Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1864.

EXTRACTS FROM REBEL PAPERS

The War in Georgia—Sherman's Movements

From the Richmond Dispatch, Dec. 6.

Official intelligence has been received that SHERMAN is at last moving towards the Atlantic coast in earnest. His objective point is believed to have been at length discovered; but it is deemed injudicious to mention it yet awhile. The prospect is that there will be a battle within the next three or four days which will decide the question whether their man is to reach the coast in safety.

The Fighting at the South.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Dec. 6.

SHERMAN seems to be becoming more timid in his movements, or more exhausted in his ability to advance his army. For five days, up to last Friday, his average marching had been only five miles per day. This delay is, of course, most dangerous to him. It gives the Confederates time (which was almost all they wanted) to gather troops in his front. He has wasted too much time to think now about obliquing to his right, and marching for Brunswick, on the Georgia coast, and must, of necessity, strike for Savannah, or Beaufort, South Carolina, the nearest point.

He was expected by the Yankee fleet at Savannah as early as Sunday, the 26th ultimo, and all that night the Federal shipping off that point was throwing up signal rockets for an information. He had not gotten as far as Milen on last Friday, and the telegraph line to that point was working at that time. All the ferries on the Savannah river are guarded, and all means of crossing the men have been put out of his way. The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 2d, gives an account of our victory at Grahamville, South Carolina, on Wednesday. The enemy's force consisted of five thousand negro infantry, from Beaufort, and fifteen hundred white artillerymen. Our forces were under the command of Major-General GUSTAVUS W. SMITH. It says:—

"At 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning the enemy's advance, preceded by sixteen pieces of artillery playing upon our lines, attacked General SMITH at a place called Honey Hill, three miles east of the village of Grahamville. Our strength at that time consisted of fourteen hundred muskets and seven pieces of artillery. We had some few embrasures for open batteries and slight intrenchments on the right and left, but our line was necessarily extended, owing to the superiority of the enemy in numbers, and much of it was both light and unprotected. This, however, only emboldened our men to greater deeds, and they fought the battle throughout with an energy and resolution worthy of veterans. The fight lasted until dark, and the enemy made several desperate charges against our line, but it stood firm and repulsed every attack, finally driving back the enemy's right and centre; but their left stood unmoved at the close of the action. For six hours our men maintained the fight without relief. Late in the day General ROBERTSON arrived with the Thirty-second Georgia, a battery of artillery and a company of cavalry, in time to render most effective aid. Night came in to close the encagement, which was conducted with vigor on both sides.

"The repulse of the enemy was complete. The enemy's losses exceeded five hundred killed and wounded, while on our side they were less than one hundred—between ten and fifteen killed and about eighty wounded.

"After nightfall on Wednesday the enemy quietly retired for a distance of three miles, towards the cover of their gun-boats. Before dawn on Wednesday several additional transports, carrying troops, were seen steaming up Broad River, doubtless bringing reinforcements to the discomfited foe.

"On Thursday morning the enemy's land forces remained quiet; but the gun-boats kept up a pretty constant fire of shells towards our lines. Up to two o'clock there had been no renewal whatever of the fighting. Long ere this our force has been strengthened by heavy reinforcements, and when next the enemy advances to "feel" our lines, we trust to chronicle a still more glorious victory."

Sherman's Movements and Prospects.

The Augusta *Register*, of the 1st, says it is plain that Mr SHERMAN is puzzled. He knows not exactly how to act or whither to go. He realizes the fact that there is danger ahead, no matter which route he takes, and he is puzzled to know which route presents the fewest obstacles. He came to beard the lion in his den, and now he begins to fear that he has his head in the lion's mouth, and is altogether at the mercy of the beast. A few more days will serve to throw much light on the result, and show which way the tide of success is likely to flow.

The *Chronicle and Sentinel* of the 2d instant says there is some mystery about the tardiness of SHERMAN'S march since he left Atlanta. According to his marching orders, his army was to advance at least 15 miles a day, but has not averaged more than half that distance. He lingers in the railroad quadrangle, which he has been traversing, as I reluctant to leave it. It may be that the aspect of affairs outside do not exactly suit him. He has doubtless by this time gained information of the army unexpectedly gathering to oppose him, which inspires him with caution. There is evidently a hesitancy, from some cause, in his present movements—a want of that rapidity and dash which we were led to anticipate. He appears to move as if afraid of snares and dangers ahead and around him.

