Evening Telegraph

MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

THE ARMY OF THE MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION.

From the Times.

It is two weeks to-day since General Sheridan took command of the Middle Military Division, which embraces, besides the Department of Washington, the command of all the separate armies of Wallace, Couch, and Hunter, technically designated the Middle, the Susquehanna, and Western Virginia Departments. The force has concentrated under one head consists mainly of the 6th, 8th, and 19th Corps, and the Kanawha army, the latter including, besides the forces of Crook and Averill, those under Kelly at and around Cumberland.

The day that Sheridan assumed command of this formidable army the last of McCausland's raiders had left Maryland, leaving it to the new commander to organize his army on the south side of the Potomac, with no enemy in his rear to distract his attention from the commencement of what then had the appearance of an offensive campaign. The day previous to Sheridan's accession (Sunday the 7th instant), Generals Averill and Kelley attacked McCausland's main force at Moorefield, with success, capturing four hundred and twenty prisoners, over four hundred horses and equipments, and other trophies of victory.

On the 9th General Sheridan appears to have taken up his line of march with his main force, but no skirmishing is reported in any of our despatches till the afternoon of the 10th, when Early's rear was overtaken about ten miles northeast of Winchester, and some trifling engagement took place. A succession of similar skirmishes marked the advance as far as Strasburg. The first check our army appears to have received came in the form of an attack upon our rear at Berryville. This attack, which seems to have been made on Sunday, the 14th, was led by Mosby with a force which must have been very considerable in numbers. The supply train for the whole army was protected by a brigade of one hundred days' men under General Kenley, and into the rear portion of their train Mosby made a dash, just as it was making an early morning start from Berryville.

The loss in mules, cattle, and provisions was of sufficient account, as it afterwards appeared, to disturb to some extent our calculations for supplies, and it was, moreover, a loss which was still more provoking that it occurred at a point above all others favorable for Mosby's operations. Berryville is but four miles from Snicker's Gap, the main highway for the guerilla troopers in passing from their pasture grounds east of the Blue Ridge into the Shenandoah valley. The river is fordable, besides, at two points nearly opposite Berryville—Snicker's Ferry and Island Ford. The necessity of a strong guard at each of these points does not seem to have entered into the calculations of the campaign.

The untoward event at Berryville was followed on Tuesday by the advance of a Rebel force through Thoroughfare Gap, consisting of Kershaw's Division of Longstreet's Corps, and Wickham's and Lomax's Brigades of Cavalry. This force, aimed at Sheridan's flank and rear, would have evidently made a serious demonstration, but for the timely discovery of the movement, followed by a brilliant charge, which was made by a portion of Wilson's Cavalry Division, and Custer's Brigade.

The fight resulted in the capture of a large number of Rebel prisoners, including a considerable proportion of officers, and the discovery of the enemy's positions. That discovery doubtless finally determined General Sheridan's backward movements, although the supply train had been sent back to Winchester on Monday. Early himself held a strongly defended position on Fisher's Mountain, a few miles south of Strasburg. And that the Rebel General's force was more than considerable, was proven by the fact that a party of five hundred of our men were surrounded and captured on Monday while establishing a signal station only three miles from Strasburg.

The works at Fisher Mountain, if not impregnable, would have required an expenditure of *time*, either to flank or take by direct assault, which would have given the Rebel supporting column from Longstreet's Corps abundant opportunity to pounce upon Sheridan's rear, and at least effectually cut off his supplies.

The direct causes leading to Sheridan's concentration of his line may be briefly summed up thus:—The great openings in the mountain ridge at Thoroughfare and Snicker's Gaps had to be closed before his rear could be considered safe. The presence of Mosby's men in the counties east of the Blue Ridge, within an easy day's ride of the highway for our wagon trains, in the Shenandoah valley, had been less an element in the calculations than it should have been.

The advance of Longstreet's men had been looked for *west*, instead of *east* of the Ridge. And the army supplies were insufficient for a campaign of long duration. At the same time our army has suffered no reverse; for the affair at Berryville can hardly come into that category. It has not been worn out with excessive marching. It is simply drawn in for a more effective arrangement of the campaign. The two weeks it has passed between Bolivar Heights and Strasburg have not been misspent, if we take nothing more into account than that the Rebels have been forced into a defensive position, and that their raids on the Upper Potomac at least are at an end for the season.

