Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Sixteen 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 an insertion in all of our editions.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1864.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

The steady advance in the values of merchandise, for the last three years, has made thousands of merchants unexpectedly wealthy. Those who have sold out and retired from business, and wisely secured their profits by investment, are rich. Those who still have stocks on hand must depend upon the future as to their financial condition. The recent fall in gold affects the value of every article on hand. Those who can soonest convert their goods into greenbacks will, of course, make the most money. The surest and quickest way to do this is to advertise. Select the live newspapers—those that find their way into families and are read by all classes. Delays are dangerous! Do not be afraid to spend a few dollars in order to let the public know what you have to sell and where you are located. Hundreds will thank us for this advice in a month or two, when they look around them and see the thousands who neglect it, with the shelves of their warerooms piled with goods that can only be sold at enormous and ruinous sacrifice.

The business strategy of to-day is to advertise!!

POLITICAL DECLINE.

The United States have exhibited a very remarkable progress in physical power and prosperity. In that respect they may continue to advance. They have natural resources which are susceptible of indefinite development. Every day is adding to the laboring force, the industrial skill, the mechanical means, the capital, and the enterprise of the country. The social condition of the people has also improved in many important respects. Increased facilities of education, a general diffusion of intelligence, a liberal demand for labor, and like causes, have promoted personal independence and domestic comfort among the masses, so that the distance between the affluent and the moderately well off multitude is reduced as to be hardly noticeable.

This is most satisfactory to a just national pride, if that pride were without [illegible] for shame and humiliation. But the [illegible]is, that while we have been moving [illegible]rd in material improvement we have [illegible], for some years past, sadly retrograding [illegible] our political morals and circumstances. This decline is so conspicuous and decided as to excite general remark and serious apprehension. The fact, however, is most apparent in the politicians of to-day, as compared with the elevated personal virtue and public spirit of the statesmen of our Revolutionary period.

In that earlier and better era of the Republic, men were content to remain in retirement until called into the service of the State by the popular voice. The rage and struggle for civil station and power, so prevalent now, were not known. In the public councils, the public good was the sole or supreme aim. There were differences of opinion as to principles and measures of government, but they were honest differences. In the halls of legislation and elsewhere, debate rarely arose on any question not immediately important to the general welfare. It seldom descended into factious disputation, nor was it ever disgraced by the bullying tone and coarse invective of mere personal altercation.

The members of the first, and next succeeding Congresses, were grave, dignified, and judicious citizens, who felt that they had a solemn work to do, and they did it honestly and earnestly. They were as prompt as they were direct and conscientious in the discharge of their high trust. As they had no interest to serve but that of the State, they were frank and fearless in their action; as they sought only truth and right in their discussions, they dealt in no sophistry, indulged in no intemperate appeals to passion, listened patiently to argument, and were open to conviction, whencesoever it might come; and as they were gentlemen, they were at all times entirely decorous in their public as well as in their private intercourse. And how admirable for learning, wisdom, virtue, and eloquence were those first assemblies which legislated for the nation! With what sagacious forecast, with what singleness of will, with what loyalty of purpose, with what profoundness of judgment did they plan and lay the foundation of our liberties! There was not a small and feeble soul in that immortal company of patriots.

There are few, if any such men in our State and National Councils now. Why is this? Has the race died out? Have we no longer an Otis, an Adams, a Henry, a Rutledge, a Franklin, a Jay, in all our thirty odd millions of people? The Congress of 1789 was composed of the best talent and virtue of the country. Is it possible that the present Congress contains the very flower of the wisdom and integrity of the nation? If it does, how lamentably have we degenerated! But nobody imagines that the worthiest citizens of the Republic are to be found in its legislative departments. Why are they not placed there? Is it not of the highest importance that the National Councils should be directed by the ablest minds—quite as important as it was seventy years ago?

We shall not now notice even the more prominent of the injurious consequences of this decline in the character of our public men and that decay of popular virtue to which the fact is chiefly attributable. One of the striking results, however, is the deplorable weakness and licentiousness of legislation. The public good has ceased almost entirely to be a controlling element in our politics. Unless the people, who alone have the power, apply a corrective, they must expect the most fatal undermining of their liberties and happiness. Let them begin in the present campaign, and select those who have proved their devotion to the great principles of liberty upon which our form of Government was based, and which for half a century have been departed from. Let them turn a deaf ear to demagogues whose stock in trade consists of appeals to the lowest passions and meanest prejudices of the mob, and who show by their incendiary appeals and inflaming denunciations that they are dangerous and wicked men, and should not be raised to positions where they may overthrow our republican institutions, and by craven concessions to the Moloch of Slavery crush the hopes of the lovers of freedom and the rights of man throughout the world.

