Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

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

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, NOVEMBER 19, 1864.

GRANT AND LEE.

The Richmond correspondent of the *London Times* has written in terms which justify the policy of General GRANT, and reveal the weakness of LEE. He compares LEE to a skilful, one-armed prize fighter, fighting with a big bully with two arms, stronger, taller, more active, and keener-sighted than himself. He says it is impossible for LEE to know if GRANT'S demonstrations, whether they threaten Richmond on the extreme Federal right, or the Southside railroad on the extreme Federal left, are feints or realities; and that, from the configuration of the ground, it is almost impossible for LEE to cut GRANT'S extended lines in any vital place. The writer likewise calls attention to the fact that much of LEE'S army is half worn out, while GRANT'S has been recuperated with rest. He argues that LEE'S army and Richmond are safe only if HOOD succeeds in the West. The letter is dated October 18; and it is easy to remember how the hopes entertained then at Richmond of HOOD'S success have been dashed to the earth by that officer's failure and repulse. Indeed, the whole letter of the correspondent dwells upon facts which are as congratulatory to General GRANT as they are depressing to LEE.

CHASE ON THE UNION VICTORY.

Hon. SALMON P. CHASE, one of the finest minds in our country, has worked hard in favor of the re-election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. When the certainty of the triumph of principle over so-called policy was known to have been achieved, he addressed the citizens of Cincinnati at Mozart Hall.

Speaking of the effect of the immense majorities in the loyal North upon the Rebels, he says:—

"This victory will assure the Rebels that they have nothing to hope for from divisions in the loyal States. They will no longer lay the flattering unction to their souls, that by divisions among us they may conquer. Every Rebel officer, civil and military, and every Rebel soldier, will have the news of this great victory, and it will take from him one-half his strength; while every Union soldier, having participated themselves in this great decision of the people, hearing the result announced, will feel that they are twice the men they were before. So that while victory divides the Rebel strength, it doubles ours."

With calm clearness he thus announces the great principles which the American people have asserted at the polls at the last election. The effect which it will have upon the European powers is clearly demonstrated by him in the following terse sentences:—

"They will feel in their inmost convictions, that a people who could vote and decide as this people has done, cannot be divided in any legitimate object they undertake. Even our enemies will be obliged to respect the majesty of the people of America."

Speaking of the political effect of the re-election of Mr. LINCOLN, he maintains that he stands on a little platform of his own creation:—

"What else do we gain? We gain the opportunity for Mr. LINCOLN to apply in practice that little platform which he made."

Mr. CHASE here read the proclamation at which our Copperhead opponents take so much exception, generally known by its title of "To whom it may concern." Continuing, he says:—

"This is a little platform of itself; a little platform with big ideas. What they are? First, peace, we all want. Second, the integrity of the Union. Third, freedom for all; the abandonment of slavery."

As a financier, all parties acknowledge that Mr. CHASE has no equal. Years of deep research and practical experience have perfected his judgment in connection with this important branch of Government. On this department he is authority, and he declares that

"It pledges the Government to give uniform currency to the whole people. There were, at the time this Administration went into power, and at the time the duties of the Treasury Department devolved upon me, some sixteen hundred banks in the country, deriving their powers from different States, and in different modes—all issuing paper which passed for money variously secured.

"It was necessary, therefore, while you made preparations for removing these to substitute another. In judgment it would not have been a practical policy. In this the President concurred with me, that it was for the people to establish a national banking system so that if the necessities of any community required the facilities of banking, those who had capital could organize and invest in United States bonds, and then pledge these bonds with the Federal Government and obtain a currency upon it which would circulate everywhere with perfect security."

He says that the re-election of Mr. LINCOLN has secured a pledge of the continuance of the system.

In concluding his able address, he says:—

"Now, I take no particular pleasure in being called Greenbacks. (Laughter.) I don't think it is a bad name. But then Greenbacks were not the end of my design, by a long ways. If I were carrying out this plan, as I hope and trust it will be carried out, and as our platform pledges the Administration to it, the time will not be remote when, supported properly by Congress and the people, every dollar in Greenbacks will be made equivalent to a dollar in gold."

Let us devoutly say, "God grant the consummation!"

THE LAW OF PROGRESS.

It is a common remark now-a-days that "history repeats itself." There is truth in this proverb, but it does not argue that human affairs go backward. One nation, in its forward march from a condition of barbarism, must go through the stages which have marked the career of earlier nations in their gradual progress to civilization. The American Colonies did not, it is true, depart from an absolutely primitive point in social and political development. They had a most inestimable advantage in this respect. The adventurers who settled them came hither from highly cultivated communities.

They had been accustomed in England, and Holland, and other parts of the Old World, to a very advanced state of civil education and refinement, and they only sought in this hemisphere a more complete kind of political freedom than even the freest nations of Europe had then attained to. In their efforts to reach that before undiscovered bourne, from which it is to be hoped no traveler will ever return, or, in other words, retrograde, they were bound to re-enact some of the scenes and processes of disorder and fluctuation which have attended, and will for ever attend, the growth of every new association of people, from the chrysalis state of social organization to that of full and perfect exfoliation.