With his splendid army thoroughly in hand at a point which will enable him to command all the mountain passes, Sheridan can take the offensive anew, or remain simply on the defensive, with an equal certainty that he can prevent the recurrence of Early's raiding operations. That he will choose the offensive we need have little doubt, whether Early shows a disposition to come east of Winchester or not. Our force is ample for the task it has in hand, and we look with confidence to the account it shall have given of itself before much time shall have elapsed.

GRANT AND LEE.

From the Tribune.

General Lee evidently lacks one of the qualifications of a great commander—he fails to profit by experience and learn from his opponent. Because he had found with successive Generals of the Army of the Potomac that his plan of striking a heavy blow, at the outset of a campaign, had succeeded in driving them back, stunned by his furious onslaught, he believed that he should check, by similar tactics, the onward progress of General Grant. According to Lee's calculations Grant should have considered himself beaten, and retired, after the two days' fight was u he crossed the Rapidan, and ended the campaign, as some of his predecessors had done, almost as soon as it was begun.

But that isn't Grant's way of fighting, as his Western campaigns might have taught his Rebel opponent. He was neither beaten nor stunned, but followed up the terrible blows which he dealt the enemy by fresh, untiring attacks, till he forced him to retire slowly and sullenly from the Rapidan to Richmond. For a time, Lee seems to have a clear predicted by the new position, as to wisely and safely put himself behind his earthworks, and, with the exception of a comparatively small detachment of his army, sent upon a raid into Maryland—whence it should [illegible] been allowed to return—to hold the whole [illegible] strictly on the defensive.

But the unfortunate result of the mining operation, or rather of the subsequent attack, evidently made him forget his newly learned caution, and has led him to again underrate his opponent, and to fall back again upon his old tactics. It does not seem to have occurred to him that our disaster in that attempt upon Petersburg was due to our own fault, and not his prowess; and that, though General Grant was foiled at that moment, he was still the same Grant, persistent in purpose and fertile in resource, with whom a single defeat is only an incident in a campaign, and not the end of the campaign itself.

Lee should have known him better by this time than to suppose that Grant, because he had failed in one project, would sit down in hopeless inactivity behind his earthworks till something should turn up that should compel him to embark his army, as it once embarked before, to steam down the James and up the Potomac. That turning-up of something Lee endeavored to supply by sending a considerable portion of his army into the Shenandoah, trusting that Grant would follow.

But that again, isn't Grant's way; he leads, not follows. It is Lee, as the sequel may show, who must act in obedience to Grant's movements and send for his army to come back to their earthworks, if he means to save Richmond. He must correct his miscalculations, and learn to understand that the present commander of the Army of the Potomac is neither of the men who was at the head of it in the campaigns of '61, '62, '63.

He is convinced of it by this time. Sheridan is taking good care of Early in the valley, and all Lee's hopes of a diversion in that direction have come to naught. The object of the movement up the valley was probably two-fold; he meant to save Early's command, of which, he must have known, Sheridan had started in pursuit; and he doubtless hoped that movement would be construed into a new invasion of the North, and that Grant would move, at least, so much of his force northward as to render all demonstrations upon Richmond out of the question. The latter expectation has certainly failed him.

Longstreet may be able to save Early and his plunder, though that remains to be seen when the retreat commences. But it is hardly likely that he will attempt a new invasion for two reasons:—1st, he will not venture with 40,000 men, if he has so many, across the Potomac, with Sheridan, with the force at his command, on his flank; and 2d, Lee needs him at Richmond. For Grant will not stay quiet. How important the movement north of Richmond is deemed by the Rebels is clear enough from the desperate attempt they are making to dislodge Hancock and Birney. The approach to Richmond on that side alarms them. Perhaps they know better than we how likely General Butler's canal is to prove successful; that the gunboats or land force co-operating in an attack upon that city is a plan full of danger to the Rebel capital. But whether the canal will lead to the results that are hoped of it or not, the lodgment effected by Hancock and Birney is a point gained in General Grant's operations.