AMERICAN LIFE.

It is a sad thought that this wild whirl of effort and excitement, which makes up American life, is mostly destitute of purpose. Drawn along by the crowd, we ascend the huge treadmill of work, and mechanically begin the weary life-long tramp, with scarcely a thought as to the end we wish to attain. No one asks himself what he should desire his career to be, until it is shaped, by circumstances or his own acts, beyond the possibility of change. In the battle of life, we do not know for what we are fighting; acting on the world's stage, we have never chosen a part; sailing on life's ocean, we have no harbor to reach.

Our existence is a huge waste. Its machinery, driven at full speed and without stop, produces nothing. Its motto should be "Double, double toil and trouble." It is true that this is better than the misery and the degradation of indolence, and yet this feverish struggle for nothing is no less irrational. The loom may as well stand still if it spins no cloth—the rattle of the hopper is disagreeable as well as useless, if there is no wheat to grind. That anxiety and toil are worthless if they have no aim, is a truism even with those who are hurrying on after wealth which they do not want, and which, if they should get, they would not know how to spend. Knowing that it is necessary to comfort and happiness, men carelessly regard it as being in itself happiness; and thus, by a thoughtless confounding of the means with the end, they sacrifice life to gain the means of its support.

As one may have all the business virtues of the merchant which are essential to true manhood, and his character still not be that of a man, so he may acquire a fortune, and his life, even to himself, be one great failure. Whether, then, the pursuit will satisfy if it prove successful, is surely a question worth pondering; it is of some little importance to find out if the bubble will please, before beginning to chase it. "The game was not worth the candle," is not a pleasant proverb for a man to have to quote about his own life. There is obviously no content here. Every one, dissatisfied with the present, is restlessly looking forward to something ahead.

This iron energy, untiring effort, and rigorous self-denial, evince great capacities, but our mountain cannot point even to a mouse. All this restless activity is devoted to a pursuit which, to be successful, only requires isolation from social and family enjoyments, fatigue and parsimony, and sometimes, perhaps, a slight sacrifice of honor—trifles, undoubtedly, in the opinion of every prudent person; but it would be as well to find out, before paying this insignificant price, if a fortune is the thing wanted. A poor tailor of Bagdad excited the envy of his neighbors by, in some way, getting an elephant. Proudly and haughtily he rode through the streets, and thought that at last his happiness was complete.

When evening came, however, he having but a little fodder, and the elephant having a large appetite, there was such a discrepancy that, during the night, this cause of pride and envy broke loose, and destroyed everything that came in his way. The tailor was of course forced to kill him; and being too poor to pay for the removal of the carcass, which soon became a nuisance, the unfortunate man was cast into prison for want of compliance with the sanitary regulations of Bagdad. Those who have seen the perplexity of rich men in their silly attempts to spend a fortune which they had unluckily made; who have laughed in pity at their misshapen house, the auction-bought daubs which disgraced their walls, their empty or badly-chosen libraries; and who have known of the sleepless nights passed in walking the floor when note after note was proving worthless, or child after child was seeking ruin in the haunts of dissipation, sent thither by idleness and money,—those who have seen and known such things will find a moral in the story.

The unsatisfying nature of wealth is a truth that does not rest merely upon the authority of preachers and philosophers. The limited experience of every man must teach him that real enjoyment is not dependent on position or riches. These remarks are repeated till they are hackneyed, and still men who believe that they were created to be happy will not take one moment to find out the true way to be so. Because others have done it before them, they, too, deny themselves all enjoyment and relaxation, and set aside the means of happiness which lie on every side, in order to get that which, if gained, will prove a trouble to themselves and a curse to their children.

It is true that many intend to stop at a very moderate figure, but it is an unfortunate mistake to suppose that one who forgets and ignores everything but business, during his best years, is to lay it aside at will. The law of *vis inertiæ* governs mind as truly as it does matter, and if one gets fairly started, he cannot withstand his own momentum. It rests with the young only to determine if they are to have the culture derived from literature and art, the genial amenities of home and society, or the ignoble destiny of being "hewers of wood and drawers of water."

