MES R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

727 CHESTNUT STREET, THE THEIR BUTIES STOCK OF DRY GOODS, CONSISTING IN PART OF

OPLINS AND REPS. PINGLINES, ALPACAS AND MOHAIRS, BLACK AND FANCY SILKS. SHAWLS, GLOVES, LINENS, WHITE GOODS, FLANNELS. BLANKETS. LINEN AND COTTON REPELLANTS AND CLOAKING CLOTHS,

AT EXTREMELY LOW RATES. We bek leave to assure the public that we have rked down every arricle in our stock, and now have

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(6, E. cor. NINTH and ARCH STREETS.) DRY GOODS,

AT RETAIL.

ne place to buy CHEAP MUSLINS. ELEGANT BLANKETS. BEST FLANNELS. SPLENDID DRESS GOODS. BEST PRINTS. MAGNIFICENT SHAWLS. BALMORAL SKIRTS.

LINEN GOODS. ROSTED BEAVER AND WATER-PROOF CLOAKINGS, &c., &c.

YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED. EW MOURNING STORE. 926 CHESTNUT STREET. IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES erinoes, De Laines, Reps. Baratheas, Bomba-Alpacas, Crape Cloth, Empress and other favorite ell known fabrics. Also, GREAT REDUCTION our immense stock of ECOND MOURNING GOODS nch as Mohairs, Poplins, Lustres, Valencias, &c., &c. BALMORAL SKIRTS AND SHAWLS, BLACK SILKS, the very best makes, and an elegant assortment o MOURNING MILLINERY, the very latest New York and Paris styles, always hand, and made to order.
We respectfully request an examination of our stock fore purchasing elsowhere.

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HANDSOME BEAVER DO. FINEST FROSTED BEAVER DO. BLACK TRICOT AND BEAVER DO. FINE BLACK GARMENTS. WATER PROOF CLOAKS.

CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER. COOPER & CONARD.

1924-8mw3m Southeast corner NINTH and MARKET REAT STOCK OF COATINGS.

FOE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. every shade and quality in the cauntry. For shoice

CLOTH STORE WM. T. SNODGRASS,

South SECOND Street, and 1954 UNESTNUT STREET.

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LACES, WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES.

VEILS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

In every variety and at REDUCED PRICES. SUITABLE, FOR THE FALL TRADE. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET. RRIGHT PLAID POPLINS. D JUST OPENED, several large lots, bought in New York at reduced prices for cash. One lot single-width rich Plaids, S5c. One lot double width heavy gay Plaid Poplins, \$1.25. Two lots fine all-wood bright Plaids, cheep.

The lots rich wood Plaid Replins, \$1.38, \$2, and \$2.50.

72.25.

One lot fine wide French Merinoos, \$1.50.

One lot Striped Brocade Reps, \$1.25.

One lot figured, striped, heavy fichairs, \$1.25.

One lot figured Merinoes, \$1.25; a bargain,

One lot black wool Delainer, 76c; cheap,

22 pieces American Prints and Delaiuse

GOOPER & CONARD,

oc2-tf S, E, corner NINTH and MARKET Streets. STEEL & SON HAVE NOW 1 • open a large and choice assortment of FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS, Plain Merinose, St. 25 to \$6. Plain Poplins, Plaid Merinoses and Poplins, Plain and Plaid Bills Poplins, Plain and Figured Mobals Poplins, and a great variety of new and choice Dress Goods, all prices far below to \$3 per yard, below THE IMPORTER'S PRICES. SHAWLS-A large assortment, at a small advance

t prices far below THE PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION. SILKS-Of all kinds, a great variety, from 76 cents ver last season's prices. se4-tf Nos. 713 and 715 Forth TENTH Street. A FINE ASSORTMENT OF SHAWLS A FINE ASSORTEMENT OF SH.

for sale below the present gold prices.

Long Broche Shawls, open centres.

Long Broche Shawls, open centres.

Equare Broche Shawls, onen centres.

Equare Broche Shawls, filled centres.

Equare Broche Shawls, filled centres.

Rich Plaid and Stripe Blanket Shawls.

Equare Plaid and Stripe Blanket Shawls.

Long and square Black Thibel Shawls.

4- Mantilla Velvets, pure silk.

Frosted and other Beaver Cloths.

Cloaks ready made.

EDWIN HALL & Clother.

EDWIN HALL & CO., 16 South EECOND Street B J. WILLIAMS,

MO. 16 MORTE SIXTH STERRY. Manufacturer of VENETIAN BLINDS AND

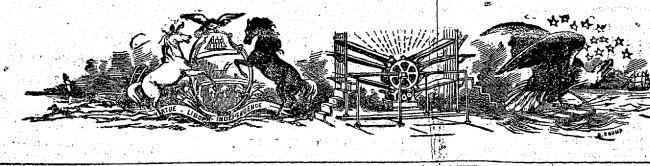
WINDOW SHADES. As- The Largest and Finest Assortment in the city at

LOWEST PRICES. Repairing attended to promptly. Store Shades Made and Lattered. #e10-3m JAMES S. EARLE & SON, 816 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILA.,

OOKING GLASSES. have now in store a very fine assortment of LOOKING GLASSES. of every character, of the VERY BEST MANUFACTURE AND LATEST STYLES. OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES. NEW BUOKWHEAT FLOUR.

