Mews of the Week.

THE WAR.

The chief interest of the war news during the past week, centres around Sherman's movements noticed below. The victories over Price in Missouri, spoken of last week, all turn out real, and the effect of them is to bring his invasion to a full close. In the army of the Potomac there has been the usual amount of picket firing, but no movements of great moment. In the Shenandoah valley, those disgusting, unsoldierly and cowardly guerilla attacks continue, but generally to the disadvantage of the enemy. The entire army of Gen. Sheridan is rapidly recruiting its forces, and assuming its winter garb of heavy clothing and full supplies. Another week or two, it is thought, will place it in perfect order, and ready for an active winter campaign, or for anything which the fortune of war may have in store

GENERAL SHERMAN'S ARMY...

The mystery to which we referred last week, in relation to the movements of this army, is not cleared up, except so far as to show that Hood was purposely allowed to approach the Tennessee, to make room for a new stragetic enterprise in an entirely different, but as yet unknown direction. On the 9th inst., it was announced that early in the previous week Sherman had returned to Atlanta with five corps of his army, leaving two corps in Tennessee, under Thomas, to keep an eye on Hood; that he had destroyed the railroad from Chattanooga to Atlanta, sending the iron to the former place, and had burned Atlanta and marched across the country for Charleston. The last two items in the report were, however, discredited in military circles. A Nashville date of Nov. 5th further said that two days before, the rebels were repulsed, with considerable loss. in an attempt to cross the Tennessee at the mouth of the Blue Water.

The N. Y. Times contains a Washington account, under date of Nov. 9, to this purport:—The news concerning Sherman's programme in Georgia, which has been telegraphed to the country from a Western paper, will startle the public. Some of the facts had been known in this city. It is known that after Hood had gotten well into Alabama, some weeks since, and after Gen. Sherman had determined that it was not necessary to use his entire army for the pursuit of the rebels, the latter, with three entire corps, started back from Northern Georgia for Atlanta.

His objective point was boldly asserted to be Savannah, for which place, it was given out, he would leave on the 8th, the lay of the Presidential election, having first destroyed Atlanta. It was thought he would touch at Macon, and would reach Savannah in a march of 25 days. The route is 200 miles, with no rivers and no creeks of importance to pass, and leading through the most flourishing part of Georgia. Milledge-ville, the capital of the State of Georgia, could be reached in six days from the date of starting. He will have rations for thirty days, but is expected to find supplies and forage on his route. His force for this great march will be between forty and seventy thousand men, and he will have a large amount of ordnance, a construction corps, and pontoon bridges. There will doubtless be considerable destruction of property on the route, and tens of thousands of the huddled slaves of Georgia will be freed and in-

corporated into our army.

Troops have gone North from Atlanta to
Tennessee, and it is supposed will destroy all bridges and important railroad routes. Rome will be evacuated and damaged. We will hold an outpost in Georgia, south of Chattanooga, which will be necessary to guard East Tennessee.

Hood's army entire is nearly five hundred will have abundant force for this purpose, which will be appropriately stationed in

Gen. Thomas is already prepared to fight Hood, who is somewhere in Northern Alabama, near the line of the Tennessee River. If Hood goes into Western Ken-

tucky he falls into a trap.

A Louisville date of Nov. 10 says:—News has been received from Gen. Sherman's army of an important and favorable character, but it is not published, being considered contraband. In addition, we have the fol-lowing from Nashville, Nov. 10. General Gillem has utterly routed the enemy in East Tennessee, driving him forty-four miles. His advance is 90 miles east of Knoxville. The rebels are at Bristol, being strengthened by the Virginia militia. The reports concerning the destruction of Government property on hand at Johnsonville are greatly exaggerated, and no apprehensions are entertained in regard to its safety. The destruction of Government and private property on the river is complete, involving an immense loss. The election in East Tennessee was unanimous for Lincoln. The following is the vote of Ohio and Pennsylvania soldiers at Atlanta: Pennsylvania—Lincoln 1,273; McClellan, 389. Ohio-Lincoln. 910: telegraph communications are complete and secure. Hood's exact whereabouts is unknown to the authorities. The Federal movements will be developed at the proper time, and will electrify the nation.

