Letter from Lebanon, Pa.

CONTINUATION OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE 23D ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE SYNOD OF THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF EAST PENNSYLVANIA.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

LEBANON, Pa., Oct. 1, 1864.

Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., presented an application from the Council of St. John's Church, Philadelphia, praying to be honorably dismissed from its connection with this Synod. By a unanimous vote, Synod requested Dr. Krauth to state the *reasons* which governed the Council in making this application. These were furnished in a written communication, read to Synod by Dr. Krauth. After various propositions, and a protracted discussion, the subject was referred to a select committee, consisting of Revs. Heck, Born, and Wedekind.

Revs. C. P. Krauth, D. D., and Rev. Samuel Laird asked to be honorably dismissed from their connection with this Synod, which, in both cases, was granted.

Ministers now presented their written parochial reports, which were referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Rev. E. W. Hutter, visitor to the Lutherville Female Seminary, made report that he had discharged the trust confided to him. On the 30th of June last, he had attended the commencement exercises, with which he had been highly gratified. Seven young ladies had then graduated. During the past academic year eighty-five pupils were in attendance for the whole or part of the session, viz: fifty-one from Maryland, nineteen from Pennsylvania, twelve from the District of Columbia, two from Virginia, one from New Jersey, and one from California. Fifty-four of these were of Lutheran connection. The efficient and honored principal, Rev. B. Sadtler, is also the village preacher and pastor. Through the Divine blessing on his labors, ten young ladies had been led to make a public profession of faith in Christ by union with the Church. During the present term the space of the seminary has so been taken up with new accessions of pupils that it has been found necessary to enlarge the accommodations for dormitory purposes, and an additional wing to the edifice may soon become necessary. It cannot be doubted either that Rev. Mr. Sadtler has found an invaluable adjunct in Major General Philip Sheridan, who, by his expulsion of Early's band of rebel plunderers from Maryland and the border region, has rendered Lutherville a *safe* place even for the most sensitive and delicate of our sisters and daughters.

Rev. Lewis J. Bell, of Philadelphia, was excused for non-attendance on the sessions of Synod, and by letter announced his willingness to return to the active duties of the ministry.

Rev. E. Greenwald, D. D., reported *adversely* on the application of Samuel Fernald, a local preacher of the Methodist Church, to be received into connection with Lutheran Church and ministry. From the facts of his case, as presented by himself, it was argued that the proposed change might not, perhaps, prove pleasant to himself nor profitable to us. He was hence advised to continue in his present ecclesiastical connection, and preach the Gospel as he may have opportunity. Report adopted.

Rev. A. Wieting, by a unanimous vote, was granted a hearing before the Ministerium.

On motion of Rev. E. Huber, it was resolved that hereafter all the ministers of district synods be referred to the same committee.

The delegates of St. Luke's (Philadelphia), Quakertown, Harrisburg, Hamilton, and Lairdsville, were excused from further attendance on Synod.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.

On Saturday afternoon the services preparatory to the celebration of the Lord's Supper took place, on which occasion Rev. Prof. Born, of Selinsgrove, delivered a pertinent and practical discourse.

On Saturday evening the Education Society held its anniversary, at which an able address was delivered by Rev. J. R. Dimm, of Bloomsburg. Over *one thousand dollars* were received in cash and pledges! This is in addition to the amount paid into the Synodical treasury. On the Lord's Day the various pulpits of the town were supplied by members of Synod. In the Lutheran church, in the morning, after an eloquent discourse by Rev. F. W. Conrad, of Chambersburg, the sacrament of the Holy Supper was administered. It was a truly solemn occasion, and participated in by from 300 to 400 communicants. During the afternoon, the Sunday-school attached to Rev. Gottwald's church celebrated its anniversary. Addresses were delivered by Revs. J. E. Graeff and A. C. Wedekind, and by Martin Buehler, of Philadelphia. The boxes of the various classes, containing the contributions of the children to missionary and educational purposes, were opened, and $825 was the amount realized. H.

Oil Stocks.