Let all, however, bear in mind that the happiness of a people is a question as worthy of public notice as tariffs or banks, it being quite as true that the miserable are always vicious as that the sinful are always wretched. It deserves, indeed, more attention than it will get; for truly,

"The world is too much with us. Late and soon,
Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers,
And give our hearts away."

—The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New York, today, was as follows:—Receipts, $1,068,352 40; for Customs, $152,000; payments, $14,440 11, on account of loan, $136,859; balance, $23,650,475 17.

Notice is hereby given to parties interested, that, for the expense of enabling this office to make prompt payments for bullion deposited, the Secretary of the Treasury has recently transferred to the Assay Office a bullion fund in coin. Depositors of bullion will therefore receive payment in coins and bars, as soon as the value of their bullion shall have been determined, usually from two to four days from the date of deposit.

George F. Dunning, Superintendent.

—The London *Economist* of September 10 thus remarks on the Bank of England statement and the condition of the money and stock markets:—

"Notwithstanding the large amount of gold known to have been taken to the bank during the week, the bullion shows a slight decrease. A diminution has also taken place in the reserve, but not to the extent that might have been anticipated from the rise in the rate of discount. The decline in the other deposits, and increase in the other securities, indicate the renewed pressure for money."

—The directors of the Bank of England raised the rate of discount from 8 to 9 per cent. on the 8th. Although there had been some pressure for money during the earlier part of the week, the announcement of the advance caused some surprise, and was followed by a fall in the Stock Exchange.

Gen. Sherman's Army

THE GREAT EXODUS ORDER.

It Will Not Be Withdrawn.

IT WAS ISSUED FOR PEACE.

Headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, in the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 12, 1864.—James M. Calhoun, Mayor, E. E. Rawson, and S. C. Wells, representing City Council of Atlanta.—Gentlemen:—I have your letter of the 11th in the nature of a petition to revoke my orders removing all the inhabitants from Atlanta. I have read it carefully, and give full credit to your statements of the distress that will be occasioned by it, and yet shall not revoke my order, simply because my orders are not designed to meet the humanities of the case, but to prepare for the future struggles in which millions, yea hundreds of millions of good people outside of Atlanta, have a deep interest.

We must have peace, not only at Atlanta, but in all America. To secure this we must stop the war that now desolates our once happy and favored country. To stop war we must defeat the Rebel armies that are arrayed against the laws and Constitution, which all must respect and obey. To defeat these armies we must prepare the way to reach them in their recesses, provided with arms and instruments which enable us to accomplish our purpose.

Now, I know the vindictive nature of our enemy, and that we may have many years of military operations from this quarter, and therefore deem it wise and prudent to prepare in time. The use of Atlanta for warlike purposes is inconsistent with its character as a home for families. There will be no manufactories, commerce, or agriculture here for the maintenance of families, and sooner or later want will compel the inhabitants to go. Why not go now, when all the arrangements are completed for the transfer, instead of waiting till the plunging shot of contending armies will renew the scene of the past month? Of course, I do not apprehend any such thing at this moment, but you do not suppose that this army will be here till the war is over. I cannot discuss this subject with you fairly, because I cannot impart to you what I propose to do, but I assert that my military plans make it necessary for the inhabitants to go away, and I can only renew my offer of services to make their exodus in any direction as easy and comfortable as possible. You cannot qualify war in harsher terms than I will.

War is cruelty, and you cannot refine it; and those who brought war on our country deserve all the curses and maledictions a people can pour out. I know I had no hand in making this war, and I know I will make more sacrifices to-day than any of you to secure peace. But you cannot have peace and a division of our country. If the United States submits to a division now, it will not stop, but will go on till we reap the fate of Mexico, which is eternal war. The United States does and must assert its authority wherever it has power; if it relaxes one bit to pressure it is gone, and I know that such is not the national feeling. This feeling assumes various shapes, but always comes back to that of Union.

Once admit the Union, once more acknowledge the authority of the National Government, and instead of devoting your houses and streets and roads to the dread uses of war, I, and this army, become at once your protectors and supporters, shielding you from danger, let it come from what quarter it may. I know that a few individuals cannot resist a torrent of error and passion such as has swept the South into rebellion; but you can point out, so that we may know those who desire a Government and those who insist on war and its desolation.