It is, therefore, idle to say that, because we are now passing through some of the phases of change which have signalized the ancient condition of the ancient empires, such as Greece, Rome, Carthage, Germany, France, and Great Britain, we are consequently retrogressing. These vicissitudes are incidental to all forms of growth and development, both in the physical and moral world. They are only the vibrations which denote the fact of progress, just as the "growing pains," as they are familiarly called, to which the child is subject, and about which he so ignorantly and bitterly complains to his mother. And to take a still higher illustration, we would ask the student of history to point us to a single case of national progress that has not experienced the temporary drawbacks and recessions which have been, at the time, interpreted as signs of decay and dissolution, though they have afterwards proved to have been but the natural throes of a steady, strong, and healthy advance towards another and better stage of maturity.

We are told now that in the progress of the present civil war we are repeating history, in the overthrow of the previously established order of things. But is that charge true? Is anything that should have been previously established, and is really worth preserving, being overthrown? As regards the institution of slavery, we all know that it was not, originally, planted on these shores by the colonists. English cupidity fathered the curse upon us in the beginning, and we have ever since shielded ourselves behind that fact, whenever we were reproached with the glaring inconsistency of founding a government on the doctrine that "all men are created equal," and yet holding in bondage millions of men of a different race.

We know, moreover, that there were great differences of opinion in the Convention that framed the Constitution of the United States as to the provisions of that instrument, and that those differences were so powerfully operative at the period, that several of the original thirteen States long hesitated before they ratified the Constitution. The whole thirteen States came into the Union at last in spite of their discordance as to particular conditions of the compact; and it was understood and expressed, at the time, in the preamble of the Constitution itself, that the connection should be indissoluble, save by the vote of a majority, not of the States, but of the whole people of all the United States.

Well, that condition of the compact holds good to-day, notwithstanding the political changes which a majority of the people of the Confederation are now resolved upon. Their will in the matter is the supreme law. The Southern States are legally concluded against protest by the solemn engagement of their own progenitors and founders, and they cannot rightfully go back on that engagement. But if this were not based on a sound principle of social and civil law, the Southern States, or their people, as a minority in the controversy, should go down, for the simple reason that they have, in making war on the National Government, not only forfeited their legal rights, but substituted by that act the law of war in the place of the law of peace. If, then, they go down, they must blame themselves.

In short, there is a law of progress in this world which no human compacts and covenants can oppose or defeat. That law is the law of God. He has ordained that this New World shall be the theatre on which He means to develop the highest state of social happiness to which man can attain in this sphere of being, and He intends that one of the conditions of that problem shall be personal freedom to all men of all races.

THE CHRISTENING OF THE CANADIAN CONFEDERATION.

The people of the Provinces are still debating on the proper appellation to be given to their Confederation, and seem to think there is a great deal in a name, particularly when it is four or five syllables long. Albertania has been suggested, and Britannica also, as contrasts to Borelia, Canadia, Vesperia, Ursalia, Superior. Perhaps Boadicea or Cassivelaunus will be suggested next. One of the names proposed is Norland, which sounds well, and is simplicity itself. The Toronto papers are full of the subject. Some of the communications rabidly reject the title of "United States," and look with almost derision upon the name "America." They go so far as to say that "West Britain," or "New Britain," is the title which would most happily express the character of their Provinces. Perhaps the Canadians will change their minds some time. Already some jealousy exists between the French and the English population, and Mr. DORION, a member of the Cabinet, has publicly declared against the Confederacy without a name. The career of the United States is one which the Canadians should be proud to follow, and in the event of the Canadians becoming tired of their allegiance, no more shining one could be found. Upon whatever name the choice may fall, the question will at best have been sufficiently agitated, and sound and sense well ransacked in the hunt.

THE PEGASUS OF WAR.

The Pegasus of to-day is the war-horse, whose neck is clothed with thunder. Gayly caparisoned, and rejoicing in his strength, he scents the battle from afar, and snorts with glee at the voice of the cannon. He shakes his head, he champs his bit, he tosses his mane, he makes his gemmed bridle tinkle. He glories in the frightful accidents of war. The fodder he eats grew upon Mount Parnassus; the water he drinks is of the Castalian spring. This winged war-steed cleaves the air occasionally, and lays open a new Hippocrene near every Helicon. Yes, through the million-mouthed press the voice of poetry has proceeded, the voice of poetry flavored with the flavor of war. Nor in using this word, poetry, would we extend its signification to that mean sense which embraces anything in rythm, or to those crudities in which, like *Damon and Pythias*, the sound and the sense are always ready to sacrifice themselves for one another. We have a war literature, in which much that is truly poetical lives and moves and has a being. We have men that are poets of wide-spread reputation, great pathos, and power of description, and we have a number of smaller writers, whose names the present generation will not willingly let die. And if these smaller poets are not nightingales, they at least sing very sweetly; if they have not the eagle's strength of wing and piercing vision, their flights have the delicacy and swiftness of the swallow, and they are as loth as the lark to live in the lower atmosphere of earth.