EXPERIENCE OF A PIONEER—ADVICE TO NEW COMPANIES—WHAT HOLDERS OF NEW STOCK SHOULD DO—A CHANCE AT THE PAST—THE FUTURE PREDICTED.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* publishes the following interesting communication:

The speculative portion of our community has for a few months past been desperately excited about oil stocks, having discovered all of a sudden that rock oil was really a world-wide requirement, that its production in any great quantity was confined to a county or two in Pennsylvania and Virginia, and that those persons who pioneered in the business of its discovery and production were reaping immense fortunes. There are thousands of persons buying the stocks, offering the same for sale, who are not posted as to the merits or demerits of any of the companies now organized, and consequently a very crazy, incoherent, and speculative spirit prevails. The writer has had a practical understanding of the crude oil business since its first discovery and would cheerfully give each person his experience in it, but will do so through your excellent journal, which, no doubt, reaches every one who desires information upon the subject. In the first place, allow me to say that the "oil fever" raged here in 1860 and '61 to a fearful extent, so much so that the market of oil produced in '62 was so great that it sold for 25c per barrel at the wells, and the unfortunate individuals who had a large flowing well considered themselves done for, worse off than the one who has no oil at all, too big an undertaking to build vats to retain it, or buy barrels to send it to market. In the writer permitted 500 barrels to flow into Oil Creek to get rid of it, there being no market whatever for it.

This state of things produced a complete reverse, cooled down the fever at once; many who had partly bored their wells concluded that the business was played out, and consequently abandoned the project, went to war or some other way, and many hundreds of leases were forfeited, as most all leases are drawn with the clause, "to prosecute the work of boring for oil with reasonable diligence until oil is obtained, or forfeit the lease." The entire Venango region was almost abandoned, and those few persons who had bored down from one to three hundred feet, the wells, buildings, and engines all carelessly forsaken, became the resorts of cattle to shade them from the sun. Many of these wells are abandoned to this day. I have every confidence, however, that they would be fine paying wells, were they bored deeper and worked properly. Those persons who thus became discouraged are the *great losers to-day*, and the fact should be a warning to all who embark in the purchase of oil stock now, *not to sacrifice* when a reverse of their hopes and expectations takes place from any cause. It was an erroneous conclusion that because there was more oil found than there was a demand for, therefore the further pursuit of it was a profitless business. A little reflection would have impressed any one with the idea that it took time to introduce the oil; that its very excellence would introduce it to every market in the civilized world, and that the present enormous demand would be the legitimate result.

It is my firm belief that the consumption from this time will exceed the production should the production increase in the same ratio that it has for the past three years, and I see no possible discouragement need be apprehended from this cause. There will be an aggregate number of dry holes bored by the new companies formed of late, but rest assured that if the men who have organized these companies are only faithful and will make the personal sacrifices necessary to carry out the diligent prosecution of the work on the ground, your investment, nine out of ten, will be a good one. Oil stock may be divide your investment among six or eight companies, select some dividend paying ones, don't despise leases, or be too humbugged by fee simples; be governed by the quantity of oil that oil is obtained in any quantity from one barrel to one hundred, you have good reason to expect a good return. When you subscribe, don't display so much anxiety to get rid of it as if you thought that you have something that will improve in the keeping. Our streets of late have been full of stock brokers, both handsome and ill-looking, on which the ink is scarcely dry, offering to every Tom, Dick, and Harry, if nothing else destroys confidence in the oil business this foolish dealing will.

There is no fraud intended by any company whose lands lie within the area of proven oil territory. It is but reasonable to expect that every one who invests in stocks of undeveloped land, and willingly takes the risks of the venture, if he has not the courage to take risks of that kind, he should elect to stay out of such speculations. Many persons whom I have persuaded to subscribe to organizations, in 1860, became discouraged after the payment of a few assessments and sold out, to many of whom I paid back their money, and took their several interests and continued the payment of all called assessments, and have in every instance realized handsome great profits. There were six persons who backed down from one company when the whole assessment of each share of stock only amounted to one hundred and thirty-five dollars, they got, I think, I sent holders dividends amounting to three hundred dollars on each share per year. I thus cite past experience to show the folly of persons investing their money and not their courage in the oil business. Most of the companies now organized have as fair prospects for oil as could be desired. The lands generally have been selected with reference to other producing territory in the same locality. This advantage the pioneers were deprived of, the whole oil region being comparatively a blank; therefore, I would kindly advise stockholders not to show so much desire to force their stocks upon the market. By so doing they show a want of courage, and impress the capitalist, or the individual seeking investment, with the idea that you have no faith in your stock.

