Evening Telegraph

MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S VICTORIES IN MOBILE BAY.

From the Times.

The details of the glorious news from Admiral Farragut's fleet, which we publish this morning, fully sustain the conclusions drawn from the telegraphic report as to the importance of the victory gained.

It was early on the morning of the 5th instant that the fleet got under way, and passed the forts at the entrance of Mobile bay. At first it was intended that operations should commence on the 4th; but the land forces under General Granger were unprepared to co-operate against the forts, and all the demonstrations made on that day consisted in throwing some shells at a Rebel craft lying against Fort Gaines.

It was found, as the attacking fleet neared Fort Morgan, (on the right as you enter the harbor), that, running across the bay from that point to Fort Gaines, which is five miles distant, there was constructed a continuous tier of piles, fastened together by a network of chains, but leaving an open channel a considerable distance from each post about fifteen hundred yards in width. These openings were necessarily needed for the use of blockade-runners. Outside of the tier of piles were the Rebel torpedoes, and inside, on the eve of the 5th, lay the Rebel ram *Tennessee*, which was destined next day to surrender.

When the start was made on Friday morning by the seventeen vessels of the fleet, the monitors led the advance, and the wooden vessels followed in pairs. At point blank range of Fort Morgan the vessels lowered their speed so as to close up the line of attack, and just as the line was formed the concentrated fire of the forts and the Rebel vessels opened upon our fleet.

The first return fire was made by the 100-pounder Parrotts placed on the bows of our advance vessels. The flagship, bearing the gallant Admiral, steamed directly abreast of Fort Morgan before the order was given to open fire, when a succession of broadsides were delivered from the 9-inch guns of the *Hartford*. Each broadside told with tremendous effect, and by the vigorous co-operation of the land force under Granger the Rebels were shortly driven from their guns.

While the attack on Fort Morgan was in progress, the monitors engaged the Rebel iron-clad ram *Tennessee*, and her fate was shortly decided; not, however, until the *Hartford* with Admiral Farragut had steamed up and given her a broadside—making good once again the truth of his famous tribute at New Orleans to "iron hearts and wooden ships." How much of the work was done by the monitors before the old sea-dog himself was in a position to tackle his enemy we do not learn; but an eye-witness tells us that

"Admiral Farragut, anxious to close the engagement in a summary manner, started towards the *Tennessee* at full speed; at the same time Captain Strong, in the *Monongahela*, struck the *Tennessee* midships, and withdrew in time to give room to our Admiral to attempt the same feat. Captain Buchanan When the smoke cleared away from the two vessels, a white flag was seen to wave from the *Tennessee's* pilot-house, in token of submission, and, Lieut. Jeffers, who went as a volunteer on the *Ossipee* as a representative of Admiral Farragut, received the sword of Admiral Buchanan, and that terrible engine of destruction was ours, although gained at a great loss of life."

Almost simultaneously with the capture of the *Tennessee*, one of our monitors, the *Tecumseh*, ran against a torpedo immediately outside of the tier of piles—at a distance, it must be noticed, of at least fifteen hundred yards from Fort Morgan—a fact which brings into the foreground two points of considerable speculative interest. The first is, what purpose was to be secured by running the *Tecumseh* into the face of the piles, with their outer guard of torpedoes, while there was a channel fifteen hundred yards wide to run up?

Fort Morgan, too, had been silenced, and the highway of the blockade-runners on that side of the bay must have been perfectly open. Another point to prompt inquiry is the immense water-space which was left unguarded at each side of the bay. Of the five miles of channel between Fort Morgan and Fort Gaines, fully one mile and three-quarters appear to have been left free from obstruction of any sort, except that it was within the range of the forts.

It is not easy to conjecture on what the Rebels really depended for anything like an effective resistance to our fleet. It is impossible to believe that they placed any very great dependence on such rams as the *Tennessee*, which surrendered to our wooden flag-ship, or their less courageous iron-clads, the *Gaines* and *Morgan*, which took speedy flight in a cove unapproachable by our larger vessels, and which now lie there completely blockaded.

