Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

THE MILITARY NEWS.

From the *New York Times*.

The additional reports received from the James river do not materially change the aspect of the engagements of Sunday near Deep Bottom. On Sunday night our forces held all the ground that had been gained during the day, and on Monday our lines—what portion of them we do not stated—were advanced at one point to a position within six miles of Richmond. The attack of Sunday, however, was not achieved without sacrifices; the 10th and the 2d Corps fighting lost between them over five hundred in killed and wounded.

The brigade of the 2d Division of Hancock's Corps, under Colonel Macy, in its fearless pursuit of the Rebels, attempted to charge through a ravine which was intersected by a stream and almost impassable swamp. The ravine was commanded by Rebel artillery from the opposite heights, and Colonel Macy was at last compelled to shelter his men from the enemy's fire as best they could, and to retire under cover of night. The action of Monday, the details of which are yet wanting, shows at least that our forces were in a position to follow up the advantages gained on the previous day.

The operations thus in progress under the immediate eye of the Lieutenant-General—so far as our present information extends—are made eligible mainly on the ground that Lee has repeated and heavy drafts upon him, both in Hood and Early. As to the latter, we have official assurance that he has been reinforced, the fact that Sheridan is reported to have fallen back to Winchester, and to be intrenching itself at that point. Now, although we have no official report that Sheridan himself had advanced more than five or six miles south of Winchester, it is probable that his advance may have been—if one of yesterday's telegrams announced—due upon Early's heels, the latter being drenched at Strasburg.

On Sunday General Sheridan dated a despatch from Cedar Creek, probably five miles south of Winchester, and at that date the van of his army had got sufficiently near to Early to justify Sheridan in reporting to the War Department an approximate estimate of the plunder carried off by the invading force. The day succeeding the date of that despatch must, clearly enough, have put a new aspect on the situation. Early, in fact, at have met the supports sent forward by Lee. What these amounted to in numbers, probably General Grant has thought it well to learn through the agency of Hancock and Birney. Based on this supposition there are abundant reasons to justify the actions of Sunday and Monday around Deep Bottom. Lee cannot spare a large army to reinforce Early, and at the same time feel unbounded confidence in the impregnability of the defenses on the north and northeast side of Richmond.

The news, too, from Atlanta points with great emphatiness to the fact that Hood has been permitted to draw heavily either from the old Rebel army of Virginia, or from Beauregard's army at Petersburg—which amounts to the same thing. The appearance of Wheeler at Dalton, with a force of Rebel cavalry, may not indicate that General Sherman's rear is seriously threatened; but it is one of a number of supporting proofs that Hood, in spite of the terrible losses he endured in the great battle of the 22d of July, is at least as strong in men to-day as he was before that engagement took place. His reinforcements may have been made up in part from Georgia and Alabama militia. But they were not in Georgia and Alabama militia that surrounded General Stoneman near Macon on the night of the 31st of July, although State troops doubtless co-operated in the Rebel movement which checked General Stoneman's progress in the early part of that day.

Upon so many of these alleged facts as now wear a speculative character, General Grant may be expected to throw a positive light. He has still under his immediate command much of the best fighting material in the national army. He has, in Hancock and Birney, thorough executive officers; and even if the Dutch Gap canal should not meet the high promise of its author, we may safely look for results from the operations north of the James which will tell, at least, on the campaigns of Central Georgia and Western Virginia.

COLONEL JAQUES' MISSION.

From the *Tribune*.

In the *Atlantic Monthly* for September, and "Down in Tennessee," a new volume about to be published, Mr. J. R. Gilmore ("Edmund Kirke") gives an account of the recent visit made by Colonel Jaques and himself to Richmond, about which there has been so much speculation. The advance sheets of these publications have been sent us, and from them we copy so much as relates directly to the interview which these gentlemen obtained with Mr. Jeff. Davis. There is, however, in the volume a preliminary statement of incidents which led to this visit, too long to be reproduced, *in extenso*, in our columns, but which are not without interest. We briefly relate them to a complete understanding of all the facts of this remarkable enterprise.