I know of no investment outside of Government securities that offers to the people of the United States a surer source of great profit and the rule I would propose to those who buy oil stocks is to distribute their *funds in several* companies, and they will be sure to win.

Rock oil cannot be competed with by any other oil. Its light is better than any other, and can be sold cheaper, and it is bound to follow in the footsteps of Christianity and civilization to the uttermost bounds of the globe. J. K. M.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF REBEL PRISONERS AT CAMP DOUGLAS.—A thrilling incident took place at Camp Douglas on Saturday night, in the desperate and daring attempted sortie of a squad of rebel prisoners, some thirty or more in number, only defeated by the vigilance and promptness of the sentinels. The movement took place a little after ten o'clock, towards the northwestern angle of the enclosure, when a sudden rush took place of the attacking party, armed with mallets, axes, and clubs. They rushed across the "dead line," the leader throwing a blanket over a light that illuminated that part of the enclosure. With him it was emphatically

"Put out the light and then put out the light,"

for quick as thought the bullet of the sentry sped, striking the rebel in the throat, inflicting a mortal wound. Undeterred by his fall, his comrades made for the fence, and began a furious battering process upon the boards with their axes and weapons. The long roll sent its echoes throughout the camp. The excitement was intense. The guard rallied and poured their fire indiscriminately upon the rebel squad furiously at work in the darkness upon the fence, their position under shelter of the parapets, however, giving them undeserved immunity. The whole affair was short-lived; and from the reasons named, though numerous shots were fired, only two rebels were struck by the bullets. These were Lewis H. Moore, of Company D, 7th Alabama, and another whose name we have not learned. The first named was shot in the act of extinguishing the lamp. He will probably die. The other is only severely wounded. The rebel prisoners, it became quite evident, would have been found in readiness to improve any advantage gained, and in fact they had begun early to make a night of it.

Colonel J. B. Sweet, commandant of the post, has issued a general order, in which he cautions them against such attempts, reminding them of their position as being a necessity of the war, and informing them that he will perform his duty strictly. The arrangements at Camp Douglas are so complete for the prevention of such attempts that even had the prisoners got beyond the enclosure they would at once have been exposed to a raking shower of grape, two pieces of artillery being placed at each angle in a position to command every avenue of escape.—*Chicago Tribune.*

ILLUMINATION.

Standing in or about the centre of the city, last evening, the dense fog which covered the space above assumed at times a deep red or blue appearance, as the north, north, south, and west, Many people supposed it to be a remarkable phenomenon, such as extended northern lights, above the fog. They were northern lights, in one sense of the word. They were the reflections from Union bonfires, Union rockets, Union Roman candles, at the many meetings held in all parts of the city.

THE CITY.

POLITICAL.

GREAT MASS MEETING IN THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of the First Congressional district was held last evening at the corner of Second and Christian streets. John G. Butler, Esq., called the meeting to order, which was organized by the selection of the following officers:

President—Edward C. Knight, Esq.

Vice Presidents—Joseph Orr, Thos. W. Simpson, James B. Haydock, George P. Little, Matthew McCaw, A. H. Stillwell, Nathan Hall, John B. Kenney, Harrison Davis, George F. Omerly, Conrad B. Ashres, James Heitley.

Secretaries—Thomas H. Leabourn, Julius Paulin, James Smyth, Henry Charman, William A. Thorp, William Hawkins.

The resolutions were read by Mr. Robert T. Gill. They express unwavering devotion to the Union, the flag, and to the support of the nominees of the party. They denounce as base and unworthy the spirit of American freemen the cowardly propositions contained in the Chicago platform, and that the party desires no peace but a conquered peace, and that having given their prayers and their votes for the heroes of our well-fought battles, they ask in return that their votes cast upon the field shall not be made useless by their votes at the polls, but that with bullets and ballots they show to the foe in front and the foe behind that they can do double service by dealing death to the rebellion and defeat to those who would have deprived them of one of the dearest rights of the American citizen.

