Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

McCLELLAN.

From the Tribune.

"Won't you buy a splendid portrait of General Grant?" asked a most intelligent peddler, six months from England, of a country friend at one of our hotels a few days since. "No, sir; I do not want it." "Ah! then you will take this of General McClellan?" "No, no; I wouldn't have *that* any how." "Ah, sir," resumed the peddler, waxing confidential, "I sell more of McClellan now than I do of Grant; but if I only had General Lee, I could sell ten times as many of him as I can of McClellan—and to the same men."

If we were to say to an average Democrat—what we undoubtedly believe—that two-thirds of those now noisily for McClellan would rather vote directly for Lee, he would probably resist, if not resent the assertion; but no candid McClellanite will deny that Lee's generalship has done more for McClellan than McClellan's own. We appeal to every candid observer for the truth and pertinence of our argument, that Union failures and Union discouragement are the chief grounds of hope for McClellan's success. Here is a Union general aspiring to be President of the Union, who is to be elected, if at all, not on the strength of his own achievements, but on that of his antagonist's. Suppose Sherman had triumphed at Fredericksburg, taken Richmond, broken the Rebel power, and established the authority of the Union over the South, does any man believe that McClellan would have been to-day a formidable competitor for the Presidency? Ditto as to Hooker's Chancellorsville effort? Or suppose General Grant had routed Lee's army at Spottsylvania, and run him thence at headlong speed into North Carolina, who would to-day be talking stock in General McClellan as a Presidential aspirant? Suppose it were now morally certain that the Rebellion would finally collapse in September, who would give a button for McClellan's chance of election in November? Who does not see that his fortunes rise as the country sinks, and that his chances would be brightened by his country's ruin?

We speak calmly, for we would provoke reflection. We have not yet felt that we could do our country any good by plunging headlong into a foaming Presidential canvass. We have no choice that General McClellan should or should not be nominated for President at Chicago. It seems quite probable that the choice will ultimately lie between him and a more exceptionable competitor; for, though probably the weakest, he is by no means the worst of the prominent aspirants for that distinction. But he is in the hands of worse men than himself—men who never sympathized with their country in her resistance to slaveholding treason, even in the blind way and to the small extent that he did, and who too soon had him in their toils, and, inflaming and playing upon his ambition, made his military career the deplorable failure it was.

These crafty politicians, who were never for one moment enemies of the Rebellion, who never sought nor wished its overthrow otherwise than by surrendering the whole country to its principles and potential allies, have their own and run him, and would, if successful in their scheme, make his whole Administration a copy of the last six sad months of Buchanan's. The Union they sigh for is just that which Horatio Seymour contemplated when he thought the whole trouble could be composed by the loyal States one by one creeping in at the open back door of the Southern Confederacy, and so inducing the Southrons once more to tolerate our companionship by enabling them profoundly to despise us. There are a good many in favor of McClellan for next President, for many diverse reasons; but not one for the reason that he considers the slaveholders' Rebellion flagrantly wrong, and wants a man in the White House who can and will put it down. Among all the reasons for preferring him, we never heard one like that.

To elect McClellan President is to surrender at discretion to the Confederacy, asking its leaders to take us in and do for us on their own terms. His supporters shout for "the Constitution as it is;" but mean "the Constitution altered as the slave power shall choose to have it." Elect him President, and it will be a recognized misdemeanor, if not a legally punishable offense, to speak of slavery as Washington, Lafayette, and Jefferson habitually did, much more to resist its diffusion as Jefferson first taught us to do, with Washington's official ratification.

There are a good many unequivocal Rebels in this community who prefer a bolder and more consistent partisan rebellion to McClellan; but there is not one voter in the free States who considers Jeff. Davis a patriot statesman fighting against injustice and oppression who will not, should he be nominated, give his voice and vote to George B. McClellan.

THE UNITED STATES ABROAD—THE CLOSING DISCUSSIONS IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

From the Times.

If the legislation of the British Parliament concerned us as much as do its debates, we might have the satisfaction of finding that our affairs could be managed for us by a foreign legislative body quite as well as by a Congress at home. We do not, it will be seen, come in for any unnecessary mention in the prorogation speech from the throne; but it is satisfactory to find that the Queen, having first announced her friendly relations with the Emperor of China, declares her firm purpose to maintain a strict neutrality between the belligerents in this country.

