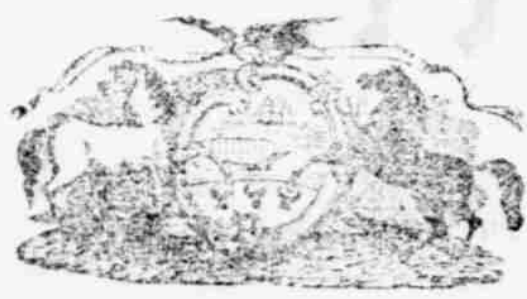


Democrat and Sentinel.



M. HANSON, Editor & Publisher

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1864.

S. M. Pettongill & Co.

Advertising Agents, 37 PARK ROW New York, and 10 State street, Boston, are the authorized Agents for the "DEMOCRAT & SENTINEL," and the most influential and largest circulating Newspapers in the United States and Canada.

Democratic Ticket.

- Assembly, CYRUS L. PERSHING, of Johnstown. Sheriff, JAMES MYERS, of Ebenburg. Commissioner, ED. R. DUNNEGAN, of Clearfield Tp. Poor House Director, GEORGE ORRIS, of Richland Tp. Auditor, JOHN A. KENNEDY, of Carrolltown.

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

- P. S. NOON, Chairman. George Delany, J. S. Maris, George C. K. Zahn, Peter Huber, Phillip Miller, John E. McKenzie, Joseph Behe, John Durbin, David Farmer, Henry Friedhoff, John Stough, Elisha Plummer, Lewis Rodgers, George Gurley, John McDermitt, Simon Dunmyer, W. A. Krise, Thos. F. McLaugh, Jacob Froehner, J. E. Gordon, John Hamilton, F. O'Friel, Michael Bohlin, Wm. C. Diver, John White, Henry Topper, Nicholas Canan, M. J. Platt, J. W. Condon, Daniel Confair, Wm. McCoskey, Daniel H. Donnelly, Anthony Long, John Marsh, John Ryan.

Prayer and Fasting.

The President has issued another proclamation, appointing the first Thursday in August next, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. He was ordered to do this by a joint resolution of Congress. The impudence of this Congress stands unparalleled since the time the Devil quoted the Scripture to the Divine Redeemer; placing him on a pinnacle of the temple of Jerusalem, saying: "If thou be the son of God, cast thyself down, for it is written, he shall give his angels charge concerning thee, and in their hands they shall bear thee up, lest at any time thou dash thy foot against a stone." They wish peace to be restored—the Constitution to be preserved—the rebels to lay down their arms. This sounds well, coming from such a Congress and such a President. A Congress that tore the Constitution to threads—that continually advocated falsehood, fraud and violence in the affairs of men. We speak of the majority of that Congress because in that body there were as pure patriots, and as disinterested men as ever sat in any deliberative body. They were outnumbered and trampled upon by a reckless majority, following in the wake of that old man, Thaddeus Stevens, who told them he was tired listening to people talk about the Constitution, that it never would, nor could be observed hereafter, with his consent. And this majority followed him as closely as a flock of sheep would follow the bell-wether. These sentiments come with a good grace from such a body of men. They would be very fitting to come from such a Cabinet as we have at Washington, particularly from that part of the treasury department which they turned into a brothel. It is not likely that a President so devoid of feeling as Lincoln has shown himself to be, would care whether the people fasted or prayed either. A man who, in travelling along the battle field of Antietam, surrounded by the dead and the dying, and hearing the shrieks and moans of the maimed and wounded, would get one of his generals to sing him the tasteful negro ditty called "Pickany Butter."

We are certainly a very gullible people, and this draft on our gullibility is as strong a dose of the kind as we have got yet. Had they asked us to fast and pray that the negro might be freed and become the superior of the white race—had they

asked us to fast and pray that the war would last until the contractors would all become enriched—had they asked us to fast and pray that famine and pestilence would depopulate the whole Southern country, except the negro race, in order that these god-fearing, New England men might parcel their land among themselves: in fine, had they asked us to fast and pray that Abraham the First, would be re-elected and forever retain his power; then, indeed, would we believe them.—But this matter is dull hypocrisy indeed. They are getting alarmed, and put us in mind of one of Aesop's fables we read when a boy.—If we recollect right, it was this: "A countryman was driving a horse and cart along, and drove so carelessly, that one of the wheels, got into a ditch, and he could not "run the machine" either backwards or forwards: so he went aside, and fell on his knees, praying loudly to Hercules to assist him in his difficulty. Another man came along and asked him what he was doing—and being told; he said he was a fool, that Hercules would help no man who did not help himself. He also told him to go and put his shoulder to the wheel and take it out, and so he did. If this Dynasty had abandoned their negro idea and put their shoulder to the wheel, they would not be now in this predicament. If they are kept in power much longer, we fear the people will have humiliation and fasting enough, let the prayers be as they may.