Respecting the bombardment of Fort Powell, the fall of which seems to have taken place about the night of the 5th—the Rebels themselves having blown it up—the particulars are imagined with great minuteness; but one of the monitors, the *Chickasaw*, Lieutenant-Commander Perkins, has the credit of having steamed up against the fort and pounded it vigorously for half an hour, in spite of a fierce concentration upon her of the fire of the Rebels, which caused considerable loss. Another monitor, the *Metacomet*, has the credit of having sunk the Rebel gunboat *Selma*.

We are also destitute of the details of the surrender of Fort Gaines, which, we take it, must have been the work of Saturday, the 6th. The fact of the surrender is, however, undisputed, and along with the announcement of that fact comes the assurance that Admiral Farragut will now push right on for Mobile city.

The gain briefly summed up includes the capture of Forts Morgan, Powell, and Gaines; the capture of one Rebel ram, the destruction of one Rebel gunboat, the locking up of two more in a shallow inlet called Navy Cove, the removal of the bar to the inner bay, and the reduction of the labor of maintaining a perfect blockade (if the city is not immediately reduced).

The national losses in men is computed in all at two hundred and forty, including the gallant Captain Craven, of the *Tecumseh*, who went bravely down at his post. The loss in vessels includes, besides the *Tecumseh*, the damage (said to be considerable), to the *Chickasaw* at Fort Powell, and the accidental staving in of a portion of the *Hartford's* side by one of our own monitors having run foul of the flagship. It is an easy price to pay for so grand a victory.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

From the Tribune.

The Democratic National Convention meets at Chicago on the 29th instant, and it is already certain that there will not only be a full attendance of delegates, but a very large gathering besides of deeply interested outsiders. Some of these would be more influential in controlling the result than a majority of the delegates; though we judge that Dean Richmond, of Buffalo, will be the master-spirit of the occasion, while James Guthrie, of Kentucky, will doubtless exert a very considerable power.

Each of these has been suggested for the Presidency—not of the Convention, but of the United States; but Richmond utterly scouts the idea of *his* nomination, insisting that while there are several men to which his abilities are adapted, the White House is not among them. This decision does credit to the eminent shrewdness of the chief of the Albany Regency. Mr. Guthrie would probably like the nomination, and would make a very fair President, but he is over seventy years old, and we think that fact will operate to his prejudice. The present exigency demands a live man as President.

The list of names from among which the leading candidate of the Convention will be selected appears to be as follows:—

Justice Samuel Nelson, of New York.
General George H. McClellan, of Ohio (!).
Hon. Millard Fillmore, of New York.
Hon. Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire.
Gov. Horatio Seymour, of New York.
Judge George W. Woodward, of Pennsylvania.

There is talk of General Hancock as well as of Mr. Guthrie; but we cannot learn that any fixed determination exists to present the name of either. General McClellan's friends hope to awaken in his behalf a popular *furor* that will bear down all opposition; but we doubt their ability to succeed in this enterprise. We hear, though not assuringly, that Governor Seymour can have the vote of our State delegation on the first ballot, if he wishes it.

In this city, if we are correctly informed, Judge Nelson is the first choice of the Opposition bankers, capitalists, and merchant princes; while in many sections Mr. Fillmore seems to have the support of the wealthy class. The names of ex-President Pierce and Judge Woodward will probably be withheld on the first ballot, to be presented only in case of a favorable conjuncture presenting itself. General McClellan's supporters appear sanguine of a plurality, if not a majority, on this ballot.

But the vital difference which the Convention must develop concerns measures rather than men. A very large section of the delegates are "peace" men *par excellence*; holding, with the Rebels, that the Union is but a league, the Constitution a treaty, the Federal Government an agency of the several States, which they may at pleasure recall or repudiate, and that the war for the Union is therefore all wrong and should be stopped at once, regardless of conditions.

Those who so hold can only in the last resort support General McClellan, a Union war volunteer, who not only "invaded" Virginia, but recommended a Federal conscription, and ordered the arrest of the traitorous Maryland Legislature. However thoroughly for "peace" General McClellan may now proclaim himself, he has a very ugly record for a Copperhead of the Mayor Wood and Frank Pierce variety; and these are not only numerous, but very headstrong, and seem to be on the increase.