This, taken by itself, must be held to be pleasing intelligence, and we do not know that it is rendered less so by the discussions relating to this country, and to the American continent generally, which immediately preceded it. We give prominence to two of these discussions in our news columns to-day; one brought up by an ultra-tempered Catholic member of the House, Lord Edward Howard, bearing upon subsidized emigration to the United States, and the other by Mr. Kinglake, on the subject of the recognition of the Archduke Maximilian as Emperor of Mexico.

The significance of the speeches evoked by Lord E. Howard's motion (which was simply for the production of papers), is, that neither the mover nor the speakers who followed him (including even the notable Lindsay), were able to specify a single case in which emigrants had been tampered with on British territory by recruiting agents from the Uni ed States—although the ultimate object of the motion itself was to title the action of the Government in the premises.

Lord E. Howard presented a variety of facts—if such we are bound to regard them—tending to show that there is a vast emigration of an unusual kind going on from the North-of-England factory districts—unusual in this, that the emigrants are mysteriously supplied with money; unusual still more, from the fact that married men in large numbers—seven hundred having gone from one section within a few weeks—are found deserting their wives and families, with no purpose of sending them relief or helping them to follow.

Such an unprecedented condition of things can only be referable, it is conjectured, to the liberal use of the United States currency in the hands of recruiting agents. But the trouble is to find out how the money is distributed. In one or more instances it has been found, it seems, that the migrant received the wages of his covenant on board the ship which was to convey him to this country, so that there was really no actual violation of the municipal law of England that could be proven.

This business, moreover, of making advances, on board ship, to recruits or to emigrants intended for recruits, is, it seems, one of a regularly established character. The Atlantic steamships, it appears, are thronged with agents, who have no end of money at their command, and who employ, in addition to money, every sort of blandishment to gain the confidence of their victims, and having got them thoroughly in their power by the time they reach New York, drug them, hand them over to some recruiting patrol, have them sworn into the service of the United States at once, and made, as Lord Howard says, food for powder. His Lordship, however, refrains from charging the American Government with knowledge of, and connivance at, this business. And he takes occasion to compliment General Dix for having interfered to check the system in cases that came under his official knowledge.

A similar absence of direct crimination marks the reply made on the part of the Government by Mr. Layard; and from the admissions contained in the Under Secretary's speech we are led to infer that in the specific cases where Lord Lyons has deemed it necessary to offer remonstrance, it was found that the emigrants themselves were to blame for any troubles they got into by the involvement of recruiting agents. In other words, we presume, it has been found that they clutched the money proffered them without the slightest regard to the engagement its acceptance bound them to, and trusted, no doubt, to accident, to the facilities for desertion, or to the interference of their Government, to save them from the service they had agreed to enter.

It is surely not uncharitable to look for these and similar motives underneath the behavior of such men, at least, as the seven hundred, whose heartless desertion of their wives and families Lord Edward Howard so pathetically pictures. Without going deeply into the moralities of factory life in Lancashire, we apprehend it is not unfair to conclude that there are seven hundred many times told, on whom the notion of moral duty sits lightly enough to make them ready speculators in any enterprise that offers them immediate sensual gratification—that releases them from home restraints, and that furnishes them with a chance of clutching the recruiting bounty, along with sundry contingent chances of escaping the labor, the risks, and the responsibilities of the recruit himself.

Not the least singular feature in the discussion will be found to be the testimony of Sir Robert Peel, to the effect that the secret recruiting business in Ireland is at a discount. This change, of which the Irish Secretary makes gratifying mention, is attributed in part to the continued rise in the price of gold, to the promulgation of healthy information as to the risks of soldier-life in America, and above all, to a timely remonstrance on the subject addressed to the entire people by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Indeed, the whole question is brought to an admirable solution by Mr. Layard and those who spoke on the occasion, when they urge the circulation of cheap anti-American literature among the masses.

Tracts on political economy, with special reference to legal-tender notes and a specie basis; pamphlets on swamp fevers and dumb agues; statistics on army mortality, and the average of human life under peculiar social conditions, are to be freely distributed, and will, no doubt, have their influence, especially upon that large class which may heretofore have been denied the privilege of learning to read.