But it is with newspaper war poetry that we have principally to deal. If the war has demonstrated that a great many youngsters have printed verses who had a great deal better have burned them, it has proved likewise that the power of dressing hard facts in poetic apparel is more prevalent than has been suspected. In this great war so many incidents have occurred so truly poetical, that in an excitable and impulsive people it would have seemed strange had our literature not been enlarged by many a poetical addition. Then, too, the fact that some of the best poets have selected the newspaper as the place of the appearance of their choicest works, has educated the taste of the people, and prepared them to appreciate what is good and discountenance the spurious and false. Newspapers are like churches, everybody can go to them that will. And if articles come dressed in a decent dress, and commanding themselves by their good looks and good language, the sexton will gladly show them to a front pew, where every perfection can be seen to the best advantage. Hence in the newspapers rushes the scribbling world. When a green poet has once tasted the sweets of being in print, especially when the printers have knocked his best thoughts into pi, and presented them to the public like diamonds in the rough, he never grows tired of mingling with the sober draughts of the Pierian fountain the delicious dew of the Castalian spring.

The army of newspaper poets is not dead; it is only being cut down, and those who remain are being disciplined. Even the less educated of the reading public are becoming each year more acquainted with the power of true poetry. They may not indulge in disquisitions on its nature. Who now is satisfied with such arguments? They may not define to others or themselves what it is that makes poetry, any more than they define what constitutes the soul, what renders the flower daintily beautiful, or what makes one tune melodious and another harsh. But they are getting to know whether the rhymes they read are anything more than rhymes, and they are pretty sure to discover that the verbose versifier who swaddles up a very little sense in a great deal of sound, is, after all, only a very sheepish sheep indeed disguised in wolf's clothing.

We have not had many ballads written. Of touching scenes wrought up with lyrical sweetness, and set to plaintive music, we have but few specimens. Our war poetry, for the most part, deals with the stirring and the thrilling, the daring of the field, the storming of a fortress, the duels of ships at sea, the accomplishment of some fearful feat. The tender and the gentle, and the purely plaintive, are not so widely dealt in. One fact is noticeable; and that is, that our very first poets, our sweetest psalmists, have not found in the present struggle a theme on which to expend their genius in the production of a lengthy and serious work. The poet probably understands his work best—mission, we should say, if the word were not so hackneyed, and its application so distorted. Perhaps one reason why no serious work has yet appeared is that the poet's mind is not far enough removed from the scene and time of action to survey them in their true light, and to be proportionately impressed.

We are scarcely far enough removed from the Revolutionary heroes to view them as poetically as we might. The distant footsteps "must echo very far indeed" down the corridors of time, before we can invest the men who tread them with the half-imaginary light of poetry.

Whilst the war has been prolific in the production of serious poetry, it has given occasion for the humorous bard too. Humorous war poetry may, at the first blush, seem almost an anomaly, so cruel and relentless, apparently, are all the concomitants of war. In the incidents of camp-life, however, in the rich adventures of some straggler, in the underhanded operations of conscienceless "operators," hundreds of opportunities exist for broad humor, bitter satire, playful badinage, and cold, sharp wit. A charming presentation-book for Christmas, by-the-by, would be a judicious selection of newspaper war poetry, grave and gay. Several collections have already been made. If they were allowed to filter through some discriminating mind, such a work might be compiled as would rivet firmly the sympathies of every class.

THE UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

That noble, philanthropic, and patriotic Association, under the management of that Christian gentleman and disinterested patriot, GEORGE H. STUART, Esq., has expended all the funds placed at its disposal, and continues to demand of the public their generous aid in assisting it to continue in its good work of cheering the wounded, ministering to the dying, and burying the dead. For three years has it worked with unparalleled industry and unprecedented success. Every penny placed at its disposal has been satisfactorily accounted for to the public, and through its agency the wants of our gallant boys in the field have been supplied with less expense than could have been accomplished through any other agency. With strictest integrity have its accounts been kept, and all its transactions are open to the light of day. Spiritual and material help have been ministered to our brave defenders; thousands of the nation's best men have been saved from a bloody, lonesome grave through its exertions; and thousands more could have been similarly blessed, and ten thousand hearts at home made glad, if the Commission had sufficient funds to carry out all the mighty plans of benevolence and patriotism which it so much desire to execute.