Later dates, without removing the secrecy from Sherman's plans, show that Atlanta has not been abandoned or destroyed. One from Chattanooga, Nov. 11th, says: On Monday Morning, at daylight, the enemy attacked our pickets south of Atlanta, killed one and wounded two of the 3d Indiana, but subsequently fell back.

The election on Tuesday was quite largely for Lincoln.

On Wednesday morning the enemy made three attacks on Atlanta, their shells being thrown as far as the rolling mills. The most desperate attack was made on the Rough and Ready road. The enemy's artillery was within one hundred yards of our works, and their infantry and dismounted cavalry within two hundred yards. Our men aroused turning the negro slaves into soldiers and from their slumbers quickly, manned the rewarding (?) them with manumission, as defences, and soon drove the rebels off. proposed by the rebel President, has broken defences, and soon drove the rebels off. There was no Federal loss. The enemy were part of Young's command, and they finally retreated toward Macon. Our army is in excellent spirits, and well supplied

Another from Nashville, Nov. 12, denies the reported evacuation and burning of Atlants, and the destruction of the Chattanooga and Atlanta railroad.

NAVAL.

The Pirate Florida Captured.

The Pirate was taken by the Wachusett, Commodore Collins, in Bahia Harbor on the Brazilian coast. It appears that Captain ment of which they are capable, and one Collins, having held a consulation with his in which they may enjoy the most largely the management of its affairs themselves;

officers, determined to sink the Florida in of such comforts and blessings of life as are port. Accordingly, about 3 o'clock the switted to them. Of this we have no doubt. officers, determined to sink the Florida in port. Accordingly, about 3 o'clock the cables were slipped, and the Wachusett steered for the Florida, hitting her on the quarter without doing any great injury. quarter without doing any great injury. Captain Collins now called to these on board the pirate to surrender or he would sink her. The demand was replied to by the first lieutenant, "Under the circumstances I surrender!" A hawser was now made fast, the cable slipped, and the Florida towed to sea. In the meelee several pistols shots were fired, and accidentally two guns from the Wachusett. Captain Morris and half the Florda's crew were ashore on liberty. No lives were lost. The Florida was taken completely by surprise, seventy of her men, it was known, being on shore. The others, having just come aboard, were asleep and intoxicated. The blow given the Florida by the Wachuse t carried away the mizen mast and main yard, which fell on the awning, preventing any of the crew from getting up from below. So unconscious was the officer of the deck of the intention of the Wachusett's captain, that he sang out, "You will run into us if you don't take care," at the same time calling for a light. Twelve offi-cers and 38 of the Florida's crew were captured. The Wachusett and Florida were to leave St. Thomas on the 2d instant, for

New York. The fact that this capture was made in Brazilian waters may and probably will be-come a subject for diplomacy, but we pre-sume no serious misunderstanding need be

Chase of the Tallahassee.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 10 .- The following has peen received from Fortress Monroe: The gunboat Sassacas, which has been in search of the Rebel privateer Tallahassee since the 4th inst., arrived in Hampton Roads to-day, and reported that she fell in with a suspicious steamer on the 5th, which was believed to be the Tallahassee. Chase was immediately given, and kept until dark-ness set in and put the suspicious steamer out of sight. On the following morning

(Sunday) she was again discovered about twelve miles ahead, and the chase was renewed and continued during the day. At one time the vessels were but five miles apart, when the stranger lightened ship and kept steadily on her course until darkness set in and rendered the pursuit useless. When lost sight of, she was inside the lines of our blockading fleet, off Wilmington, N. C., and possibly she will be stopped.

