Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

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

To Correspondents.

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

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them insertion in all of our editions.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1864.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

There is only one political question that now engrosses the thought of the people, and that question is—when shall this civil war be ended, and how shall it be ended? This question swallows up all others, for all others are subordinate to it in importance. The party of the Administration occupy no uncertain ground in reference to the matter. They have repeatedly and explicitly defined their position. They have said that the war may end whenever the Rebels will lay down their arms and cease their atrocious efforts to destroy the Union. This makes the preservation of the territorial integrity of the nation an indispensable condition of peace, while it throws on the insurgents the whole responsibility of protracting hostilities. The President, moreover, has more than once declared his disposition to receive and consider propositions from the Rebel leaders for an honorable and proper settlement of our national troubles. He has always held, and still holds, the way open for the return of the revolted States to their allegiance to the General Government. If, then, the Rebels do not avail themselves of the opportunity afforded them to end the war on the only terms on which it can ever possibly be ended satisfactorily, with a view to the establishment of the Union on the basis of the Constitution, and with the assurance of a permanent security against its future disturbance, it surely is their fault, and not the fault of the Administration.

But what does the Democratic party, speaking through the Chicago Convention, propose to do in order to compose finally the great difficulty in which a set of revolutionary demagogues at the South have involved the whole people? On this subject their "platform" is quite evasive and incomplete. The first resolution declares "that in the future, as "in the past, we will adhere with *unswerving* "fidelity to the Union under the Constitution," &c. The second resolution asserts that "the experiment of war" to restore the Union has failed, and that "immediate efforts" must "be made for a cessation of hostilities, "with a view to an ultimate Convention of all "the States, or other peaceable means, to the "end that, at the earliest possible moment "peace may be restored *on the basis of the "Federal Union of the States.*" This is all that the Chicago "platform" of the Democracy proclaims as regards the mode and conditions of a pacification. As far as it makes, or seems to make, the maintenance of the Union an absolute condition of peace, the declaration is well enough.

But, suppose the Rebels will not make peace on that condition? Suppose that, after an armistice for several months is agreed on, and a Convention of all the States is assembled, it shall be found impossible to end the war by a return of the seceded States to the Union, with or without certain constitutional amendments, deemed necessary to avert a recurrence of a similar trouble. What then? On this point the Democratic delegates recently convened at Chicago are as dumb as death. They make no utterance, they give no pledge, they leave us in total darkness. They do not say—they seem carefully and deliberately to have abstained from saying—what they would do in the contingency we have suggested.

May we, from their professed unswerving fidelity to the Union, conclude that, if they cannot save the Union by a "Convention of all the States," they will, in that event, renew the war and seek to preserve the Union by force of arms? This would appear to be implied; but can the people allow so vital a question to rest on mere inference and speculation alone? If the Democratic Convention really meant only to suspend hostilities for the purpose of trying a different mode of suppressing the Rebellion, with the intention to resume them again in case their new remedy or experiment should fail, they could easily have said so in a few brief and positive words. But they did not. They left that very important provision out of their resolutions, and it may be reasonably presumed that they left it out because they did not wish to bind themselves and their constituents by any such engagement, which might prove inconvenient and embarrassing in the future.

In this omission, therefore, to say what they would do, should the grand National Peace Convention proposed by them disappoint their hopes and plans, we think their "platform" fatally deficient, and the majority of the people in the loyal States will be likely to be of the same opinion. There can be no doubt that the Rebels would gladly consent to an armistice with a view to negotiation. Because, while that would not commit them in any way to an obligation to make peace, except on their own terms, it would afford them a valuable respite from active military operations, in which they could greatly strengthen themselves against the resumption of the war, if the war, once suspended for six months, could be, or would be likely to be, resumed.