You might as well appeal against the thunderstorm as against these terrible hardships of war. They are inevitable, and the only way the people of Atlanta can hope once more to live in peace and quiet at home is to stop this war, which can alone be done by admitting that it began in error and is perpetuated in pride. We don't want your negroes or your horses, or your houses or your lands, or anything you have; but we do want and will have a just obedience to the laws of the United States. That we will have, and if it involves the destruction of your improvements, we cannot help it. You have heretofore read public sentiment in your newspapers, that live by falsehood and excitement, and the quicker you seek for truth in other quarters the better for you.

I repeat, then, that, by the original compact of government, the United States had certain rights in Georgia which have never been relinquished, and never will be; that the South began war by seizing forts, arsenals, mints, custom houses, &c., &c., long before Mr. Lincoln was installed, and before the South had one jot or title of provocation. I myself have seen in Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi, hundreds and thousands of women and children fleeing from your armies and desperadoes, hungry, and with bleeding feet. In Memphis, Vicksburg, and Mississippi we fed thousands upon thousands of the families of Rebel soldiers left on our hands, and whom we could not see starve.

Now that war comes home to you, you feel very different; you deprecate its horrors, but did not feel them when you sent carloads of soldiers and ammunition, and moulded shell and shot to carry war into Kentucky and Tennessee, and desolate the homes of hundreds and thousands of good people, who only asked to live in peace at their old homes, and under the Government of their inheritance. But these comparisons are idle. I want peace, and believe it can only be reached through Union and war, and I will ever conduct war purely with a view to perfect and early success.

But, my dear sirs, when that peace does come, you may call on me for anything. Then will I share with you the last cracker, and watch with you to shield your homes and families against danger from every quarter. Now you must go, and take with you the old and feeble; feed and nurse them, and build for them in more quiet places proper habitations to shield them against the weather, until the mad passions of men cool down, and allow the Union and peace once more to settle on your old homes at Atlanta. Yours, in haste, W. T. Sherman, Major-General.

General Howard's Congratulatory Order to the Army of the Tennessee.

Headquarters Department and Army of the Tennessee, East Point, Ga., September 9, 1864.—General Field Orders, No. 16.—It is with pride, gratification, and a sense of Divine favor, that I congratulate this noble army upon the successful termination of the campaign.

Your officers claim for you a wonderful record—for example, a march of four hundred (400) miles, thirteen (13) distinct engagements, four thousand (4000) prisoners, and twenty (20) stands of colors captured, and three thousand (3000) of the enemy's dead buried in your front.

Your movements upon the enemy's flank have been bold and successful; first upon Resaca, second upon Dallas, third upon Kenesaw, fourth upon Nickajack, fifth, via Roswell, upon the Augusta railroad, sixth upon "Ezra Church," to the southwest of Atlanta, and seventh upon Jonesboro, and the Macon railroad. All strongholds evacuated while you were fighting at Jonesboro.

The country may never know with what patience, labor, and exposure you have tugged away at every natural and artificial obstacle that an enterprising and confident enemy could interpose. The terrific battles you have fought may never be realized or credited; still a glad acclaim is already greeting you from the Government and people, in view of the results you have helped to gain, and I believe a sense of the magnitude of the achievements of the last hundred days will not abate, but increase with time and history.

Our rejoicing is tempered, as it always must be, by the soldier's sorrow at the loss of his companions-in-arms. On every hillside, in every valley throughout your long and circuitous route, from Dalton to Jonesboro, you have buried them.

Your trusted and beloved commander fell in your midst; his name, the name of McPherson, carries with it a peculiar feeling of sorrow. I trust the impress of his character is upon you all, to incite you to generous actions and noble deeds.

To mourning friends, and to all disabled in battle, you extend a soldier's sympathy.

My first intimate acquaintance with you dates from the 28th of July. I never beheld fiercer assaults than the enemy then made, and I never saw troops more steady and self possessed in action than your divisions which were then engaged.

I have learned that for cheerfulness, obedience, rapidity of movement and confidence in battle, the Army of the Tennessee is not to be surpassed, and it shall be my study that your fair record shall continue, and my purpose to assist you to move steadily forward and plant the old flag in every proud city of the Rebellion.

(Signed.) O. O. Howard, Maj.-Gen.

Official: Samuel L. Taggart, Assistant Adjutant-General.

ARMY NEWS—SALUTES FOR THE VICTORY.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, September 24.—Advices from the Army of the Potomac to-day bring no news.