Even more important is the later movement south of Petersburg. Warren has surprised the enemy by taking possession of the Weldon road, and as he has held it two days, the probability is that he has so entrenched himself that he will keep permanent possession. How important this line of communication was to Lee everybody knows. He is left now with only a single direct line of railroad to the South and the Southwest, and must depend upon this for his supplies, as well as for any distant manœuvres that he may propose, or may be rash enough to make. Evidently the horizon is lighting up, and Lee finds himself outgeneralled by his determined and sagacious opponent.

A VOLUNTEER NAVY MUCH NEEDED.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

SIR:—The fearful destruction of our merchant and coastwise vessels near our coast by the pirate Wood, of the *Tallahassee*, leaves ample room for a volunteer navy, by which the country would have efficient service rendered it from the efforts of our practical merchant officers and seamen.

Who were the Stewarts and Hulls of our navy in the war of 1812? They were captains of merchant vessels, and distinguished themselves above many others in the naval fights of that war.

We still have many captains, mates, and seamen in the merchant service who would be glad to embrace an opportunity of that sort, and would readily engage in a volunteer navy and make themselves conspicuously useful by their exploits.

We have steam vessels which would answer remarkably well to tackle the *Tallahassee* and bring her to her bearings.

The merchants of the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston have patriotism and enterprise sufficient, were they but allowed by the Department at Washington, to engage in the enterprise. Then why not organize and fit out a volunteer navy? During the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Hume the historian tells us that the merchant vessels were allowed to be employed in the navy of England, and that they rendered efficient service, being larger and more efficient than those of the navy at that period.

We have fast steam vessels and sailing vessels, that could be employed for the protection of our vessels near the coast. Then why not employ them and give a chance to some of our merchant officers for distinction?

Look at John Paul Jones, with his merchant vessel, *Bon homme Richard*, attacking and defeating the *Serapis*; and, again, Captain Hinman, a mercantile marine officer of New London, Conn., commanding the *Alfred*, doing great execution among the vessels of the British navy and commerce, at the time of our Revolutionary war!

We have a volunteer army which has rendered itself famous in its operations, with officers commanding, in some instances, who probably had never before attended a militia drill, whose names will live in our history with an equal amount of fame as some who come from military academies. We may then have, through the means of a volunteer navy, men who would distinguish themselves, and leave names as glorious as those who have or will fill the pages of the naval history of any nation.

The indifference and turpitude shown by those whose duty it is to look into these matters are insufferable. Critical examinations of well-selected strictures upon such conduct are well deserved, and a constant agitation of these matters is much needed. Yours, &c., M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.—The Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Committee are in want of funds for the support of the institution. They call upon the public for voluntary contributions to aid them in their efforts to feed and care for the soldiers of the Union as they pass through our city. The citizens of Philadelphia are assured that not a cent of the funds is appropriated to feed any person or persons representing themselves as refugees from the Rebellion, but all contributions to the *Cooper Shop Committee* are scrupulously disbursed for the benefit of the Soldiers of the Union Army.
WM. M. COOPER, President,
No. 125 S. WATER Street.
Attest—WM. M. MAULL, Secretary,
No. 259 CATHARINE Street. au22-6t

VETERAN BOUNTY-FUND COMmission, No. 7 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia.
The Commissioners appointed to pay the extra Bounty to re-enlisted Veterans will meet on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M., to receive applications, at No. 7 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street, immediately in the rear of the Post Office. Families interested will please call at that hour *only*.
E. D. SAUNDERS, Chairman.
EDWIN GREBLE,
JONATHAN BULLOCK,
PAUL J. FIELD,
au20-6t GEORGE W. SIMONS.

PRESS CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA.—At the request of a Constitutional number of members, a Special Meeting of the Press Club of Philadelphia, will be held on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 24th inst., at 3½ o'clock, in SELECT COUNCIL CHAMBER. Election of Officers, &c. C. C. WILSON, Chairman.
WM. H. FISHER, JR., Secretary. au22-3t

TAKE NOTICE.—THE BOOKS OF "The West Virginia Oil Company" are now open for subscription to its Capital, at the office, No. 411 WALNUT Street. Call for Prospectus.
Ladies can hold Stock in their own name and right.
au11-12t JOHN S. HOFFMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE BOOKS OF THE WEST VIRGINIA OIL COMPANY are now open for subscription to its capital, at their Office, No. 411 WALNUT Street. Females can hold stock in their own name. JOHN S. HOFFMAN, Secretary.