In short, we can readily see how the armistice and a Convention of all the States, to confer about terms of peace, would certainly fortify the Rebellion, but we cannot see how it can possibly benefit the cause of the Government. The Rebel papers and the Rebel authorities have recently and most emphatically informed us that they will not accept peace, except on the condition of independence, and we are quite sure that they mean precisely what they say. In the face, then, of such affirmations, is it not vain and idle, is it not pusillanimous and dishonorable on the part of the nation, to be making to the Rebels overtures of peace which they reject in advance, and suing to them for a renewal of political and social relations which they disdainfully premouish us they will persistently refuse?

There is but one way to quell the Rebellion and save the Union. It must, if practicable, be conquered by force of arms. The Rebels themselves seem determined to force this necessity upon us. To effect the end may cost much time, much money, much blood, much suffering. But the work can be ultimately accomplished if prosecuted with the right vigor and determination. The present Administration are committed to that work, and we believe that the people are also. The Democratic party, on the other hand, are for peace on the basis of the Union, if possible; and if not possible, then for peace anyhow. This, at least, is the presumption which is warranted by their studied reticence in respect to a renewal of the war, in case negotiations for peace, with the Union preserved, should fail; and no candidate for the Presidency who consents to stand on such a platform, is worthy of the suffrages of a loyal people.

THE GREAT CONFLICT.

A Glance at the War—Review of the Operations of all of Our Armies—Their Positions and Prospects—Status of the Rebellion, &c.

GENERAL VIEW.

The ideas of concentration enunciated by General Grant at the beginning of his control of the American army have resulted favorably to our cause. General Grant has not only shown himself to be a great genius in military matters, but he has proved to be a good General, infinitely better than any we have ever had before. Previous to the war, in all probability, he had never seen five thousand men under arms at one time; yet, with a brief experience, we find him capable of handling nearly two hundred thousand men in a creditable manner. Of course, he or no other man can fight or manœuvre more than ten thousand men in battle in this country; but, like General Lee, he finds avenues for the direction of a heavier force in the course of a heavy battle. General Grant is not a consummate strategist, either, yet he is equal to Lee, and we believe superior, inasmuch as the invading general must shape his own strategy, and yet weigh properly the designs of his antagonist. General Grant has not the impetuosity of an ambitious conqueror. Like Washington, he would rather give his countrymen civil liberty than rule an empire; like Napoleon, he would sooner set up Democracy and human welfare than sustain or establish absolute monarchies. In this he shows a very clear and statesmanlike appreciation of the needs of his country and her people. He aspires to conquest only in so far as the success of our armies and the reconstruction of the Union may demand it. A more radical system would bring peace sooner, but not so acceptably nor so lasting, we opine.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

This is the strongest of all our armies, and holds the most important position. It holds both banks of the James river, and both banks of the Appomattox river. The right of our line rests on the north bank of the James, and the left on the south of Petersburg. Our lines have now been extended by an operative army under the supervision of Warren and Hancock, which has taken up a position across the line of the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, about twelve miles south of the former place, and not far north of the southern boundary line of Virginia. A movement is now in progress to extend our left wing to some point on the Richmond and Danville Railroad. There is no intention to hold the latter permanently, however, but only to destroy it in as effectual a manner as possible. A similar column has also been sent south, along the Weldon road, to more perfectly render it beyond repair. These destructive movements will have their great effect upon the enemy, and, perhaps, before this he is suffering greatly from them.

A great advantage is gained to our army other than this in these movements. We shall be enable to assault Petersburg and Richmond in the rear, and possibly we shall be able to force Lee to deliver a grand pitched battle; in which case he will certainly be defeated, and defeat may be followed by disaster, and this by an honorable peace. On Lee at Richmond hangs the fate of the Southern Confederacy, because he is the great Rebel leader, and has the grand army. It is the Rebel capital, in which everything that makes the Confederacy a power, is ensconced. By the movement to the south bank of the James river, General Grant has not only cut off the main avenues of supply to Richmond, but he has at the same *coup de guerre* cut off all lines of retreat; and while he takes the risk of having his own army overthrown and destroyed, he has obliged General Lee to take much greater and less promising risks.

The advantages secured to us by Grant's movements are unmistakable, and but one thing is wanting to render our success beyond peradventure—and that very soon—and that is more men.