The War.

The following is a synopsis of the war so far as we can glean it from our latest files: Washington is safe. Richmond is safe, and although there was a report that Petersburg was taken, we believe it is safe also. The Confederate raid into Maryland was about fifteen thousand strong.—They were divided into two columns, and moved up the Shenandoah valley, crossing the Potomac at Williamsport. One party attacked Martinsburg, and the other besieged Harper's Ferry—they were both successful. They carried away stores, from Martinsburg, to the value of three millions of dollars. Hagerstown was captured, and a large contribution demanded and obtained. This division overran the greater part of Western Maryland without any successful opposition, whilst the other division was holding Sigel at Maryland Heights. Sigel was relieved from his command, and his army did not do much afterward. The authorities at Washington became frightened and sent to Grant for help. This has taken from Grant's army, of those that were there, and those that were going there, about forty thousand men. Wallace was surprised and defeated, losing six cannon, and many prisoners, and retreated to Baltimore, and has since been superseded by General Ord. General Franklin, after his capture, made good his escape, while his guard was asleep. There was heavy skirmishing but no decisive battle. The rebels were making demonstrations against Washington, while their main body was carrying off the plunder to the south side of the Potomac. It appears they got it all safely over on Tuesday morning, and in the course of the day there was no enemy to be seen in the neighborhood of Washington and Bladensburg. The wires are again adjusted, and the railroads about to be repaired, and all again is quiet on the Potomac.

General Foster, who is the commander of our forces at Charleston, sent two regiments, in the night, to surprise and take a Confederate work on Johnson's Island. The rebel garrison appears to have heard them, and took six officers and one hundred and thirty-seven prisoners. The balance got back safely to General Foster's camp. There is nothing very definite or satisfactory from General Sherman's army.—General Johnson's troops are holding them in check on the north bank of the Chatahochee river. Sherman was said to have taken three thousand prisoners on the retreat from Kennesaw Mountain. Thus the matter stands, but if there is any change before going to press, we will let you know.

Our thanks are tendered to our correspondent "Northwest" who sent us a volume entitled "Davenport past and present." It is a very neatly got up book, and very readable and interesting. We are astonished, that in that young city, they can get up works with such artistic skill as they do. However, it is not drones, but men of enterprise, energy and skill that go out west.

Another Draft. We see by one of the papers that old Ape has ordered a draft for five hundred thousand more men, to commence in fifty days after the issuing of his proclamation, which was on the 18th inst. We have neither time nor space to make the necessary comments on this call, as our paper is about to be made up in form, but we reserve the right to talk on the subject next week.

THE EBENBURG BRANCH RAILROAD.—This branch has been worked for the last week by a substitute. Mr. Warnick, the careful and popular engineer of this branch, was under the necessity of quitting his post for a week. His place was supplied by Mr. Thomas Halton, a young man from Altoona, who gave very general satisfaction. He seems to be young, but he seems to be also expert in his business.

John Parke, owner of the Johnstown Marble Works, has opened a branch of his concern in a shop opposite our printing office in this Borough, where he has a nice stock of Italian and American marble. He will be prepared to execute work at short notice and at reasonable prices, for those who call in and make a selection, and give their order. Mr. Geo. Huntley attends to the concern in the absence of Mr. Parke.

Theo. M. Apple, of 102 and 104 Gatzmer street Philadelphia, offers the highest rates of that city, for white oak hhd. and barrel staves and heading. We are acquainted with Mr. Apple and know him to be a business man and gentleman, and will do exactly what he says. See his advertisement in another column.

Lines.

Oh! very grand are the city belles, Of a vallant and stately mien, As they walk the steps of the languid dunes, And flit in the pause between. But beneath the boughs of the heavy oak, Where the mineral fountains play, I think that the artless village girl Is sweeter by far than they. Look at the city stores How large, noble and neat, But just as fashionable can be bought, And no doubt just as cheap, At J. M. Thompson's Store, P. O. Building.