The Savannah *Republican* of the 1st says:—The whereabouts of SHERMAN'S main body has been satisfactorily ascertained, and his movements yesterday indicated anything but decision of purpose as to his destination. Without entering into particulars, we would simply say that the signs are that many people who have been unduly alarmed at the idea of his taking them in his line of march, will be agreeably disappointed.

Important movements are on foot to meet him wherever he may go, but these will be developed at the proper time. General WHEELER manœuvres KILPATRICK with all ease, and with less forces has whipped and driven him in every engagement. He has taken one stand of colors, which is evidence of the vigor with which he has pressed him.

The Charleston *Courier*, of the same day, says:—The news from Georgia is also very cheering. SHERMAN was reported Tuesday morning, very slowly and cautiously feeling his way. Gen. WHEELER had driven back his advance forces from Midway to the Ogeechee Bridge. The enemy are said to have suffered severely. After the repulse, our scouts report SHERMAN'S main body turned, and was moving off precipitately in the direction of Brunswick, Georgia. A large column is reported moving in the direction of Darien, Georgia. Our forces are following them up closely, and it is hoped will be able to intercept and capture a large number before reaching the coast.

We also copy the following from the Augusta *Chronicle*, of the 2d:—Those who are abundantly able to judge estimate SHERMAN'S force at 60,000 infantry and 5000 cavalry.

The gallant General ROBERTSON, in the recent engagement near Waynesboro', distinguished himself. He killed six Yankees with his revolver and wabred four others. While preparing to attack another, some fifty yards in advance of his men, he received a painful wound. The brave Texan (Virginian) is now in our city.

There is much straggling among the Yankee troops. Those picked up by our cavalry report that the army is worn down and almost destitute of provisions.

The Augusta (Georgia) *Chronicle* has some facts about SHERMAN'S march in Georgia, from which we take a few paragraphs:—

"The two wings of SHERMAN'S army united at Milledgeville, where they stayed three days.

"In their route, they destroyed, as far as possible, all mills, grain and gin houses, cotton screws and gins, cotton, implements, etc., and carried off all stock, provisions and negroes.

"When their horses gave out they shot them. At Eatonton they killed over one hundred.

"At Milledgeville they only destroyed the arsenal, depot and penitentiary. They did not burn the factory near that place.

"Along their route the road was strewn with dead negro women and children.

"At Monticello the Federals hung a man by the name of SMITH, but life was not extinct when he was cut down.

"The farmers having devoted a large share of their attention this fall to syrup making, there is a large quantity of corn yet ungathered in the field, which was left by the Federals. But there is not a horse or ox in the country, hence the saving of the corn will be a difficult matter.

"The army were under strict discipline, and when privates were found depredating on private property they were severely punished by order of Gen. SHERMAN. Of course, stragglers committed depredations with impunity.

"The right wing of the Federal army under General HOWARD, crossed the Ocmulgee River between Adams' Ferry and Macon. It is said that the town of Forsyth was completely demolished.

"The Federals expressed great astonishment at the rich country they were passing through, and the abundance of provisions in it.

"The people of Madison are indebted to the Hon. JOSHUA HILL for his strenuous exertions to have their property protected. It was owing to his efforts solely that they were spared.

"General SLOCUM gave orders to the citizens along his route to shoot down his stragglers without mercy. Some punishment inflicted by some of the Federal Generals for plundering was severe whipping."

—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Indiana has asserted its loyalty by expelling, by a unanimous vote, H. H. Dodd, leader of the Sons of Liberty conspiracy.

IMPORTANT FROM HARRISBURG.

The Arrest of another Rebel Spy—Columbia County Conspiracy—D. McHenry to be Re-tried—Decision of Judge-Advocate-General Holt in the Matter—The Alleged Rebel Spies—The Cases are Concluded—Rumored Verdict of the Court—Rev. Alvey R. Ruton, of Columbia County the next Case.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 8, 1864.