Every battle now fought entails a loss upon us which can be replaced promptly; but to the enemy every engagement must prove a vital injury, and one which cannot be cured, and entail losses which cannot be filled up by them. This is irrespective of the loss of position or supply.

The security of our position is a great feature. The country is healthy and easily defended. Our lines of communication are untrammeled by the enemy. Our forces can operate offensively until the middle of December, and then rest through a winter which is seldom severe or of long duration. But we will not hesitate to express the opinion that General Lee will be overthrown before the first day of December.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

General Foster has not force enough to make any important offensive movement, and it will be enough for him if he can securely hold all of our posts on the coast of South Carolina and Georgia. We shall not take Charleston now before the fall of Richmond. The same may be said of General Innis N. Palmer in North Carolina.

FARRAGUT AND GRANGER.

Admiral David G. Farragut has taken Fort Morgan, and is now operating against the city of Mobile. General Gordon Granger has landed most of his little veteran army on the main land near Grant's Pass, and will move up to Dog river along the bay. He will then proceed along the Shell road due west until he meets the enemy and prepares to attack the southern defenses of Mobile, if any be found to attack. The reason we doubt of the existence of these works is because we have never heard of them yet, but they may be found, and may be too far from the Alabama river to be shelled by our fleet. The possession of Mobile will be of great assistance to General Sherman, in spemion of any other great advantages which may accrue to us. If we had it now, General Sherman could at once abandon the line of railroad to Chattanooga, and, taking Atlanta and defeating Hood, he could move at once east of the Alleghanies to Montgomery, and open up direct and close communication with Mobile. Charleston, Wilmington, and other important places would then fall, and the entire South would be virtually in our hands.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF—CANBY AND BANKS.

The former commands all the armies operating in the grand military division of the West Mississippi, and the latter is virtually military governor of Louisiana. General Granger's army is under command of General Canby. The cause of General Canby's rapid promotion is due mainly to the fact of his having acted for a long time as military adviser to Mr. Secretary Stanton, to whom he evinced a military discernment and ability of a high and trusty order.

Carrying out General Grant's wise system of concentration, General Canby has withdrawn all of our troops from the coast of Texas and from advanced posts in Western and Central Louisiana. At Morganzia we have General Ullmann's Corps d'Afrique, a force sufficient to baik any offensive designs of Generals Richard Taylor or E. Kirby Smith. Part of General Banks' old army, the 19th Corps, is now under Sheridan, and another portion of it is under Generals Gordon Granger and A. J. Smith. Thus these troops are aiding, if not immediately operating, with the two grand armies of the Mississippi and of the James rivers.

GENERAL A. J. SMITH'S EXPEDITION.

We have always opposed expeditions by special corps into the enemy's country. The greatest General of modern times has observed that they are almost always failures, even when superintended by men of undoubted ability, and, although we have had some successful "raids" in this war, yet we doubt very much if those made upon a grand scale for purposes of conquest have ever tended in results to aid our great movements towards decisive victory over the Rebellion. We do not wish to be understood as condemning cavalry dashes upon the enemy's lines of communication; these are always proper and very often necessary. General Smith left Memphis on the 9th of August and moved to Oxford, Mississippi, a town which, a few days before, had been the headquarters of General Forrest. Smith is now at Columbus, and we trust has destroyed the Mississippi Central and Mobile and Ohio railroads.

This done, his work is ended, and a greater task presents itself—that of getting back to Memphis, as his force is not large enough to move on Montgomery or Mobile. He may move to the former place, now that Forrest is out of the way, and he may capture that important point, but it will be a work fraught with such risks that even so eminent and able a leader as General Smith would not like to undertake. As one of the misfortunes attending this raid, we may here cite the fact of the disgraceful sacking of the city of Memphis. Three Major-Generals held commands in and about the city, yet they were totally unprepared even with a single regiment to resist an attack. But, beyond this, we learn that Forrest with his troopers has now passed into Tennessee to harass General Sherman and destroy his communications, and, though Smith should return at once to Memphis, his men would be too much worn out for immediate pursuit of the Rebels. In view of all these facts, we give the advice that, when General Smith returns to Memphis, that city should be left to take care of itself, and Smith's army should be added to that of General Sherman at Atlanta.