[Note.—This is no doubt the same vesse reported as having been chased on Monday, the 7th inst., by the Banshee and Huntsville.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Centenarian at the Polls in Sturbridge, Mass. -Deacon John Phillips, of Sturbridge, Mass., who is 104 years, 4 months and 9 days old, appeared at the town hall and de-posited his ballot for Presidential electors and State officers. He was brought in a carriage, and then conveyed into the hall in a chair, supported by a platoon of returned soldiers. Col. Edward Phillips, eldest son of the venerable deacon, now in his 80th year, then made an impromptu speech to the soldiers, in the course of which he said he was the oldest man in town who was born in town, and yet, said he, my father is here and "still lives."

Death of a Former U. S. Senator .- Hon. N. P. Talmadge died on Wednesday of last week, at Battle Creek, Michigan. He was a man of large abilities, and was for many years prominently connected with politics in New York. He at one time occupied a seat in the United States Senate, and was at a later period Lieutenant Governor of Wisconsin.

Tornado in Illinois .- St. Louis, November 10. -A terrible tornado passed over the town of Chester, Illinois, at two o'clock yesterday morning. Over a dozen houses were blown down and completely demolished, burying miles in the rear of Sherman. The gallant the sleeping inhabitants in the ruins. Five Gen. Thomas, with an army, will take care persons were killed, and 12 or 15 wounded the sleeping inhabitants in the ruins. -seven of them seriously. A brick church was blown to atoms. Several skiffs in the river were carried near a quarter of a mile up the Bluff.

Emancipation in Maryland.—Major General Wallace has issued an order, setting forth that " certain evil disposed parties in Maryland intend obstructing the operations and nullifying as far as they can the emancipa tion provision of the new constitution." He therefore orders that all persons within the Middle Department, heretofore slaves are now free, and are under special military protection until the Legislature shall pass such laws as shall make military protection unnecessary.

Jeff Davis' Message to the Rebel Congress — Washington, Nov. 10.—The message of Jeff. Davis to the rebel Congress, which assembled on the 7th inst., has come to hand.

He reviews the campaigns of the Federal Generals, and deduces consolation from his own statement of the facts. About the Federal successes he is extremely reserved. It is plain, however, from the attention he gives to the subject of arming the negroes, that the rec uitment of the rebel army is an extremely urgent matter.

Davis opposes, in general, the arming of the negro slaves and says he cannot see the McClellan, 236. Our entire railroad and propriety or necessity of arming the slaves while there are so many white men out of the ranks. He would only drill and arm such negroes as are always employed in the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments, &c., and fill the places of such by a draft of negroes from the planters.

He would give only the reward of manu mission to such slaves as shall have served efficiently with arms in the field. In regard to the rebel finances he says they have use come so depreciated that Congress must country, and in every State with grateful and provide some remedy. The question of loving accord, the Incense of Praise and foreign recognition or aid is dismissed, and Thanksgiving may be offered by all the People, unto His Holy Name. foreign nations loud and lofty scolding for their want of sympathy with the struggling Confederacy, and comforts them with the assurance that the rebellion must rely solely on its own resources.

Already, a wide diversity of sentiment on the question so startling in the South, as

out. The Richmond Whig, of Nov. 10, says: "Two propositions are plainly deducible from the President's message, to which we cannot for a moment believe he would deiberately give his sanction. The first is: The condition of freedom is much better for the slave than that of servitude, and it may be bestowed upon him as a reward and boon. The second is, that the Confederate Government has a right to acquire possession of slaves by purchase or impressment, with compensation, and then emancipate them without the consent of the States, or in case of the impressment, even without consent of The news of this gratifying event was briefly stated last week. It was brought to pudiation of the opinion held by the whole Boston by the Kearsarge, Capt. Winslow. South, and by a large portion of mankind under whose fire the Alabama mether fate. In other countries, that servitude is a diThe Kearsarge also brought a portion of the vinely appointed condition for the highest captured officers and crew of the Florida. good of the slave, and as that condition in should fight for the blessings he enjoys as a slave, and not for the miseries that would

attend him if freed. "The second proposition is still more startling, and it is a concession that the Confederate government has the power and right to exterminate slavery by the simple process of purchasing or impressing all slaves, and then emancipating them. Lin-coln has never gone so far as this, for in his plan for compensated emancipation, he expressly referred the question to the States, acknowledging that they only could determine."