The cases of WILLIAMS FIELDING and THOMPSON, tried before the Commission here as Rebel spies, were concluded this afternoon, and the court is now about deliberating on the evidence. Of course, its decision cannot be certainly known until the orders of the commanding general touching the cases are published; but there are good grounds for supposing that at least one of the prisoners, WM. THOMPSON, has been adjudged guilty. While there are circumstances which must mitigate the offenses of WILLIAMS (or rather WILDEY), and FIELDING, these very circumstances have served to more firmly fasten guilt upon THOMPSON. In my despatch of last night I related the strange developments made in the case of "WILLIAMS" on the arrival of Detective WILDEY. How THOMPSON had asserted that he could prove by WILDEY that he boarded with the latter just three weeks prior to his arrest on the Cumberland Valley Railroad. Although this was no less than the fourth contradictory story on the part of THOMPSON, the Judge Advocate determined to give him every opportunity to prove his innocence and therefore despatched to the address named by THOMPSON. The result of all this was, that when WILDEY arrived here, he distinctly denied ever seeing or knowing THOMPSON, who then asserted in turn that he was mistaken in his man and did not intend to send for WILDEY. The most singular part in this drama is the recognition of WILLIAMS by WILDEY, as his son WILFRED WILDEY, who had been missing from home for some five years. This appears the more interesting, inasmuch as that after a trial of over two weeks in duration, when it was supposed by the Court that the testimony in the cases had been closed, one of the prisoners sends for a witness who when he arrives declares he does not know this quondam friend, but on turning around suddenly and unexpectedly recognizes another of the prisoners as his own son, who in turn presents a cold shoulder to the first applicant with whom he has been associated, professing not to know him. The son at first refused to recognize his father, but when his mother appeared upon the scene, his natural and maternal affections conquered his cautionary instincts, and he consented to the relationship. There is evidently a very interesting story connected with this very complicated affair. Here is an opportunity for a second "Very Hard Cash," on which another CHARLES READE might work up another first-class novel for the HARPER'S. The plot is as deep laid as the romances might desire. There are adventures and hair-breadth 'scapes in abundance. There are the Rebel spy and the Government detective in the plot. There are civil war and numberless Waterloos to depict. A plot not unworthy the genius of VICTOR HUGO. The characters are marked and decided. There is insanity, hereditary insanity, perhaps mad-houses and villainies, which are indeed, not unworthy the philanthropic genius of READE. Who shall unravel this mystery?

Mr. and Mrs. WILDEY were called on to testify in Court to-day, and I present below the evidence elicited. Young WILDEY, alias Williams, whispered to the guard yesterday, "How is my case agoing to turn out since my daddy has come?" He is rather anxious now, whereas before he seemed unconcerned as to his fate.

THOMPSON is now, however, by far the most scared of the three. These unexpected developments have seriously alarmed him. He was much chagrined when Mr. WILDEY failed to recognize him. He has made no defense or statement prior to the clearing of the Court for deliberation upon the evidence.

Detective Officer Elisha H. Wildey, Sworn.

I reside at No. 248 East Thirtieth street, New York city. I am a police officer, employed in the New York City Intelligence Office, in which capacity I have served for seven years; I know the accused; he is my son; he will be nineteen years old in February; he left home four or five years ago; he had left home several times before when he was a small boy, and was once brought back by an acquaintance; and several times by myself; in mental capacity he has always been deficient, which I have no doubt was owing to the cause of his erratic career from infancy; at times he has appeared bright and intelligent; the family is disposed to insanity, which has been hereditary; one sister died insane at Brattleboro', Vt.; a brother is partially insane; the boy was always erratic, but not predisposed to criminality; he is easily influenced by superior minds and led astray; Wm. R. Williams is an assumed name; in the other instances of his running off he had every time changed his name; his real name is WILFRED WILDEY. I have only heard of him twice since his leaving home, five years ago; once, nearly four years ago, when he came home, as he said, from Newbern, North Carolina, where he asserted he was living with an friend, but he did not appear capable of giving a thorough account of himself; he was home a few some time after the first visit, but I did not see him then; my profession kept me away from home a great deal, so that I could not pay particular attention to the subject, but it was impossible to keep him at home. These facts (witness said) could be corroborated by twenty or more prominent citizens of New York, if required by the Court.