Can a more painful position be imagined for a loyal, warm, and tender-hearted Christian patriot, than that in which the agents of the Commission are so frequently placed? Upon a field of battle lie the wounded nation's defenders, pleading for help from those who wear the badge of Christian charity; and they obliged to say that, for want of the necessary help from the relations of these very wounded, they are unable to save the lives of our country's truest sons. Mothers! you, whose sons are to-day in the front, can you refuse to lend a helping hand to an Association which is trying to help your boys? Perhaps, when you steel your heart against the appeal of the Commission, you may be thus letting your son die unaided, for want of supplies. Can you, with such a possibility before your eyes, refuse to do your duty? Fathers! when you see your wealth increasing, when the gold earned by the strife which now desolates our land is coming rapidly into your coffers, can you resist the appeal for help which comes from the front of battle? If you have a son, by helping the cause you help him; if you have no son, then a double claim for funds is upon you: you have no child to give to your country—then give so liberally of your wealth as to equal your neighbor, who has his flesh and blood in the field of danger.

Loyal citizens! you who have voted for a vigorous prosecution of the war, stand by your principles and give to aid the soldiers of the Republic. True-hearted Democrat! you who want the war ended on account of the vast loss of life it causes, do your part towards diminishing the slaughter, by sending to the Christian Commission.

Let the rich give their hundreds and the poor their pence; but let all give; so that each may say to his children and grandchildren, "I did my part to help our nation's warriors in the winter of 1864."

On the 24th of this month the annual Thanksgiving of the nation occurs. It has been proposed to take up a collection in all the churches on that day to aid the Christian Commission. Let the suggestion be acted upon. Let every church in our whole State, and particularly in our great and patriotic city, such a fund be raised that will cheer the hearts of our absent boys, and cause them to remember that their friends at home still hold them dear.

We most cordially recommend the plan proposed. It is a duty which every Christian patriot owes to himself, to his children, to his country, and to his God. Let him not neglect its fulfilment. If he fails, his conscience and posterity will taunt him; if he obeys, the greeting of "Well done, good and faithful servant," will be his.

SHERIDAN AND THANKSGIVING DAY.

With its characteristic energy and patriotism, the Union League have decided to furnish the gallant army of General SHERIDAN with a suitable thanksgiving dinner. The grand and glorious services rendered by this command, demand a proper acknowledgment from the men of the loyal North. The undertaking is a gigantic one, and the Union League calls on our loyal citizens to aid them in their work. All contributions will be thankfully received and carefully transmitted by that organization. It is a good work, and all should do their best towards making it a success.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 18, 1864.

Washington grows more lively every day, and there is a prospect that on the first Monday in December it will be so full that somebody will be driven to "close quarters." Rents are enormous—hotel charges infamous. On that Philadelphia, with its neatness, abundance, and moderate charges, could be moved down here! Few members of Congress will bring their families with them this winter, for the session is short, and prices of living are terribly high. A New England Senator sent to one of our second-rate hotels a few days since, to ascertain what the charge would be for a parlor and two bedrooms, and board for three persons. The terms forwarded to him were $150 per week, or over $600 per month! Hundreds of people live in Baltimore and come here daily by railway. But enough of this, and to other matters.

Washington has been somewhat excited during the week by rumors of peace, and of a new financial policy by the Secretary of the Treasury. There is very little foundation for them. The gold market has tumbled upon "great expectations" rather than upon facts. People believe that the President will soon issue a proclamation offering a general amnesty to the Rebels, possibly excepting a few of the incorrigible leaders. But this will not occur till after Grant and Sherman have once more tried a little of their active strategy upon the enemy.

From what I hear, I believe that we shall have "good news" before Congress meets, and if not good news at least news of importance. There is to be hard fighting, and if it is successful it will probably be followed up with offers of peace upon the condition of absolute submission. The excitement of the present is *premature*—that is all. Great events are at hand. It is precisely so with reference to our financial policy. Mr. Fessenden *has not yet decided what to do*. He has not sold gold, and when he does it *will be done openly*.

The War Department will recommend some very important legislation this winter, I hear. It is likely that the Conscription act will be amended in several important particulars. It lacks efficiency in its present shape, and Congress will probably amend it.

THE FAMILY OF OLD JOHN BROWN.—The widow of John Brown, of historic fame, with several of the family, started overland during the past season, with a drove of cattle and sheep, for California. There have been painful rumors for some weeks past that the family have been robbed and murdered by hostile Indians or Rebel guerillas. The *Akron Beacon* says it is enabled to state, from letters recently received by the friends in that vicinity, that it has been ascertained that the family, though unable to reach their destination this fall, are in a safe position for wintering, with their stock, and will resume their journey in early spring.

MARRIED

RITER—PEACOCK.—On the 7th instant, by the Rev. Chas. P. Krauth, D. D., FRED. G. RITER to SALLIE L., daughter of the late David B. Peacock. No cards.

SHRIVER—BAKES.—On the morning of November 17th, 1864, by the Rev. Andrew Longacre, Mr. HENRY L. SHRIVER, of Westminster, Carrol county, Md., to Miss LIZZIE A. BAKES, of this city.

STANSBURY—CARR.—On Thursday, November 17th, by the Rev. Andrew Culver, DIXON STANSBURY, of Baltimore county, Md., to MARY B. CARR, daughter of Leonida Carr, Esq. [Baltimore papers please copy.]