The editor thinks that a pressure of business has led the writer into inadveretnt expressions which do injustice to his real meaning.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

The Financial Crisis.—The English financial crisis reached a point of great intesity on the 18th of October. Twenty mercantile firms engaged in the American trade failed between that day and the morning of the 20th. Other failures are reported from London and the English manufacturing towns. A London bank manager committed suicide in a fit of despair at his position, as also a Mr. the same cause.

The British American Provinces are just now in Convention for the purpose of arranging a confederation, or merging the several provincial governments into one. We notice that some of the papers are making a little premature difficulty about a name for the intended confederation. Columbia, Acadia Nova Britannia, Britain, Britannia, and Cabotia have all been named, but for one reason or another, none of them seem to take. The Montreal Witness proposes to transfer to the new confederate province the name of the present central one, Canada, the name most widely known as the smybol of British dominion on this continent. "To be sure," says the Witness, "the Provinces as a whole are already possessed of a widely known and well understood name, that of British North America, but it is long, unwieldy, not euphonious, and coldly geographical. Patri-otic and poetical feelings are easily evoked rom such simple and easy names as France, England, Spain, Greece. They could never be to the same degree by the complex and double or three-worded appellation we bear at present. Like the above countries we want a name not only short, but entirely, and exclusively our own, while there is not one of the three vocables of British North America that does not belong also to somebody else. Our poets and our eloquent men may well in a burst of enthusiasm say with pathos-'Oh Canada! I love thee but they will never be able without falling from the sublime into the ridiculous, to exclaim—'Oh British North America! I love thee."!

M. Du Chaillu Heard From .- A letter, dated Fernand-Vez River, August 20, has been received from M. Du Chaillu by Mr. Henry Claudet, of London, who taught the African traveller photography before he left England. M. Du Chaillu states that in a few days he intended to start for the interior of the country, and that, as he had a long journey before him, he probably should not return to England for two years. He speaks hopefully, on the whole, of his prospects of securing a fine collection of African photographs, though he complains that it is terribly hot while shut up in the "little box," in which he is obliged to operate, and says that he does not feel quite well sometimes after practicing. In a letter of the same date to another friend he says; "I have sent a batch of gorillas to the British Museum, and I have also shipped a live one, which I sincerely hope will reach London in safety. I had three of them alive a few days before he vessel sailed for England.

Great Wine Year in Paris .- Foreign papers say that nothing can be more magnificent than the vintage this year in all parts of France. In the wine district there is a superabundance of grapes. The proprietors of vineyards are actually puzzled to know what to do, their usual supply of casks having long been filled.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the said Common

A PROCLAMATION .- WHEREAS, It is the honored custom of Pennsylvania, to set apart on the recommendation of the Executive, a day for returning thanks to the Giver of all Good, the Shepherd and Bishop of our Souls: Now therefore, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor as aforesaid, do recommend that the people throughout the Commonwealth observe Thursday, the 24th day of November, instant, as a day of Thanksgiving to Almighty

For the gathered fruits of the Earth: For the continuance of Health: For the prosperity of Industry:

For the preservation of good order and tranquility throughout our borders:

For the victories which he has vouchsafed to us over Armed Traitors: And for the manifold blessings which He

has heaped upon us, unworthy.

And that they do moreover humbly be eech Him to renew and increase His merciful favor towards us, during the year to come, so that—Rebellion being overthrown,

Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this second day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four. and of the Commonwealth the eighty-ninth. By the Governor:

ELI SLIFER. Seretary of the Commonwealth.