An agreeable diversion from the grievances of these emigrants may be found by turning to the parliamentary conversation which ensued upon Mr. Kinglake's questioning of ministers relating to Mexico. It would appear that the Under Secretary of State (Mr. Layard) failed to give an answer satisfactory even to his own chief, as to the hopes of recognition held out to Maximilian. And the exceedingly cautious and diplomatic speech with which Lord Palmerston supplemented Mr. Layard's reply, is a subject worth attention. The First Minister, it seems, is not yet assured that an Imperial Government has been formed in Mexico. Till he is, he cannot promise recognition.

REMARKABLE FEATURE OF THE RECRUITING MOVEMENT.

Persons Physically Disqualified for Service "Marked" by the Surgeons.

Some of the surgeons attached to the Provost Marshals' offices in this city have devised a new and exceedingly effective scheme for the treatment of persons who propose to enlist, but are found physically incompetent to endure the hardships of the service. Such persons are "marked" upon their backs. It is understood that the surgeons object to the use of the word "branded."

It is alleged on behalf of the surgeons that this "marking" is done for their own convenience and protection; that it is a private arrangement of theirs; that the Provost Marshal-General's Department has nothing to do with it, and has no knowledge of the facts; and that the result is a positive benefit to the service, because it obviates the possibility of accepting a man who has been pronounced physically incompetent to do duty.

The abuse at which this measure is aimed is extensively practised by the brokers, who take men rejected at one office to another one, and if again rejected, to still another, and so on, in the hope that they may find a surgeon who will overlook the cause of disability, and accept the recruit. If successful in his efforts the broker gets a high compensation. The process of "marking" men is not publicly known, and the physicians do not divulge their intent and scope. The work is done during the examination, and so quietly, it is said, that the person does not know when the operation is performed upon him. The mark is sometimes in the form of a cross.—*N. Y. Ex. Post.*

The Iron-clad "Tecumseh."

In an official report to the Rebel Government, General Maury, commanding at Mobile, mentions as an incident of the Federal successes in Mobile Bay, the sinking of our iron-clad vessel *Tecumseh*. She was classed as a third-rate, and had a tonnage of about one thousand.

The *Tecumseh* was one of the Ericsson batteries, and was launched at Jersey City in September last. She was of the following dimensions:—Extreme length over armor, 235 feet; length outside of stern and stern post, 190 feet; extreme beam over armor, 46 feet; breadth of beam over boat proper, 37 feet 8 inches; depth of hold, 13 feet; shear of deck 12 inches; crown of deck amidships, 5 inches; distance from stem to extreme end of boat proper, 9 feet; distance from stem to extreme end of armor forward, 11 feet; distance from stern post to extreme end of boat aft, 20 feet 8 inches; distance from stern post to extreme end of armor aft, 25 feet. She was built of iron, in the most formidable and improved manner. Her turrets were eight inches thick, being two inches thicker than those of her predecessors. The machinery was of the finest workmanship, and the vessel had a speed of about ten knots an hour. The deck plating was half an inch thicker than other iron-clads of her class, and the deck was of solid oak, seven inches in thickness.

Her frame was curiously put together, and it was supposed that it would be next to impossible for a steel-pointed shot to enter her side. First, there was the inside plating of iron, then fifteen inches of solid oak, then an iron strapping, and then the outer coat of mail, consisting of five plates of inch iron. Her two guns were of 15-inch calibre.

The *Tecumseh* was ordered to the West Gulf Squadron last spring, but on arriving at Fortress Monroe was sent up James river. The news of her loss is the first information we have had of her having joined Admiral Farragut's fleet. Our list of her officers has been mislaid.

Admiral Buchanan.

Unless we are mistaken in the identity of the man, the Rebel Admiral Buchanan, who lost a leg and was taken prisoner in the recent naval battle in Mobile Bay, is the same who fought the *Merrimac* in Hampton Roads against the *Monitor* in 1862. His name is Franklin Buchanan. He is a native of Baltimore, and entered the United States navy in 1815.

He was the first Superintendent of the Naval Academy (1845-7), became Captain in 1855, and was afterwards employed on shore duty of various kinds until 1861, when he was commandant of the Washington Navy Yard. On April 19, the day when Massachusetts volunteers were attacked in the streets of Baltimore, he sent in his resignation and retired to his farm on the Eastern shore; but finding that his native State did not secede, he petitioned to be restored.