Why should we mourn, conscripted friends, Or quake at draft's alarms; 'Tis but the voice that Abe' in sends To make us shoulder arms! The perpetrator of the above was himself drafted but escaped, we think, on the plea of insanity. Having recovered his senses he was recently drafted for a new suit of clothes at the cheap and fashionable store of E. J. Mills & Co., and urges all who may be similar situated to go and do likewise. They still have (as they always have) a large assortment of ready made clothing, and dry goods of all kinds, which they are selling below city prices. Call and see them.

The Qualifications of Substitutes.

The uncertainty which the Provost Marshal General's office has thrown over the subject of the eligibility of substitutes for service in the army is being gradually removed. A few days since we noticed an order declaring that for persons not liable to draft, who desire to present representative substitutes, any one, whether liable to the draft or not, would be accepted. A recent order defines the qualifications for substitutes for drafted men, or those who are furnished in advance of the draft. The latter must not be liable to military duty, and must make oath that they are exempt from the draft by reason of alienage, or having served two years in the United States Army or Navy since April 15, 1861. In such cases, certificates of exemption will be granted to the principal for three years by the Provost Marshal of the District in which he resides, on receipt of the oath and enlistment paper of his substitute.

Rebel Raid in Maine.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The Commercial Advertiser publishes a dispatch from Washington that Governor Cony, of Maine, has telegraphed to the President to send him two gun-boats to Castine and Eastport, as a rebel raid is expected from New Brunswick on our frontier. The President has telegraphed to New York to dispatch the vessels immediately.

AUGUSTA, Me., July 15.—The American Consul at St. Johns, N. B., has notified Governor Cony that a gang of Southern emigrants and sympathisers left St. Johns, on Wednesday night, to commit depredations on the frontier of Maine. There is probably some foundation for the story, but the raiders are more likely to get into jail than anywhere else if they demonstrate in this section.

(Special correspondence of the World.) The Raiders in Maryland. Washington, D. C., July 14.

There is a calm! Yet there is no general agreement on the part of the inhabitants of the sorely vexed city whether to laugh or pout. "It was too good a joke," shout the merry hundreds, beset during the proximity of the raiders with fearful dreams of nights and trembling knees by day. "It was too outrageous," declare the indignant hundreds, who perceived in this menace of the capitol an insult hard enough, indeed, to bear with patience.

In good sooth, Washington has had a very narrow escape. This is evident enough now, from facts which have transpired since the enemy retired. Their forces brought into Maryland certainly amounted to thirty thousand men, who gained an advantage at Monocacy which not only gave them control of the turnpikes leading thence to Baltimore and Washington, but opened all eastern Maryland to their foragers.

They did not wish to pursue Wallace at the risk of meeting his forces behind the defenses of Baltimore. They prefer to seek Washington as the most important prize, and one which might be comparatively undefended. Their mistake was that they sought it too late. Had they marched immediately down the Rockville turnpike after winning their victory, and assaulted the capitol with their main force in earnest, their success would not at all have been uncertain.

But Hunter and Couch, whom they have despised, seeing how little those commanders seemed to comprehend the position of affairs, were still in their rear, and fit to be watched. It is now shown that they held a force of observation in reserve between the Monocacy and South mountain, and then, after assigning to their cavalry and a force of mounted infantry the agreeable task of plundering the country, destroying the railroads and telegraph lines, frightening Baltimore crazy, and infusing a panic-stricken estimate of their numbers above Washington into the minds of the country residents and farmers to be transmitted to the capitol in due season—proceeded with the remainder and greater part of their infantry force to threaten this city. Their advance guard bivouacked at Rockville Sunday night. Our cavalry met theirs beyond Tomstown Monday morning; their skirmishers appeared in front of Fort Stevens Monday forenoon. From that time until 5 o'clock p. m., the wariness and uncertainty of the rebels themselves prevented them from entering the city against comparatively weak opposition. After that hour there were many who would have witnessed with a sweet and thankful smile any attempt which they might have made to storm or capture.