OIL SUBSCRIPTIONS .- Decidedly one of the best enterprises at present before the public are the "Oil Subscriptions," noticed in another column. By carefully reading the advertisement, it will be observed that special inducements are offered to subscribers.

As "good wine needs no bush," neither does this enterprise need any noticing further than to bring it to the attention of the public. It is gotten up in good faith, and in good faith will be carried out. The MERITS of it have been investigated by cautious business men, who have endorsed their opinion

of it by adding their names to the list. When it is considered, first-that the tracts may be had by subscription at no higher rates than they might in a body be sold for; second—that the subscribers themselves are to form the company, and have

dications are such that in their development handsome returns may with confidence be expected—we really think that those of our readers who avail themselves of the opportunity to secure one or more of the remaining shares will ere long thank us for bringing the matter to their attention.

THE Newburyport Herald concludes an nteresting history of the various substitutes for the large and costly pipe organ, with the following well-deserved notice of the Cabinet Organ: "All these inventions were, however, but little more than a series of experiments, a striving after an ideal, which should combine all excellences and reject all imperfections, which, according to the universal testimony of the greatest musicians throughout the world, has at last been attained in the 'Cabinet Organ' of Mason & Hamlin. Those who have had their ears pained by the thin, brassy sound of the old-fashioned seraphine, in which the wind was forced instead of drawn through, or who have tried to be thankful for the improved melodeon, but wishing there was more of it, can hardly realize that an instrument of the same class should be capable of such power, richness of Drosten, a corn merchant in London, from tone, and surprising effects as the Cabinet Organs. It is fortunate, too, that their expense is so low as to place them within the means of almost every family in the land; and their influence will, we doubt not, be unbounded in musical, æsthetic, and social culture."

MARRIAGES,

On the 10th instant, by Rev. T. Brainerd. D. D. EPHRAIM COX to MARIANNAH PARTRIDGE, all o this city.

At Vineland, N. J., October 21, by Rev. Samuel Loomis
N. E. MINER to Miss H. G. MECH, all of Vineland. N. E. MINER to Miss H. G. MECH, all of Vineland.
On the 9th inst, by Rev. Daniel March, D. D., Professor DWIGHT D. WILLARD, of the Polytechnic College, and Miss ISABELLA MILINE, daughter of David Miline, Esq., all of Philadelphia.

On the 10th inst., at Annapolis, Md., by the Rev. J. Garland Harmer, Surgeon CHARLES SUTHERLAND, United States Army, to KATE, eldest daughter ct the late-Judge Nicholas Brewer, of Annapolis, Md.

Advertisements.

A. L. VANSANT,

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Where he invites his customers and others who love pure and good CONFECTIONERY, using nothing but pure loaf sugar in manufacturing. Fine French Consections put up in one to five pound bexes suitable for sending away. Fine Jordan Roasted Almonds, superior Chocolate Creams, extra Almonds, Assorted Crystallized French Fruits, French Imported Boxes, this season's, beautiful and choice. Also, always on hand, in 6 SAPES, SWFET ORANGES. Also, sweet Graps s. sweet Oranges, Figs and Bananas.

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Subscription books to the following well-located and lesirable tracts of land situated in the

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and offering an adequate basis for two or more con panies, are now open.

No. I. All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land containing fifty acres, being and situate in Tionests township, Venango county, State of Pennsylvania This property has a large front on Tionesta Creek, and is about four miles from the Allegheny River. There is on the creek about twenty acres boring land-balance hilly-a ravine runs on the north side of it. This tract lies immediately between two oil companies.

No. 2. All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land containing one hundred and fifty acres, being and situate in Tionesta township, Venango county. This property is part of the Pearson tract, and also has a large front on Tionesta Creek. It has a large ravine on it, and some heavy oak, hickory and hemlock timber There are about thirty five acres boring ground. It is also contiguous to the property of an oil company now

No. 3. All that certain tract, piece or parcel of land being and situate in Tionesta township, Venango county. This property contains fifty acres, of whichwhich about fifteen acres is boring ground. It fronts on the Tionesta Creek, above Lacy's mills, and adjoins part of the property of an oil company.