While on a visit to the Army of the Cumberland, in May, 1863, General Rosecrans handed a letter to Mr. Gilmore, from a subordinate officer, asking for a furlough, with a request that he (Mr. Gilmore) would see him, and if the plan he proposed seemed feasible, the General would telegraph the Department for the furlough asked. He added that Colonel Jaques (the gentleman referred to) was a prominent member of the Methodist Church; and, although a clergyman, one of his truest and best officers. The letter of Colonel Jaques avowed his conviction that, from facts which had come to his knowledge, the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South were he artily tired of the Rebellion; that they considered slavery—its cause—virtually abolished; that they ardently desired peace, and the privilege of returning to their allegiance to Church and State.

He believed, if permission were given him to go within the lines of the Confederacy, that he could, within ninety days, return with proposals of peace that would be acceptable to the Government, obtained through the influence of the large body of his Church at the South. He proposed to go openly in his uniform, as the "messenger of God." Mr. Gilmore considered the enterprise a rash one, and that Colonel Jaques would only throw away his life in its prosecution. He so reported to General Rosecrans, who, however, did not agree with him, saying:—"I know if he talks peace to the people the leaders will hang him; but he'll not do that; he'll go to the leaders themselves. The terms he will offer will not be accepted, but it will strengthen our moral position to offer them."

He, therefore, telegraphed to Washington for a four months' furlough for Colonel Jaques, and asked for an interview for him with the President. Both requests were immediately refused, but a fuller explanation of Colonel Jaques' purpose was asked for by mail. "I've known Mr. Lincoln twenty years," said Colonel Jaques, "but I might write forty letters and accomplish nothing." Thereupon he urged Mr. Gilmore to go to Washington on his way home, a request that was seconded by General Rosecrans. And in due season Mr. Gilmore presented himself to the President armed with a letter from General Rosecrans, in which he said that he believed the public interest would be promoted by granting Colonel Jaques' request, because of its moral influence, though he did not anticipate the results that the Colonel expected from his mission.

The President at first declined to entertain the subject, "because," he said, "I happen to be President of the United States. We can make no overtures to the Rebels. If they want peace all they have to do is to lay down their arms." Finally, however, he stated "in a clear, direct way the terms he would give the Rebels, a portion of which have since been included in the Amnesty Proclamation." And he added:—

You can write what I say to General Rosecrans, and he can communicate as much of it as he thinks best to Colonel Jaques; but the Colonel must not understand that he has these terms from me. We must speak, but we can make no overtures for the Rebels. They already know that the country would welcome them back, and treat them generously and magnanimously.

General Rosecrans was immediately written to, and within ten days Colonel Jaques was on his way to the South. At Fortress Monroe he was allowed to smuggle himself on board a flag-of-truce boat, whence he entered the Rebel lines, still in his uniform. "Go where you please, and stay as long as you like," said the Rebel officer who first met him. The narration continues:—

Any one can see the great risk he ran. He had no credentials; nothing to show who he was, or why he came; and there were ten chances to one that he would be taken as a spy. But what was that to him? He was about his Master's work, and his trust in his Master, which whoever runs may read in his face, carried him safely through.

He went to Petersburg, and there they came to him. As Nicodemus came to the great Peace-Maker, so the Rebel leaders came to him, by night. Disguised, and under false names, they sought him to ask the way to peace.

"Lay down your arms, go back to your allegiance, and the country will deal kinsly and generously by you," he said to some of them.

From all he had the same answer:—

"We are tired of the war. We are willing to give up slavery. We know it is gone; but so long as our Government holds out, we must stand by it. We cannot betray it and each other."