THE WEST VIRGINIA OIL COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 411 WALNUT STREET.
CAPITAL .... $300,000.
Divided into 30,000 Shares of $10 each.
The properties purchased by this Company are [illegible] hundred [illegible] with care by competent persons—Two hundred acres, embraced in three several tracts, and are in a [illegible] ... [illegible]
[illegible] JOHN S. HOFFMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, ... [illegible]
... [illegible]
The Trustees are aware that the increased price will prove a burden to many consumers, and they greatly regret the necessity that constrains it; but when the consumer reflects that nearly every article we purchase has advanced from 50 to 100 per cent., and we propose an advance of but 14⅔ per cent. on the main article upon which we rely for revenue, its necessity must be apparent, particularly when the operations of the past year are known to have resulted in a large loss to the Trust, notwithstanding all then existing contracts enabled us to purchase coal and retorts at very moderate prices; be it therefore
Resolved, That the Chief Engineer be directed to give public notice, that on and after the first day of September next the price of gas to private consumers shall be three dollars per thousand cubic feet, less a discount of 5 per cent. for prompt payment, and subject to the United States tax. THOMAS S. STEWART,
au13-16t Chief Engineer.

TRANSPORTATION OFFICE PHILAdelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company.
PHILADELPHIA, August 16, 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 R. TYE,
au11-12t Master of Transportation.

OFFICE SWATARA FALLS COAL Company, August 10, 1864.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock, out of the net earnings of the Company, payable at the Office of the Company, No. 106 and 108 S. THIRD Street, on or after the 20th instant, clear of State tax.
au13-6t L. S. FILBERT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF the Rock Oil Company of Pennsylvania, No. 400 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, August 19, 1864.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. (twenty cents per share) on the capital stock, out of the earnings of the Company for July, payable on and after the 29th inst., free of State tax. The transfer books will be closed on the 26th, at 3 P. M., and opened on the 29th. JOHN F. GRAFF,
au20-8t Secretary and Treasurer.

DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD, THROAT DISEASES, CATARRH.
Those who suffer from these maladies have now the very best opportunity for finding relief. The apparatus constructed by Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER is undoubtedly the most perfectly effective agent ever used for reaching the seat of the disease, to which it is directed, and eradicating it with wonderful rapidity. The application is painless. Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.
TESTIMONIALS.
To the Deaf.—Dr. 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. 1515 S. Second street.
Philadelphia, August 2, 1864.
PHILADELPHIA, 29th 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. 244 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. au5-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. 511 PINE Street. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charges made for examination. Office hours from 8 to 11 A. M., 2 to 7 P. M. No. 511 PINE Street. je7-3m

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS.
POSTAGE STAMPS FOR SALE.
A DISCOUNT OF TWO PER CENT. ON ALL SUMS OF $20 AND UPWARDS.
At the Principal Depot for the sale of Internal Revenue Stamps,
No. 304 CHESNUT Street, and
au10 No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia.

THE NEW TAX BILL AND REVENUE STAMP LAW.
Copies of the New Tax Bill and Revenue Stamp Law for sale wholesale and retail; and Revenue Stamps of all descriptions constantly on hand, at the following rates of discount:—
On orders of $50, two per cent. discount.
" " 100, three " "
" " 500, four " "
At the Principal Depot for the Sale of Internal Revenue Stamps, No. 304 CHESNUT street, and No. 103 S. FIFTH Street. Full descriptions of the Stamp Law in pamphlet form. jy29-tf

1024 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 Printed Linen Cambric Dresses.
100 pieces Puffed, Tucked, and Striped Muslins.
E. M. NEEDLES.
1024 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.
fe1-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

COFFEE AND RASPBERRY.—ALEX. MILLER & CO., Proprietors of the Old Government PREPARED JAVA COFFEE, have Removed their place of business from No. 218 N. Second street to No. 243 ARCH Street, where they are prepared to fill all orders at the shortest notice which the public may favor them with. Their Coffee is, as usual, the best in the market. They also have the best
RASPBERRY SYRUP
that is manufactured in the city, all at lowest prices, considering the high prices of material.
Please give them a call before purchasing elsewhere. Do not forget the Number.
au18-1m No. 243 ARCH Street.

