

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER. OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET. Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Sixty Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Five Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents Per Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Message of the President possesses what in such documents is exceedingly rare, namely, the merit of brevity. Like all the State papers of its distinguished author, its style is marked and peculiar. It is a plain, unpretending paper, in which the writer displays the simplicity and frankness of his character. There are no superfluous words; no attempts at fine writing; no tropes and figures of speech; and no long-winded paragraphs, in which a score of sentences are employed to set forth a matter which can be as well explained in a single line or two.

The latter, with a trifling exception or two are quite satisfactory, and there is no intimation even that the friendly intercourse of the United States with any other powers, either on this or the other side of the ocean, is in danger of being seriously or long disturbed. The President refers in terms of deprecation to the contraband commerce that has been carried on by the citizens of foreign nations with the Rebels, and expresses the hope that these merchants may speedily come to the conclusion that it will be safer and more profitable to abandon that illicit trade for one that can now be legitimately carried on through the Southern ports which have recently been opened by proclamation.

Referring, however, to the slave-traders, whom the President properly styles "enemies of the human race," he suggests that Congress shall, in case it deems the present authority of the Executive under the law insufficient for the purpose, make provision for effectually preventing that worst class of pirates from "acquiring domicile and facilities for their criminal occupation in our country."

In respect to our domestic affairs, the Message shows that they are highly suspicious. The public debt is not only quite small, in view of the formidable character and tedious protraction of the war, but it is held by the people themselves, to whom it has become a means of secure and advantageous investment; and in order to promote a wider distribution of the benefits of the debt among all classes of our population, Mr. LINCOLN happily proposes the expediency of a Congressional provision that a limited amount of future issues of national securities may be held by any bona fide purchaser, exempt from taxation and seizure for debt.

THE CONSTITUTION AS IT OUGHT TO BE. The Constitution when originally framed was made as nearly perfect as its authors deemed possible, but the fact that it was still susceptible of improvement was declared by the special provision made for its amendment.

The question of peace and the best mode of attaining it, which is perhaps that particular subject about which most persons feel the deepest interest, was reserved for the closing part of the Message; and we must say that it is discussed with a directness and candor, as well as moderation, quite beyond general expectation.

The "Magna Charta," at the time of its being drawn by force from an unwilling tyrant, was a grand triumph of the people over their oppressors; but the doctrines of that instrument are but trite phrases to American ears, which have long been accustomed to the sound of the minute-guns of freedom.

There are at the present time two amendments before the National Legislature. The first, forever abolishing human slavery, is his late message, "an intervening election shows almost certainly that the next Congress will pass the measure if this one does not. Hence there is only a question of time as to when the proposed amendment will pass; at all events, may we not agree that the sooner the better?"

political duty, and if they do not avail themselves of it in time, they cannot complain hereafter that they were not offered a peace on terms eminently conciliatory and honorable, or blame any but themselves for the consequences they incur by a stiff-necked persistence in treason.

THE PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION.

The tax-gatherer is an official not especially beloved by any member of the community. We may have a respect for him bordering upon veneration, and cherish all those emotions with which we naturally regard all the representatives of authority; but we certainly are not glad to see him. We do not welcome his approach, and we do not think over kindly of him when he has departed.

We make up our minds that the war cannot be sustained without taxation, but we disagree as to the method by which taxes should be apportioned. An equal distribution of the public burdens would seem to be the most satisfactory mode. When any differences are made in the amount of taxation, it would seem that they should be regulated less by the amount of revenue than the source whence it is derived. It is the wealth and resources of the people which should be impartially taxed. The people it is who are interested in the war, and upon them the Government-sustaining taxes should be made equally to fall.

In connection with this subject, the references of the Secretary of the Treasury to the several acts passed by Congress, with a view to provide the large means required to meet annual expenditures, are significant and interesting. To meet the anticipated expenditures of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, Congress authorized a loan of \$370,000,000. In addition to this Congress further authorized a direct tax of \$20,000,000, and a tax of three per centum on the excess of all incomes over eight hundred dollars per annum. Experience showed, however, that the estimate of the Secretary was inadequate, and Congress was asked to provide for a probable deficiency of nearly \$214,000,000.