WILKINSON—SIMON.—On the 31st instant, by the Rev. Geo. W. Maclaughlin, at the Haines' Street Parsonage, Germantown, Mr. HENRY B. WILKINSON to Miss KATE SIMON, both of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BOYER.—On the 17th instant, Mr. JAMES S. BOYER, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, York road, below Branchtown, on Monday morning, the 21st instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Germantown Cemetery.

COPPER.—On the morning of the 18th instant, JAMES C. COPPER, son of Thomas A. Copper, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1,[illegible]7 N. Eleventh street, on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock.

DILLINGHAM.—On the morning of the 18th instant, Miss MARY A. DILLINGHAM.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, S. Dillingham, No. [illegible] Arch street, on Monday morning, 21st inst., at 11 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

DIXON.—On the [illegible] instant, of consumption, EVANS P. DIXON, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. [illegible] Walnut street, on Sunday, the 20th instant, at [illegible] o'clock, to proceed to the Odd Fellows' Cemetery. Members of the Washington Club are respectfully invited to attend. [B[illegible] papers please copy.]

DORLAND.—About the 1st inst., at Fortress Monroe, of disease contracted in the trenches in front of the enemy's works at Petersburg, ROBT. W. DORLAND, Company D, Ninety-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, in the 20th year of his age.

FULLER.—On the [illegible] instant, after a short illness, MILES B. FULLER, in the [illegible] year of his age.

[illegible]

HAND.—On the 17th, HORACE POTTER, [illegible] son of [illegible] H. and Sophia A. Hand, aged 9 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1033 Vienna street, at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

JAY.—On the 18th instant, NELSON JAY, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. [illegible] Erie street, on Monday afternoon, the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

McMULLIN.—November 18th, 1864, MARY PHILLIPS, wife of Samuel McMullin, aged [illegible] years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, N. W. corner of Twentieth and [illegible] streets, [illegible] (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SAURIN.—On the 16th instant, GEORGE HENRY SAURIN, aged [illegible] years.

The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon, at [illegible] o'clock, from his late residence, No. 1[illegible] Brandywine street. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

WHEATHAM.—On Thursday evening, November 17th, [illegible] WHEATHAM, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The male relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. [illegible] N. Eighteenth street, on Monday morning, 21st instant, at 10 o'clock. Services at the Church of the Covenant; Interment at Laurel Hill.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, NO. 1216 CHESNUT Street.—Philadelphia, November 14, 1864.—A large amount of provisions have been contributed by the patriotic citizens, but the design for furnishing General Sheridan's Army with a Thanksgiving Dinner, will be proceeded with according to the plan.

Contributions of money will be received by Mr. C. S. WHIPPLE, at the LEAGUE HOUSE, and of provisions by Mr. GEORGE F. LEWIS, at the NO. [illegible] READING ROOM, TWENTIETH Street, until TUESDAY Afternoon, November 22.

11 GEORGE H. BOKER, Board Secretary.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

CARD.

WILL OFFER MY

ENTIRE STOCK OF

LACE CURTAINS

AT FORTY PER CENT

LESS THAN COST

OF IMPORTATION.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

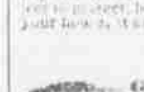
Ho! Ho! You're Getting Bald are You? [illegible] an opportunity offers to restore [illegible] by a [illegible] use of Dr. D. Jayne's Hair Tonic [illegible]. This valuable preparation [illegible] a new and healthy action, [illegible] dandruff, prevents the hair from [illegible], cures those eruptive diseases which often appear on the head, and in a majority of cases produces a new growth of new hair. It also gives the hair a rich and beautiful appearance, unequalled by anything of the kind. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

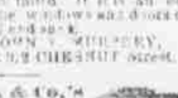
Eye, Ear, Throat Diseases, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Nervous Affections treated with the utmost success by Dr. Von Moschzisker, with all newly constructed apparatus. An illustrated prospectus of the [illegible] can be had [illegible] on application at his office, No. 1027 Walnut street.

Fine Quality Champagnes. Messrs. Davis & Richards, Arch and Tenth streets, Have just received a Fresh Importation of Charles Heidsieck, Piper Heidsieck, Moëtte Cliquot, Green Seal, Mumm & Co., Fauchet, And other superior brands of Champagnes.

Burglar Alarm Telegraph.—The Public are informed that I have succeeded [illegible] the success of this valuable invention [illegible] this city and vicinity. It is operated by electricity [illegible] windows and doors are not visible. Each [illegible] window and door is an operator. It is introduced at hours [illegible] the house to the least. A burglar must telegraph to your room [illegible]. In the years' experience in New York [illegible] failed. It is an object to protect, beyond a doubt, the windows and doors of your house. It can be done. Call and see.

JOHN Y. MURPHY, No. 9[illegible] CHESNUT Street.





George Steck & Co.'s PIANO AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. One of each of these fine instruments have been [illegible] by [illegible], and the demand is constantly increasing. For sale only by J. E. GOULD, Seventh and Chesnut streets.