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 Carpets, $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 Stetlow's,) No. 147 N. SECOND Street, first door above Walnut, opposite Corn Exchange.
jy7-3m

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.
la28 1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

LIGHT-HOUSE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., NEAREST HOUSE TO THE BEACH.
This well-known house is now open for the reception of Boarders.
Bathing never was better.
au8-1m J. WOOTTON, Proprietor.

INLET HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY,
NEW JERSEY.
GEO. D. GLENN, Proprietor.
(Long and favorably known as proprietor of OYSTER BAY, SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets.)
Parties accommodated with Boats, Fishing Lines, &c., &c.
Cars run to the house every twenty minutes. je9-tf

EXCHANGE HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY.—The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that he is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.
Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.
All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.
Terms—$10 per week. GEORGE HAYDAY,
je9-tf Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY,
NEW JERSEY.
SITUATE ON KENTUCKY AVENUE,
OPPOSITE THE SURF HOUSE.
EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.
Terms $3 and $16 [illegible] je9-tf

SEA-BATHING—SEA-BATHING.
NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, CAPE MAY, N. J.
Children under 12 years of age and servants half price.
Superior accommodations and ample room
FOR TWO HUNDRED PERSONS.
je21-2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

DIAMONDS.
Persons having Diamonds or other Precious Stones to dispose of will do well by calling on
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
Diamond Dealers and Jewelers
No. 802 CHESNUT Street,
Who will give the highest cash price. au16-1m

JAMES BARBER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,
S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philad'a.
AGENT FOR THE PATENT
EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,
A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-House, Parlors, &c.
Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.
CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
je12-1y Clock Trimmings of every description.

SILK AND DRY GOODS JOBBERS.
FALL, 1864. } STOCK NOW IN STORE. { FALL, 1864.
EDMUND YARD & CO.,
Nos. 617 Chesnut and 614 Jayne Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
SHAWLS,
LINENS, AND
WHITE GOODS.
FULL LINE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
BALMORALS,
INCLUDING
BRUNER'S AND OTHER MAKES. au20-2m