The meeting was addressed by Captain Calhoun, of Kentucky. He said: It afforded him much pleasure to see such an enthusiastic meeting; he had just come from Union League Hall, and had seen just such a mass as this. He had seen a great number of the daughters of America together, too. He had belonged to the Western army. When the war broke out he was in Texas, and when he had got home he found that the rebels had torn down the flag at Memphis, and he determined that as long as strength was left him, he would fight until that flag was restored to the place whence it had been torn by the rebels. They tell us we have been fighting for four years, and done nothing. There was little done in the first two years, because that Napoleon of the Democratic party, Little Mac, had charge of the army. They had Grant in the West, and had a different state of affairs; and a more damnable lie was never told than to say that they had done nothing in four years. Those who say that we are fighting for the negro are jealous because, free the negro and he is equal to those men. Every man and every woman had some influence in the election, and he hoped that all would use that influence. He felt the end was near at hand when victory would crown our bullets in the army, and our ballots at home.

Ex-Governor Pollock, Wm. B. Mann, Esq., Thos. M. Coleman, Esq., and others, addressed the meeting. A large bonfire, a band of music, and a display of fireworks added much to the eclat of the occasion.

MILITARY.

THE 196TH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS, COL. H. NEFF.

The 196th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel H. Neff commanding, for one hundred days, has been sent for duty to Chicago, Ill., where they have been for the last sixty days. It is particularly gratifying to find they have been doing good service there during the late difficulty with the rebel prisoners, and have received the following complimentary order. We congratulate our young friend, Colonel Neff, on the efficiency of his command, and the members of the Union League, under whose auspices this regiment went into the field:

UNION LEAGUE 100-DAYS REGIMENT, 196TH P. V., Col. Hermanus Neff Commanding,

HEADQUARTERS POST, CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 8, 1864.

General Orders, No. 82.—Extract.

The promptitude manifested by the colonel commanding the 196th Pennsylvania Volunteers in sending, and of the company commander in reporting Company D, 196th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for duty when called for, on the night of the 6th September, by an order from post headquarters, as well as the efficient service rendered, deserves warm commendation. Promptness and zeal in the discharge of duty are qualities which indicate true soldiers, and, as in the present instance, will often be much to answer for the neglegence of them.

By order of Benj. J. Sweet, Col. 5th Regiment V. R. C., commanding post. E. R. P. THURLEY, Captain and A. A. A. General.

Commanding Officer 196th P. V. Infantry, Camp Douglas, Illinois.

PAY FOR SOLDIERS FAMILIES.

Chaplain A. G. Thomas has been, for the past ten days, among the wounded at Winchester, and at the gate of the Christian Commission. He brought home about three thousand dollars for some of the soldiers of the 22d and 23d Regiments, and will distribute it to those to whom it has been sent, from the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, Chestnut street, above Tenth, this afternoon, from four to six o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ITALIAN STEAM FRIGATE.

Last evening the Italian steam frigate Principe Umberto arrived at our navy yard. She carries 40 guns. Her officers and crew number eight hundred. Salutes were exchanged between the distinguished visitor and the Government officials, after which an interchange of civilities took place. The steamer will remain here a few days. The crew will have liberty to-day.

TWELFTH-WARD MEETING.

A grand mass meeting will be held this evening at Fifth and Buttonwood streets. Able speakers will be present to address the meeting.

LUTHERAN SEMINARY.

The installation of the five professors composing the faculty of the Lutheran Seminary lately established in this city will take place this evening in St. John's Lutheran Church, Race street, below Sixth. Important addresses may be expected on this occasion.

DISTRACTED MATERNAL.

Last evening a poor Irish woman stopped at the Central Station in search of her son, a little boy five years old. The mother came all the way from Jersey City in search of him. When last seen he was on a "peach train." This was on yesterday week. It is supposed that some farmer in New Jersey has little fellow. The name of the lost one is John Barrett, but it is thought that he is too young to tell his name or residence. Jersey newspapers would serve the cause of humanity by notifying the above facts, and thus bring joy to the bosom of a distracted mother.