The Secretary believes that a tax on sales might become a very large and important item of revenue, through the application of stringent rules requiring frequent periodical returns, verified by oath, and coupled with the power to compel an exhibit of books of account. He further suggests the collection of an income tax from all without exemption and argues that the adoption of a scale augmenting the rate of taxation upon incomes as they rise in amount could not be considered oppressive or unjust, inasmuch as the ability to pay increases in much more arithmetical proportion as the amount of income exceeds the limits of reasonable necessity.

A tax on tobacco, in the leaf or unmanufactured, the Secretary of the Treasury believes is the only means by which a duty on that article can be collected fairly and equally, and through which an adequate amount of revenue can be obtained from it. The Committee of Ways and Means will immediately consider the bill introduced by Mr. STEVENS in regard to the tax on tobacco, and further regulations with respect to the exportation, and the paying and accepting of gold and silver coin.

"It never rains but it pours," and the beleaguered citizens of Richmond, according to the *Whig*, must have realized the truth of this old proverb last Saturday, and blessed their stars that it proved veracious for once. They have long had a reign of Want—a very disagreeable reign, to be sure, and one not entirely calculated to promote physical development or mental quiet.

But last Saturday, Ceres, or some other classic goddess—the Richmond editors are so fond of Roman and Grecian mythology—poured upon them such a shower from her cornucopia, of corn, wheat, rye, oats, and barley, that they held a perfect jubilee, and "prices were reduced." The *Whig* goes into ecstasies of delight over the prospect of a good dinner at cheap rates. "Corn meal," it says, "went off freely at 840 per bushel; dressed turkeys sold at 115 apiece; and chickens, with the feathers on, brought \$10 a pair; pullets, full size, sold at \$5 and \$6 each; and eggs were only 87 per dozen."

Truly moderate prices for moderate people and moderate means. We are not surprised when these prices are considered, that JEFF. DAVIS never issues a Thanksgiving proclamation, but, on the contrary, advises his subjects to patronize "nests." The frequency with which he urges self-abnegation upon the Confederacy in the matter of "eating," has often astonished the North as well as the South. But the secret may be found in the scarcity of supplies, and the extraordinary high prices demanded for turkeys, chickens, pullets, and eggs, all indispensable on a Thanksgiving occasion.

Could JEFF. DAVIS not manage, now that "prices are reduced," to get up a Thanksgiving in honor of "Hood's great victory at

Franklin," and the prospect of "SHERMAN's total annihilation" in Georgia? It is prudent policy, for by the time that "Hood takes Nashville," and "SHERMAN is cut to pieces," turkeys, corn meal, etc., will have gone up with a rush. Let the people eat, drink, and be merry while "prices are reduced."

OUR NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.

The appointment of the Honorable SALMON PORTLAND CHASE to the highest judicial position of our land has given universal satisfaction. The claims which Mr. CHASE had to the position we presented at large, in our editorial on the "Chief Justiceship," a few days ago. By the Union party he has been held as a leader, if not the head of the organization which achieved so grand a victory at the polls. For that triumph the country is indebted in no small degree to the distinguished ex-Secretary of the Treasury. His comprehensive mind will now have a vast field for development; his love of freedom will enable him to decide, like a Christian American, the cases that may come before him for adjudication. His fine legal attainments assure the whole nation that the pride they have always felt in MARSHALL'S erudition, and in TANEY'S wisdom, will not be lessened in the new appointment, and that his devotion to freedom will place him foremost on the roll of our Chief Justices. We congratulate the loyal North upon the appointment. It is fitting, it is proper, and is only what might have been expected from the previous actions of Mr. LINCOLN.

EXIT-LANDIS!

We are glad to learn that the lessee of the Walnut Street Theatre has had the good sense to refuse to allow that establishment to be longer used for Sunday night performances. The following correspondence explains itself:—

"PHILADELPHIA, December 6, 1864.—Dr. S. M. LAMSON, Dear Sir:—Since seeing you yesterday, so much complaint has been made of the proceedings on last Sabbath evening, that for the interest of the Theatre and Mrs. GARRISON'S personal interest, I am requested to return you the fifty dollars paid yesterday for next Sunday evening. In case it was occupied as before we have good reason to apprehend a serious disturbance, which caused us to act in time to prevent. Regretting that you cannot carry out your lectures as intended, I am, very respectfully, etc.