Salutes of a hundred guns were fired this morning from different parts of the District in honor of Sheridan's second victory.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A Deserter.—A soldier named Thomas McFadden, a volunteer in the 158th New York Regiment, now doing duty in North Carolina, and who recently arrived here on a furlough, was persuaded to enlist in a Camden regiment, and then deserted. He was arrested in this city, while in a drunken condition, by Lieutenant Bowers, of the police. Three persons concerned in his enlistment were also arrested. All the parties have been held for a further hearing by United States Commissioner Sergeant.

Increase of Prices.—The workingmen of New York, following the example of those of our own city, are arousing to a consciousness that "those who would be helped must first be willing to help themselves." Yesterday the petition to the Secretary of War, asking an increase in the prices paid for Government work received some eight hundred signatures.

The Fair at Easton.—Yesterday Mr. J. C. Mitchell sent to Easton a large box, containing the flags, banners, shreds, &c., used in the Horticultural Department of the late Central Fair. These are to be used in decorating the building in which the State Fair of the Agricultural Society will be held on Monday next.

"THE EUREKA OIL COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA."

Capital, $600,000, divided into 100,000 shares at $6 per share. Subscription price $1 50 per share.

This Company own some of the most valuable land and leases in the Kanawha Valley, situate on Horse Neck and Campbell's Run branches of Bull creek, and within five miles of the Ohio river.

On Horse Neck the company own one well, which is now pumping twenty three barrels of oil per day. This well is only three hundred and twenty seven feet deep. The Superintendent is now preparing to bore to the depth of the other wells surrounding us, which are producing from one hundred to one hundred and sixty barrels of oil per day, when we are satisfied we can produce a like amount.

There is another well at Horse Neck, now bored two hundred and sixty-five feet, with about thirty feet of oil in the well. The land on which this well is located is on a perpetual lease. The Bull Creek Company own a one-third interest, our company have the balance of two-thirds. At Campbell's run, the company own in fee a tract of thirty-three acres, considered by geologists and mining engineers the best oil territory in the State. The great Tack well, flowing five hundred barrels, adjoins this property.

Books of subscription are now open at the Company's Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street.

A limited number of shares only will be sold.

JOHN J. KEOMER, Treasurer.

From the "Pittsburg Daily Post" of September 9, 1864.

"Oil Strike.—The 'Wheeling Intelligencer' says:—We learn from a gentleman who arrived yesterday from a Pleasant county that on Monday the Burton Oil Company struck a well on Horse Neck, in that county, which will yield a thousand barrels of oil per day. There is great excitement on the subject in this vicinity, and the oil fever is prevailing to a fearful extent."

Married.

KNIGHT—HARMER.—Sept. 3d, by the Rev. M. D. Kurtz, at the Parsonage of Twelfth Street M. E. Church, No. 1013 Poplar street, Mr. JOHN S. KNIGHT, United States Navy, to Miss SUSAN P. HARMER, both of Germantown.

McCLELLAND—FARIES.—September 22d, by the Rev. M. D. Kurtz, at the Parsonage of the Twelfth Street M. E. Church, Philadelphia, Mr. CHARLES McCLELLAND, of Wilmington, Del., to Miss SALLIE D. FARIES, of Smyrna, Del.

Died.

BAIRD.—On the 22d inst., JOHN BAIRD, in the 86th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Paschall street, Hestonville, Twenty-fourth Ward, on Sunday, 25th inst., at 3 o'clock. Interment at Blockley.

CARRITT.—On the 21st inst., CLARA, wife of John E. Carritt, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Spring Garden Grove, No. 5, and U. C. of B. and S., No. 4, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1945 S. Fourth street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

DICK.—On the 20th inst., GEORGE DICK, son of Lewis and Catharine Dick, in the 29th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family, and the members of the Minerva Association, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, No. 154 Dana (late Duke) street, on Sunday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

FIX.—On the 19th inst., at the Seminary Hospital, Georgetown, D. C., FRANCIS FIX, Lieutenant of Company H, First Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, in the 28th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Eighteenth, Seventy-fifth and One-hundred-and-fourteenth Regiments, also the members of the Southwark Hose Company, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his sister's residence, S. W. corner of Fifth and Spruce streets. To proceed to the St. Peter's Cemetery.