FALL OF A NEW BUILDING.

Yesterday morning, about three o'clock, a portion of the new brick building at the N. W. corner of Eighth and Vine streets, fell in, making a loud noise. The building is of brick, three stories in height, and was nearly completed. The lower story was made into stores, of which there were to have been seven. The two upper stories were to have been used as halls for meeting purposes. The fronts were of pressed brick, and the whole was surmounted by a handsome cornice. The building was nearly completed. Some of the temporary uprights which were to sustain the floors for the upper stories gave way, and the northern portion of the building tumbled down. The front wall, down to the first story, fell out into Eighth street. The rear wall fell in, and a portion of the northern wall also came down. About one-half of the building is in ruins. Had the building fallen during the day, a number of lives would undoubtedly have been sacrificed. The building belonged to Wm. Fairman, and it will probably cost several thousand dollars to repair the damage. The Eighth-street Passenger Railway is blocked up by debris, and the cars have to be turned off on to Franklin street, using the track of the Union Passenger Railway Company.

A couple of policemen, who were standing at Eighth and Vine streets, heard bricks falling, and started to make an examination. As they were about to ascend a ladder, near to Vine street, to get into the upper story, the front fell out. The officers lost no time in getting out of the reach of danger.

PHILADELPHIA BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

The 157th Anniversary of this ancient body will be held this afternoon at two o'clock, at the Berean Baptist Church, West Philadelphia. Rev. Richard Fuller is to preach the Opening Sermon, and Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, D. D., the Introductory Sermon. An interesting meeting is anticipated.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.

The regular stated meeting of the Guardians of the Poor took place yesterday afternoon at the Almshouse building. President Rorer in the chair.

The steward reported the house receipts and the out-door agent reported having collected for support cases $275.25.

The following is the census of the house for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 1, 1864:

Number of persons in the house at 12 M	2,405
Same time last year	2,382
Increase	23
Admitted within the last two weeks	206
Births " " "	6
Deaths " " "	9
Discharged " " "	36
Eloped " " "	45
Number of persons granted lodgings within the last two weeks	28
Number granted meals	91

The treasurer reported having paid City Treasurer since last report, $1,256 50.

The following contracts for furnishing wood and coal to the out-door poor were awarded:

Eighth district, Mr. Hilles, coal at $10.50 per ton; Eighth district, N. Hilles, wood at $10 per cord; Ninth district, Mr. Adams, coal at $9.50 per ton.

The Board went into an election of officers for the ensuing year, when all the old officers were elected, viz: Hon. A. L. Cardwell, out-door physician in the Second district, Dr. F. G. Buckwell having been chosen in his place.

Dr. J. Black, W. H. Ford, H. W. McCoy, and W. H. McClure were chosen resident physicians.

The steward's requisitions were read and granted, after which the Board adjourned.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a man, named Samuel Armstrong, aged 38 years, was admitted into the Episcopal Hospital. He was driving a horse and wagon in the Twenty-third ward, when he fell forward, and falling, his leg became entangled in one of the wheels. The unfortunate man was dragged some distance; his head was badly lacerated, and one of his ribs was broken.

COURTS.

United States Circuit Court—Judges Grier and Cadwalader.

The October sessions of the United States Circuit Court commenced yesterday morning. The list contains but few cases.

The City of Philadelphia *vs.* John H. Diehl, U. S. assessor, &c. This was an action to recover the amount of taxes paid by the city under protest for the gas used in the public lamps. The question involved is solely one of law, and is whether the city should be compelled to pay a tax upon gas manufactured for use in the public lamps, and not for *sale*. The evidence was entirely documentary. Plaintiff requested the court to charge the jury as follows:

1. That if the jury believe the evidence in the case, they may find a verdict for plaintiffs for the amount claimed in this suit.

2. That if the jury believe that the plaintiffs paid to defendant the sums claimed in this case under protest, and "under duress of threats of seizure of their property, they are entitled to recover back the sums so paid."

3. That the provisions of the act of Congress, imposing a tax on gas, do not apply to gas manufactured and used by the municipal corporation, plaintiffs, for public lamps, under their corporate duty, to light the public highways of the city of Philadelphia.