"Agent for Mrs. M. A. GARRISON." We incline, however, to believe that the only serious disturbances that could be apprehended were the natural manifestations of popular disgust towards an adventurer who, under the guise of a sacred profession, would lure crowds to listen to personal abuse of our most venerated and esteemed citizens. The pastor of the First Progressive Christian Church may attempt to salve his wounds with flaming advertisements, charging his martyrdom to the persecutions of clergymen, but those of the public who have a leisure moment to bestow upon the subject, will attribute his ill fortune to the inherent nastiness of the doctrines which on week-days are expounded to audiences of either sex exclusively.

THE CABINET.

The Changes—The Appointment of Judge Speed as Attorney-General. Since Mr. Lincoln's inauguration in March, 1861 there have been five changes only in his Cabinet:—Mr. Stanton for Mr. Cameron, Mr. Usher for Mr. Smith, Mr. Fessenden for Mr. Chase, Mr. Dennison for Mr. Blair, and Mr. Speed for Mr. Bates. The seats in the Cabinet are now filled as follows:—

Secretary of State.....Wm. H. Seward. Secretary of War.....Edwin M. Stanton. Secretary of the Treasury.....Wm. P. Fessenden. Secretary of the Navy.....Gideon Welles. Secretary of the Interior.....John P. Usher. Postmaster-General.....William Dennison. Attorney-General.....James S. Speed.

"REDUCED PRICES."

"It never rains but it pours," and the beleaguered citizens of Richmond, according to the *Whig*, must have realized the truth of this old proverb last Saturday, and blessed their stars that it proved veracious for once. They have long had a reign of Want—a very disagreeable reign, to be sure, and one not entirely calculated to promote physical development or mental quiet.

But last Saturday, Ceres, or some other classic goddess—the Richmond editors are so fond of Roman and Grecian mythology—poured upon them such a shower from her cornucopia, of corn, wheat, rye, oats, and barley, that they held a perfect jubilee, and "prices were reduced." The *Whig* goes into ecstasies of delight over the prospect of a good dinner at cheap rates. "Corn meal," it says, "went off freely at 840 per bushel; dressed turkeys sold at 115 apiece; and chickens, with the feathers on, brought \$10 a pair; pullets, full size, sold at \$5 and \$6 each; and eggs were only 87 per dozen."

Truly moderate prices for moderate people and moderate means. We are not surprised when these prices are considered, that JEFF. DAVIS never issues a Thanksgiving proclamation, but, on the contrary, advises his subjects to patronize "nests." The frequency with which he urges self-abnegation upon the Confederacy in the matter of "eating," has often astonished the North as well as the South. But the secret may be found in the scarcity of supplies, and the extraordinary high prices demanded for turkeys, chickens, pullets, and eggs, all indispensable on a Thanksgiving occasion.

Could JEFF. DAVIS not manage, now that "prices are reduced," to get up a Thanksgiving in honor of "Hood's great victory at

Franklin," and the prospect of "SHERMAN's total annihilation" in Georgia? It is prudent policy, for by the time that "Hood takes Nashville," and "SHERMAN is cut to pieces," turkeys, corn meal, etc., will have gone up with a rush. Let the people eat, drink, and be merry while "prices are reduced."

OUR NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.

The appointment of the Honorable SALMON PORTLAND CHASE to the highest judicial position of our land has given universal satisfaction. The claims which Mr. CHASE had to the position we presented at large, in our editorial on the "Chief Justiceship," a few days ago. By the Union party he has been held as a leader, if not the head of the organization which achieved so grand a victory at the polls. For that triumph the country is indebted in no small degree to the distinguished ex-Secretary of the Treasury. His comprehensive mind will now have a vast field for development; his love of freedom will enable him to decide, like a Christian American, the cases that may come before him for adjudication. His fine legal attainments assure the whole nation that the pride they have always felt in MARSHALL'S erudition, and in TANEY'S wisdom, will not be lessened in the new appointment, and that his devotion to freedom will place him foremost on the roll of our Chief Justices. We congratulate the loyal North upon the appointment. It is fitting, it is proper, and is only what might have been expected from the previous actions of Mr. LINCOLN.