No. 4. All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land, ontaining twenty-six acres, being and situate in Corn planter township, Venango county. It fronts on Stuart's Run, and extends across to Sugar Camp Run, being not only near the forks of these two streams, but near the Allegheny River. It is part of the Waldo tract. There are about eight acres boring ground.

No. 5. All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land, containing sixty acres, being and situate fronting on the Allegheny River, in President township, Venango county, about midway between the towns of President and Tionesta. It adjoins the Heckathorn farm, and also adjoins and is in the immediate vicinity of several oil companies.

No. 6. All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land, containing twelve acres, being and situate in Hickory township, Venango county. This is part of the Sutliff tract. It fronts on Hunter's Run, is near the Allegheny River, and about a mile and a half northwest of the town of Tionesta. On this twelve acre tract there are about two acres boring ground.

No. 7. All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land centaining fifty acres, being and situate in Pinegrove township, Venango county, fronting on and near the mouth of a run emptying into Hemlock Creek. About six acres boring ground. On this tract is some very heavy oak and hickory timber. (See map, showing their locality.)

Those seven estates embrace four hundred and three acres, of which say one fourth is boring ground. As will be observed, all these tracts front on the Allegheny and its tributaries. The advantages of being in navigation, where oil can be shipped direct from the well without transportation and where timber ample may be had on the property to feed the engine, is

As the purchase of either of these tracts would require more money than the majority of persons have at command, it is proposed to divide them into one hundred interests of one thousand dollars each, thus affording the man of limited means, as well as the capitalist, an opportunity to secure an interest in this truly wonderful as well as money-making region.

All of these properties have be eligibility, are unusually well located, and if now put in market in bulk, might be sold for more than the subscribers will pay for them. They are all contiquous to. adjoin, and are between lands of the "Farrar," "President," "Bull Creek," and "Tionesta Oil and Lumber" companies, having in the aggregate a capital of several millions of dollars

As all are aware, the usual plan adopted for the de velopement of such a property is to form a company and issue certificates of stock. The plan here proposed may be considered preliminary to the organization of one or more companies on these estates, which will cost the 100 original subscribers only one thousand dollars each, and are subject to no royalty, leases, or mortgages whatsoever, but will be got with an unques. ionable title, in fee simple throughout. The subscribers can then, upon this substantirl and solid basis, organize one or more companies, elect officers from among themselves, each subscriber being equally eligible to the position of an officer of the company.

In order that handsoms returns may speedily be ealized, these subscriptions are based upon the propoestion that when the list is full, [notice of which will be duly given,] the subscribers immediately organize s company with a capital of 100,000 shares at five dollars ach, which will entitle each subscriber to an original interest of 1,000 shares or \$5,000 in the capital stock of the company, of which a reservation of ten per cent will give the company a stock capital of \$50,000 for the immediate developement of their estates.

When their wells commence flowing, the stock must apidly increase in value: -Furthermore, so much of he land as may be retained by the company, which they do not themselves mean to develope, may be leased on a "royalty" for one-third of the oil produced, or otherwise disposed of, the dividends received from which source, would also greatly enhance the value of the original stock.

THE TERMS

are as follows: No more than one hundred subscripions will be taken. Not less than one share will be disposed of to any one person but subscribers can take one or more shares, either for themselves or others. Enbacriptions can be paid for either at the times of subscribing or when the list is made up. I desired, two or more persons can club together and take a share.

To secure subscriptions by mail, all that is really necessary to say is:

Dear Sir: Please put my name down for one for more] share, and when the list is filled, draw on me three days after sight for the amount.

Date—Yours truly—Name—P. O. address. To secure one or more of the balance of the shares which are being rapidly taken, address or apply to

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