We respectfully suggest to the delegates, in case their difference should prove formidable, that they avoid a rupture by submitting the essential matter in dispute to a direct vote of the people. Let the ultra "peace" men name their candidates; let those who will consent to have no other than a Union Peace name theirs; let a Democratic electoral ticket be nominated in each State; and let each one vote it who will, with the names of the men of his choice for President and Vice-President, heading his list of electors:—Then let all the Democratic electors vote as a majority of those who voted the Democratic electoral tickets throughout the Union shall have directed.

If, then, a majority of the Democrats are for the Wood-Vallandigham sort of "Peace," the candidates in that interest will be chosen; and so in the other case. The people will settle all disputes; and they will not be driven to vote not only for men but for measures they disapprove in order to defeat others that they more intensely detest.

We commend this plan also to our own party. Many have declared themselves dissatisfied with Mr. Lincoln, and inclined to select a new candidate; to which end a Convention has been suggested, to meet at Buffalo, on the 22d of September. But to run two electoral tickets is to brave certain defeat, and this neither party can afford. Let those Unionists who dislike Mr. Lincoln hold their Convention; let them name their candidates; but let there be but one electoral ticket on each side; and let the people severally vote their choice for President; and let the choice of a majority be respected by all the electors chosen by the Union party. Thus we may differ as to men, without scattering our votes, and throwing away the election; and thus each party may confide to the people what they have never enjoyed—the high privilege of freely choosing a President and Vice-President of the United States.

A Remarkable Stroke of Lightning.

THE WHOLE EIGHTEENTH MISSOURI REGIMENT STUNNED AND BLINDED—TWO MEN KILLED AND EIGHTEEN SEVERELY BURNED.

From the Chattanooga Gazette.

A most remarkable stroke of lightning occurred in our Camp Fuller Brigade, near Rossville, Ga., July 14, 1864, killing and wounding about fifteen soldiers, and killing and shocking severely several teams, a description of which may be interesting to your readers.

Mr. Pollock, Regimental Wagonmaster, a scientific gentleman, who observed the beginning of the storm closely, relates that about 5 o'clock P. M., the heavy clouds gathering in the west divided, and one part passing southward and the other passing northward, both emitting lightning and rain, and finally coming together again right over the 16th Army Corps, camped on the hill on the south bank of the Chattanoochee, at Rossville bridge. At the moment of the union of the two clouds, the most vivid and incessant flashes of lightning were emitted, followed by thunder-peals almost equaling our own cannon, with deafening, startling, almost appalling effect.

The discharge that did the principal damage in the 18th Missouri Infantry, an observer relates, descended from the cloud at a very low altitude, and shot across the road, a livid, horizontal volume of flame, about the thickness of a man's body. It struck a tall oak about ninety feet high and thirty inches thick, on a high point of ground, and descended, splitting it from the heart, but throwing no splinters. At the base of the tree, where a large number of soldiers had bivouacked, the fluid seemed to leave the tree and its roots and dart out over every direction in a great number of lateral jets, similar to those of a large mass of pig iron at a white heat under the hydraulic hammer, except, instead of flying in sparks, they were in continuous streams. All this was only the work of an instant. Nearly the whole regiment was stunned and blinded. Many lay shocked to insensibility. A whole six-mule team, at the distance of twenty yards, were thrown down. Just at this juncture the discharge of the cloud seemed to strike in rapid succession at other places in the brigade, I have since learned, killing and wounding men and animals.

Now for a description of *freaks*. Those little jets running from the trunk of the column of the electric fluid, something like the roots and fine rootlets of a large tree, penetrating everything they came in contact with, more penetrating than a bullet; and some of them were no larger than a knitting needle. In their punctures they made no indents like a bullet, but burst their way. Everything they touched—blankets, clothing, hair, skin, paper, &c., had the appearance of vitriol sprinkled over them. The appearance of the vicinity generally was that of a large quantity of vitriol having burst and sprinkled in fine jets around.