ARMY OF ARKANSAS.

To reclaim and hold to allegiance a miserable and barren State, we have kept an army of veterans on the Arkansas and White rivers amply sufficient to give us victory at either Atlanta or Richmond, if added to either of our grand armies. General Steele, an excellent officer—a fighting man—is still entombed at Little Rock. He has not campaigned any this summer, but has been busily engaged in keeping the Rebels out of precious little Arkansas. He has not been able, however, to keep Shelby out of Missouri, or the Rebel Generals Gano and Standwaith out of Indian Territory or Kansas. General Price, the "Cæsar of the Southwest," is again on the war-path, and with his famous "forty thousand men," proposes to invade Missouri on a grand scale this fall. We bid him beware, however, for if he shall ever cross the Arkansas river, he will have the man upon him who has so often whipped him before—Major-General Frederick Steele.

ARMIES OF THE FRONTIER AND OF KANSAS.

The former is under a brave man, but one with a political weakness—Major-General James Blunt. Under him are Generals Ewing and McNeil. They are engaged in punishing the Indians, a work that seems to have no end. General Curtis commands the Department of Kansas. He has a small army, but, being an earnest and good soldier, is unusually fortunate in doing a great deal of work with a few men. Farther back we have the Department of the Missouri, which is managed at last to the satisfaction of the people by Major-General William S. Rosecrans.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST.

This department is under Major-General John Pope, who reports that a general Indian war is now imminent in Western Minnesota. General Sully, of Philadelphia, was, at last accounts, moving far up the Little Missouri river. He whipped the Indians at a number of unmentionable points, but is said to have been defeated at last at the head waters of the stream mentioned. We sincerely trust that our excellent friend Sully may come out a victor, but it is now nearly time for him or some of his couriers to make a report, unless he is travelling on to the Pacific coast, with orders to report to General McDowell.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

General Sherman is known as the great flanker—*par excellance*. He has marched one hundred and thirty miles through the enemy's country, with small loss, with a tremendous army, and is now besieging Hood in Atlanta. This march and flanking process will shine out in history to prove Sherman one of the greatest Generals of modern times. But the most difficult feat has been that of keeping his communications intact all the time. This has been a great work, and has considerably weakened the army.

But Sherman has enough men to invest Atlanta, which work is now *au fait accompli*. He has swung around to the southeast of the city with his left wing, and under cover of this movement has detached an army corps to take Macon, and destroy the railroads running east. He is thus winning, gradually, one of the grandest and most decisive victories of the war, second only to that which Grant is organizing in Eastern Virginia. The Rebels are already sorely pinched, and in order to raise the siege of Atlanta, they have sent Morgan to cut the Knoxville and Chattanooga railroad; Wheeler to cut the railroad between Nashville and Chattanooga, and Forrest to tap the road between Dalton and Atlanta.

All of these forces have failed to accomplish their designs thus far. They have done us much damage it is true, and we should have been better prepared to repel them, but we are glad to know that Sherman cannot be starved out from Atlanta. He has stores with his army, and all along the railroad, under such strong guards as to render them secure. Wheeler's raid is a desperate movement, and as he has come so far North, it is reasonable to suppose that Hood, in sending him, like Lee in sending Early to Maryland, is depending upon a vast moral effect, which is to give General Sherman the *panique*, and force him to re reat. This effect will never develope itself, for, if we know anything about Sherman, we know he will stay at Atlanta, if he has to *go to Macon to get stores and ammunition*.

We look for a great victory at Atlanta during the present month. General Sherman can operate in Central Georgia all winter if he does not get into South Carolina before spring. Passing up to Knoxville, we find all safe at that point. Recently a regiment of loyal Tennesseeans passed east along the railroad and captured the town of Jonesboro', with its Rebel garrison, stores, and many prominent citizens. This force also destroyed the Virginia Central and East Tennessee railroad for some miles, and brought off the iron.

MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION.

General Sheridan is busily engaged with portions of the 8th, 6th, and 19th Corps, and Torbert's Cavalry Corps in holding Early in the Shenandoah, and at the same time preventing the Rebel leaders from securing any great amount of plunder, or advancing north of the Potomac. It is hard to see the wisdom of this species of operating just at present. If Grant is to assault Petersburg or Richmond at once, Early could get there in time to help Lee on the last heat, it is true; but if General Sheridan fights Early and destroys his army, the Rebel could neither help himself or Lee, and this we maintain Sheridan can do. Grant whipped the Rebels badly at Reams' Station the other day, and Early retreats to the Blue Ridge Gaps. Grant remains quiet six days, and Early throws forward a force on Tuesday last, and occupies Martinsburg for the twenty-fourth time. It is about time this should cease; let Sheridan make a bold move on the board, even at the sacrifice of a few pawns, and he may win at a great game.

THE SUMMING UP.

Looking reasonably at the position of affairs in the theatres of war in Virginia and Georgia, we have cause to be hopeful. We are moving at last to great and decisive events. The confidence of the people is brightening, and we are proud to announce that our armies are being reinforced at the rate of nearly four thousand men per day. If this tide is kept up for a short time, we shall soon see the end of the Rebellion, and we shall have a peace worthy of the Republic. This is the last campaign of our civil war. Let us make it not only the most glorious, but impressive in moral effect abroad, of any in which Americans have been engaged.

Money is now being offered freely to the Government, and men are enlisting rapidly. The war power will soon be regenerated, and then we will have a right to expect substantial victories at the hands of our Generals.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The Devoted Bride. By St. George Tucker. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chesnut street.

This is a story of several lives in the "Old Dominion." The heroine is of that Huguenot-like, cavalier blood, which coursed through the veins of the noble early settlers of Eastern Virginia. The tale is admirably narrated, and here and there we observe historical catches, which take us back to our boyhood on the Peninsula. It is a story of love among those who fed the flame with chivalric ardor, and the noblest principles, before the race became of corrupt politics, and took on a nature poisoned and soured by ambition. This is a novel which, in perusal, will remind us of the day of Virginia's prime, in a delightful narrative of real life, and make us forget, for a little while, at least, this civil war of ours. We heartily commend the book in every way, and hope it may be well received.

—The *Sunday Magazine* is the latest periodical announced in England. It will appear in London in October, under the editorship of Dr. Guthrie.

—A cook in a hotel at Angers, France, has started a journal devoted to cookery, called the *Gastrophile*.

—It may be observed, as an example of literary fame, that a poem by Jean Ingelow is going the rounds of the country press attributed to "John Bingelow."

Married.

BURGIN—SHAW.—By the Rev. Henry Brown, September 1st, Mr. WM. M. BURGIN, of Philadelphia, to EMILY A., daughter of the late Samuel Shaw, of Chester, Pa.

CLEGG—HIGGINS.—On the 31st of August, at the bride's mother's, No. 928 Catharine street, by Rev. S. W. Thomas, pastor of St. Paul's M. E. Church, FRANCIS B. CLEGG, Esq., to Miss MELISSA S. HIGGINS. No cards.

HANWAY—CLARK.—August 30th, by the Rev. M. D. Kurtz, at the Parsonage of Twelfth Street M. E. Church, Philadelphia, Mr. THOMAS HANWAY to Miss HENRIETTA M. CLARK, both of Wilmington, Del.

KENT—CLIFF.—At Manayunk, on the 8th of August, 1864, by Alderman J. B. Gibson, Mr. JAMES KENT to Miss ELIZABETH CLIFF, both of Manayunk, city of Philadelphia.

MILLER—GRIM.—On the morning of the 1st instant, by the Rev. L. W. Hutter, Mr. WILLIAM J. MILLER and Miss MARY A., daughter of Daniel R. Grim, Esq., all of this city.