RUN NO RISK!!!—
We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fall 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,
my8-6m No. 1226 CHESNUT 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 cash down upon subscribing, and two other instalments of $1 each, payable on the 25th July and 25th August, 1864, respectively.
TEN THOUSAND SHARES
Reserved for Benefit of the Company.
The land purchased by the Vance Stewart Rock Oil Company contains one hundred and thirty-one acres, in the very core of the oil region, one thousand three hundred and ten feet on the Allegheny river, in Cranberry township, extending a considerable distance upon both sides of the Lower Two Mile Run, commonly called Van Buren Run, a couple of miles below Franklin, in Venango county, Pennsylvania. The Allegheny River Territory is yielding an abundant and permanent harvest of an excellent quality of Oil, the numerous wells bordering its banks producing Oil with even still greater regularity than the wells along Oil Creek.
It is believed the flow of Oil below the borough of Franklin, on the Allegheny river, will probably never become exhausted, because the stratification, or volcanic disruption of rock dips in a southwestwardly direction; consequently the beds of Oil would be nearer the surface at the upper end, say of Oil Creek, and wells would require to be bored deeper in proportion lower down the river, where, however, there would necessarily be the most permanent, and a much greater supply and superincumbent body or slope of Oil. It is certain that scores of wells on the river, in the immediate vicinity of this land, have continued producing during the past three or four years an unwavering and steady daily yield of oil.
A glance at the map will demonstrate the fact that the Lower Two Mile Run and Oil Creek are on the same diametrically straight line, and only distant, on a continuation of the identical same range between the range of hills, from each other about three miles apart in the same direction. It would, therefore, not be extraordinary, if by boring wells on this tract a sufficient depth of perhaps eight hundred and fifty feet, that the Company's wells may soon rival those of Oil Creek in their supplies of hundreds of barrels of oil daily, and enormous profits would thus be the fortunate result to the shareholders of this company.
On this particular tract of land there has been let on lease for twenty years, a well now *pumping* a fair portion of good Oil, although its depth or bore is considered quite insufficient to insure a large flow. Fifty per cent. of the Oil at this well's mouth was reserved as a royalty to the former owner of the land, and will at once inure to the benefit of the Company. There are also two other wells bored a few hundred feet deep each, but not yet tubed, but indicating a first-rate show of Oil; a barrel a day can generally be scooped out of them, and no doubt seems to exist that they will both prove highly remunerating wells when bored a reasonable depth. Another well is half bored, and promises a satisfactory yield.
Samples of Oil procured from these wells can be seen at the office of the Company, No. 213 WALNUT Street.
The fee of this valuable oil land, comprising one hundred and thirty-one acres, including the royalty of fifty per cent. of oil for the leased well, now pumping, and the entire right of the three wells partially developed, is purchased by the Company direct from the owner, for the moderate price of $137,550, with a Grist Mill in fine order, a snug house, &c.; also patches of timber.
The sale of stock will pay cash for the land in full, and leave the sum of $12,450 cash working capital on hand, with which to complete the three old wells, and also to bore two new wells, with five steam engines, &c., to be in 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 $12 per barrel at the well's mouth, exclusive of the cask.
Large wells will doubtless be struck at the depth of 850 feet, so as to reach the third Sandstone Rock. Wells have been bored heretofore to the depth only of about 500 feet in this vicinity. It is proposed to bore twenty wells on this property during the present year. There is room for one hundred wells. A perfect title, clear of all incumbrances is confidently assured to the Company.
Lists of subscription are now open until the 50,000 shares are subscribed, payable $1 per share, to the order of Alderman JAMES McCAHEN, the Treasurer of the Company, No. 405 WALNUT Street, or at No. 125 WALNUT Street, or at the office of the Company, No. 213 WALNUT Street.
The public are invited to call for a prospectus. jy6-tf

NORTH CLEAR CREEK
GOLD AND SILVER
MINING COMPANY,
GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO TERRITORY.
Trustees:
Hon. JOHN A. DIX,
Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
JOSEPH FRANCIS, Esq.,
T. B. BUNTING, Esq.,
A. G. BODFISH, Esq., Colorado.
President:
Hon. JOHN A. DIX.
Treasurer:
JOSEPH FRANCIS, Esq.
Counsel:
CHARLES F. BLAKE, Esq.
The property of this company consists of 2262½ feet on the "Ground Hog," "Gregory No. 2," "Simmons," "Concord," and other celebrated developed Gold-bearing Lodes in the mining district of Colorado.
Also, the Henderson Mill, now running, and in excellent order.
Capital Stock $1,000,000.
Whole Number Shares 100,000. Par, $10.
A large portion of the stock has already been taken by private subscription. Books are now open at the office of the company, at No. 69 Beaver street, New York, where a limited number of shares can be subscribed for at par, by applying to the Treasurer of the Company between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained at the office of the Company. au16-1m

WM. A. GRAY, N. E. CORNER OF SIXTH and MINOR Streets, buys Diamonds, Watches, Gold, Silver, and Loan Tickets.
THOSE IN WANT OF MONEY CALL.
All business confidential. au19-3m

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.,
jy27-3m No. 114 S. THIRD Street.

FREDK. STEEL & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,
BUY AND SELL
GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. [mh14

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. fe1-wfm tf

HEWES & RAHM,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 53 S. THIRD STREET.
DEALERS IN
SPECIE, BANK NOTES, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. Collections promptly made. au9-tf

SMITH & RANDOLPH,
No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh13

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

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. Those 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 $25,000 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,
au8-1m PRESIDENT.