But their wonderful success—their escape over the Potomac at last! Aye, there's the rub. Behold a spectacle humiliating beyond any of the sad military dramas which have been enacted to our disfavor since the war began. Scene 1.—Maryland—the Potomac— invasion—an army of rebels crossing the river—three Union armies "disappeared," and disappearing in the western and southwestern distance. Scene 2.—Advance of invaders—lively plundering by flankers and detachments—plunder disappearing to the rear. Scene 3.—Battle of Monocacy—brave struggle of veterans against odds—skedaddle of hundred day's men—"disorderly" retreat—music and jubilee by the rebels—those other Union "armies" still aloof. Scene 4.—General devastation by the invaders—plunder everywhere—pandemonium in Baltimore—railroads and telegraph lines destroyed—Washington menaced—the troops of the Union behind mountains and fortifications on the edge of the arena, watching the show. Scene 5.—Grand return march of the rebel army over the Potomac, through open doors, bearing the spoil of its conquest. Thus the drama closes.

BRADLEY JOHNSON BUENS HIS HOME-STEAD.—Washington, July 16.—When Bradley Johnson entered Fredrick, he directed his steps to his old homestead, where he and his family once resided.—He found his old homestead occupied by a Northern man, who had purchased it from the Government. He asked for the occupant, who appeared, and after a few pertinent inquiries, Johnson informed him that he was the rightful owner of the house, and at once demanded the rent of \$1,400, at the rate of \$100 per month, the man having resided in it fourteen months. He gave him thirty minutes to collect the rent, which was done. Bradley asked him if he wanted a receipt.—The occupant said that he did not, and then Bradley gave him two hours to move his goods out, which being done, the house was set on fire, and in a little time was a mass of ruins.

Another Alarm at Washington.

Washington, July 16.—Additional alarm was occasioned on the Virginia side of the Potomac yesterday by reports that the rebels were running a railroad up to Manassas. This is not yet verified, but it is not thought impossible, and that the designs of the rebels are to command the gaps, and keep open their communication between Gordonsville and the valley.

"Right Straight to Anarchy and the Devil."

Though very expressive, this certainly is not a very decorous heading for an editorial article. We have to plead, in justification of its use, that it is copied from the remarkable order of Gen Sherman, which challenges attention in another column. This energetic order, which is addressed by the commander-in-chief of our forces in the Southwest to General Burbridge, commanding in Kentucky, seems to go hand-in-hand with President Lincoln's recent proclamation putting the whole State of Kentucky under martial law. The deplorable condition of things in the Southwest, as disclosed by General Sherman's order, and the simultaneous condition of things in the East, as disclosed by the recent successful raid into Maryland, are flagrant proofs of the incapacity of the administration, and of its total unfitness for its great trust. How is it that whole States, like Kentucky, and vast sections of country, like those recently overrun by Early's freebooter, are delivered over to rapine and pillage, in the fourth year of a war in which the government has had eighteen hundred thousand soldiers to dispose of as it pleased? Is the state of things the people bargained for when, in a great flush and outpouring of patriotism, they gave the government its first half million of men? Are these the triumphant victories which we were told last winter we should be celebrating before the fourth of July?

We ask the country to study this declaration in General Sherman's order, and to ponder it well: "The fact is," he says, "that in our country personal liberty has been so well secured that public safety is lost sight of in our laws and institutions; and the fact is, that we are thrown back one hundred years in civilization, laws, and everything else, and will go right straight to anarchy and the devil if somebody don't arrest our downward progress." This is sufficiently plain-spoken, and some of it very questionable. We cannot agree with General Sherman that the personal liberty which is secured by our institutions is incompatible with the public safety. If a poet makes hobbling verses he has no right to charge his own want of skill upon the intractability of the language. It requires statesmanship to govern in troubled times through free institutions. If Mr. Lincoln cannot conduct a war without their supervision, it simply shows that Mr. Lincoln is incompetent for his place. But though General Sherman may be a questionable expounder of the Constitution, he is, at least, a competent witness to the condition of things in the department he commands; and we are bound to believe him when he declares that "everything will go right straight to anarchy and the devil if somebody don't arrest our downward progress." Whether we regard our civil, our military, or our financial prospects; whether we look at gigantic debt, or colossal expenditures, or our disordered currency; at the high price of necessities, the suppression of freedom, or the impending call for new armies; or at the public hopes disappointed and loyal States in the East pillaged, in the West overrun with guerrillas, we must see that the country is indeed in a very bad way "if somebody don't arrest the downward progress." Four years more of Mr. Lincoln's imbecile rule would ruin the country irretrievably. Our only hope of redemption is the presidential election.—World.