FROST.—On September 22d, at Bowling Green, Ky., of disease contracted in camp Lieutenant GEORGE F. FROST, eldest son of the late John Frost, LL.D., of Company B, One-hundred-and-fifteenth Regiment United States Colored Troops.

Due notice will be given of the funeral. [New York and Boston papers please copy.]

GROVER.—On the 21st inst., ELIZABETH, daughter of William and Mary Grover, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, in Darby township, on Sunday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock.

HAMILTON.—On the 22d inst., Mrs. MARY HAMILTON, aged 85 years.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Mr. John Murrey, No. 1215 Vine street, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to North Laurel Hill.

HANBERGER.—On the 22d inst., Mrs. AMANDA MALVINIA, wife of Thomas E. Hanberger, and daughter of the late Abram and Mary Weckerly.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1549 Columbia avenue, below Broad, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to the Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

HELMBOLD.—Suddenly, on the 22d inst., J. FREDERICK HELMBOLD, son of B. Franklin and Elizabeth Helmbold, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Robert McClintoc, Fortieth street, above Market, West Philadelphia, on Sunday afternoon, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

LIVEZY.—On the 22d inst., Miss SALLIE E. LIVEZY, in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Jason C. Livezy, on First-day morning next, at 10 o'clock, Cheltenham, Montgomery county.

OWENS.—On the 23d inst., ELIZABETH OWENS, daughter of Joseph and Margaret Owens, aged 2 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 919 Cross street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment at Union Cemetery.

PARKE.—In this city, at the house of Dr. Henry Hunn, this morning, September 23, 1864, in the 26th year of his age, Captain FRANK HANNES PARKE, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Company B, son of Gen. John S. Parke, of Manchester, near Pittsburg, where his remains will be taken to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. He lost an arm while acting in defense of his country, at Reams' Station. Another sacrifice on the altar of his country.

RILE.—On the 23d inst., JOHN H. RILE, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Fox Chase, Twenty-third Ward, on Monday, the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Monumental Cemetery.

SIMMONS.—At 8 o'clock on the morning of Ninth-month, 23d, ANN SIMMONS, in the 86th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 893 Vine street, at 2 o'clock on Second-day afternoon. To proceed to Germantown.

SCOTT.—On the 23d inst. JAMES SCOTT, in the 84th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, William Johnston, No. 1102 Lombard street, on Monday, 26th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

SPRAGUE.—On the evening of the 19th inst., at the residence of Mrs. Dr. Angell, Haverhill, Massachusetts, SARAH LEONARD, widow of the late Hon. Joseph E. Sprague, of Boston, aged 71 years.

SOBY.—On the 14th inst., in Sussex county, Delaware, SAMUEL SOBY, in the 84th year of his age.

WALKER.—On Thursday, September 22d, 1864, of disease contracted in the army, WM. FRANKLIN WALKER, of Company B, Pennsylvania Cavalry, in the 18th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Edith W. Monsher, No. 2723 Cuthbert street, on Tuesday morning, September 27th, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Pickland, Chester county.

YOUNG.—On the 21st inst., after a long and severe illness, Colonel THENT YOUNG, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of the Western Engine, Good Will Engine, Good Will Hose and Fairmount Steam Fire Engine Companies, also the National Guards and the Democratic Association of the Fifteenth Ward, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Fifteenth and Callowhill streets, on Sunday afternoon, 24th inst., at 3 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Mount Vernon Cemetery.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, BROAD and FITZWATER Streets.—Preaching to-morrow, by Rev. Dr. IRVINE, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SPRING GARDEN STREET M. E. Church (corner of Twelfth).—REV. JAMES NEILL, Pastor, will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. to-morrow. Subject, "Prayer in the Wilderness." 22*

UNION M. E. CHURCH, FOURTH Street, below Arch.—Sabbath, September 25, Prof. J. W. BARNHARD will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. R. H. PATTISON, in the evening at 7½ o'clock. 19*

THE GARMENTS OF THE JEWISH HIGH Priest, as illustrating the character and work of Christ, and the privileges of His people. A course of monthly sermons on this subject will be commenced in the CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY to-morrow evening. Service at 7½.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Rev. William A. Stearns, D. D., President of Amherst College, will preach at CONCERT HALL, to-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are cordially invited.

WAGNER FREE INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, SEVENTEENTH Street above COLUMBIA Avenue. Preaching at this Institution to-morrow (SABBATH) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, by Rev. CHARLES A. SMITH, D. D. Seats free. All are invited.