I examined one soldier's knapsack and contents. One little jet, about the size of a buckshot, had entered it, penetrated twenty-six folds of his blanket, penetrated through his portfolio, through letters, envelopes, quires of paper, diagrams of paper, and the brass clasp of his portfolio. Several men were burned, and the appearance of the skin is like that of scalding water having run from the head to the heels, singing hair, and burning the skin to a blister, and in some instances deep into the flesh.

Eight guns standing by the tree were discharged without injury to the guns. Corporal John Taylor, Company I, and Private John Hensel, Company I, were killed. Eight members of the same company were severely burned. Those near the tree received currents of fluid, which ran along their bodies. Those at a distance bore the appearance on their skins of having stood in the spatters and corruscations of molten iron from a trip-hammer. Three men of the 24 United States Battery were killed. A white four mule team, with driver and negro man, on the opposite side of the river, were killed.

Examining the topography of the country, I am of the opinion that the vast number of arms, muskets and steel cannon, drew those two clouds together over that spot, as it was no higher than many other hills in their course in the vicinity. The clouds passed low in their whole route for miles, but did not unite nor discharge until arriving over the 16th Corps, which was camped close together. Yours, WM. HUMPHREY,
Captain 18th Missouri Infantry.

PROVOST MARSHAL DRAFTED AND HELD.—It will be remembered that at the late supplemental draft, held in the fourth District, Captain Miles, Provost Marshal of the Fifth District, was drafted from the township of Brookfield and that the Board of Enrollment decide that he was liable to be held, notwithstanding his office. The matter was also submitted to Colonel Buchanan, Acting Assistant Provost Marshal-General, for his opinion, which has brought out the decision that Captain Mills must be held, and that the ruling of Captain Brown was correct.—Provost Marshals not being considered in the military service of the United States.—*New York Advertiser, August 11.*

THE MARRIED LIFE OF JOHN WESLEY.—When John Wesley married, he said, "It would be more in full to say marry." He married a widow, who, through her jealousy, led him a life of wretchedness and misery. At last his spirit was up, and he wrote to her:—"Know me, and know yourself. Suspect me no more; provoke me no more; do not any longer confound for mastery, for power, money, or praise; be content to be a private, insignificant person, known and loved by God and me." It was not likely that a woman would be pleased at being recommended to be an insignificant person. After twenty years of disquietude she one day left him. He bore it philosophically. He went even beyond it. He took his diary and put the most phthy entry into it I ever met with in a diary—"*Non am reliqui, non demisi, non reposo,*" which may be translated thus:—"I did not have her; I did not send her away; I shan't send for her back!" And so ended the married life of John Wesley.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TRANSPORTATION OFFICE PHILADELPHIA, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company.

PHILADELPHIA, August 10, 1864.

In accordance with an Act of Congress approved June 30, 1864, it becomes necessary that all receipts given by this Company for merchandise received for transportation should bear an INTERNAL REVENUE STAMP of the value of TWO CENTS, the expense of the same to be borne by the party receiving such receipt.

All receipts taken by this Company for merchandise delivered to consignees will be stamped by said Company.

CHARLES E. IDE,
Master of Transportation.

au13-12t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING Railroad Company.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the provisions of the New Internal Revenue Law, before signing receipts for property delivered to them for transportation, will require that a TWO CENT Revenue Stamp shall be furnished at the cost of the party who takes the Receipt.

For all Receipts taken by this Company for property delivered to other parties, the Stamps will be affixed and paid for by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

JNO. S. HILLES,
General Freight Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, August 8, 1864. au10-6t

DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD, THROAT DISEASES, CATARRH.

These who suffer from these maladies have now the very best opportunity for full relief. The apparatus constructed by DR VON MOSCHZISKER is unusually free from painfully stimulating agent, and is used for reaching the seat of the disease to which it is directed, and exercising it with wonderful rapidity. The application is painless. Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.

TESTIMONIALS.

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

WILLIAM CRANE, Builder,
Residence, No. 1613 S. Second street.

Philadelphia, August 7, 1864.

PHILADELPHIA, 22d June, 1864.—This is to certify, that for four years I was troubled with an offensive discharge, accompanied with deafness. I have been treated by numerous physicians without receiving any benefit. Some months ago I applied to Dr. Von Moschzisker, who has accomplished a perfect cure.