PIANO FORTES. CABINET ORGANS.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, CONCERT HALL.—Preaching by its Pastor, Rev. EDWARD HAWES, To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free.

CHILDREN'S CHURCH.—THE NEXT Monthly Sermon to the Young on "Bible Blessings" will be preached in the Church of the Epiphany, to-morrow afternoon. Service at 3 o'clock.

SLAVERY, HISTORY OF.—SERMON to-morrow at 7½ P. M., at the Universalist Church, LOMBARD Street, above Fourth, by Rev. E. EDDY, pastor.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, THIRD Street.—This Church will be open for Divine service To-morrow (Sunday) Evening, at 7¾ P. M. The Rector, Dr. GODDARD (D. V.) will preach.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, FOURTH Street, below Arch.—Sabbath, November 20, Rev. F. MOORE, D. D., will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. JOHN RUTH in the evening at 7½ o'clock. The morning sermon will be preparatory to Thanksgiving service.

ST. MARK'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, SPRING GARDEN Street above Thirteenth.—The Lecture Room will be re-opened for Divine worship To-morrow, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE MOST REV. MARTIN J. SPALDING, Archbishop of Baltimore, will deliver a lecture in aid of the Poor, and Orphan and Destitute Children, at the Academy of Music, on Wednesday evening, November 23. Tickets 25 cents. A limited number of reserved seats 50 cents, may be obtained at the Catholic Bookstores. 11 18-4t

WAGNER FREE INSTITUTE OF Science, COLUMBIA Avenue and SEVENTEENTH Streets.—Divine service is held every Sabbath afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. Preaching to-morrow by Rev. ABBOTT E. KITTREDGE. All are invited.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, Will be held November 28, IN CONCERT HALL. Tickets can be had Gratuitously at the TRACT HOUSE, Or at the Rooms, Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street. 1t

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—Cash acknowledgments for the week ending Nov. 17th, 1864:—

Army Committee Y. M. C. A. Boston Mass.; per Jos. Storrs, Treasurer	$7,003·00
PHILADELPHIA.	
John McAllister, Jr. (additional)	250·00
S. Yeoman (additional)	25·00
Eliza S. Ashton (additional)	3·00
George S. Harris	25·00
Cassenberry & Davis (percentage on sale of coal)	25·01
Mrs. Henry J. Blume	10·00
Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society, Falls of Schuylkill; per Rev. J. E. Chesshire	41·00
Ladies' Christian Commission, Falls of Schuylkill Baptist Church; per Rev. J. E. Chesshire (additional)	5·00
Mrs Emma Dennis	1·00
A friend	5·00
Amount acknowledged elsewhere in the religious papers	1,057·00
	29,[illegible]
Amount acknowledged previously	920,[illegible]
	$[illegible]

JOSEPH PATTERSON, Treasurer.

The United States Christian Commission begs leave to acknowledge the receipt of the following additional stores up to November 16, 1864:—

PHILADELPHIA.

Mrs. S. C. Ford, one package; Mrs. Terry, one package; Mrs. [illegible] Roberts, two packages; 40 cases, &c., in hospital stores, acknowledged elsewhere, in religious papers. GEORGE H. STUART, Chairman U. S. C. C., No. 11 BANK Street, Philadelphia.

FREEDMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

By direction of this Association,

REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS;

R. TOMLINSON,

Government Superintendent of St. Helena and Ladies Island;

WILLIAM F. MITCHELL,

Superintendent of Freedmen's Schools in Tennessee and North Alabama; and

J. MILLER McKIM,

Corresponding Secretary of Freedmen's Relief Association,

WILL ADDRESS THE PUBLIC,

On MONDAY EVENING, November 21,

AT 7½ O'CLOCK PRECISELY,

AT CONCERT HALL,

In reference to the progress of the work among the Freedmen. Bishop POTTER will preside. 11-19-2t

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, No. 1216 CHESNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, November 18, 1864. Owing to a want of time in which to collect the necessary arrangements, and the impossibility of collecting so large an amount of supplies in so brief a period, it has been decided to POSTPONE the proposed THANKSGIVING DINNER to GENERAL SHERIDAN'S ARMY until CHRISTMAS DAY. In the meantime, contributions in money for this object will be received by Mr. C. S. WHIPPLE, at the League House. GEO. H. BOKER, 11-19-6t Secretary.

FINE CLOTHING,

WINDOW SHADES

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS LACES, NEW STYLES.

WINDOW SHADES, NEW STYLES, AT THE MANUFACTORY, No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. No. 723 KERTY, CARRINGTON & CO. CHESNUT STREET. PIANO COVERS, [illegible] IN THE CITY AT LOW PRICES.

LACE CURTAINS

WANTS.

CARPENTERS WANTED.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, Office of Chief Quartermaster, Second [illegible] and [illegible] Street, New York Avenue. WASHINGTON, September [illegible], 1864.