The Rebels Across the Potomac.

New York, July 16.—A World special says: Advice from the Upper Potomac confirms the reported retreat of the rebels into Virginia. Our artillery shell-ed the rebels' rear last evening, and some stragglers were taken, but it was impossible to intercept the main body. They had when at Wilson's farm, 576 prisoners, taken at Monocacy. A Tribune Washington special says: It is estimated that the rebels secured 10,000 head of cattle and horses, besides droves of sheep and hogs, which got across the Potomac while threatening Washington. Brief was the combat before Washington it was bloody. Their killed and wounded must have been 500. The small and wasted brigades of the 6th Corps veterans made sad havoc among them.

Gunpowder Bridge Destroyed.

Baltimore, July 15.—The Philadelphia Railroad Company have made arrangements for running over their road to-morrow. Gunpowder bridge has not yet been repaired, but a foot bridge has been constructed around the burnt portion so that passengers can cross to the train beyond. The bridge is more seriously damaged than was at first reported.

Movements of Admiral Lee.

New York, July 16.—A Herald correspondent says that Admiral Lee, of the James river squadron, has gone to the South Carolina sounds on an inspection tour. Two representatives of Napoleon are with the army as observers.

American War. Foreign Intervention.

[From the London Morning Post [Government organ] June 11th.] We give the following as a specimen of the sentiment beginning to prevail in government circles, in Europe with regard to their intervention in the American war.

We are glad to find that the observations we made the other day with reference to the inexpediency of attempting at this moment to mediate between the belligerents in America are entirely in accordance with the opinion expressed by Lord Brougham in the House of Lords on Thursday. There can be no doubt that the feeling in favor of intervention is growing apace. Lord Enfield has presented a petition to the House of Commons from inhabitants of the metropolis in this sense, and Lord Brougham states that he has refused during the last three weeks to present similar petitions from various mercantile bodies, because he felt that the time to intervene had not yet arrived. The subject has also been discussed at a meeting and with much ability by a correspondent in our columns. In fact the frightful carnage of the present campaign has so painfully brought out the character of the struggle, that on considerations of humanity alone, onlookers are irresistibly moved to interfere. There is as Lord Brougham said, but one universal feeling—not only in this country, but all over Europe. The war the Federals are waging against the independence of the Southern States is reprobated as unjust and impracticable, and the means resorted to for the purpose of carrying it on are denounced by men of all parties.

But while on the other hand, it is evident that the headstrong politicians of the North, whose single object appears to be to get to Richmond, no matter at what cost, would reject with suicidal scorn any proposal to restore peace by an equitable adjustment of the matter in dispute; so, on the other hand, there are, in the actual position of the contending forces, insuperable legal objections to the recognition of the Confederate States by the governments of England and France. Still we trust, with Lord Brougham, that at no distant period it will be possible to interpose with effect, and that, in conjunction with the government of the Emperor of the French, Her Majesty's government may be able to bring this horrible war to a close. Meantime, in the interests of peace, we must hope that Gen. Lee will have the strength, as he has the skill and courage, to repel an invasion directed, as Lord Russell rightly observes, against six millions of people who are simply acting up to the principles contained in the famous Declaration of Independence which laid the foundation of the now irretrievably dissolved Republic.

Orphans' Court sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria County, the undersigned will expose to sale by public vendue or outcry, on the premises on SATURDAY, the 20th day of August next, at 1 o'clock p. m., the following real estate of which Matthias Sheank died seized, viz: A certain messuage and tract or piece of parcel of land, situate in Allegheny township, Cambria County, adjoining lands of Joseph H. Gies, Esq., Robert Farrabough, Edward Farrabough, John B. Hoffman and Peter Snelser, containing one hundred and seven acres, or thereabouts; together with the buildings and improvements thereon. Terms—One half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the residue in one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the judgment bond and mortgage of the purchaser. JOHN BUCK, Trustee. July 20th 1864-81.

SHIPPING TO AND FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND, BY THE GALWAY LINE OF STEAMSHIPS, MONTREAL do. do. AND WASHINGTON LINE OF SAILING VESSELS.

Drafts at sight for £1 and upwards, on National Bank and Branches. Payable in all the City's and Towns in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales free of Discount. R. A. O. KERR, Altoona. May 25, 1864-1y.

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