Mrs. REBECCA WILDEY was also sworn, principally corroborating the testimony of her husband. The prisoner, JAMES R. WILDEY, alias William R. Williams, is her son, and will be nineteen years old on the 16th of February next. He was at home for two days about two years ago, but did not state where he had been. The family had received no letters from him.

Rev. Alvey R. Ruton.

The preacher who was connected with the Columbia county conspiracy, is the next on the list for trial, his case will come up to-morrow. Mr. ALLRICKS has been engaged as counsel for defense.

Another alleged Rebel spy was arrested day before yesterday, on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, near Harrisburg, by a detective, who deemed the circumstances sufficiently strong to warrant his arrest. The man gives the name as Joseph CLARKE. He had in his possession when arrested some $800, in denominations of 5's, 10's, 20's, 50's and 100's, half of which were Confederate notes and half greenbacks, together with some counterfeit gold pieces. He had also secreted on his person, beneath his vest and coat, a bundle of lucifer matches from which it is assumed that perhaps the individual was an incendiary. CLARKE has been placed in confinement on the charge of being a spy, and will be tried before the Commission.

Daniel McHenry,

One of the Columbia county prisoners, against whom it was understood the most damning evidence would be elicited, it will be recollected by the readers of THE INQUIRER was under trial before the Military Commission here before the November election, when the Commission adjourned over until after the election, the case not having been concluded. In the interim one of the members of the Commission was ordered West, on other duty, leaving the number in the Commission below the requirements of the law. A new member was appointed, and the Judge Advocate moved for a new trial, *de novo*, which was agreed to by the Commission, when counsel for defense entered the plea that the Commission, having been reduced, and thereby effectually disbanded during a former trial, the prisoner was, through such disruption without sentence, honorably acquitted of the charges against him, and that he could not be put in jeopardy a second time on the same charges. The plea of the defense was sustained by the Court, and the proceedings remitted to General COUCH for action thereon. The case was referred by him to the War Department, whence the following

Decision of Judge Advocate-General Holt.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE, Nov. 28, 1864.—(*Indorsement.*)—Respectfully returned to Major-General COUCH, or successor, in the within case the accused pleaded in bar of trial that he had been previously tried and put in jeopardy before a military commission on the same charges; the fact being that the commission had been reduced by competent authority below the minimum number, and thus rendered incompetent to proceed with the trial; after the prisoner had pleaded to the charge, and one witness had been examined, but before any particular proceedings had been taken in the case. The commission now in session sustains the plea, and remands the prisoner into custody, to await the action of the Commanding General.

The decision of the Commission was erroneous. It is the settled ruling of this Bureau, and one amply sustained by the decisions of the Courts of the United States, that the jeopardy spoken of in the Constitution can be interpreted to mean nothing short of the acquittal or conviction of the prisoner upon the judgment of the Court thereon.

The case should be returned to the Commission for further action.

J. HOLT,
Judge Advocate-General.

New Trial Ordered.

DANIEL MCHENRY will therefore be re-tried for resisting the military authorities and laws, under the following instructions:—

JUDGE ADVOCATE'S OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, CHAMBERSBURG, December 6, 1864.—(*Indorsement.*)—Respectfully referred to Captain H. L. JOHNSON, Acting Adjutant-General, Judge Advocate of Military Commission now in session at Harrisburg, Pa., who will bring DANIEL MCHENRY before the Commission for trial on the within charges and specifications without delay.

Attention is invited to the indorsement of Judge Advocate-General HOLT, of November 23, 1864, on the indexed proceedings, which will be sufficient to overrule a plea in bar of trial which might be argued in this case on *autrefois acquit*.

FRANCIS WEISELS,
Captain and Judge Advocate.

Proposed Amendments to the Revenue Law.

The recommendations in the important report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue are understood to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. They are principally:—

First. That the tax on distilled spirits be not reduced one iota.

Second. That the tax on the whole tobacco product be laid on the leaf.

Third. That if it be not, that the tax on cigars be laid on an *ad valorem* scale.