Colonel Jaques remained at Petersburg several weeks, and then returned to Baltimore. He wrote to the President relating the result of his mission, but received no reply. Months later, Mr. Gilmore learned that the letter was never received. But Colonel Jaques was now anxious for another visit to the Rebels, proposing, this time, to see the arch-Rebel himself. Leave of absence was again granted him by Mr. Lincoln's order. In a few weeks he joined Mr. Gilmore at Baltimore, but on going to Washington it was known that "unexpected obstacles were in the way of his further progress."

What these were is not stated, but they could be removed by Mr. Gilmore's accompanying him. Accordingly, the two gentlemen started, and were passed through our lines by General Grant. "I went to Richmond," continues Mr. Gilmore, "because I thought I could render material aid to Colonel Jaques, in paving the way to negotiations that might result in peace." How they fared in that mission, what Mr. Davis said to them, and what they said to Mr. Davis, will be found in the account which we publish in another column.

The Printers' Strike in New York.

There was a large meeting of printers at Tammany Hall on Tuesday evening, Mr. F. D. Holmes, the President, in the chair.

A resolution was proposed and passed admitting reporters of the press.

One hundred and thirteen new members were admitted to the Union, together with nineteen reinstatements.

After the transaction of some routine business, Mr. Hardy, Chairman of the Workingmen's Union, made some appropriate remarks, in which he offered the assistance of his association to the Union in their mass meeting on Thursday evening.

A resolution of thanks to Mr. Amor J. Williamson, proprietor of the *Sunday Dispatch*, for his advocacy of the printers' rights in last Sunday's paper, was offered and adopted unanimously.

The Power Press Association sent in a communication, asking that a committee be appointed to make arrangements for the consolidation of both bodies.

The President announced that the New York *Herald*, Appletons, George F. Nesbitt, the *Irish American*, Frank Leslie, the *Metropolitan Record*, Isaac J. Oliver, Edward J. Haskins, the New York *Mercury*, the New York *Leader*, L. H. Bigelow, *Commercial Advertiser*, New York *Copper*, Raymond & Collin, Frank McElroy, Boyd & Co., the New York *Times*, *Daily News*, and the *Transcript*, together with a large number of others, paid the scale.

A Voice—The New York *Tribune* does not pay the scale.

Another Voice—The New York *Tribune* will have to pay the scale.

A resolution was passed that the printers now at work be taxed ten per cent. for the assistance of the strikers in their movements. The chairman of each office was deputed as collector of this fund.

A member here arose and alluded to Mr. Greeley's action in the matter of the strike. By the course he had taken he had sullied the proudest fame ever attained. After advocating the rights of labor for years, and assisting in the organization of that Union, he had suddenly, assassin-like, turned upon them and stabbed them in the back. (Applause.)

The President stated at the close that a mass meeting would be held in the City Hall Park on Thursday evening, and he hoped that they would all be present on the occasion.

The meeting then adjourned.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Little Steps Towards Southern Independence.

The following list of manufactories of general utility, not heretofore made in the South, is copied from exchanges within the past few days, says the Charlotte (N. C.) *Bulletin*. It shows that our people are really making some progress towards the independence that we have heard talked of so much. We have not included the cotton and woolen mills dotted here and there in all the States, or the iron establishments, or the Government works making arms, powder, &c.

We have no doubt there are many other establishments of which we have seen no notice, that are adding to the resources of the country, by making articles that we have heretofore, depended upon the Yankees to furnish us.

Hat Manufactory at Statesville, N. C.
Stocking Factory at Columbia, S. C.
Stocking Factory at Danville, Va.
Bonnet Frame Factory at Newberry, S. C.
Cotton Card Factory at Greenwood, S. C.
Cotton Card Factory at Fayetteville, N. C.
Cotton Card Factory at Columbus, Ga.
Cotton Card Factory at Danville, Va., 2.
Cotton Card Factory at Selma, Ala.
Cutlery, Knives, and Forks at Raleigh, N. C.
Cotton Batting Factory at Charlotte, N. C.
Corn Broom Factory at Davidson's College, N.C.
Match Factory at Danville, Va.
Blanket Manufactory at Montgomery, Ala.
Knitting Needles at Columbia, S. C.
Glass Manufactory at Richmond, Va.
Glass Manufactory at Columbus, Ga.
Glass Manufactory at Savannah, Ga.
Button Manufactory at Columbus, Ga.
Powder Manufactory at Mecklenburg, N. C.
Several Copperas Mines, extensively worked in Rutherford county, N. C.
One Copperas Mine in Chesterfield, S. C.