4. That if the jury believe from the evidence that the gas on which the taxes have been paid to the defendant under protest was not "manufactured or made and sold or removed for or consumption for delivery to others than agents for plaintiffs," the plaintiffs are entitled to recover back the taxes so paid.

5. That if the jury believe from the evidence that the gas on which the taxes have been paid to the plaintiff, "not for sale," but for their own use and back the taxes so paid.

On behalf of the United States, the point was made that whether the gas was manufactured for their own use or for sale, plaintiffs were liable for and should be compelled to pay the tax.

The court will charge the jury this morning. Messrs. E. K. Nichols, Richard Ludlow, W. L. Hirst, and F. C. Brewster, for the city; Chas. Gilpin and John K. Valentine, Esqs., for defendant.

Both District Courts met yesterday for jury trials for the September term. Judge Sharswood holds Court No. 2, and Judge Hare Court No. 1, for the first period. In District Court, No. 1, no case was ready for trial, and an adjournment was ordered till this morning. In No. 2, Judge Sharswood, but one case was tried, that of

Joseph R. Keim, assignee of Benj. H. Pittfield, *vs.* William E. Park. An action in assumpsit to recover on a bond. The defence was payment. Jury out. Sharpless and Myer for plaintiff. Storer for defendant.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Ludlow.

Judge Ludlow's health having sufficiently improved, he yesterday sat in the Common Pleas.

The certiorari list was disposed of.

Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions—Judges Thompson and Allison.

The present week having been assigned to the trial of homicide cases, that of Maguire *alias* Mitchell, charged with the murder of Marie Baer at the Continental Theatre in May last, was first called for trial. A motion for a continuance was made on behalf of the defendant by Messrs. Cassidy and Charles W. Brooke, his counsel, based upon defendant's affidavit that Elizabeth Wright, an important witness, was absent from the city. The affidavit also sets forth that Mrs. Wright can prove that for two weeks previous to the killing the defendant had been drinking to excess, and was not, therefore, in a condition to know what transpired on the night of the killing. The absence of other important witnesses was also set forth.

District Attorney Mann opposed the motion for continuance, but the court held the reason to be sufficient, granted the motion, and fixed the trial for the second Monday in November.

The case of Charles Bambaugh, charged with the killing of John Graves, on the 4th of June last, at a tavern corner of Passyunk road and Federal street, was next called, and a jury having been empannelled, the trial proceeded.

The facts in regard to the case were testified to by a number of witnesses, and appeared to be as follows: On the day in question Bambaugh was seated in the tavern at Federal street and Passyunk road. Graves, the deceased, entered and asked defendant to play a game of cards, which the latter declined. Graves then said defendant was a "loafer," and used other insulting epithets towards him. The attention of deceased was at this point attracted by some one else, with whom he played a game of cards. When this game was over he renewed his proposition to play with Bambaugh, who again refused. Upon this Graves recommenced his abusive language, and commenced throwing glasses. It was in evidence that he struck the prisoner three times and was about to strike him a fourth time when the latter, having first given warning that he would shoot if struck again, turned and fired the shot which resulted in the almost instant death of Graves.

From the short statement of facts, it will readily be perceived that the case was one of *self-defence*. The prisoner's good character as regards peace and quiet was also proven. The case was not concluded.

District Attorney Mann and T. Bradford Dwight, Esq., for the Commonwealth. David Paul Brown, Esq., for the defence.

THE POLICE.

[Before Mr. Alderman Toland.]

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.

James Ford is the name given by a man arraigned on Sunday on the charge of committing a violent assault and battery on a police officer, in front of a lager-beer saloon, on Third street, below Green, on Saturday night. Quite a number of officers have been grossly maltreated lately. The accused, in the present case, was bound over to answer at court.

[Before Mr. Alderman McCahen.]

STABBING CASE.

A man, named Harrison Call, was arraigned yesterday morning on the charge of stabbing another colored man, during a squabble, in the vicinity of Ninth and Rodman streets, on Sunday evening. It is alleged that the defendant cut his antagonist in the breast with a knife. The accused was committed in default of $1,000 bail to answer.

[Before Mr. Alderman Welding.]