ESTY'S
COTTAGE ORGANS,
Not only UNEXCELLED but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power, designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing Room. For sale only by
E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. SEVENTH Street.
Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. au19-3m

GROVER & BAKER'S
FIRST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
ap28 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

WANTED TO SELL OR EXCHANGE,
Elliptic Sewing Machine,
The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine,
The Singer do.
And all the principal Sewing Machines. All furnished from their principal offices.
Also, all kinds of Second-Hand Machines, for Sale and Repaired at the new office of
LEAVENS & FAULKNER,
No. 106 N. EIGHTH Street.
(Over ten years with Singer & Co.)
Ladies taught to operate. je11-3m

NO DECEPTION.—NO INFERIOR COAL purchased to offer below the cost price of a superior article. SAMUEL W. HESS, BROAD Street, above Race, east side, sells the genuine EAGLE VEIN, best and purest mined Egg and Stove sizes, $11; Large Nut, $10 per ton.
Consumers should make their purchases at once, previous to another advance. je14-3m

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 extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, smooth, fair, and transparent. It cures chapped hands or lips, removes pimples, &c. Price 30 and 50 cents. Manufactured only by HUNT & CO., Perfumers,
No. 41 S. EIGHTH St., 2 doors above Chesnut, and
au16-1m No. 133 S. SEVENTH Street.

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD.
SILVER AND BANK NOTES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
au1-tf No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

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.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
fe6-tf No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

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 in 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 before 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.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND Equipage, corner of TWELFTH and GIRARD Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, August 19, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles:—
DARK BLUE COAT CLOTH, 3-4 or 6-4 wide, for Uniform Coats, army standard.
WOOLEN BLANKETS, army standard, to weigh five pounds, and measure 7 feet by 5 feet 6 inches (with the letters U. S., in black, 4 inches long, in the centre).
SHELTER TENTS, army standard, of linen or cotton; if cotton, to weigh not less than 7 ounces to the yard of 28½ inches wide; if linen, to weigh not less than 8 ounces to the yard of 28½ inches wide. Samples of at least one yard of the material proposed to be furnished must be submitted with the proposal.
DARK-BLUE THREAD, No. 30.
WATER-PROOF BLANKETS for Infantry, gutta percha or vulcanized India rubber.
POUCHES for Cavalry, gutta percha or vulcanized India rubber.
Samples of the water-proof blankets for infantry and pouches for cavalry proposed to be furnished must accompany the proposal.
Army standard samples of the dark-blue coat cloth, woolen blankets, shelter tents, and dark-blue thread, can be seen at this office, to which deliveries must strictly conform.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, *and certified to* as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved by some public functionary of the United States.
Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not *fully comply with the requirements* of this advertisement, will not be considered.
Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required on each bid, can be had on application at this office; and none others which do not embrace this guarantee will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not *strictly conform* to the requirements therein stated.
Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating the particular article bid for.
G. H. CROSMAN,
au20-5t A. Q. M. Gen'l U. S. Army.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBsistence.
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 18, 1864.
PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR.
Sealed Proposals are invited until August 25, at 12 M., for furnishing the Subsistence Department with Two Thousand (2000) Barrels of Flour.
The proposals will be for what is known at this Depot as Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and bids will be entertained for any quantity less than the whole.
Bids must be in duplicate, and for each grade on separate sheets of paper.
The delivery of the Flour to commence within five days from the opening of the bids, and in such quantities, daily, as the Government may direct; delivered at the Government Warehouse in Georgetown, at the wharves or railroad depot in Washington, D. C.
The delivery of all Flour awarded to be completed within twenty days from the opening of the bids.
Payment will be made in certificates of indebtedness, or such other funds as the Government may have for disbursement.
The usual Government inspection will be made just before the Flour is received, and none will be accepted which is not fresh ground, and made from wheat ground in the vicinity where manufactured, unless of a very superior quality.
The Flour must be delivered in new oak barrels, head-lined.
An oath of allegiance must accompany the bid of each bidder, who has not the oath on file in this office, and no bid will be entertained from parties who have previously failed to comply with their bids, or from bidders not present to respond.
Government reserves the right to reject any bid for any cause. Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, at No. 223 G street, endorsed, "Proposals for Flour."
au18-8t S. C. GREENE, Captain and C. S. V.