JOSEPH SHOEMAKER,
Of the firm of Shoemaker & Tisdal, Merchants,
No. 241 N. Broad street.

Private residence, No. 722 Green street.

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

Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.

Where hundreds of similar testimonials as the above can be examined. au6-tf

DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS.—J. Isaacs, M.D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above-named members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country can be seen at his Office, No. 611 PINE Street. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charges made for examination. Office hours from 9 to 11 A.M., 2 to 7 P.M. No. 611 PINE Street. je7-3m

PAPER HANGINGS.

REMOVAL.

JAMES C. FINN,
(LATE OF HOWELL & BROTHERS),
Has Removed from
No. 614 to No. 628 CHESNUT Street,

Having purchased the stock of JAMES BURKE, Jr. (formerly Belrose's), where he will offer to his customers and the public a large and elegant assortment of

Decorations and Wall Papers Generally.

By giving his personal attention to the selling and hanging thereof, he hopes to continue to receive the liberal patronage of the public.

Citizens and visitors are respectfully invited to examine the variety on hand. jy29 1m

YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED,
McCALLA'S HAT, CAP,
BATHING ROBES,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
FIRST STORE ABOVE
ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE ISLAND,
CAPE MAY,
NEW JERSEY.
au1-tf

RUN NO RISK!!!—We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.

FINE SHIRTS,
CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.
Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4·75. Usual price $6·00.
Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms, Only $4·50. Usual price $5·50.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
SMITH & JACOBS,
No. 1236 CHESNUT Street.
my3-6m

1034 CHESNUT STREET.

The attention of LADIES VISITING THE CITY, or those about LEAVING it for "Watering Places," or "the Country," is respectfully invited to the extensive stock of WHITE GOODS suitable for SUMMER WEAR, for WHITE BODIES, MORNING WRAPPERS, &c.

An extensive assortment is offered in Lace and Worked Edgings and Insertings, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, and in plain and fancy Plaid, Striped, and Figured White Goods AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THEIR PRESENT RETAIL VALUE.

100 Pieces Linen Lawns, Cambric Dresses.
100 pieces Ruffled, Tucked, and Striped Muslins.

E. M. NEEDLES,
1034 CHESNUT STREET.

1034 CHESNUT STREET. 1034 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street,
Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies, Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

fe4-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS AND Window Shades, from New York Auction sales, (slightly wet,)—Magnificent Brussels, ¾ wide, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50 and $1·75; Imitation Brussels, (painted,) ¾ wide, 70, 80 and 90 cents; 5-4, 9-4 and 12-4 at proportionate prices; Imperial Ingrains, $1·37 to $1·75 per yard; Ingrain, from 50 cents to $1·12½; Venetian, Rag, and Hemp, from 37½ to 75 cents per yard; Mattings, the largest assortment ever offered in Philadelphia, from 37½ to 75 cents a yard at the New York Auction Sales Depot, (formerly Stethlew's,) No. 147 S. SECOND Street, first door above Walnut, opposite Corn Exchange. jy7-2m

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTABLISHED in 1860.—Importer and Dealer in
Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors,
Choice Havana Cigars.
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces
English and Scotch Ale and Porter,
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c.
Navy Messes put up with care.
At No. 118 S. SECOND Street.
ap28 1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY

VILLAGE GREEN SEMINARY.—MILITARY BOARDING School—Begins September 1.—Terms very moderate. Thorough course in Mathematics, Languages, English Studies, &c. Young Men have benefits of a home, practical lessons in Surveying and Civil Engineering. Boys of all ages taken. Address for Catalogue,
REV. J. HERVEY BARTON,
Village Green, Delaware Co., Pa.
ag16-1m

QUEEN OF BEAUTY.—WHITE VIRGIN Wax of Antilles is the most perfect preparation of the age, for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is made from pure White Wax, hence its unusually quantities for preserving the skin, making it soft, smooth, fair, and transparent. It cures chapped hands or lips, removes pimples, &c. Price 50 and 50 cents. Manufactured only by HUNT & CO., perfumers,
No. 41 S. EIGHTH St., 2 doors above Chesnut, and
jy16-1m No. 150 S. SEVENTH Street.