EXIT-LANDIS!

We are glad to learn that the lessee of the Walnut Street Theatre has had the good sense to refuse to allow that establishment to be longer used for Sunday night performances. The following correspondence explains itself:—

"PHILADELPHIA, December 6, 1864.—Dr. S. M. LAMSON, Dear Sir:—Since seeing you yesterday, so much complaint has been made of the proceedings on last Sabbath evening, that for the interest of the Theatre and Mrs. GARRISON'S personal interest, I am requested to return you the fifty dollars paid yesterday for next Sunday evening. In case it was occupied as before we have good reason to apprehend a serious disturbance, which caused us to act in time to prevent. Regretting that you cannot carry out your lectures as intended, I am, very respectfully, etc.

"Agent for Mrs. M. A. GARRISON." We incline, however, to believe that the only serious disturbances that could be apprehended were the natural manifestations of popular disgust towards an adventurer who, under the guise of a sacred profession, would lure crowds to listen to personal abuse of our most venerated and esteemed citizens. The pastor of the First Progressive Christian Church may attempt to salve his wounds with flaming advertisements, charging his martyrdom to the persecutions of clergymen, but those of the public who have a leisure moment to bestow upon the subject, will attribute his ill fortune to the inherent nastiness of the doctrines which on week-days are expounded to audiences of either sex exclusively.

THE CABINET.

The Changes—The Appointment of Judge Speed as Attorney-General. Since Mr. Lincoln's inauguration in March, 1861 there have been five changes only in his Cabinet:—Mr. Stanton for Mr. Cameron, Mr. Usher for Mr. Smith, Mr. Fessenden for Mr. Chase, Mr. Dennison for Mr. Blair, and Mr. Speed for Mr. Bates. The seats in the Cabinet are now filled as follows:—

Secretary of State.....Wm. H. Seward. Secretary of War.....Edwin M. Stanton. Secretary of the Treasury.....Wm. P. Fessenden. Secretary of the Navy.....Gideon Welles. Secretary of the Interior.....John P. Usher. Postmaster-General.....William Dennison. Attorney-General.....James S. Speed.

"REDUCED PRICES."

"It never rains but it pours," and the beleaguered citizens of Richmond, according to the *Whig*, must have realized the truth of this old proverb last Saturday, and blessed their stars that it proved veracious for once. They have long had a reign of Want—a very disagreeable reign, to be sure, and one not entirely calculated to promote physical development or mental quiet.

But last Saturday, Ceres, or some other classic goddess—the Richmond editors are so fond of Roman and Grecian mythology—poured upon them such a shower from her cornucopia, of corn, wheat, rye, oats, and barley, that they held a perfect jubilee, and "prices were reduced." The *Whig* goes into ecstasies of delight over the prospect of a good dinner at cheap rates. "Corn meal," it says, "went off freely at 840 per bushel; dressed turkeys sold at 115 apiece; and chickens, with the feathers on, brought \$10 a pair; pullets, full size, sold at \$5 and \$6 each; and eggs were only 87 per dozen."

Truly moderate prices for moderate people and moderate means. We are not surprised when these prices are considered, that JEFF. DAVIS never issues a Thanksgiving proclamation, but, on the contrary, advises his subjects to patronize "nests." The frequency with which he urges self-abnegation upon the Confederacy in the matter of "eating," has often astonished the North as well as the South. But the secret may be found in the scarcity of supplies, and the extraordinary high prices demanded for turkeys, chickens, pullets, and eggs, all indispensable on a Thanksgiving occasion.

Could JEFF. DAVIS not manage, now that "prices are reduced," to get up a Thanksgiving in honor of "Hood's great victory at

He immediately put the question to a vote. A cheering "Aye" drowned the "Nays" of the Rebels, and perfectly calm and cool, Mr. Speed reached forward, removed the white flags from the stand, and unfurled two small star spangled banners in their stead. It was instant, as if by preconcerted arrangement, from different parts of the hall large and small United States flags were unfurled, and ten minutes afterwards the Secessionists had left the hall, amid the groans of the loyal citizens. Judges Speed and Harlan, and Messrs. Wolfe, Rousseau, and others, followed in strong Union and anti-secessionary speeches, and the meeting adopted several very strong resolutions.

