state the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be received from parties other than regular manufacturers of the articles proposed for, and who are known to this Department to be capable of executing in their own shops the work proposed for.

Forms of bids can be obtained at the above named arsenals.

Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, and the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders, upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents in ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 14, 1864, under which the bid was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—. [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C." and will be endorsed "Proposals for Malleable Iron Cavalry Trimmings."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance. jy19-tuthsau20

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN. FLAGS, BANNERS AND TRANSPARENCIES. WM. F. SCHEIBLE, No. 49 S. THIRD STREET, Above Chesnut, Philadelphia.

MANUFACTURER OF FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS.

Political Campaign Clubs fitted out with Lanterns, Badges, Banners, and Flags, at reasonable rates. je8-3m

PAPER HANGINGS.

REMOVAL.

JAMES C. FINN, (LATE OF HOWELL & BROTHERS), Has Removed from No. 614 to No. 628 CHESNUT Street,

Having purchased the stock of JAMES BURKE, Jr. (formerly Beirose's), where he will offer to his customers and the public a large and elegant assortment of

Decorations and Wall Papers Generally.

By giving his personal attention to the selling and hanging thereof, he hopes to continue to receive the liberal patronage of the public.

Citizens and visitors are respectfully invited to examine the variety on hand. jy29-1m

YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED, McCALLA'S HAT, CAP, BATHING ROBES, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

FIRST STORE ABOVE ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE ISLAND. CAPE MAY, au1-tf NEW JERSEY.

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. au6-3t

QUEEN OF BEAUTY.—WHITE VIRGIN Wax of Antilles is the most perfect preparation of the age, for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is made from pure White Wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, smooth, fair, and transparent. It cures chapped hands or lips, removes pimples, &c. Price 30 and 50 cents. Manufactured only by HUNT & CO., Perfumers, No. 41 S. EIGHTH St., 2 doors above Chesnut, and No. 133 S. SEVENTH Street. jy16-3m