Fourth. That a tax of one-half of one per cent. be levied on sales of merchandise and products which amount to $11,000,000,000 a year, and which would yield $55,000,000 of revenue.

Fifth. That the Reciprocity treaty with Canada be rescinded, because it lets in a vast amount of coal—this year half a million—free of revenue duty and free of the excise duty of three and a half cents a ton, and because it draws away from us to Canada vast quantities of corn—this year four and a quarter millions of bushels—to be distilled into spirits and smuggled back here in fraud of our revenue, and because it tempts the fraudulent exportation to Canada of our tobacco in the leaf—this year one million two hundred and thirty seven thousand dollars' worth—there to be manufactured into cigars, and smuggled back over the frontier.

Sixth. That to save revenue the business of assaying gold and silver be done by the Government, and not at private establishments; and that the present license fee for assaying be made so large as to be prohibitory.

Seventh. That crude petroleum be taxed two or three cents a gallon, and the tax on refined reduced to fourteen or fifteen cents.

Eighth. That the tax on publications be laid on the press work and binding.

Ninth. That the tariff on iron, particularly rails, of which 120,000 tons were imported from Great Britain last year, should be raised at least a dollar and a half a ton.

Tenth. To make the test of the yearly income derived from real estate its rental value.

Eleventh. To provide for summary and inexpensive processes to recover such penalties, and procure forfeitures of small lots of contraband goods."

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue estimates that the excise as it stands, and if not cut down and tinkered by Congress on the pressure of lobby delegations, will yield three hundred millions a year on the present business of the country; that it will pay the current expenses of the nation, including interest at six per cent. on the war debt, and pay off the debt itself within ninety years.

An English Greek Grammar.

Over a space of years we went systematically through and through that book; page after page, chapter after chapter. It was all unintelligible—all obscure; but some spots were wrapt in more than ordinary gloom. Our chronic bewilderment was varied from time to time by shooting pains, brought on some passage or expression unusually indigestible. We read of creatures—happily few in number—that went about in the *epicene* gender. Were they fish, flesh, or fowl? Would the breed be ever extinct? Under certain desperate circumstances, a participle and a noun together were bound hand and foot, and put into the *ablative absolute*. What had they done to be treated in a manner thus peremptory, unreasonable, crotchety? Did they ever get out after being once put in? Then there were gerunds in *Di*, *Do*, and *Dum*. How they recalled to us that old *Fee, Fi, Fo, Fum*, and the smell of English blood! And supines in *Um* and *U*. What was the meaning of these cabalistic names? I did not know them; and I do not know now. And yet I have been behind the scholastic curtain for twelve long years. There was no entire chapter in the book more broken by pitfalls than that, composed in doggerel, which treated of the rules for gender. Not one word, I am sure, of an exceptional kind had escaped the diabolic ken of the compiler. Sting upon sting of jangling, unmusical lines could we repeat with a singular rapidity; understanding nothing, asking no questions. Oh, the sweet, simple faith of childhood! We had been told to commit those lines to memory, and we committed them. They would doubtless do us good in the latter days. We should at all events be flogged there and then unless we sang them like caged birds.—*Day-Dreams of a Schoolmaster.*

—"If you go on in that way, sir," said the prisoner in the dock to his counsel, who was defending him with force and fury, and abusing judge and jury in good set terms—"If you go on in that way, sir, they'll hang me; I know they will." "Never mind, my boy," replied the counsel, in Irish gentleman, carried away by his own eloquence—"never mind, my boy; let them hang you, and I'll make them repent it."