Frightful Boiler Explosion.

A frightful accident occurred in Cassenago township, Crawford county, last Thursday morning. The boiler of a portable saw-mill in operation on the farm of Mr. M. T. Freeman exploded, killing Ezra Tinyer, Jeremiah Waters, and Lafayette Wythe, seriously injuring J. Pond and S. West, and slightly wounding several others. Mr. Thayer's body was literally blown to pieces, part of it being thrown a distance of twenty-four rods, and one of his arms about forty rods. Waters' body was hurled four or five rods, and one of his arms blown off and thrown into the woods, a distance of ten rods. The boiler was hurled against a chestnut log two feet in diameter, tearing it to splinters, and landing ten or twelve rods from the scene of the explosion. The accident is supposed to have been the result of carelessness on the part of the engineer in allowing the water to get too low in the boiler. The saw-mill was owned by Pond & Co., of Spring township.—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

—Prince Humbert, heir to the throne of Italy, will shortly proceed on a visit to the camp at Chalons, and will afterwards, it is believed, extend his journey to England.

—Dr. Livingstone has returned to London, and expects to give to the world another volume of his African experience. At the meeting of the British Association, to be held at Bath on the 14th of September, the great traveler will give some account of his last adventures.

—There is a great and urgent need of slippers in all our army hospitals. For want of them in many cases the sick and convalescent soldiers are obliged to go barefooted. This ought not to be, for there are doubtless many in this city and in the neighboring towns who have pieces of carpeting (both new and old), and remnants of thick cloth, suitable for suppers, which they will gladly give when they learn the need that exists. Tailors and dry-goods merchants have patterns of cloth that are exactly what is wanted in this case.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EXCURSION OF UNITED AMERICAN Mechanics to ATLANTIC CITY, will be continued TO-MORROW (Friday), 19th instant. The last boat leaves Vine street wharf at 6 o'clock.
WILLIAM M. WICKERSHAM, Secretary.

TAKE NOTICE.—THE BOOKS OF "The West Vineyard Oil Company" are now open for subscriptions to its Capital, at the office, No. 41 WALNUT Street. Call on Prospectus.
Ladies can hold Stock in their own name and right.
aug8-12t JOHN S. HOFFMAN, Secretary.

TRANSPORTATION OFFICE PHILADELPHIA, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company.
PHILADELPHIA, August 16, 1864.
In accordance with an Act of Congress approved June 30, 1864, it becomes necessary that all freight passing over the Company for transportation received for transportation should bear an INTERNAL REVENUE STAMP of the value of TWO CENTS, the expense of the same to be borne by the party receiving such freight.
All freight bills by this Company for merchandise delivered to consignees will be stamped by said Company.
CHARLES E. LEE, Master of Transportation.
aug16-12t

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, August 15, 1864.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, held on the 8th instant, the following resolutions and resolutions were adopted:
Whereas, The great advance in the cost of fitting imposed an imperative duty on the Trustees to advance the wages of night employees, and whereas, the cost of all articles of material used in the manufacture of Gas have advanced to a price that compels the Trustees, in order to protect the important trust committed to their charge from serious loss, and to make the usual and legitimate profit required by law, to advance the price of Gas fifty cents per thousand cubic feet.
The Trustees are aware that the increased price will prove a hardship to many consumers, and they already regret the necessity that compels them to take this course, but they believe the consumer reflects that nearly every article we purchase has advanced from 50 to 100 per cent., and we propose an advance of but 14 per cent. on the gas dollar upon which we trust the consumer will reconsider that he is actually, particularly when the operations of the past year are known to have resulted in a large loss to the Trust, notwithstanding our strenuous efforts to obtain coal and other materials at very moderate prices; be it therefore
Resolved, That the Chief Engineer be directed to give public notice, that on and after the first day of September next the price to private consumers shall be three dollars per thousand cubic feet, less a discount of 5 per cent. for prompt payment, and subject to the United States tax.
THOMAS S. STEWART, Chief Engineer.
aug 18

DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD, THROAT DISEASES, CATARRH.
Those who suffer from these maladies have now the very best opportunity for finding relief. The apparatus constructed by DR. VON MOSCHZISKER is undoubtedly the most perfectly effective agent ever used for reaching the seat of the disease, to which it is directed, and eradicating it with wonderful rapidity. The application is painless. Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.
TESTIMONIALS.
To the Deaf.—Dr. Von Moschzisker, Artist, No. 1027 Walnut street, operated most successfully on my ears, relieving me to perfect hearing. I suffered from what the physicians called a thickening of the drum of the ear.
WILLIAM CRANE, Butcher, Residence, No. 1913 S. Second street.
Philadelphia, August 3, 1864.
PHILADELPHIA, 7th June, 1864.—This is to certify, that for four years I was troubled with an offensive discharge, accompanied with deafness. I have been treated by numerous physicians without receiving any benefit. Some months ago I applied to Dr. Von Moschzisker, who has accomplished a perfect cure.
JOSEPH SHOEMAKER, Of the firm of Shoemaker & Tindall, Merchants. No. 241 N. Broad street.
Private residence, No. 722 Green street.
EYE.—Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER can be consulted on all maladies of the Eye. The SURGICAL operations to restore SIGHT skillfully performed.
Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street, Where hundreds of similar testimonials as the above can be examined. aug-tf

DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS.—J. Isaacs, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above-named members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country can be seen at his Office, No. 611 PINE Street. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. Office hours from 8 to 12 A. M., 2 to 7 P. M. No. 611 PINE Street. je7-3m

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS.

POSTAGE STAMPS FOR SALE.
A DISCOUNT OF TWO PER CENT. ON ALL SUMS OF $20 AND UPWARDS.
At the Principal Depot for the sale of Internal Revenue Stamps,
No. 304 CHESNUT Street, and
No. 104 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia.

THE NEW TAX BILL AND REVENUE STAMP LAW.
Copies of the New Tax Bill and Revenue Stamp Law for sale wholesale and retail; and Revenue Stamps of all descriptions constantly on hand, at the following rates of discount:—
On orders of $50, two per cent. discount.
" " 100, three " "
" " 300, four " "
At the Principal Depot for the Sale of Internal Revenue Stamps, No. 304 CHESNUT Street, and No. 104 S. FIFTH Street. Full descriptions of the Stamp Law in pamphlet form. 1279-tf

LIGHT-HOUSE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., NEAREST HOUSE TO THE BEACH.
This well-known house is now open for the reception of Bearding and Bathing never was better.
aug8-1m 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. je9-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 month.
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. je9-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.
je11-2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

CONWAY'S OYSTER BAY SALOON.
S. W. CORNER OF SECOND AND CHESNUT STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
1922-1m

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
Nos. 730 CHESNUT Street.

WANTED TO SELL OR EXCHANGE, Elastic Sewing Machine, The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine, The Singer do., do.
And all the principal Sewing Machines. All furnished from their principal offices.
Also, all kinds of Second-Hand Machines, for Sale and Repaired at the new office of
LEAVENS & FAULKNER, No. 100 N. EIGHTH Street. (Over ten years with Singer & Co.)
Ladies taught to operate. jy11-2m

PATENTED JULY 19, 1864.—JOSEPH MOTTET, Rive de Paris, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring on any kind of wearing apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for stretching pants from one to five inches. No. 724 RACE Street, Branch No. 209 S. NINTH Street, Philadelphia. aug-2m

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 improved 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 of Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Mechanics having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherill's 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 H. HAMMITT, Kensington Screw Dock.
mh11-tf Delaware avenue, above Laurel street.