VANCE STEWART
ROCK OIL COMPANY.
Incorporated June 29, 1864.
Capital, $300,000.
60,000 SHARES.....$5 A SHARE—PAR.

Subscription $3 each share to original subscribers for 50,000 shares, payable $1 each down upon subscribing, and two other instalments of $1 each, payable on the 20th July and 20th 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 centre of the oil region, one thousand three hundred feet on the Allegheny river, in Cranberry township, extending a considerable distance upon both sides of the Lower Two Mile Run, commonly called Yellow 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 adjacent wells bordering its banks producing the with ever and great regularity than the wells along Oil Creek.

It is believed the flow of Oil down the borough of Franklin, on the Allegheny River, will probably never become exhausted, because the strata direction, or volcanic disruption of rock dips in a southeastwardly direction, consequently the beds of Oil would be nearer the surface at the upper end, say of Oil Creek, and thus would require to be bored deeper in proportion to the depth of the river; however, there would necessarily be the most permanent, and a much greater supply and uncumbered body of the best Oil. It is certain that the road works on the river, the Allegheny vicinity, have yielded have yielded profusely during the past three or four years an unwearying 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 diametrically straight line, and no distant on a consideration of the structural some of the range of hills from each other about three miles apart, in precisely the same direction. It would, therefore and be extraordinary, if by boring wells on this tract a sufficient depth of perhaps eight hundred and fifty feet, the Company's wells may not be the source of Oil Creek in their supplies of hundreds of barrels of oil daily, and enormous profits would then be the certain result to the shareholders of the company.

On this particular tract of land there has been let on lease for ten years, a portion of the same, containing fair portion of good Oil, although its depth of bore is considered quite insufficient to business a large flow. Fifty per cent. of the Oil at this well's mouth was free vended as a royalty to the owner owner of the land, and still at once there to the benefit of the Company. There are also two other wells bored a few hundred feet deeper, but not yet tubed, but indicating a first-rate show of Oil; a barrel a day can generally be secured 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 procured from these wells can be seen at the office of the Company, No. 213 WALNUT Street.

The fee of this valuable 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 the Company direct from the owner, for the moderate price of $137,500, with a Grist Mill in fine order, a saw house, &c.; also policies of timber.

The sale of stock will pay cash for the land in full, and leave the sum of $12,000 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 running order within a 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 $13 per barrel at the well's mouth, exclusive of the cask.

Large wells will doubtless be struck at the depth of 550 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 McCAREN, the Treasurer of the Company, No. 106 WALNUT Street, or at No. 126 WALNUT Street, or at the office of the Company, No. 213 WALNUT Street.

The public are invited to call for a prospectus. jy6-tf

FINANCIAL.

FREDK. STEEB & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,
BUY AND SELL
GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. (mh14

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,
SILVER AND BANK NOTES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
au1-tf No. 30 S. THIRD STREET.

SMITH & RANDOLPH,
No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. (mh19

CLARKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections Promptly Made. fe5-tf

UNITED STATES
7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States Notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay to anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and is for the war the premium on six per cent. United States stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed, it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

By all National Banks which are depositaries of public money; and [au12-tf]

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

Throughout the country will give further information and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FINANCIAL.

NEW
NATIONAL LOAN
AT PAR.
Interest 7 3-10 in Lawful Money,
COUPONS ATTACHED,
AND
INTEREST PAYABLE EACH SIX MONTHS.

The principal is payable in lawful money, at the end of three years. Or, the holder has the right to demand at that time

The 5-20 Bonds at Par Instead of the Cash.

This privilege is valuable, as these 5-20 Bonds are our most popular Loan, and are now selling at eight per cent. premium.

Subscriptions received in the usual manner, and the appeal and proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury, together with our Circulars, and all necessary information, will be furnished on application at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
jy27-4tt No. 114 S. THIRD Street.