SPECIAL NOTICES

GREAT BASIN OIL COMPANY.—DIVIDEND No. 2.
The Directors have this day declared a MONTHLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. to Stockholders of record, payable on and after the 15th inst. Books close on WEDNESDAY, 7th inst.
G. W. WILLIAMS, Treasurer, No. 18 Farquhar Buildings.
PHILADELPHIA, December 5, 1864. 12-5-10t

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF the MINGO OIL COMPANY, No. 511 WALNUT Street, Room No 20.
PHILADELPHIA, December 1, 1864.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of TWO (2) per cent on the capital stock, payable at their office on and after the 10th instant, free of State taxes.
The books will be closed for transfer on the 5th instant at 3 P. M., and be opened on the 15th.
12-1-10t F. W. WILTBANK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY BOUNTY Fund Commission, Commonwealth Buildings, No. 613 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 7, 1864.
NOTICE.
Owing to the increased number of recruits, the Commission is under the necessity of announcing that the City Bounty will be withdrawn after FRIDAY, 9th inst. No bounty will therefore be paid to men mustered in after that date.
JOHN BLAIR, Secretary.
12-8-3t

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, NO. 1216 CHESNUT Street.
DECEMBER 1, 1864.
NOTICE.
The stated Annual Meeting of the Union League of Philadelphia will be held at CONCERT HALL, on MONDAY, December 12, at 8 o'clock P. M.
Tickets, admitting members only, can be had on application to Mr. Clement R. Wrigple, Assistant Secretary.
12-2-12t GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING Railroad Company, Office, 72 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, November 30, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Thursday, December 15, and reopened on Tuesday, January 10, 1865.
A dividend of FIFTEEN PER CENT. on the Common and Preferred Stock, clear of National and State taxes, has been declared, payable in Common Stock, on the 5th of December next, on all stock standing on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th proximo.
Stockholders whose names are registered on the New York Books will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
12-1-15t S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF MARKETS, WHARVES AND LANDINGS—Office, FIFTH Street, below Chestnut.
PHILADELPHIA, December 7, 1864.
NOTICE.
The Wharf at the foot of Chestnut street, on the river Delaware, will be leased for a term of one or three years, to the highest and best bidder, at the Merchants' Exchange, on Wednesday, December 14, at 12 o'clock, noon.
J. H. PUGH, Commissioner.
12-8-3t

HEADQUARTERS SUPERVISORY Committee for Recruiting Colored Regiments, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 7, 1864.
The Supervisory Committee for Recruiting Colored Regiments having resolved to adjourn sine die on the 31st instant, all persons having claims against the said Committee are requested to present them for payment to R. R. CORSON, Agent, at the Rooms of the Committee, on or before the 20th instant.
12-8-12t CADWALADER BIDDLE, Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, November 4, 1864.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
The Shareholders of this company are notified that, under Resolution of the Board of Directors, they are entitled to subscribe to the stock of the Company the amount of TEN PER CENT. on their respective interest, as shown by their books of the 24 instant.
Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share, under the terms of the Resolution, shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share on the payment of fifty dollars.
This Stock will be issued at the par value of fifty dollars per share. Accrued interest at SIX PER CENT. will be charged from the 1st instant until payment is made.
The Books for subscription and payment will be open on MONDAY, the 7th instant, and will close on the 31st of December next, after which no further subscriptions will be received, under the resolution.
11-18-12t-31 THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE Second National Bank of Philadelphia.
PHILADELPHIA, December 5, 1864.

Loans and Discounts	$ 775,616 08	
United States Loans	455,000 00	
		$1,230,616 08
Specie		.....
United States Notes		60,000 00
Due from Banks		167,304 40
Capital		300,000 00
Deposits	$347,011 96	
Due to Banks	16,005 19	
		333,017 15
Circulation		270,000 00

Condition of the Bank this 5th day of December, 1864.
12-6-3t W. H. RHAWN, Cashier.

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, November 30, 1864.
Proposals will be received at this Office until noon of the 1st of January next, for the sale to the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, of stock in the

Southwark and Moyamensing Gas Works.	
Germantown	do
Manayunk	do
And Richmond	do

To be used as investments for the sinking funds of said works.
WILLIAM FENNELL, Cashier.
12-2-1m

OFFICE OF VETERAN BOUNTY Fund Commission, No. 7 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia.—Re-enlisted Veterans, who did not receive any Ward Bounty, are entitled to a City Bounty of Twenty-five Dollars. The Commissioners appointed to examine claims for the above bounty of twenty-five dollars will meet on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 7 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street. Persons entitled to this Bounty are requested to apply at this Office.
COMMITTEE.
E. D. SAUNDERS, Chairman, JONATHAN BULLOCK,
PAUL J. FIELD, GEO. W. SIMONS,
EDWIN GREBLE. 11-25-18t