Next to General Rousseau's establishment of a Union recruiting camp opposite Louisville, this affair was the first determined step taken by the Unionists in aiding the cause of the Government as a private citizen, and to his influence and example in Kentucky the administration of Mr. Lincoln is much indebted for the support which it received in the late election. Mr. Speed is about fifty years of age, and is yet in the vigor of his powers. He is short in stature, and though squarely built, is somewhat thin in appearance. The reputation as a lawyer which he had previously won, and his influence with the military powers at Louisville, have of late years very much augmented his business. He formed a partnership in the law business with Samuel B. Smith, which is still continued in their joint names.

MARRIED.

FOX-BUDY.—On the 6th inst. by the Rev. Wm. L. Chambo, Mr. ANDREW T. FOX to Miss E. M. M. RUDY.

DIED.

BOOTH.—On the 6th inst. MARY ANN, wife of Robert Booth and daughter of the late Matthew Robinson, in the 80th year of her age.

ROBE.—On the morning of the 6th inst. of smallpox, Dr. ROBERT G. DIXON, in the 57th year of his age. (New York and Boston papers please copy.)

WILLIAMSON.—On the 6th inst. ISABEL L., wife of John S. Williamson.

DUNSTON.—On Sunday, at Washington, D. C., of pneumonia, Dr. ROBERT G. DIXON, in the 57th year of his age. (New York and Boston papers please copy.)

WILLIAMSON.—On the 6th inst. ISABEL L., wife of John S. Williamson.

DUNSTON.—On Sunday, at Washington, D. C., of pneumonia, Dr. ROBERT G. DIXON, in the 57th year of his age. (New York and Boston papers please copy.)

WILLIAMSON.—On the 6th inst. ISABEL L., wife of John S. Williamson.

DUNSTON.—On Sunday, at Washington, D. C., of pneumonia, Dr. ROBERT G. DIXON, in the 57th year of his age. (New York and Boston papers please copy.)

WILLIAMSON.—On the 6th inst. ISABEL L., wife of John S. Williamson.

DUNSTON.—On Sunday, at Washington, D. C., of pneumonia, Dr. ROBERT G. DIXON, in the 57th year of his age. (New York and Boston papers please copy.)

WILLIAMSON.—On the 6th inst. ISABEL L., wife of John S. Williamson.

DUNSTON.—On Sunday, at Washington, D. C., of pneumonia, Dr. ROBERT G. DIXON, in the 57th year of his age. (New York and Boston papers please copy.)

WILLIAMSON.—On the 6th inst. ISABEL L., wife of John S. Williamson.

DUNSTON.—On Sunday, at Washington, D. C., of pneumonia, Dr. ROBERT G. DIXON, in the 57th year of his age. (New York and Boston papers please copy.)

WILLIAMSON.—On the 6th inst. ISABEL L., wife of John S. Williamson.

DUNSTON.—On Sunday, at Washington, D. C., of pneumonia, Dr. ROBERT G. DIXON, in the 57th year of his age. (New York and Boston papers please copy.)

WILLIAMSON.—On the 6th inst. ISABEL L., wife of John S. Williamson.

DUNSTON.—On Sunday, at Washington, D. C., of pneumonia, Dr. ROBERT G. DIXON, in the 57th year of his age. (New York and Boston papers please copy.)

WILLIAMSON.—On the 6th inst. ISABEL L., wife of John S. Williamson.

DUNSTON.—On Sunday, at Washington, D. C., of pneumonia, Dr. ROBERT G. DIXON, in the 57th year of his age. (New York and Boston papers please copy.)

WILLIAMSON.—On the 6th inst. ISABEL L., wife of John S. Williamson.

DUNSTON.—On Sunday, at Washington, D. C., of pneumonia, Dr. ROBERT G. DIXON, in the 57th year of his age. (New York and Boston papers please copy.)

WILLIAMSON.—On the 6th inst. ISABEL L., wife of John S. Williamson.