THE FEALTY OF BIGOTRY.—LECTURE to-morrow, morning, by Rev. L. L. BRIGGS, Church LOCUST and JUNIPER.

REV. S. FAUROT WILL PREACH TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., corner of BROAD and SPRING GARDEN Streets; at 7½, What is true conversion.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH.—PREACHING on Sabbath Morning and Evening, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock, by Rev. L. F. HORNBERGER; his last Sabbath in this city.

WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and FILBERT Streets.—Rev. Mr. WILLIS will preach on Sabbath at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, corner FRANKLIN and WOOD Streets.—Service in the morning at 10½ o'clock and in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock, by the pastor, Rev. A. A. REINKE.

NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, Rev. C. F. ADAMS, Pastor, will be opened to-morrow at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Services by the Pastor.

THE FUNERAL SERMON OF THE LATE Deacon Thomas Rowan will be preached in the ELEVENTH BAPTIST CHUR CH, on Sabbath Morning, by the Pastor, J. HYATT SMITH.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT FILBERT Street, above Seventeenth.—Divine service to-morrow (sunday) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The rector will D. V. preach morning and evening.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, NINETEENTH and LOMBARD Streets.—The Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS will preach in this church to-morrow evening. Services will begin at 7½ o'clock.

REV. D. W. BARTINE, D. D., WILL PREACH in Emory M. E. Church, CALLOWHILL street, above Fifteenth, to-morrow morning, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. WM. BARNS at 7½ in the evening.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—To-morrow, being the fourth Sunday in the month, the afternoon service will be omitted. Morning service at 7½ o'clock.

MEDIATION OF CHRIST.—THE SEVENTEENTH of these sermons, by T. H. STOCKTON, at ELEVENTH and WOOD Streets, Sabbath afternoon, 2½ o'clock. Subject:—The Millennium. At 10½ A. M., sermon repeated by Rev. M. HOFFMAN. All invited.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Broad. Seventy persons joined this church immediately, to-morrow morning. Preaching at 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M., by Rev. WM. MAJOR, Pastor.

PULPIT NOTICE.—SALEM M. E. CHURCH, LOMBARD Street, near Broad. Seventy persons joined this church immediately, to-morrow morning. Preaching at 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M., by Rev. WM. MAJOR, Pastor.

BROAD STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING to-morrow, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. T. H. MILLER; at 3, sermon to the Cadets of Temperance, by Rev. JOHN THOMPSON, Pastor. Young men especially invited. Family Gathering 2½ P. M.

SWEDENBORGIAN.—REV. B. F. BARRETT AT the new Church Temple, cor. BROAD and BRANDYWINE Streets, to-morrow morning, 10½ o'clock, Subject:—"Our Unseen Spiritual Associates, and the way to detect their real character." Public invited.

PREACHING IN THE CHOCKSISKIS M. E. Church to-morrow at 10½ and 7½ o'clock, by Rev. J. SHIELDS. 3 P. M., the Sunday School Anniversary. Ex-Governor POLLOCK, Revs. P. COOMBE and T. A. FERNLEY will address the meeting. The parents and friends of the cause are invited.

FOURTH REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church EIGHTEENTH and FILBERT Streets. A meeting will be held in this Church on next Monday evening, for the purpose of organizing a Singing Class for the study of Sacred Music. To be conducted by Prof. JOHN GOWER.

THEATRE.—REV. B. S. HOFFMAN WILL preach (on request) a discourse on "Worldly Amusements," on Sabbath evenings, in Hall, SIXTH and GIRARD Avenue. To-morrow evening, at 7½ o'clock No. 1. "The Theatre." Young ladies and gentlemen cordially invited. All welcome.

SPRING GARDEN HALL, N. W. CORNER SPRING GARDEN and THIRTEENTH Streets. Meetings of the Church of Christ assembling here are as follows:—At 10½ A. M., for worship in the "breaking of bread;" showing the Lord's death till He comes;" in prayer and praise, and for teaching and admonishing one another. And at 7½ P. M., for the preaching of the Word, by CHARLES CAMPBELL.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Office of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company.

Philadelphia, September 21, 1864.

HOLDERS of the

GOLD CERTIFICATES OF LOAN,

Which subscribed for

CONVERSION INTO THE

"LONG LOAN,"

on leaving them at

THIS OFFICE,

can have the New Certificates the

NEXT DAY.