Died.

ARNOLD.—On the 30th ult., in the 26th year of her age, EMMA M., wife of Pierce M. Arnold, and eldest daughter of Charles A. and Mary A. Barger.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1317 Herring street, on Sunday, the 4th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

EVANS.—On the evening of the 31st ult., CHARLES W., son of Charles and Mary M. Evans, in the 23d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, to meet at the house of Daniel Lloyd, near Hatboro', Moreland township, on Seventh Day, the 3d inst., at 1 o'clock. Interment at Fair Hill.

HAINES.—On the 12th of August, at Hagerstown, Md., of bilious dysentery, HELENA FRANCES AGNEW, only surviving child of Virginia F. and the late Richard W. Haines, of New Orleans, aged 10 years and 7 months.

HANKINS.—On the 30th ult., in the 29th year of her age, EMELINE, wife of Stephen Hankins, and eldest daughter of the late Captain Constant and Susan Waithman.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 411 Stevens street, Camden, N. J., at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

TRINKLE.—Suddenly, on the 1st instant, GEORGE, son of George and Anna Trinkle, aged 12 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 911 Ogden street, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

WRIGLEY.—On the evening of the 1st instant, STANTON CHASE, infant son of Isaac and Mary Wrigley, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, 3d instant, at 2 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Haddington Church, Twenty-fourth Ward.

McCLELLAN, PENDLETON,

AND PEACE!

"TO YOUR TENTS, OH, ISRAEL."

GRAND

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OF THE

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On the adjournment of the meeting to inaugurate the new Hall of the KEYSTONE CLUB, the procession will be formed on WALNUT Street, right resting on Ninth, at 9 o'clock.

Let there be an immense turnout of the friends of

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THE GALLANT McCLELLAN,

AND OF

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PENDLETON, OF OHIO.

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MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS,
MECHANICS AND LABORING MEN,

Come in your strength, and show that you are opposed to

HEAVY TAXES,
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AND
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By order of Committee on Reception,

PHILIP LOWRY, Jr.,
CHIEF MARSHAL.

DIVISION MARSHALS.
HON. SAMUEL J. RANDALL,
CAPT. THOMAS McDONOUGH,
COL. WILLIAM McMULLEN,
AQUILLA HAINES, Esq.,
PHILIP LUTZ,
JOSEPH MIDDLETON,
J. H. SMITH. 1t

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE OIL COMPANY, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street
Philadelphia, September 1, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Globe Oil Company has this day declared a dividend of two per cent. on the capital stock, par value ten dollars per share, payable on and after the 15th instant. Books closed on the 9th, and reopened on the 16th instant.
By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN H. WYLIE,
se2-m6* Treasurer.

"CAMPAIGN DIAL."

The DAILY issue of this paper will commence on

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Subscriptions for the entire campaign, or any portion of it, will be $2 00. Single Copies, 5 Cents.

Back numbers cannot be supplied, hence the necessity of subscribing at once.

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se2-6t Third Floor.

EIGHTH WARD BOUNTY FUND.—THE citizens of the Eighth Ward, who desire to anticipate the requirements of the draft, are notified that the time is fast passing away in which men can be got. Every citizen of the Ward is urgently called on to raise subscriptions among his neighbors, and to forward all collections at once to

J. G. ROSENGARTEN,
Treasurer,
se2-1w S. E. corner SIXTH and WALNUT St.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE BEEN APpointed agents to receive subscriptions for the stock of the BRILLIANT OIL COMPANY. Par value of shares ten dollars. Two dollars per share at the time of subscription.

As soon as this Company is organized it will receive a net income of $2,000 per day, which amount is now realized by the present owner of the property.

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All Acute and Chronic Diseases cured by means of the different modifications of Electricity, at the

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A MOST DELICIOUS DRINK,
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DR C. L. MUNNS,
au27-12t No. 731 SPRUCE STREET.