DUNSTON.—On Sunday, at Washington, D. C., of pneumonia, Dr. ROBERT G. DIXON, in the 57th year of his age. (New York and Boston papers please copy.)

WILLIAMSON.—On the 6th inst. ISABEL L., wife of John S. Williamson.

DUNSTON.—On Sunday, at Washington, D. C., of pneumonia, Dr. ROBERT G. DIXON, in the 57th year of his age. (New York and Boston papers please copy.)

WILLIAMSON.—On the 6th inst. ISABEL L., wife of John S. Williamson.

DUNSTON.—On Sunday, at Washington, D. C., of pneumonia, Dr. ROBERT G. DIXON, in the 57th year of his age. (New York and Boston papers please copy.)

WILLIAMSON.—On the 6th inst. ISABEL L., wife of John S. Williamson.

DUNSTON.—On Sunday, at Washington, D. C., of pneumonia, Dr. ROBERT G. DIXON, in the 57th year of his age. (New York and Boston papers please copy.)

WILLIAMSON.—On the 6th inst. ISABEL L., wife of John S. Williamson.

DUNSTON.—On Sunday, at Washington, D. C., of pneumonia, Dr. ROBERT G. DIXON, in the 57th year of his age. (New York and Boston papers please copy.)

WILLIAMSON.—On the 6th inst. ISABEL L., wife of John S. Williamson.

DUNSTON.—On Sunday, at Washington, D. C., of pneumonia, Dr. ROBERT G. DIXON, in the 57th year of his age. (New York and Boston papers please copy.)

WILLIAMSON.—On the 6th inst. ISABEL L., wife of John S. Williamson.

DUNSTON.—On Sunday, at Washington, D. C., of pneumonia, Dr. ROBERT G. DIXON, in the 57th year of his age. (New York and Boston papers please copy.)

WILLIAMSON.—On the 6th inst. ISABEL L., wife of John S. Williamson.

DUNSTON.—On Sunday, at Washington, D. C., of pneumonia, Dr. ROBERT G. DIXON, in the 57th year of his age. (New York and Boston papers please copy.)

WILLIAMSON.—On the 6th inst. ISABEL L., wife of John S. Williamson.

DUNSTON.—On Sunday, at Washington, D. C., of pneumonia, Dr. ROBERT G. DIXON, in the 57th year of his age. (New York and Boston papers please copy.)

WILLIAMSON.—On the 6th inst. ISABEL L., wife of John S. Williamson.

DUNSTON.—On Sunday, at Washington, D. C., of pneumonia, Dr. ROBERT G. DIXON, in the 57th year of his age. (New York and Boston papers please copy.)

WILLIAMSON.—On the 6th inst. ISABEL L., wife of John S. Williamson.

DUNSTON.—On Sunday, at Washington, D. C., of pneumonia, Dr. ROBERT G. DIXON, in the 57th year of his age. (New York and Boston papers please copy.)

WILLIAMSON.—On the 6th inst. ISABEL L., wife of John S. Williamson.

DUNSTON.—On Sunday, at Washington, D. C., of pneumonia, Dr. ROBERT G. DIXON, in the 57th year of his age. (New York and Boston papers please copy.)

WILLIAMSON.—On the 6th inst. ISABEL L., wife of John S. Williamson.

DUNSTON.—On Sunday, at Washington, D. C., of pneumonia, Dr. ROBERT G. DIXON, in the 57th year of his age. (New York and Boston papers please copy.)

WILLIAMSON.—On the 6th inst. ISABEL L., wife of John S. Williamson.

DUNSTON.—On Sunday, at Washington, D. C., of pneumonia, Dr. ROBERT G. DIXON, in the 57th year of his age. (New York and Boston papers please copy.)

WILLIAMSON.—On the 6th inst. ISABEL L., wife of John S. Williamson.

DUNSTON.—On Sunday, at Washington, D. C., of pneumonia, Dr. ROBERT G. DIXON, in the 57th year of his age. (New York and Boston papers please copy.)

WILLIAMSON.—On the 6th inst. ISABEL L., wife of John S. Williamson.

DUNSTON.—On Sunday, at Washington, D. C., of pneumonia, Dr. ROBERT G. DIXON, in the 57th year of his age. (New York and Boston papers please copy.)

WILLIAMSON.—On the 6th inst. ISABEL L., wife of John S. Williamson.

DUNSTON.—On Sunday, at Washington, D. C., of pneumonia, Dr. ROBERT G. DIXON, in the 57th year of his age. (New York and Boston papers please copy.)

WILLIAMSON.—On the 6th inst. ISABEL L., wife of John S. Williamson.

DUNSTON.—On Sunday, at Washington, D. C., of pneumonia, Dr. ROBERT G. DIXON, in the 57th year of his age. (New York and Boston papers please copy.)

WILLIAMSON.—On the 6th inst. ISABEL L., wife of John S. Williamson.

DUNSTON.—On Sunday, at Washington, D. C., of pneumonia, Dr. ROBERT G. DIXON, in the 57th year of his age. (New York and Boston papers please copy.)

WILLIAMSON.—On the 6th inst. ISABEL L., wife of John S. Williamson.

DUNSTON.—On Sunday, at Washington, D. C., of pneumonia, Dr. ROBERT G. DIXON, in the 57th year of his age. (New York and Boston papers please copy.)

WILLIAMSON.—On the 6th inst. ISABEL L., wife of John S. Williamson.

DUNSTON.—On Sunday, at Washington, D. C., of pneumonia, Dr. ROBERT G. DIXON, in the 57th year of his age. (New York and Boston papers please copy.)

WILLIAMSON.—On the 6th inst. ISABEL L., wife of John S. Williamson.

DUNSTON.—On Sunday, at Washington, D. C., of pneumonia, Dr. ROBERT G. DIXON, in the 57th year of his age. (New York and Boston papers please copy.)

WILLIAMSON.—On the 6th inst. ISABEL L., wife of John S. Williamson.

DUNSTON.—On Sunday, at Washington, D. C., of pneumonia, Dr. ROBERT G. DIXON, in the 57th year of his age. (New York and Boston papers please copy.)

WILLIAMSON.—On the 6th inst. ISABEL L., wife of John S. Williamson.

DUNSTON.—On Sunday, at Washington, D. C., of pneumonia, Dr. ROBERT G. DIXON, in the 57th year of his age. (New York and Boston papers please copy.)

WILLIAMSON.—On the 6th inst. ISABEL L., wife of John S. Williamson.

DUNSTON.—On Sunday, at Washington, D. C., of pneumonia, Dr. ROBERT G. DIXON, in the 57th year of his age. (New York and Boston papers please copy.)

WILLIAMSON.—On the 6th inst. ISABEL L., wife of John S. Williamson.

DUNSTON.—On Sunday, at Washington, D. C., of pneumonia, Dr. ROBERT G. DIXON, in the 57th year of his age. (New York and Boston papers please copy.)

WILLIAMSON.—On the 6th inst. ISABEL L., wife of John S. Williamson.

THE DRAKE PETROLEUM COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, . . . \$1,000,000. 100,000 SHARES, PAR \$10. \$50,000 Cash Working Capital. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$3.50.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT, T. HASKINS DU PUY, President of the Chesapeake Railroad Company. VICE PRESIDENT, THOMAS D. WATSON, Of the Hardware Store of Tread & Co., No. 375 Market St.

TREASURER, SAMUEL WOK, Of Work, McCouch & Co., Bankers, No. 36 S. Third Street.

DIRECTORS, T. HASKINS DU PUY, THOMAS D. WATSON, E. S. HICKMAN, WM. D. BIERKER, Insurance Agent, GEORGE F. WAT, Of late Dry Goods firm of J. T. Way & Co., A. W. LEIBENBERG, Cashier Mauch Bank, EDWARD SHIPPEN, Esq.

The property of the Drake Petroleum Company consists of two tracts of land, one of two hundred and fifty acres and one of two hundred and sixty-five acres, making in all five hundred and twelve acres, in fee, on the Caldwell Branch of Oil Creek. The property has been critically examined by a Committee appointed for that purpose, and the territory prospected. In their judgment, to be fully equal to that on Oil Creek, along which the largest oil wells ever discovered have been found.

&lt;