UNITED STATES, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SCT.
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE MARSHAL OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
GREETING—
WHEREAS, The District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, rightly and duly proceeding on a Libel, filed in the name of the United States of America, hath decreed all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in the sloop SARAH MARY, whereof ——— is master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the cargo now or lately laden on board thereof, captured by the United States steamer "Norfolk Packet," under command of George W. Wood, Acting Ensign of the Navy of the United States, to be monished, cited, and called to judgment, at the time and place underwritten, and to the effect hereafter expressed (justice so requiring). You are, therefore, charged and strictly enjoined and commanded, that you omit not, but that by publishing these presents in at least two of the daily newspapers printed and published in the city of Philadelphia, and in the *Legal Intelligencer*, you do monish and cite, or cause to be monished and cited, peremptorily, all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in the said sloop SARAH MARY, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the cargo now or lately laden on board thereof, to appear before the Honorable JOHN CADWALADER, the Judge of the said Court, at the District Court room in the City of Philadelphia, on the twentieth day after publication of these presents, if it be a court day, or else on the next court day following, between the usual hours of hearing causes, then and there to show, or allege in due form of law, a reasonable and lawful excuse, if any they have, why the said sloop SARAH MARY, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the cargo now or lately laden on board thereof, should not be pronounced to belong, at the time of the capture of the same, to the enemies of the United States, and, as goods of their enemies or otherwise, liable and subject to condemnation, to be adjudged and condemned as good and lawful prizes; and further to do and receive in this behalf as to justice shall appertain. And that you duly intimate, or cause to be intimated, unto all persons aforesaid, generally (to whom by the tenor of these presents it is also intimated), that if they shall not appear at the time and place above mentioned, or appear and shall not show a reasonable and lawful cause to the contrary, then said District Court doth intend and will proceed to adjudication on the said capture, and may pronounce that the said sloop SARAH MARY and cargo did belong, at the time of the capture of the same, to the enemies of the United States of America, and as goods of their enemies, or otherwise, liable and subject to confiscation and condemnation, to be adjudged and condemned as lawful prize, the absence, or rather contumacy, of the persons so cited and intimated in any wise notwithstanding, and that you duly certify to the said District Court what you shall do in the premises, together with these presents.
Witness the Honorable JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the said Court at Philadelphia, this eighteenth day of August, A. D. 1864, and in the eighty-ninth year of the Independence of the said United States.
au20-3t G. R. FOX, Clerk District Court.

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 Belosse'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

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.
FLAGS,
BANNERS AND TRANSPARENCIES.
WM. F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 S. THIRD STREET,
Above Chesnut, Philadelphia.
MANUFACTURER OF
FLAGS,
BANNERS,
TRANSPARENCIES,
AND LANTERNS.
Political Campaign Clubs fitted out with Lanterns, Badges, Banners, and Flags, at reasonable rates. je8-3m

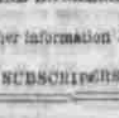
PAINTING!! PAINTING!!
No. 47 S. THIRD STREET,
ABOVE CHESNUT,
Philadelphia.
FAHY & BROTHER,
HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS.
Graining, Glazing, Gilding on Glass, Kalsomining, Paper Varnishing, &c. au18 tf

GOLD'S IMPROVED STEAM AND WATER-HEATING APPARATUS,
For Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings and Private Residences.
Manufactured by the
UNION STEAM AND WATER-HEATING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
JAMES P. WOOD,
No. 41 S. FOURTH Street.
mh29-6m B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.

PATENTED JULY 19, 1864.—JOSEPH MOTTET, Eleve de Paris, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring on any kind of wearing apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for stretching pants from one to five inches. No. 1756 RACE Street. Branch No. 209 S. NINTH Street, Philadelphia. au9-3m

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 213 LODGE STREET.
A large force of building mechanics of all branches always on hand. ap6-wfm3m

REMOVAL.—THOMAS M. PLOWMAN, Carpenter and Builder, has removed his shop from No. 22 Strawberry street to No. 203 CARTER Street, adjoining the old Post Office Building. Having increased facilities for carrying on the business extensively he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. 1m9


TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock, that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and, being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to all vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition," or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
mh11-tf Delaware avenue, above Laurel street.

READY-MADE CLOTHING AND FINE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, NOTED FOR HANDSOME STYLES, REASONABLE PRICES, AND POLITENESS TO CUSTOMERS. S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.