Being refused, he entered the service of the Confederate States, and was employed to superintend the fitting out of the frigate *Merrimac*, which the Rebels had raised after that vessel had been sunk by Commodore Goldsboro, at Norfolk. In the fight with the *Monitor* he was wounded by a musket ball so severely, that he was obliged to relinquish his command.

Resuming his post after the vessel had been repaired, he was in command at the time of the occupation of Norfolk by General Wool, and blew up the *Merrimac* to save her from capture. His conduct was investigated by a court-martial ordered by the Rebel Navy Department, which investigation resulted in his acquittal. He was in command of the Rebel vessel *Tennessee*, at Mobile, which, after a severe and desperate engagement, surrendered to Admiral Farragut on the 5th inst.

POVERTY IN ENGLAND.—A farmer who had grain fields and a fine garden found his turnip-beds disturbed one morning. He didn't know what to think of it, but he concluded he would watch the next night, and see who did it. So he stayed concealed behind a bush or tree a long time, and at last a man came over the high fence and walked up to the turnip-bed and pulled some up. The farmer followed, and saw him go into a house very near his own. He knew the man was very poor, and had several children; so he thought he would say nothing about it till next morning. When he went into the house, the children were standing round a little bed in the corner of the room, and a sick boy lay on it. Their mother was there; and she had a basin and spoon in her hand, from which she was feeding him some broth. The farmer stepped forward, and she seemed very much frightened; but she sat still, and he saw in the bowl the pieces of his turnips. But he could not tell her of it, for the sick boy looked so eager for the broth, and the other poor children watched every spoonful he took with such hungry faces, though they did not speak, that he piled them, and would not say anything about what their father had done. He asked the woman if he could see her husband, and she became paler than before, but told him the man was in bed yet; for he had no work to do, and nothing to eat. "But you appear to have food for your children," said the farmer. "A little, sir," she replied, "for this poor sick one. The other ones have hardly a mouthful, and husband lies in bed because he doesn't get so hungry there as if he was up." The farmer was going away without saying another word, but he thought he would tell her to send one of the children to get some vegetables for more broth. She thanked him, and told him that she had no more meat to make it of. And what do you think she had made that of? Of a cat that had come to their house!—*Bliss Woodson.*

—Among the wounded Rebel prisoners taken by Sherman at Atlanta were two women. The sex of one was discovered during the amputation of her leg. The other was mortally wounded through the breast by a grape-shot.

GAMBLING FOR THE MILLION.

From Blackwood's.

Nothing shows what a practical people we are more than our establishment of insurances against railroad accidents. The spirit of commercial enterprise, by which a man charters himself for a railroad voyage with an insured cargo of his bones, ligaments, cartilage, and adipose tissue, abundantly proves that we are nature's own traders and shopkeepers.

Any ordinary people, less imbued with Liverpool and Manchester notions, would have bestirred themselves how to prevent, or at least lessen, the number of those casualties. They would have set to work to see what precautions could be adopted to give greater security to travel. We, on the contrary, are too businesslike to waste time on this inquiry.

We are convinced that, let us build ships ever so strong, there will be shipwrecks. So we feel assured that a certain number of railway accidents, as they are called, will continue to occur, be as broad-gauge as you will! We accept the situation, therefore, as the French say, and insure; that is to say, we book a bet of very long odds—three to a thousand—that we shall be rolled up, cut in two, flattened into a thin sheeting, and ground into an impalpable powder, between Croydon and Brighton. If we arrive safe, the assurance office pocketsa few shillings; if we win our wager, our executor receives a thousand pounds.

It is about the grimmest kind of gambling ever man heard of; and yet we see folk of the most unquestionable propriety—dignitaries of the church, judges, civil and uncivil servants of the Crown, and scores of others, whom nothing would tempt into the Cursaal at Ems or Baden, as coolly as possible playing this outside game, and backing themselves heavily for a dose of paralysis, a depressed fracture of the cranium, or at least a compound dislocation of the hip-joint.

Now, if the Protestant Church entertained what the Romanists call cases of conscience, I should like greatly to ask, Is this right? Is it justifiable to make a contingent profit out of your cerebral vertebræ or your political space?