ALLEGED ROBBERY.

A colored woman, calling herself Georgiana Paxton, was arraigned yesterday morning on the charge of robbing a woman at Media, Delaware county, of the sum of $150. It is alleged that she lived with the woman, and broke open a chest on Saturday, and with the spoils thus obtained came to this city. She was committed to answer.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY

INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.

OFFICES S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STS., PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE

ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, To all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCE

On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage, to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCE

On Merchandise generally.

On Stores, Dwelling Houses, &c.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, NOV. 1, 1862.

$100,000 United States Five per cent. Loan	$97,000 00
75,000 United States 6 per cent. Loan, 5-20s	75,000 00
20,000 United States 6 per cent. Loan	20,000 00
50,000 United States 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes	63,250 00
100,000 State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. Loan	100,997 50
54,000 State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. Loan	57,880 00
123,000 Philadelphia City 6 per cent. Loan	127,528 00
30,000 State of Tennessee 5 per cent. Loan	15,000 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	22,300 00
50,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	53,250 00
15,000 300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia	15,000 00
5,000 100 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,225 00
5,000 100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	2,650 00
21,000 United States Certificates of indebtedness	21,420 00
123,700 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, amply secured	123,700 00
$791,760 Par Cost, $768,737.12 Market Value	$794,200 50
Real Estate	36,563 95
Bills receivable for insurances made	107,947 61
Balance due Agents, premiums on Marine Policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the Company	23,519 27
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,803, estimated value	3,206 00
Cash on deposit with United States Government, subject to the order of the company, $30,000 00	
Cash on deposit, in Banks	38,688 39
Cash in drawer	200 00
	113,738 10
	$1,069,425 62

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Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre,
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HENRY LYBURN, Secretary. ja14

INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—OFFICE Nos. 4 and 5 EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, north side of WALNUT street, between DOCK and THIRD Streets, Philadelphia.

INCORPORATED IN 1794—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $300,000.
PROPERTIES OF THE COMPANY, FEBRUARY 1, 1864, $653,317 62.

MARINE, FIRE, AND INLAND TRANSPORTATION INSURANCE.

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THE RELIANCE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

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United States Government Loans	119,000 00
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Commonwealth of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. ($3,000,000) Loan	12,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Bonds, first and second Mortgage Loans	35,000 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad Company's 6 per cent. Loan	5,000 00
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company's 6 per cent. Loan	5,000 00
Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad 7 per cent. Loans	4,060 00
Common Stock of Pennsylvania Stock	10,000 00
Mechanics' Bank Stock	1,000 00
County Fire Insurance Company's Stock	1,050 00
Union Mutual Insurance Company's Stock, Philadelphia	2,500 00
Loans on Collateral's, well secured	2,250 00
Accrued Interest	2,982.09
Cash in bank and on hand	15,879 83
Worth at present market value	$387,211 86
	$389,664 36

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PHILADELPHIA, January 4, 1864. ja5-tf

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U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—SECOND COLLECTOR'S DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, comprising the First, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Twenty-sixth Wards of the city of Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

The annual assessment for 1864 for the above-named District of personal taxes on carriages, pleasure yachts, billiard tables, and gold and silver plate, and also of persons required to take out LICENSE, having been completed,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the taxes aforesaid will be received daily by the undersigned, at his office, from 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. (Sundays excepted), at his Office, S. W. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, on and after SATURDAY, the 24th inst., and until the 24th day of OCTOBER next ensuing.

PENALTIES.

All persons who fail to pay their annual taxes upon carriages, pleasure yachts, billiard tables, and gold and silver plate on or before the aforesaid 24th day of October, 1864, will incur a penalty of ten per centum additional of the amount thereof, and be liable to costs, as provided for in the 19th section of the excise law of July 1st, 1862.

All persons who in like manner shall fail to take out their LICENSES by law, on or before the 24th day of October, 1864, will incur a penalty of ten per centum additional of the amount thereof, and be subject to a prosecution for the penalties imposed by law, in accordance with the provisions of the 69th section of the law aforesaid.

All payments are required to be made in Treasury notes, issued under authority of the United States, or in notes of banks organized