C. B. WRIGHT & CO.,
No. 142 S. THIRD STREET,
OPPOSITE THE EXCHANGE.

Dealers in Government and State Securities, Quartermasters' Checks and Vouchers, and Certificates of Indebtedness.

Orders for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Loans promptly executed. fe3-wfm tf

STOCKS AND SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
fe8-tf No. 30 S. THIRD STREET.

HEWES & RAHM,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 59 S. THIRD STREET.
DEALERS IN
SPECIE, BANK NOTES, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. Collections promptly made. ap30-tf

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.
U. S. 10-40's.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE THE
NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.

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

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
mh29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

FIRST
NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA,
Financial Agent of the United States.

UNITED STATES 7 3-10
TREASURY NOTES.

NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

Under instructions from the Treasury Department, this Bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the New Patriotic Loan, issued in the form of Three Year Treasury Notes, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in Lawful Money on the 15th days of February and August respectively, of each year. These Treasury Notes are convertible at maturity, at the option of the holder, into United States 6 per cent. Bonds, interest payable in COIN, and redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.

Coupon Notes will be issued in blank or payable to order as may be directed by the subscriber, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000.

Interest will be allowed from the date of the subscription to the 15th of August next, the date of the Treasury Note These who may subscribe after the 15th of August next will be required to pay the accrued interest on the Notes.

Any one subscribing for not less than $20,000 of the Loan at any one time, will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., payable by the Treasury Department on the receipt of a bill for the amount, approved by the subscription agent.

Referring to the annexed appeal of the Secretary of the Treasury, I ask all those desirous of aiding the Government to subscribe to this Loan.

C. H. CLARK,
au6-1m PRESIDENT.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER Works.—NEAFIE & LEVY, Practical and Theoretical Engineers, Machinists, Boiler-makers, Blacksmiths and Founders, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, &c. &c., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for Engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and low pressure Pipe, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron, Forgings, of all sizes and kinds; Iron and brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll-turning, Screw-cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at this establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repair of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, &c., &c., for raising heavy and light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN C. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.
ja2-tf

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

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

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS,

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

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

ALFRED JENKS & SON.
jel1-tf

PAINTING!! PAINTING!!
No. 47 S. THIRD STREET,
ABOVE CHESNUT,
Philadelphia.

FAHY & BROTHER,
HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS.
Graining, Glazing, Gilding on Glass, Kalsomining, Paper Varnishing, &c. au10-tf

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER General.

PHILADELPHIA, August 13, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 1109 GIRARD Street, until SATURDAY noon, 20th inst., for furnishing to the United States, for six months, commencing September 1, 1864, all the COAL required, to be delivered as ordered, within the limits of the Military District of Philadelphia, including the Military Hospitals, and other public Buildings or Camps at Chester, Chestnut Hill, Germantown, Nicetown, Haddington, Darby Road, Fort Mifflin, White Hall, and Beverly, New Jersey, as well as any others that may be established within that time.

The Coal to be of the best quality Anthracite, broken, egg, or stove size, and free from slate or other impurity.

Those proposals only will be received that are properly filled in upon the blanks furnished at this office, which must be guaranteed by one or more persons known at this office to be responsible.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed too high, as also any from defaulting contractors.

By order of Colonel George H. Crosman, A. Q. M. General.

ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
au15-5t Captain and A. Q. M.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-General.

PHILADELPHIA August 13, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 1109 GIRARD Street, until WEDNESDAY noon, 17th inst., for the immediate delivery at the Hadleighan U. S. A. General Hospital of

One Worthington Steam Pump, No. 3.
One Steam Boiler to correspond.
Discharge and Supply Pipe to Reservoir.
Supply Pipe to eight Hydrants and two Washing Troughs.
Four cast-iron Retainers, 10 feet each.

Also, the labor and materials necessary to erect the pump and boiler, lay the pipes, and make all connections complete for use; to be certified to by the Government Architect as being satisfactory before payment can be made.

Those proposals only will be received that are properly filled in upon the blanks furnished at this office, which must be guaranteed by one or more persons known at this office to be responsible.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed too high, as also from any defaulting contractors.

By order of Colonel George H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

ALBERT S. ASHMEA