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 Robinson), 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. 1p29 1m

RUN NO RISK!!!—We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail to 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,
aug8-6m No. 1296 CHESNUT Street.

1034 CHESNUT STREET.
1024 CHESTNUT STREET. 1026 CHESTNUT STREET.
The attention of LADIES VISITING THE CITY, or those about LEAVING it for the "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.
1034 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.
fe1-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS AND Window Shades, from New York Auction sales, (slightly wet.)—Magnificent Brussels, ⅝ wide, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50 and $1·75; Imitation Brussels, (painted,) ⅝ wide, 70, 80 and 90 cents; 5-4, 9-4 and 12-4 at proportionate prices; Imperial Carpets, $1·37 to $1·75 per yard; Ingrain, from 50 cents to $1·12½; Venetian, Rag, and Hemp, from 37½ to 75 cents per yard; Mattings, the largest assortment ever offered in Philadelphia, from 37½ to 75 cents a yard, at the New York Auction Sales Depot, (formerly Stathlow's,) No. 147 S. SECOND Street, first door above Walnut, opposite Corn Exchange.
jy7-3m

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTABLISHED in 1850.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors,
Choice Havana Cigars.
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces
English and Scotch Ale and Porter.
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c.
Navy Messes put up with care.
At No. 116 S. SECOND Street.
ja26 1y JOSHUA R. COUSTY.

VANCE STEWART ROCK OIL COMPANY.
Incorporated June 29, 1864.
Capital, $300,000.
60,000 SHARES.....$5 A SHARE—PAR.
Subscription $2 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 southwesterwardly direction; consequently the beds of Oil would be nearer the surface at the upper end, say of the 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 skeet 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 course* between the range of hills, from each other about three miles apart in first-class oil producing 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 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 $137,500, with a Grist Mill in fine order, a stone house, &c.; also patches of timber.
The sale of stock will pay cash for the land in full, and leave the sum of $62,500 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 sandstone 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 McCABEN, 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. jy5-tf

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. jy6-2m

QUEEN OF BEAUTY.—WHITE VIRGIN Wax of Address 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 50 and 50 cents. Manufactured only by HUNT & CO., Perfumers, No. 41 S. EIGHTH St., 2 doors above Chesnut, and aug16-1m No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.

GOLD'S IMPROVED STEAM AND WATER-HEATING APPARATUS.
For Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings and Private Residences.
Manufactured by the
UNION STEAM AND WATER-HEATING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
JAMES P. WOOD, No. 41 S. FOURTH Street.
mh29-6m B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL.

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

FREDK. STEER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 S. THIRD STREET,
BUY AND SELL
GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. (mh14

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 6-20'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.,
mh19-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

UNITED STATES
7-30 LOAN.
The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.
These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.
The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.
As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.
Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with who m the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.
IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States Notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it cannot pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.
It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.
CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.
In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. United States Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.
ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.
But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.
It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.
While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.
Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the original certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed, it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.
SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
By all National Banks which are depositaries of public money; and [aug12-tf]
ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS
Throughout the country will give further information and
AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FINANCIAL.

NEW
NATIONAL LOAN
AT PAR.
Interest 7 3-10 in Lawful Money.
COUPONS ATTACHED,
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.,
jy27-6t No. 114 S. THIRD Street.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
fe3-tf No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

7 3-10 NOTES
DUE AUGUST 19,
BOUGHT OR FORWARDED FOR COLLECTION.
DREXEL & CO.,
au10-5t No. 34 S. THIRD Street.

HEWES & RAHM,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 54 S. THIRD STREET.
DEALERS IN
SPECIE, BANK NOTES, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. Collections promptly made. ap30-tf

SMITH & RANDOLPH,
No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. (mh18

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