We have long been derided and scoffed at for making connoisseurship marketable, and putting a price on a wife's infidelity; but it strikes me this is something worse; for what, after all, is a rib—a false rib, too—compared with the whole bony skeleton?

"Allah is Allah!" said the Turkish Admiral to Lady Hester Stanhope; "but I have got two anchors astern," showing that, with all his fatalism, he did not despise what are technically called human means. So the reverend Archdeacon, going down for his sea-baths, might say, "I am not quite sure they'll carry me safely, but it shall not be all misfortune—I'll take out some of it in money."

The system, however, has its difficulties, for though it is a round game, the stakes are apportioned with reference to the rank and condition of the winner—as, for instance, the Solicitor-General's collar-bone is worth a shoemaker's whole body, and a judge's patella is of more value than a dealer in marine stores and his rising family. This is a decorum would prevent their sojourning at Homburg or Wiesbaden. They could not, of course, be seen "punting" at the play-table at Ems; but here is a legitimate game which all may join in, and where, certainly, the anxiety that is said to impart the chief ecstacy to the gamester's passion rises to the very highest. It is heads and tails for a smashing stake, and ought to interest the most sluggish of mortals.

What a useful addition, then, would it be for one Bradshaw to have a tabular view of the "odds" on the different lines, as that a speculative individual, desiring to provide for his family, might know where to address himself with best chance of an accident! One can imagine an assurance company puffing its unparalleled advantages and unrivalled opportunity, when four excursion trains were to start at five minutes' intervals, and the prospect of a smash was little short of a certainty. "Great attractions! the late rains have injured the chief portion of the line, so that a disaster is confidently looked for every hour. Make your game, gentlemen—make your game; nothing received after the bell rings."

The Hanging and Floating Gardens of Mexico.

The Mexicans had a passion for flowers. They collected together in splendid gardens such as were remarkable for perfume or for brilliancy of color. To these they added medicinal plants, methodically arranged—shrubs distinguished by their blossoms or their foliage, by the excellency of their fruit or their berries—and also trees of elegant or majestic appearance. They delighted in laying out their terraces and bowers on hilly slopes, where they looked as if suspended. Aqueducts brought thither water from a distance, which overflowed in cascades or filled spacious basins tenanted by the choicest fish. Mysterious pavilions were hidden among the foliage, and statues reared their forms amid the flowers.

All the kinds of animals that we assemble in our gardens consecrated to science—such as the Jardin des Plantes at Paris, and the Zoological Gardens of London—contributed to the ornament or curiosity of these resorts of pleasure. Birds were there of beautiful plumage, kept in cages as large as houses; there also were wild beasts, animals of various kinds, and even serpents. Bernal Diaz there first beheld the rattlesnake, which he describes as having "*castanets in its tail.*" One of the royal gardens, two leagues from Tezuco, was formed on the side of a hill, whose summit was reached by an ascent of five hundred steps, and was crowned by a basin, whence, by an effort of hydraulic skill, water flowed in succession into three other reservoirs, adorned with gigantic statues. Cortez also mentions the gardens of a Cacique which were not less than two leagues in circumference. Another curiosity existing in the *chinampas*, or floating gardens, scattered over the lakes.

These artificial islets, of fifty to a hundred yards long, served for the cultivation of vegetables and flowers for the market of the capital. Some of the islets had consistency enough for shrubs of some size to grow on, or to bear even a hut of light material. They were at pleasure moved to the bank by poles, or were made to move over the water with their floral treasures by the same means. This spectacle impressed the Spaniards greatly, and according to Bernal Diaz, made them say that they had been transported into an enchanted region like those they had read of in the romance of "Amadis de Gaul."—See Chevalier's "Mexico."

THE EYE OF THE NEEDLE.—A recent traveler to the Holy Land informs us that there is at the side of the principal gate of Jerusalem a small one, which, upon occasions of great urgency, was opened for admission of persons after the great gates of the city were closed for the night. This gate, from its small size, was called the Eye of the Needle; and to get a *camel* through it at all was no small task—for a *loaded* camel to pass was an utter impossibility. With the above fact before the mind, one can see that the words of our Saviour, when speaking of the "straight gate" and the "rich man," were more lifted than many suppose. And we say now, as the rich man passes into the narrow way, he sides and the low top of the straight gate so ape everything from him in which he had before trusted. No one can take anything but himself through. For easier is it to strip a camel of its burden than to divest a rich man of his trust in riches.—*Christian Register.*

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Incorporated June 29, 1864.