DR. J. DAVIDSON'S CHIROPODIST AND Bathing Establishment, No. 228 S. SECOND Street, (entrance also on Levant street.)—Dr. DAVIDSON offers his services to Ladies and Gentlemen as a Chiropodist of experience, and promises immediate relief as extractor of soft and hard Corns, operator of Nails growing in the flesh, and medical attendant of swelled and frosted Feet, in and out of his residence.

At his establishment, No. 228 S. SECOND Street, can be found Hot and Cold Baths, Cold Shower and Douche Baths, and Sulphur and Vapor Baths.

His Sulphur and Vapor Baths are worthy the especial attention of invalids, to whom he gives his personal attention. au24-6t

MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL.
JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
No. 718 MARKET STREET,

are now receiving their supplies fresh from the fisheries.

The superiority of their OIL in every respect, has gained for it a reputation and sale beyond any other found in the market.

To maintain it, they are determined to supply an article that may be entirely relied on for freshness and purity.

See testimonials of Professors of Medical Colleges. au11

BURNS' COTTAGE.—
This ever popular, cozy, and well-known place of welcome visitation, at the S. E. corner of SIXTH and MINOR Streets, is doing a most thriving business, under the auspices and immediate supervision of

ADMIRAL JAMES NELSON,
Proprietor.

The Admiral spares neither time, money, nor attention to supply his patrons with the choicest Wines and Liquors, and superior Scotch and Old Stock Ale on draught, which cannot be equalled in Philadelphia.

Let every man who loves his country and is fond of a good drink, give the Admiral a call. au30-1m

LOURISHING HOTELS.—AMONGST THE public houses in and around Philadelphia, there are none to surpass the new "TONTINE," in SEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT; or, the old and well known "GOURLEY'S" Hotel at the corner of NICETOWN Lane and TOWNSHIP LINE Road. Mr. GEORGE W. KOHL is Proprietor of both, which is indeed a sufficient guarantee for their entire success. The very best of every thing eatable and bibible will be found at each place, and, notwithstanding the times are out of joint, the terms will be quite low. A splendid Lunch every day, from 11 to 12 o'clock. au9-1m

HOOPER'S ALE VAULTS, S. E. CORNER THIRD and CHESNUT Streets
UNDER UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
PENISTAN'S OLD STAND;
THE COOLEST AND BEST ALES IN THE CITY.
OLD BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, WHISKIES,
CALIFORNIA AND CATAWBA WINES
AND BRANDIES, ENGLISH, IRISH,
SCOTCH, AND AMERICAN ALES
AND BROWN STOUT.

This celebrated old stand having been renovated and thoroughly refitted, with one of the finest stocks of Ales and choice Liquors in the city, the proprietor invites the public to give him a call, confident as he is of their approval. au22-1m

FURLOUGHS—FURLOUGHS.

Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furloughs, needing

SWORDS,

AND OTHER

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,

ARE INVITED TO THE EXTENSIVE

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT

OF

GEORGE W. SIMONS & BRO.
SANSOM STREET HALL,
SANSOM Street, above Sixth.

PRESENTATION SWORDS

Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition, no other house in the country combining the MANUFACTURING JEWELER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD MAKER. jy6

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 926 MARKET Street.

LARGE SALE OF
WHITE GRANITE, C. C. ROCKINGHAM, AND YELLOW WARE.
In open lots, suitable for city and country retail trade.
On Tuesday Morning, at 10 o'clock,
FLINT GLASSWARE.
Also, a fine assortment of superior quality table Glassware.