Public Benefactress.—Mrs. S. A. Allen has justly earned this title, and thousands are this day rejoicing over a fine head of hair produced by her unequalled preparation for restoring, invigorating, and beautifying the Hair. Her World's Hair Restorer quickly cleanses the scalp and arrests the fall; the hair, if grey, is changed to its natural color, giving it the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth. For ladies and children, whose hair requires frequent dressing, the Zylobalsamum, or World's Hair Dressing, has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it. Every druggist has it for sale.

Bargains in Clothing.

Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.

At Granville Stokes' Old Stand,
At Granville Stokes' Old Stand,
At Granville Stokes' Old Stand,
At Granville Stokes' Old Stand.

No. 60 Chestnut street.
No. 609 Chestnut street.
No. 609 Chestnut street.
No. 609 Chestnut street.

Grand Opening of Fall Clothing This Day.

Grand Opening of Fall Clothing This Day.
Grand Opening of Fall Clothing This Day.
Grand Opening of Fall Clothing This Day.
Grand Opening of Fall Clothing This Day.
Grand Opening of Fall Clothing This Day.
Grand Opening of Fall Clothing This Day.
Grand Opening of Fall Clothing This Day.
Grand Opening of Fall Clothing This Day.
PERRY & CO., Extensive Clothing House.
PERRY & CO., Extensive Clothing House.
PERRY & CO., Extensive Clothing House.
PERRY & CO., Extensive Clothing House.
PERRY & CO., Extensive Clothing House.
PERRY & CO., Extensive Clothing House.
PERRY & CO., Extensive Clothing House.
PERRY & CO., Extensive Clothing House.
The largest and best stock of Clothing in the city.
The largest and best stock of Clothing in the city.
The largest and best stock of Clothing in the city.
The largest and best stock of Clothing in the city.
The largest and best stock of Clothing in the city.
The largest and best stock of Clothing in the city.
The largest and best stock of Clothing in the city.
The largest and best stock of Clothing in the city.
The largest and best stock of Clothing in the city.
At prices low for the times.
At prices low for the times.
At prices low for the times.
At prices low for the times.
At prices low for the times.
At prices low for the times.
At prices low for the times.
At prices low for the times.
At prices low for the times.
At prices low for the times.
At prices low for the times.
At prices low for the times.
New styles of Goods and new styles of Garments.
New styles of Goods and new styles of Garments.
New styles of Goods and new styles of Garments.
New styles of Goods and new styles of Garments.
New styles of Goods and new styles of Garments.
New styles of Goods and new styles of Garments.
New styles of Goods and new styles of Garments.
New styles of Goods and new styles of Garments.
New styles of Goods and new styles of Garments.
PERRY & CO., Third and Chestnut streets.
PERRY & CO., Third and Chestnut streets.
PERRY & CO., Third and Chestnut streets.
PERRY & CO., Third and Chestnut streets.
PERRY & CO., Third and Chestnut streets.
PERRY & CO., Third and Chestnut streets.
PERRY & CO., Third and Chestnut streets.
PERRY & CO., Third and Chestnut streets.
N. B.—Balance of Summer Clothing selling off at very low prices.

No. 413. Reasons why Dean has

No. 413 CHESTNUT STREET,
(Opposite the Custom House.)
DEAN, No. 413 CHESTNUT STREET,
Will sell, Wholesale and Retail,
FROM TEN TO FIFTY PER CENT. LESS THAN YOU CAN BUY ELSEWHERE.
DEAN has the Largest and Best Stock in this city of the following list of Goods:—
1. The best Fine-cut Chewing Tobacco.
2. 40 brands and Rough-and-Ready Tobacco.
3. Plain and Sweet Old Virginia Tobacco.
4. Plain and Sweet Cavendish Tobacco.
5. Navy, and Cougar's, and Peter Tobacco.
6. The best stock of Havana Cigars.
7. The best stock of Domestic Cigars.
8. The best stock of Smokers' Tobacco.
9. Pipes and Smoks, &c.
10. Lynchburg Smoking, 30 cents per pound.
11. Kinnikinick Smoking, 30 cents per pound.
12. The Capitol Fine-cut Chewing.
13. The Michigan Fine-cut Chewing.
14. Fine-cut Chewing, 50 cents per pound.
15. Fine-cut Chewing, 65 cents per pound.
16. Dean sells more than any ten stores.
17. Dean