Wanted immediately, fifty good CARPENTERS to go to Point Lookout, Maryland. Wages $[illegible] a month and a ration. Each man will bring his own kit of tools. Transportation [illegible] furnished by Quartermaster [illegible] the workmen and [illegible] from this city to Point Lookout. JOHN A. ELISON, Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Department of Washington. 11-1

A PARTNER WANTED, WITH A CAPITAL [illegible] to [illegible] in a safe and lucrative business. Address M. D., at this office. 11-4

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, IN west Walnut or [illegible] Arch, or Chesnut street. Address "Furnished House," at this office. 10-6

REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE, $1,000,000 WORTH. FOR SALE, $1,000,000 WORTH. FOR SALE, $1,000,000 WORTH. CALL OR SEND FOR CATALOGUE. CALL OR SEND FOR CATALOGUE. CALL OR SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

No party wishing to purchase or dispose of Real Estate should fail to call on me at once, as I have a greater demand for property than any other broker in this city. Wanted to purchase fifty first-class [illegible] south of Vine and west of Tenth street, for which cash and [illegible] prices will be paid. GEORGE C. MILLER, Real Estate Operator, No. 154 N. SIXTH Street.

FOR SALE.—SUPERB DOUBLE Mansion and large lot on Chesnut street. Price $60,000. Eighteen rooms.

Two very large first-class Dwellings on Arch street, west of Tenth; lots 25 by 170, and 180 feet deep. Stable, coach house, &c. Price $35,000, and $33,000.

LARGE DWELLING, ARCH STREET, west of [illegible]; lot 25 by 2[illegible] feet deep to Cherry street; stable and coach house; elegant garden, &c. Price $30,000.

Large first-class Store, No. [illegible] N. Third street. Price $20,000.

Arch street Store, No. [illegible]; lot 17 by 101. Price $6700.

NEAT DWELLING, WALLACE, WEST of Nineteenth street. Price $6000.

Two elegant new [illegible] Dwellings on Wallace, west of Twenty-first street. Lots 24 by 111 feet. Price $9,000 each.

Neat four-story Dwelling on Chesnut, west of Nineteenth street. Lot 21 by 120 feet. Price $10,000.

SACRIFICE POSITIVELY.—NEAT Dwelling, No. 1[illegible] Pine street. Lot 18 by 100 feet, to Belmont street, with three-roomed Dwelling on that street. Only $4[illegible] for both.

Two neat four-story Dwellings on Pine, west of Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets. Lots 22 by 100 feet deep, to a street. Price $12,000 each.

LARGE SIDE-YARD DWELLING ON Seventh, above Spring Garden street. Lot 34 by 90. Only $8750.

Neat Dwelling on Marshall, above Buttonwood, ten rooms, all in first-rate order. $5500.

NEAT DWELLING ON MARSHALL, above Green. Lot 18 by 90, twelve rooms, $6000.

Neat two-and-a-half-story Dwelling, Marshall, above Green. Lot 18 by 90. Price $5000.

NEAT TWO-AND-A-HALF STORY Dwelling, Franklin, above Wallace, ten rooms. Lot 18 by 80, $4600.

Besides near two thousand other city properties and mansions near by in very desirable localities. GEORGE C. MILLER, Real Estate Broker, No. 154 N. SIXTH Street.

FARMS. FARMS. FARMS. FARMS. FARMS. FARMS. FARMS. FARMS. FARMS.

FOR SALE.—VERY SUPERIOR FARM of 154 acres, three miles south of Trenton on New York Railroad, station adjoins the place. Must be seen to be appreciated, only $115 per acre.

First-class Farm of 200 acres, near Downingtown, very excellent improvements, &c. $30,000.

SUPERIOR FARM OF SIXTY ACRES, only ten miles out, on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, five minutes' walk from the station, $30,000.

Neat Farm of 3 acres, five miles from Bristol, superior land, and improvements unsurpassed. Utensils, &c. Only $12,000.

EXCELLENT FARM OF 44 ACRES, only half a mile from station at Trenton, on Pennsylvania Railroad. Price $10,000.

Neat double Mansion and Farm of 18 acres, only four and a half miles from Market street bridge, on the Haverford road. Price $12,500.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—FARM OF 200 acres, near [illegible] Station, on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Price $1[illegible].

Besides a great number of Farms in Chester county.

BARGAIN.—SIX-ROOMED DWELLING, Stable, &c. [illegible] acres of land in Roxborough, [illegible]. Price $[illegible]. GEORGE C. MILLER, Real Estate Broker, No. 154 N. SIXTH Street.

PEMBROKE OIL COMPANY,

Venango County, Pennsylvania,

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL STOCK,

$500,000.

100,000 SHARES AT $5 A SHARE, FULL PAID.

Working Capital Reserved for Development, $12,500.

President—ALFRED HUNT, Esq.

Vice-President—EDWARD SHIPPEN, Esq.

Secretary and Treasurer, THOMAS W. EVANS.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. ALFRED HUNT, Philadelphia, President of the Bethlehem Iron Works.

Mr. WILLIAM C. HOUSTON, No. 115 S. Water street, Philadelphia.