AUCTION SALE AT BROOKLYN NAVY Yard.
By order of Rear-Admiral Hiram Paulding, U. S. N., Commandant of the New York Navy Yard, I shall offer for sale, at Public Auction, at said Yard,
ON THURSDAY, September 8th, at 12 o'clock M.
500 barrels Spirits Turpentine.
10,000 lbs. of Canvas Chippings.
A lot of Scrap Leather.
1 small Engine.
1 Horizontal Boiler.
4 Upright Boilers.
A lot of Scrap Pattern Lumber.
A lot of Hard Coal Cinders.
1 lot of Iron Boats.
Several Condemned Wood Boats.
Twenty per cent. of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of sale, and ten days will be allowed to remove the goods from the Yard, and if not so removed, the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.
All payments to be made in Government currency, and before the goods are removed from the Yard.
D. D. T. MARSHALL,
U. S. Navy Storekeeper.
Navy Yard, New York, August, 1864. au22-6t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE City and County of Philadelphia.
Estate of HENRY GREW, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of MARY GREW, Executor of the last will of HENRY GREW, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on Monday, September 12, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 23 South Sixth street, upstairs, in the City of Philadelphia.
au31-w6m3 MOSES A. DROPSIE, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE City and County of Philadelphia.
Estate of JOHN B. KOONS, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of FREDERICK FAIRTHORNE and FREDERICK A. KOONS, Administrators of the estate of JOHN B. KOONS, deceased, and report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, September 14, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 29 S. SIXTH Streets, upstairs, in the city of Philadelphia. MOSES A. DROPSIE,
au31-w4t Auditor.

REMOVAL.
J. MEIER & BROTHER,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Have removed from No. 126 N. Second street to the S. E. corner of SECOND and ARCH Streets, where they have on hand a good stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS. (au30-1m
Also, a splendid assortment of ready-made CLOTHING.

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.
au30-6m S. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

First Collection District of Pennsylvania, comprising the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eleventh Wards of the City of Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

The Annual Assessment for 1864, for the above-named District, of persons liable to a tax on Carriages, Pleasure Yachts, Billiard Tables, and Gold and Silver Plate, and also of persons required to take out Licenses, having been completed,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Taxes aforesaid will be received daily by the undersigned, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) at the Office, No. 304 CHESNUT Street, second floor, on and after THURSDAY, September 1, and until and including SATURDAY, September 24, ensuing.

PENALTIES.

All persons who fail to pay their Annual Taxes upon carriages, pleasure yachts, billiard tables, gold and silver plate, on or before the 24th day of September, 1864, will incur a penalty of ten per centum additional of the amount thereof, and be liable to costs, as provided for in the 19th Section of the Excise Laws of July 1, 1862.

All persons who in like manner shall fail to take out their licenses, as regulated by law, on or before the 24th day of September, 1864, will incur a penalty of ten per centum additional of the amount thereof, and be subject to a prosecution for three times the amount of said tax, in accordance with the provisions of the 50th section of the law aforesaid.

All payments are required to be made in Treasury Notes, under authority of the United States, or in notes of Banks organized under the act to provide a National Currency, known as National Banks.

NO FURTHER NOTICE WILL BE GIVEN.
JESPER HARDING,
Collector,
se1-2t No. 304 CHESNUT Street.

LOAN OF 1881.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

Treasury Department, August 30, 1864.

Sealed offers will be received at this Department, under the act of March 3, 1863, until noon of

FRIDAY, THE 9TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1864,

for bonds of the United States, to the amount of about THIRTY-ONE AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS, being the amount of unaccepted offers undisposed of under the notice of Proposals for Loan, dated 6th June last. The bonds will bear an annual interest of 6 per centum, payable semi-annually in coin, on the first days of July and January of each year, and redeemable after the 30th of June, 1881.

Each offer must be for fifty or one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and must state the sum, including premium, offered for each hundred dollars in bonds, or for fifty, when the offer is for no more than fifty. Two per cent. of the principal, excluding premium, of the whole amount offered must be deposited, as guarantee for payment of subscription if accepted, with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with the Assistant Treasurer at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, or St. Louis; or with the Designated Depositary at Baltimore, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit, or Buffalo; or with any National Banking Association authorized to receive deposits which may consent to transact the business without charge. Duplicate certificates will be issued to depositors by the officer or association receiving them, the originals of which must be forwarded with the offers to the Department. All deposits should be made in time for advice of offers with certificates to reach Washington not later than the morning of September 9th. No offer not accompanied by its proper certificate of deposit will be considered.

The Coupon and Registered Bonds issued will be of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, and $1000. Regist