ROCK OIL COMPANY OF PENNsylvania, No. 309 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 2, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of TWO PER CENT. (twenty cents per share), free of State tax, payable on and after Monday, the 12th inst. The Transfer Books will close on Tuesday, December 6, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and open on the 13th.
JOHN F. GRAFF, Secretary and Treasurer.
12-5-7t

ARMY, NAVY, AND CITIZEN'S Clothing Embroidered, Shoulder Straps, Wreaths &c., in style unsurpassed, at very reduced prices.
FARR, Merchant Tailor,
10-8-2m No. 19 SIXTH Street, above Chestnut.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE Mutual Insurance Company, Philadelphia, November 9, 1864.
INCORPORATED 1835.
The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:—Premiums received from Nov. 1st, 1863, to Oct. 31st, 1864,

On Marine and Inland Risks		$424,041 96
On Fire Risks		138,657 18
		$562,705 00
Premiums on Policies not marked off, Nov. 1, 1863		234,472 42
		$797,177 50
Premiums marked off as earned from November 1, 1863, to October 31, 1864:—		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$416,264 75	
On Fire Risks	120,556 75	
		$536,821 50
Interest during same period—Salvages, &c		75,522 63
		$612,344 13
Losses, Expenses, &c., during the year as above:—		
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$214,291 82	
Fire Losses	9,283 82	
Return Premiums	29,201 96	
Reinsurances	42,649 38	
Agency Charges	19,664 08	
Advertising, Printing, &c	5,680 12	
*Taxes—United States Tax on Premiums, Policies, Stamps, &c	11,346 27	
Expenses, Salaries, Rent, &c	14,082 99	
		$344,501 38
		$268,382 80

*This is exclusive of the amount reserved for taxes on dividends and profits.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1864.

$100,000 United States Five Per Cent Loan, 1871	$100,000 00
111,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	118,215 00
75,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1868	75,562 50
100,000 State of Pennsylvania, Five Per Cent. Loan	93,055 00
54,000 State of Pennsylvania, Six Per Cent. Loan	55,840 06
150,650 City of Philadelphia, Six Per Cent. Loan	122,520 37
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent Bonds	22,000 00
50,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent Bonds	43,250 00
15,000 300 shares stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	15,300 00
6,000 100 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	9,150 00
6,000 100 shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000 00
50,000 United States Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness	48,425 00
50,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	12,000 00
128,700 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, amply secured	128,700 00
$869,250 Par. Cost, $842,109 50. Market Value	$837,027 37
Real Estate	90,000 00
Bills receivable for Insurance made	119,330 42
Balance due at Agencies, Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	26,795 24
Scrip and Stock of Sundry Insurance and other Companies, $4,355 00. Estimated Value	2,220 00
Cash on deposit with U. S. Government, subject to ten days' call	$100,000 00
Cash in Banks	58,151 03
Cash in Drawer	537 56
	158,692 49
	$1,261,084 02

PHILADELPHIA, November 9, 1864.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Cash Dividend of THREE per cent. on the capital stock, and SIX per cent interest on the scrip of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.
They have also declared a Scrip Dividend of FORTY per cent. on the earned premiums for the year ending October 31, 1864, certificates for which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.
They have ordered, also, that the scrip certificates of profits of the Company for the year 1860 be redeemed in cash, at the office of the Company, on and after the 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.
No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Thompson Westcott,	William G. Boulton,
John B. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	H. Jones Brooke,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	John B. Semple, Pittsburg
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, do
Robert Burton,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 11-11-13t

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" 40 "	"	"	2 00 to 4 00
" 72 "	"	"	2 50 to 7 50
" 60 "	"	" oblong	3 50 to 10 00
" 100 "	"	" "	5 00 to 12 00
" 160 "	"	" quarto	8 00 to 12 00
" 200 "	"	" "	12 00 to 17 50

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In Every Variety of Style.
RICH TURKEY MOROCCO,
ANTIQUE,
IVORY AND PEARL MOUNTINGS,
ORNAMENTAL EDGES, &c. &c.,
Holding from Twelve to Two Hundred Photographs, the largest and best assortment in the city.
WILLIAM W. HARDING,
MANUFACTURER,
No. 326 CHESNUT STREET,
12-5 BELOW FOURTH, SOUTH SIDE.