Mr. EDWARD SHIPPEN, S. E. corner of Sixth and Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Mr. THOMAS W. EVANS, No. 820 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

Mr. F. W. BAILEY, No. 819 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

Mr. BILL BURGWIN, Pittsburg, Pa.

Mr. SAMUEL BRADFORD, New Brighton, Pa.

Mr. J. L. CARNAGHAN, President of Corn Planter Oil Company, Allegheny City, Pa.

Mr. WILLIAM O. HUGHART, Pittsburg, Pa., Secretary and Treasurer of Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad.

The Company own in fee simple 115 acres of the best Oil Territory on the right bank of the Allegheny river, near Oil City, with one producing Well and another nearly completed, with railroad, turnpike, and river access to the property.

For particulars, see Prospectus, to be found with any of the Directors, or at the offices of

MESSRS. COOPER & GRAEFF,

No. 11 EXCHANGE, and

Mr. S. HARVEY THOMAS,

No. 313 WALNUT STREET,

Who are authorized to sell a limited number of shares of stock. 11-19-6t

REDUCED PRICES,

LATEST,

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,

ALL SHAPES,

BEST STYLES,

LOWEST PRICES.

"NEW CONTINENTAL HAT."

BONNETS

AT

MODERATE PRICES

P. S.—OLD VELVET BONNETS made over. Felt Hats and Bonnets reshaped.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

OPENING OF THE CATHEDRAL

OF

SAINT PETER AND SAINT PAUL,

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1864.

PROGRAMME:

1. All persons seeking admission to the Cathedral for the Dedication Services must be provided with Tickets.

2. Persons holding RED and BLUE Tickets, entitling them to seats in pews, will enter at the gates on Summer street and on Race street, below Eighteenth, between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock A. M. These gates will be closed at 10 o'clock.

3. The holders of GREEN (21) Tickets will enter Logan Square at the gates at Nineteenth and Race and Nineteenth and Vine streets, from 8 till half-past 10 o'clock, form in line on the main avenues, in order to follow the procession into the Cathedral at the main entrance on Eighteenth street.

4. Tickets may be obtained on the morning of the Dedication at the offices on Race street and on Summer street, above Seventeenth, and at the western gates of Logan Square.

5. As the number of Tickets is limited to the capacity of the building, no money will be received at the doors, nor any person admitted without a ticket.

6. Reporters of the Press and members of the Choir (admitted by special tickets) will enter at the Race street gate.

7. As no carriages will be permitted to enter the space in front of the Cathedral, they will set down at Seventeenth and Summer streets and Seventeenth and Race streets.

8. The Committee of Arrangements and the Ushers will meet at the Seminary, Eighteenth and Race streets, on Sunday morning, at 8 o'clock precisely.

By order of the

11-18-2t COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

GODEY FOR DECEMBER!! PITCHER'S, 11-15-2t No. 808 CHESNUT STREET.

FIRST

NATIONAL BANK,

Depository and Financial Agent

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

5-20 BONDS

Of the NEW ISSUE for sale in large or small amounts. Also,

10-40 LOAN, AT PAR,

INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN.

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

7-30 TREASURY NOTES

Of all denominations, constantly on hand and for sale.

Conversion of OLD 7-30 notes into the Loan of 1881, attended to.

CORPORATIONS OR INDIVIDUALS having payments to make to the United States, for Taxes, &c., can deposit at this Bank the same as with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Jr.,

11-19-12t CASHIER.

COUPONS OF 1881 BONDS,

DUE JANUARY 1,

BOUGHT AT MARKET RATE OF GOLD,

11-17-10t BY

DREXEL & CO.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, Philadelphia, November 17, 1864.

Coupons for Interest due 1st of January next, on the Public Debt of the United States, will be paid on presentation at this Office.

ARCHIBALD McINTYRE,

11-18-3t ASSISTANT TREASURER U. S.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, November 19, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, November 25, 1864, for the immediate delivery, at the United States Storehouse, Hanover street wharf, of the following articles, viz.:—

(100) One hundred Ambulances, Wheeling pattern.

All of the above described to be of the best quality, and subject to the inspection of an inspector appointed on the part of the Government.

Bidders will state price, both in writing and figures, the number bid for, and the time of delivery.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to, as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney or Collector, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will not be considered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

By order of Colonel HERMAN BIGGS, Chief Quartermaster.

GEORGE R. ORME,

11-19-5t Captain and A. Q. M.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER Military District of Philadelphia, No. 1103 GIRARD Street, November 19, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until noon of TUESDAY, 22d instant, for the erection and completion of an addition to the Engine House, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, in conformity to plans and specifications at the office of JOHN McARTHUR, Jr., Architect, No. 209 S. SIXTH Street.

Proposals must state the shortest time required to complete the work, and must be made upon the regular forms furnished at this office. The United States reserves the right to reject any bids deemed incompatible with its interests.

ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,

11-19-3t Captain and A. Q. M.

SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS