Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

THE PROSPECT.

From the Tribune.

Thus far, elections have this year been held in the States of New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Oregon, Vermont, and Maine, each of which has been carried by the Union party by an aggregate increase on the majority of the preceding year. The four former voted before, the two latter since, the rival nominations for President; but the result does not seem to have been affected by that circumstance. We may, with great confidence, assume, therefore—reasoning from absolute data—that the elections of this year will substantially reiterate the popular convictions expressed in those of 1863, with the probable exception of Kentucky, where the Bramlette-Guthrie faction, which last year supported the Union ticket, has since gone over to the Opposition, and are likely to carry the State with them, if Rebel guerillas and returned soldiers from the Confederate armies shall be allowed to vote, as they probably will be.

This is precisely what is meant by that plank in the Chicago Democratic Platform which denounces "the direct interference of the military authority of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, and Delaware." That interference in good part precluded voting by and for avowed, notorious, active traitors—"only that and nothing more." The Bramlette-Guthrie faction of Kentuckians thought this a nice operation so long as they and the Rebels voted opposite tickets; now that they want to vote the same ticket, they stigmatize it as atrocious. We beg leave to agree with their old opinion rather than their new protestation. Still we believe them strong enough, with Rebel help, to carry their State for McClellan, though the unconditional Unionists of Kentucky are making a gallant fight, and have hopes of success.

The following table shows the popular vote of the respective States in 1863, with the number of electors to be chosen by each, eight weeks hence:—

States.	Vote in '63. Unionist.	Democratic.	Electors of Pres't, '64
Maine	68,299	50,583	7
New Hampshire	33,405	32,833	5
Massachusetts	70,483	29,207	12
Rhode Island	10,828	7,557	4
Connecticut	41,032	38,395	6
Vermont	29,613	11,902	5
New York	314,347	284,942	33
New Jersey	40,000	50,000	7
Pennsylvania	269,466	234,171	26
Delaware	8,155	8,044	3
Maryland	36,360	15,084	7
West Virginia	25,000	15,000	5
Ohio	288,661	187,562	21
Michigan	68,992	61,913	8
Indiana	118,517	128,160	13
Illinois	125,263	95,807	16
Wisconsin	79,959	57,218	8
Minnesota	19,515	12,792	4
Iowa	85,741	53,008	8
Kentucky	68,306	17,389	11
Missouri	46,548	47,229	11
Kansas	9,990	5,464	3
California	61,447	44,715	5
Oregon	7,039	3,450	3
Total	1,949,966	1,511,423	231
Union majority	438,543	Necessary to choose	116

NOTE.—In New Jersey, there was no candidate running throughout the State in 1863; but the aggregate vote of the rival parties was very nearly as given above. There will be some 40,000 additional votes polled this fall in Delaware, the Democratic party refused to vote last year, alleging military coercion; so we have given above the vote for Governor in 1862. The vote last year (1st Congress) stood—Unionist, 8,220; scattering 14. In Maryland, both candidates were old Whigs, but we have given the vote of the pro-slavery man (Mallit) to the Democrats, who can poll 10,000 more when they try.

West Virginia voted the Union ticket solid; her full vote when polled will vary little from the totals (estimated) above. Ohio polled her usual Democratic vote for Vallandigham, but an extraordinary aggregate Union majority—probably 20,000 more than if any one else had been the Democratic candidate. Indiana held none but local elections last year; so we have embodied her vote of 1862 in our table. Her local elections of 1863 showed Union gains on that vote. Illinois in 1863 chose local officers only; in many counties there was but one ticket; in all, party lines were considerably overleaped.

From several counties we have majorities only; so that the totals should at least be 5000 higher than those given in our table. In the aggregate, from Missouri, there are several counties utterly wanting; full returns would considerably increase both aggregates. Oregon voted a month last June, and elected Unionists by fully as good a vote as given in our table, which is that for Governor in 1862. (Our friends also carried the State handsomely last June.) Kansas held no elections. We give our vote in 1862.

Putting Kentucky against us, where she probably belongs, and the popular vote of last year would give McClellan the electors from New Jersey, Indiana, Kentucky, and Missouri—44 in all—leaving 187 to Lincoln. And that is just about the probable result, unless the Rebels in arms should meantime win important victories. Our triumph seems tolerably safe; but not so safe as to justify an abatement of effort.

CONFEDERATE CREDIT AND DISCREDIT.

From the Times.

The financial affairs of the Confederacy are getting into a worse condition every day. The new Secretary of the Treasury is at his wits' end, and has nothing better to offer by way of remedy than the following suggestion:—

"Our people are committing an act of great folly to be buying property of all kinds at ten times what it will bring when the war is over, while foreigners are buying their six, seven, and eight per cent. bonds and carrying them abroad."

This piece of counsel can only have been dictated by an exceedingly contemptible opinion of the Confederate public; for they know perfectly well—and Mr. Trenholm knows they know—that foreigners are buying Confederate cotton bonds because those bonds are payable in cotton at a low rate in the Confederacy, which carried through the blockade, sells at a high rate abroad.

But Confederate notes are not payable in cotton, and are based simply on Confederate good faith, and this stands so low in the estimation of the Confederate people that these notes are worth now five cents on the dollar only. The press is making desperate efforts to put a good face on the matter by drawing glowing pictures of Confederate resources and of the Confederate future, and says sagely:—"There is but one cure for the agony which the multitude is now suffering from this anomalous condition of affairs—the public confidence in the currency must be restored."

This is like saying of a dangerously sick man:—"There is but one remedy for this man's case. He must be cured." "Mr. Pilkins," said Dr. Parker Pepper, when called in to attend Mrs. Oonbey, "is of opinion with me, that nature must be called on to make a vigorous effort in this instance, and that if our interesting friend Mrs. Dombey should not be able to make that effort successfully, then a crisis might arise which we should all deplore." This is very much the condition of the Confederate credit. It has to make an effort to be good, and if it should not succeed, something disagreeable will happen.

By way of raising the public faith in it, or, in other words, satisfying the Southern public that the Rebel debt will not be repudiated, the *Examiner* makes use of some choice arguments. The first is that the South is "composed of a haughty, proud people, whose especial weakness of character is supposed to be a quixotic regard for their personal honor." We do not think this, however, is likely to have much weight, inasmuch as the Southerners know as well as anybody that personal pride does not make men pay their debts. No capitalist ever lent money on any such security.

The prouder aristocracy is in every country, the more it is apt to owe, and the less willing is it to pay. If "personal pride" were considered a good guarantee in the money market, we should have proud gentlemen swarming on every exchange in the world, and easing the humble and credulous of all their spare cash. Moreover, it is pretty well known that "personal pride" has not saved our Southern brethren from the commission of one or two very dirty tricks. Mississippi, for instance, though the population is, in the matter of personal pride, a match for Lucifer himself, was not prevented thereby from repudiating a very small debt in a very barefaced manner, under the lead of no less a personage than Mr. Jefferson Davis, who, on that interesting occasion, laid down the doctrine that one generation was not bound to discharge obligations contracted by a preceding one. In other words, we suppose that each generation has just pride enough to pay debts of its contracting, but not enough to cancel those of its fathers. Suppose, therefore, the men of 1900 should find their stock running low, under the pressure of hard times, what would become of the bills run up by the men of 1861?

The second argument is, that so many of the Confederate obligations have gone and are going abroad, that the Confederacy would not be allowed to repudiate even if it were disposed to do so. This may be true of the Confederate cotton bonds, but we have to hear of any demand abroad for Confederate currency—and yet it is the currency which is just now very low, and is called on "to make an effort." But we doubt it, even as regards the bonds, for the closure of the Confederate Constitution which permits secession at pleasure, really deprives foreign creditors of the Confederacy of all remedy in case of its bankruptcy.

Any one, two, or three States, which find the burden of the debt troublesome, have only to secede to escape liability. It would be useless to make war against the remainder in order to recover, for the remainder would follow the example of the delinquents, as soon as they found they were to bear the whole burden. And even if they did not, the foreign creditors would gain nothing by hostilities, for in such cases the Government would, doubtless, apply to them the rule they applied to Northern merchants at the outbreak of the war—ordered their debtors to pay all sums due to them into the public Treasury.

So that the creditors would have the consolation of knowing that the expenses of robbing them were partly paid out of their own pockets. To attempt operations against each of the States individually, for an assertion of the claims against the entire body, would, we need hardly say, be equally foolish. They could not be satisfied without such an army as no European power could send against them, and they would probably make common cause against the duns, with the most extraordinary heroism, beside abusing them and calling them names.

The insolence of the base traders, who presumed to annoy "gentlemen" with their bills, would be duly exposed in the *Examiner*. The foreign creditors would be accused of having "sucked out the life-blood of the South;" the interest they had already received would be added up, and probably found to exceed in value the capital actually advanced originally, and at last "the Southern heart would be so fired" that the citizens would begin operations against the English and French agents, with tar and feathers and fence rails.

The End of the Circassian Slave Traffic.

It has already been announced that the Sultan of Turkey has prohibited the Circassian slave trade. The *Levant Herald* of Constantinople gives the following particulars:—

"We feel lively satisfaction in reporting that the Porte has at length put its definitive veto on the traffic in Circassian slaves. Last week firmans were despatched to Samsoun and Trebizond, absolutely abolishing the trade, and forbidding the further purchase or sale of slaves of either sex. This excellent decree comes, it may be said, rather late; but it has been accompanied by action on the part of the Immigration Commission, which goes far to atone for the tardiness. Very many of the sales which have been hitherto effected took place under pressure of the captains of the various transports, who, though chartered by the Porte, drove, it now appears, a regular and most profitable trade, by exacting passage-money from wretched mountaineers in every case in which it could be forced out of them in either money or 'kind.' In the latter event, the custom had been to take one slave for every thirty passengers, lots being drawn for the wretched boys and girls who were thus sacrificed for the transport redemption of their fellows. This fact having come to the knowledge of the commission, an inquiry was instituted, and a large number of free-born youths and girls who had thus passed into the possession of the dealers and private purchasers have been summarily set free and restored to their parents."

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.—The few miles of cable for the Atlantic telegraph, which have arrived in New York, are intended not for the main line, but for some branch connection on this side. Recent advices from England state that the ocean cable is being rapidly manufactured, and as fast as made, is coiled up on board the *Great Eastern*, under water. It is supposed that the long exposure of the first cable to the sun and air was the true cause of its failure. The present precaution is adopted to prevent the recurrence of that calamity. The cable will undoubtedly be finished early in June. It will be laid from this side as a starting point.

—A thymester of the St. Louis *Democrat* expresses his opinion of the peace men thus:—

"Take two of earth's detested names,
'Iscariot' and 'Hags,'
And trembling cowards,' and you have
The conclave of Chicago."

—Common salt is, in most doses, a perfectly indispensible article of human food, without which we should perish miserably; in medium doses it is a safe and useful emetic medicine; while in extremely large doses it is an irritant poison, and has caused death in several cases.—*Stimulants and Narcotics. By Francis E. Anstie, M. D., M. R. C. P.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION!

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON!

GENERAL CARL SCHURZ

WILL ADDRESS THE CITIZENS OF

PHILADELPHIA

ON THE ISSUES OF THE PRESENT POLITICAL CAMPAIGN, AT

CONCERT HALL,

CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH,

ON

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 16,

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

9-13-6t By invitation of the

UNION LEAGUE.

FLAG PRESENTATION

AT

CAMP WILLIAM PENN,

On THURSDAY, September, 15, 1864.

AN EXCURSION TRAIN will leave the BERKS Street Depot of the

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

ON THURSDAY, SEPT 15, 1864,

At 1:30 P. M., for City Line (nearest Station to the Camp).

Returning, leave City Line at 6 P. M.

FARE FOR THE EXCURSION, 40 CENTS.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office. None sold on the cars.

ELLIS CLARK,

9-13-3t Agent.

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, Aurist, No. 1027 Walnut street, operated most successfully on my ears, restoring me to perfect hearing. I suffered from what the physicians called a thickening of the drum of the ear.

WILLIAM CRANE, Builder,
Residence, No. 1813 S. Second street.

Philadelphia, August 2, 1864.

PHILADELPHIA, 26th 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 & Tisdal, Merchants,
No. 244 N. Broad street.
Private residence, No. 722 Green street.

EYE.—Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER can be consulted on all matters of the Eye. The SURGICAL operations to restore SIGHT skilfully performed.

Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street,
Where hundreds of similar testimonials as the above can be examined. au6-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 FINE Street. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charges made for examination. Office hours from 8 to 11 A. M., 2 to 7 P. M. No. 611 FINE Street. au7-1m

READY-MADE CLOTHING

AND FINE TAILORING

ESTABLISHMENT,

SILK AND DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

PURCHASED AT AUCTION IN

New York and Philadelphia,

SINCE THE FALL IN GOLD.

FRENCH MERINOES,

GAY PLAID POPLINS,

GAY PLAID CASHMERES,

GAY PLAID MERINOES,

POIL DE CHEVRES, &c. &c.

As the season advances we will be in the receipt of Goods at

THE LOWEST PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,

9-13-3t Above Willow

BLANKETS

Of all SIZES, SHADES, and MAKES at the lowest prices.

Wholesale Dealers, Hotel Keepers, and Families supplied in lots or single pair, at the lowest prices.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

9-13-3t Above Willow

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Has received his FALL IMPORTATION of

REAL INDIA SHAWLS, LONG AND SQUARE.

With a few Choice FALL GOODS, to which the attention of the Ladies is invited. se7-12t

BENNERS & BOLTON,

No. 322 CHESNUT STREET,

Now offer to the trade generally a full line of every description of

WHITE GOODS,

LACE GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES,

AND

REAL WELSH FLANNELS,

ALL OF THEIR OWN DIRECT IMPORTATION.

se7-12t

FALL, 1864. STOCK NOW IN STORE. FALL, 1864.

EDMUND YARD & CO.,

Nos. 617 Chesnut and 614 Jayne Streets.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

SHAWLS,

LINENS, AND

WHITE GOODS.

LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF DRESS GOODS.

FULL LINE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

BALMORALS,

INCLUDING

BRUNER'S AND OTHER MAKES. au20-2m

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL Cloths and Window Shades.—E. ARHAM-BAULT'S, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning, from auction, Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at $1 25, $1 37, $1 50, $1 62, $1 75 to $2; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 75 and 87 cents; Entry and Stair Carpets, 75, 87, $1 00, $1 25, $1 37 and $1 50; Hemp, Yarn and Rag Carpets, 50, 62, 75 and 87 cents; Floor Oil Cloths, 75 cents to $1 50; Gilt Bordered Window Shades, $1 to $2 50; Stair Oil Cloth, 30 and 35 cents.

CHEAP DRY GOODS AND TRIMMINGS.

Sheeting, Sheeting and Pillow Case Muslins, 30, 35, 40, 50, 62, and 75c; New Fall Delaines, 50 and 56c.; Alpacas, all colors, 37c. to $1; Blankets, $11 to $16; Counterpanes, $3; All wool Delaines, 87c.; Chintzes, 25 to 46c.; Gentlemen's, 75c. to $2 50; Flannels 50c. to $1. Coates' Spool Cotton, 17c.; Pins, 6c.; Braid 10c.; Cotton Hose, 25 to 75c.; Shawls, $2 to $10. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. se10-6t

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

EMBROIDERIES,

LACES,

WHITE GOODS,

VEILS,

HANDKERCHIEFS.

E. M. NEEDLES.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

1024 CHESNUT STREET. 1024 CHESNUT 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 $6 50.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SMITH & JACOBS,

my8-6m No. 1426 CHESNUT Street.

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

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.

fe4-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

MRS. M. A. BINDER'S TEMPLE OF FASHION, NO. 1020 CHESNUT STREET.

Grand Opening, September 1, Paris, London, and New York Fashions. Just received, Elegant Paper Models of all the reliable and latest Paris designs, for Ladies and Children's Dress, arranged and elegantly trimmed, so as to present the most perfect resemblance to the original articles.

Patterns of Promenade, Evening, House, Bridal, and Fancy Dresses; also, Cloaks, Mantles, Waists, Jackets, Sleeves, Aprons, Sacks, Capes, Robe de Chambre, Under Garments, &c., and every style of garment adapted to Boys, Misses, and Infants, that has any claim for either novelty or utility, all accurately reproduced in Tissue Paper as soon as they are offered either in Paris or London. Dress and Cloak making in all its branches, and a perfect fit warranted. Cutting and Basting, French Fluting and Goffering, Mme. Demorest's Skirts, Pads, Shields, French Corsets, Hooks, Eyes, Charts, and Quarterly Mirror of Fashion. au31-wfmlm

PATENTED JULY 19, 1864.—JOSEPH MOTTET, Eleve de Paris, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring on any kind of wearing apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for stretching parts from one to five inches. No. 736 RACE Street, Branch No. 209 S. NINTH Street, Philadelphia. au6-3m

NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES OF FALL Clothing

New and desirable Styles of Fall Clothing
Opening this day
Opening this day
Opening this day
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Opening this day

AT JONES', S. E. corner Second and Market streets.
AT JONES', S. E. corner Seventh and Market streets.

Strangers and citizens
Invited to call and examine our stock

JONES' Clothing, S. E. corner Seventh and Market sts.

Before purchasing elsewhere

N. B.—Balance of Summer stock selling low.

se2-s2w 12m

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We respectfully invite special attention to our elegant assortment of

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

Comprising BOYS', GIRLS', INFANTS', and MISSES' Clothing in every variety, in the latest styles, and of superior workmanship.

Special attention paid to MISSES' DRESSMAKING.

The public are invited to call and examine.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,

se7-wsm2m No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET.

EDWARD P. KELLY,

JOHN KELLY,

TAILORS,

No. 619 CHESNUT STREET,

Have received their FALL STYLES, and a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, including choice AMERICAN GOODS, all bought before the rise in prices, which they will make up in the best styles at moderate prices.

TERMS—NET CASH. se7-1m

B. J. WILLIAMS,

No. 16 N. SIXTH STREET,

Manufacturer of

VENETIAN BLINDS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

The Largest and Finest Assortment in the city, at the LOWEST PRICES.

REPAIRING ATTENDED TO PROMPTLY.

STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED. au9-1m

PHILADELPHIA

WALL PAPERS.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

N. E. CORNER

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

au12-1m

LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.

WM. H. MORGAN,

No. 208 S. SIXTH STREET,

Gilt Oval Photographic Frames

se10-3m CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

FURNITURE.

Having bought most of the materials before the late great rise, I am enabled to offer my stock of

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE

At a small advance on old prices.

I. LUTZ,

se10-3m No. 124 S. ELEVENTH STREET.

GEORGE STITES, JR.,

MANUFACTURING MACHINIST

AND

ENGINEER,

au27-1m No. 1621 N. SECOND ST., Philadelphia.

STEAM HEATING FOR FACTORIES, Mills, &c. Heated with direct or waste steam. Also, coils for heaters, condensers, evaporators, &c.

se1-1m M. FOREMAN, No. 24 N. SIXTH Street.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS, OFFICE,

No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS,

Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

jal1-tf ALFRED JENKS & SON.

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 213 LODGE STREET.

A large force of building mechanics of all branches always on hand. ap6-wfmlm

NOTED FOR HANDSOME STYLES,

REASONABLE PRICES,

AND POLITENESS TO CUSTOMERS.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 paid for money; and [9-13]

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS Throughout the country will give further information and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

MRS. JOSEPH HUFTY DESIRES TO INform her friends that she has removed from No. 607 CHESNUT Street to No. 28 S. FOURTH Street.

CHASE & HUFTY'S NEW BLANK BOOKS and Stationery, No. 22 S. FOURTH Street, Opened To-Day.

GENUINE ARNOLD'S WRITING FLUID and Copying Ink, direct from London at CHASE & HUFTY'S New Blank Book and Stationery Store, No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

ON THE BLOCKADE-RUNNER "PRINcess Alice," was captured an invoice of the World's Fair Prize Cap Paper, a portion of which is for sale at CHASE & HUFTY'S New Blank Book and Stationery Store, No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

BLANK BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPtion on hand, or made to order, at a small advance on old prices, at CHASE & HUFTY'S New Blank Book and Stationery Store, No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

MANY OF THE OLD VARIETIES OF Letter, Cap, and Note Paper, much superior to those of later manufacture, can be had at CHASE & HUFTY'S, New Blank Book and Stationery Store, No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS TO SUIT ALL preferences, and warranted for one year, can be had at CHASE & HUFTY'S New Blank Book and Stationery Store, No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

20 PER CENT CAN BE SAVED BY PURchasing your Stationery at CHASE & HUFTY'S New Blank Book and Stationery Store, au29-1m No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

NEW GAME OF CARDS.

THE NEW MUSICAL CARDS

(Patronized by the Royal Family of England), are sent by post for THREE DOLLARS. They are a most amusing pastime, and teach Musical Time quicker than any other method.

"A most interesting and clever game."—Times.

"Admirably adapted for teaching Musical Time."—Illustrated London News.

Address A. JOYCE, No. 62 W. THIRTY-SIXTH Street, New York. au26-1m

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GOLD AND SILVER

MINING COMPANY,

GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO TERRITORY.

Trustees:

Hon. JOHN A. DIX,
Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
JOSEPH FRANCIS, Esq.,
T. B. BUNTING, Esq.,
A. G. BODFISH, Esq., Colorado.

President:

Hon. JOHN A. DIX.

Treasurer:

JOSEPH FRANCIS, Esq.

Counsel:

CHARLES F. BLAKE, Esq.

The property of this company consists of 22825 feet on the "Ground Hog," "Gregory No 2," "Simmons," "Concord," and other celebrated developed Gold-bearing Lodes in the mining district of Colorado.

Also, the Henderson Mill, now running, and in excellent order

Capital Stock $1,000 000.

Whole Number Shares 100,000. Par, $10.

A large portion of the stock has already been taken by private subscription. Books are now open at the office of the company, at No. 69 Beaver street, New York, where a limited number of shares can be subscribed for at par, by applying to the Treasurer of the Company between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained at the office of the Company. au10-1m

CAUTION.

ORIENTAL DETERSIVE SOAP.

This favorite Soap is now over seven years in use by at least

One Hundred Thousand Families

in Pennsylvania alone.

It is made upon entirely new principles, of perfectly pure materials, and always in the same way. It does away with the use of a Washboard, and will wash twice as much clothes with two-thirds less labor than any other Soap made in the United States.