1864. HOLIDAYS. 1865.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
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Invite attention to a choice stock of
WRAPPERS,
CARRIAGE BLANKETS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
SCARFS AND TIES,
BREAKFAST JACKETS,
GLOVES AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
SMOKING CAPS. 12-3-1m
With a superior assortment of other Goods suitable as
PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.

CHARLES RUMPP,
POCKET BOOK and SATCHEL MANUFACTURER,
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PHILADELPHIA.
Portfolios, Dressing Cases,
Clear Cases, Pocket Books,
Cabas, Satchels,
Money Belts, Work Boxes,
Bankers' Cases.
Wholesale and retail. 12-7-1m

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
What would be a more acceptable Christmas present
FOR A GENERAL,
FOR A COLONEL,
FOR A CAPTAIN,
FOR A LIEUTENANT,
FOR A SURGEON,
than a handsome PRESENTATION SWORD, SASH and BELT, such as can always be obtained, in the highest artistic finish, at GEORGE W. SIMONS & BRO.'S, Manufacturing Jewellers, Sansom street Hall, No. 618 SANSOM Street, Philadelphia. 11-29-12t

WANTS.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE ORGANIST for an Episcopal church in this city. Also a thoroughly competent Soprano and Tenor singer for the choir of the same church. Address "Box 674" Philadelphia Post Office." 12-8-3t*

COPYING WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY, with considerable leisure time, would like to devote a portion of it to copying or transcribing manuscript. Address "M. F. S.," Western Sub P. O. Philadelphia. 12-7-6t*

BANK NOTICES.

WHEREAS, THE AUDITOR-GENERAL, as required by the 11th Section of the Act entitled "An Act to enable the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," passed on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, has certified to me that "THE CONSOLIDATION BANK OF PHILADELPHIA" has furnished satisfaction to him that all the requirements of said Act have been complied with by the said Bank, and that it has become an Association for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States;
I do, therefore cause this notice thereof to be published, in accordance with the provisions of the said 11th section of the said act, and do declare that the Charter of said Bank, by the terms of said Act, is deemed and taken to be hereupon surrendered, subject to the provisions of the first section of said act.
A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, 29th November, 1864. 12-2 1t

WHEREAS, THE AUDITOR-GENERAL, as required by the 11th section of the act entitled "An Act Enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States," passed on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, has certified to me, that the Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania, of the City of Philadelphia, has furnished satisfactory evidence to him that all the requirements of said Act have been complied with by the said Bank, and that it has become an Association for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States;
I do, therefore cause this notice thereof to be published in accordance with the provisions of the said 11th section of the said Act, and do declare that the charter of said Bank, by the terms of said act, is deemed and taken to be hereupon surrendered, subject to the provisions of the first section of said Act.
A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, 29th November, 1864. 11-30-3w

NOTICE.
BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.
NOVEMBER 21, 1864.
Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling the banks of the Commonwealth to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, at the 14th instant, voted to become such an association, and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two thirds of the capital stock to make the certificate required thereof by the laws of the United States.
11-23 wfm 1m J. BOCKLEY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 22, 1864.
Notice is hereby given, as readily to Section Two of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, 1864, that the Stockholders of the Mechanics' Bank of the city and county of Philadelphia have this day voted to become such an Association, and that the Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two thirds of the capital stock to make the certificate required thereof by the laws of the United States.
J. WEIGAND, Jr., Cashier.
11-23 wfm-1m

ESTABLISHED IN 1812.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
WILLIAM WILSON & SON,
S. W. Cor. FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
Have on hand a large and general assortment of
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Of our own manufacture, of the finest quality and highest standard of silver.
ALSO,
PLATED WARE.
A large and general assortment of superior Plated Ware, &c.
OLD SILVER bought and taken in exchange. Highest prices given. 12-7 1m

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DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELER,
No. 802 CHESNUT STREET,
Has on hand a large and splendid assortment