Capital, $300,000.

60,000 SHARES.....$5 A SHARE—PAR.

Subscription $1 each share to original subscribers for 50,000 shares payable $1 cash down upon subscribing, and two other instalments of $1 each, payable on the 25th July and 25th August, 1864, respectively.

TEN THOUSAND SHARES

Reserved for Benefit of the Company.

The land purchased by the Vance Stewart Rock Oil Company contains one hundred and thirty-one acres, in the very core of the oil region, one thousand three hundred and ten feet on the Allegheny river, in Cranberry township, extending a considerable distance upon both sides of the Lower Two Mile Run, commonly called Van Buren Run, a couple of miles below Franklin, in Venango county, Pennsylvania. The Allegheny River Territory is yielding an abundant and permanent harvest of an excellent quality of Oil, the numerous wells bordering its banks producing Oil with even still greater regularity than the wells along Oil Creek.

It is believed the flow of Oil below the borough of Franklin, on the Allegheny river, will probably never become exhausted, because the stratification, or volcanic disruption of rock dips in a southwesterly direction; consequently the beds of Oil would be nearer the surface at the upper end, say of Oil Creek, and wells would require to be bored deeper in proportion lower down the river, where, however, there would consequently be the most permanent, and a much greater supply and superincumbent body or shaft of Oil. It is certain that scores of wells on the river, in the immediate vicinity of this land, have continued producing during the past three or four years an unwavering and steady daily yield of oil.

A glance at the map will demonstrate the fact that the Lower Two Mile Run and Oil Creek are on the same diametrical line, and only about a mile distant, or a cross-section of the identical same gorge between the range of hills from each other about three miles apart in precisely the same direction. It would, therefore, not be extraordinary, if by boring wells on this tract a sufficient depth of perhaps eight hundred and fifty feet, that the Company's wells may soon rival those of Oil Creek in their supplies of hundreds of barrels of oil daily, and enormous profits would thus be the fortunate result to the shareholders of this company.

On this particular tract of land there has been let on lease for twenty years, a well now pumping a fair portion of good Oil, although its depth of bore is considered quite insufficient to insure a large flow: Fifty per cent. of the Oil at this well's mouth was reserved as a royalty to the former owner of the land, and will at once inure to the benefit of this Company. There are also two other wells bored a few hundred feet deep each, but not yet tubed, but indicating a first-rate show of Oil; a barrel a day can generally be scooped out of them, and no doubt seems to exist that they will both prove highly remunerating wells when bored a reasonable depth. Another well is half bored, and promises a satisfactory yield.

Samples of Oil produced from these wells can be seen at the office of the Company, No. 125 WALNUT Street.

The fee of this valuable oil land, comprising one hundred and thirty-one acres, including the royalty of fifty per cent. of oil for the leased well, now pumping, and the entire right of the three wells partially developed, is purchased by this Company direct from the owner, for the moderate price of $137,550, with a Grist Mill in fine order, a saw house, &c.; also patches of timber.

The sale of stock now offered is for the land in full, and leave the sum of $12,450 cash working capital on hand, with which to complete the three old wells, and also to bore two new wells, with five steam engines, &c., to be in operation within the next few months; arrangements will be made to accomplish these objects without delay. No subscriptions will be accepted for less than fifty shares.

The vast fortunes reaped by Rock Oil Companies established here and elsewhere are notorious. The Oil trade is yet in its infancy, and the demand constantly increasing. Its price is now $12 per barrel at the well's mouth, exclusive of the cask.

Large wealth will doubtless be struck at the depth of 850 feet, so as to reach the third Sandstone Rock. Wells have been bored heretofore to the depth only of about 500 feet in this vicinity. It is proposed to bore twenty wells on this property during the present year. There is room for one hundred wells. A perfect title, clear of all incumbrances is confidently assured to the Company.

Lists of subscription are now open until the 50,000 shares are subscribed, payable $1 per share, to the order of Alderman JAMES McCAHEN, the Treasurer of the Company, No. 406 WALNUT Street, or at No. 125 WALNUT Street, or at the office of the Company, No. 218 WALNUT Street.

The public are invited to call for a prospectus. ly5-tf

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