ITS GREAT POPULARITY

Has induced several brainless soap-makers to imitate it in appearance only, and, by offering great inducements to unprincipled dealers, put their spurious article on the market on the just reputation acquired by our Detersive.

Those desiring to purchase our Soap should examine and see that

OUR NAME AND TRADE-MARK

Is stamped upon EVERY POUND of the Soap before they take it.

VAN HAGEN & McKEONE,

au29-1m PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.

THE BALANCE OF THE

$75,000,000 LOAN

Having this day been awarded, and our bids proving successful, we are prepared to sell to customers at once in large or small sums, any amount of this most desirable

GOLD SIX PER CENT. LOAN

AT THE MARKET PRICE.

We have always considered these 1881 BONDS as the

BEST LOAN ON THE MARKET.

There is but a SMALL AMOUNT FOR SALE, and the premium will, in our opinion, advance rapidly.

Parties having

5-20 LOAN

Will do well to call and EXCHANGE their 5-20's for this MORE PERMANENT LOAN, especially as now, owing to the German demand for Five-twenties, a high rate can be obtained for them.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

se10-3m Philadelphia.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

FINANCIAL AGENT

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

U. S. SIXES 1881.

Bonds of this very desirable Loan on hand and for sale at this BANK.

7 3-10th NOTES,

Of all denominations and in any amount, constantly on hand.

10-40 LOAN

AT PAR,

INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN.

Subscribers have the privilege of paying the back interest from September 1 in United States Notes, adding 50 per cent. premium.

Conversion of 7 3-10ths per cent. Treasury Notes to the Loan of 1881 attended to.

All National Bank Notes received on deposit at par.

C. H. CLARK,

PRESIDENT.

Morton McMichael, Jr.,

CASHIER. se12-10t

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,

SILVER AND BANK NOTES

WANTED,

BY

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

au1-tf No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

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. fe2-tf

SMITH & RANDOLPH,

No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. jan12

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

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

mh29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

FREDK. STEEB & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,

BUY AND SELL

GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. jan18

STOCKS AND SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD

ON COMMISSION,

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

fe8-tf No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

DIAMONDS.

Persons having Diamonds or other Precious Stones to dispose of will do well by calling on

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

Diamond Dealers and Jewelers

No. 802 CHESNUT Street,

Who will give the highest cash price. au16-1m

JAMES BARBER'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,

S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philad'a.

AGENCY FOR THE PATENT

EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,

A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-House, Parlors, &c.

Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.

CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.

ja12-1y Clock Trimmings of every description.

WM. A. GRAY, N. E. CORNER OF SIXTH and MINOR Streets, buys Diamonds, Watches, Gold, Silver, and Loan Tickets.

THOSE IN WANT OF MONEY CALL.

All business confidential. au19-3m

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 20th 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,
se1-9tt No. 304 CHESNUT Street.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF the Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, September 7, 1864.

Whereas, satisfactory notice has been transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency that the capital stock of the "Second National Bank of Philadelphia," Pennsylvania, at Frankford, has been increased in the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars ($150,000), in accordance with the provisions of its Articles of Association, and that the whole amount of such increase has been paid in, and that the paid up capital stock of said Bank now amounts to the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars ($250,000):

Now it is hereby certified, that the capital stock of "The Second National Bank of Philadelphia," Pennsylvania, aforesaid, has been increased as aforesaid in the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars ($150,000); that said increase of capital has been paid into said Bank as a part of the capital stock thereof, and that the said increase of capital is approved by the Comptroller of the Currency.

In witness whereof I hereunto affix my official signature.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
se15-6t Comptroller.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

AUGUST 24, 1864.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF THREE YEARS SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES DATED OCTOBER 1, 1861.

Holders of Seven-Thirty Notes, dated October 1, 1861, are hereby notified that they may be presented immediately, in any amount, to be exchanged for Six Per Cent. Bonds falling due after June 30, 1881.

The interest on the Seven-Thirty Notes will be sett