AI RINGWALTIM BROWN'S, 1118, FOURTH IN.

WHITE CLOVER HONEY. NEW PARED PEACHES. CULTIVATED CRANBERRIES. &c. ALBERT C. ROBERTS. Dealer in Fine Groceries, Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets. CARD AND FANCY JOB PRINTING.



PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1864.

EDMUND YARD & CO..

Nos. 617 Chestnut and 614 Jayne Streets. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

SHAWLS, LINENS, LACE CURTAINS AND WHITE GOODS. A LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF DRESS GOODS.

FULL LIES OF FORHIGH AND DOMESTIC INCLUDING BRUNER'S AND OTHER MARES.

FALL STOCK SFALL

1864. NOW IN STORE. (1864.

COMMISSION HOUSES. HAZARD & HUTCHINSON, No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE BALH OF [191-5m] PHILADELPHIA MADE GOODS: CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.

GLENECHO MILLS, GERMANTOWN.

McOALLUM & CO. CARPET WAREHOUSE, 509 CHESTNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA.

McCallum & Co.,

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

519 CHESTNUT STREET, elf-3m OFPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.

FANCY FURS.

FURS. A. K. & F. K. WOMBATH.

(SUCCESSORS TO THE LATE GEO. F. WOMRATH,) No. 415 Arch Street,

HAVE NOW OPEN LADIES' FANCY FURS, To which they invite the attention of buyers.

HENRY RASKE, NEW FUR STORE, 517 ARCH STREET. The above-respectfully informs his patrons, and the public in general, that he has now opened at the above store an assortment of LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FUES.

which for variety and quality
CANNOT BE SURPASSED
by any house in the United States. Being the manufacturer of all his Furs, and having imported all his stock when gold was much lower than at the present rates, he can offer them to his patrons at the most reasonable prices.
All FUES made to order, and repairing done in the best manner and latest styles. oest manner and latest styles.

HENRY RASKE,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER

OF LADIES' AND CHILDEBN'S FURS,

ocls-ti Straket.

MILLINERY. TADIES'

SILK HATS FRENCH SHAPES. BIRDS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS,

ALL THE NOVELTIES IN THE MILLINERY LINE. THOS. KENNEDY & BRO., No. 729 CHESTNUT Street GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. ARCH STREET.

REMOVAL.

G. A. HOFFMAN.

FIRST PREMIUM SHIRT AND WRAFPER MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING EMPORIUM. BEMOVED FROM 606 ARCH STREET TO THE KEW STORE,

ARCH STREET. MERCHANT TAILORS.

DOWARD P. KELLY, JOHN KELLY.

TAILORS,

612 CHESTNUT STREET,

Will from this date (Ostober 3d) sell at REDUCED PRICES.

CASH

FINANCIAL. OFFICE FOR THE SALE OF NATIONAL LOANS, No. 114 South Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA. NEW U.S. 5-20-SIX PER CENT. LOAN. The subscribers, having been the successful bidders for a portion of the new 5-20 six per cent. Gold-Bearing Loan, are prepared to offer it on favorable terms to their

enstomers, in large or small amounts, in Bonds of de-

50s, 100s, 500s, and 1,000s, The interest commences on the lat of November next. and is payable in Gold semi-annually, on the 1st of May

All other Government securities on band and for sale. and information given concerning investments at our

JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 114 SOUTS THIRD STREET. oclo-lm THE

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FINANCIAL AGENT AND DEPOSITARY OF THE UNITED STATES, Receives Subscriptions for the NEW THREE-YEARS 7 30-100 TREASURY NOTES, which are convertible at maturity into six per cent. 5:20 Bonds; also for the 10-40 Bonds, interest on both payable in Gold. oc28-fmwlm W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier, U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN.

U. S. Subscriptions received, and the Notes fur-zished free of all charges, DEOEGE J. BOYD, Earker, au26-5m IS South THIRD Street. OIL STOCKS EOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. D. L. TINGLEY,

TOBACCO AND CIGAR WARRHOUSE. No. 8 NORTH THIRD STREET.

Agent for the sale of all the celebrated brands of BARNEY, GREEN, & CO., Cincinnati. "BELLE OF THE WEST," "CINCINNATUS." "BURNIE," &c. "FINE TURKISH!" AND OTHER SMOKING

A large lot of prime CIGARS and TOBACCO, now in

0026-lm l

Store, and for sale cheap,

CURTAIN GOODS.

I WILL OFFER

MY ENTIRE STOOK

FORTY PER CENT.

LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.

I. E. WALRAVEN, MASONIC HALL; 719 CHESTNUT STREET.

1026 CHESTNUT STREET. 1026. CURTAIN STORE. Constantly on hand a full line of WINDOW CURTAINS,
OURTAIN MATERIALS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
WINDOW SHADES,
OORNICES, BANDS,

TASSELS, GIMPS, CORDS, &c., &c. AT THE LOWEST PRICES,

C. M. STOUT & CO., No. 1026 CHESTNUT Street. SEWING MACHINES. THE FLORENCE THE FLORENCE THE FLORENCE THE PLORENCE SEWING MACHINES, SEWING MACHINES. SEWING MACHINES. SEWING MACHINES, SEWING MACHINES SEWING MACHINES

SEWING MACHINES BEWING MACRIEURS. 50 OHESTRUT STREET. 30 CHESTRUT STREET. 680 OHESTNUT STREET \$20 CHESTEDT STREET 530 CHESTNUT STRRET.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. COME ON A FURLOUGH. This beautiful steel engraving, painted by Schussele, and engraved by Sartain, is having an immense sale, and is considered by all who have seen it as one of the finest specimens of engraving ever gotten out in this country.

EVERY SOLDIER'S FAMILY SHOULD HAVE A EVERY LOYAL HOUSEHOLD SHOULD HAVE A COPY. In fact, every family who has a father, husband, or son battling for his country, will appreciate and should

HOME ON A FURLOUGH. It will always be a beautiful memorial of these anxious lays and years of rebellion and war.
This engraying is sold exclusively by Agents. DISABLED SOLDIERS and others will find this the most pleasant and profit-able agency they can und-rtake. We give exclusive territory, and will give particulars of agency on appli-tion.

tion. We print this plate on a 19 by 24 sheet, suitable for framing, and will send a specimen copy by mail, free, on receipt of the price, \$2.50, which is about one-half the price usually charged for engravings of this character. For particulars, address BRADLEY & CO., Publishers, No. 66 North FOURTH Street, Philadelphia. DETROLEUM V. NASBY'S PAM

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PHLETI-THE; NASHY'S PAPERS. Letters and
Sermone, containing the views on the topics of the day.
An amusing and interesting pamphlet.
OCEAN WAIFS. A story of adventure on land and
tea. By Captain Mayne Reid. Hinstrated.
POEMS OF THE WAR. By Geo. H. Boker.
PICTURES AND LESSONS FOR LITTLE READERS.
A collection of short and beautiful stories for children.
Also, A REW EDITION OF
PERRINE'S NEW WAR MAP OF THE SOUTHERNSTATES, containing a Chronology of the Great Rebei-STATES, containing a Chronology of the Great Rebel-lion to November, 1863. Price, 60 cents. For sale by WM, S. & ALFBED MARTIRM, 606 CHESTNUT Street. WEBSTER'S NEW UNABRIDGED

V DICTIONARY 3,000 ILLUSTRATIONS.
This edition of Webster has been thoroughly revised, and has many valuable additions. It consists of 1,840 royal quarro pages, with the illustrations distributed throughout the work. hroughout the work.

ALSO,

WORCESTER'S NEW QUARTO DICTIONARY, and all the Greek, French, Spanish, German, and Lalin Standard Lexicons and Dictionaries, for sale by

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oc26 No. 25 South SIXTH St., above Chestnut.

A SHCROFT'S LOW-WATER DE-Olark's Damper Regulator.
Water Gauges, Scotch Tubes, &c.
AUGS. S. BATTLES, Agent,
882-3m 94 North SIXTH Street, Phils.

STATIONERY & BLANK BOOKS. OIL, MINING, COAL, AND OTHER We are prepared to furnish New Corporations with all the Books they require, at short notice and low prices,

of first quality. All styles of Binding. STEEL PLATE CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, LITHOGRAPHED ... TRANSPER BOOK, CEDERS OF TRANSFER. STOCK LEDGER, STOCK LEDGER BALANCES, REGISTER OF CAPITAL STOCK,

BROKER'S PETTY LEDGER. ACCOUNT OF SALES. DIVIDEND BOOK,

MOSS & CO.; SLARK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND STATIONERS. 43% CHESTMUT Street. HEATERS AND FURNACES. DHILADELPHIA

WARMING AND VENTILATING WAREHOUSE, Enamelled Slate Mantel Manufactory, No. 1010 CHESTNUT STREET. ECONOMY IS MONEY.

CHILSON'S PATENT GAS-CONSUMING CONE FURNACE will warm your house with one third less coalthan any other Furnace in use. has no equal in the world.

Call and examine it.

At the present high prices of marble no one in want of Mantels should fail to examine my stock of BEAUTIFUL ENAMELLED SLATE MANTELS. BEAUTIFOL BILL
A large stock of
LOW-DOWN AND COMMON
PARLOR GRATES,
REGISTERS. and
VENTILATORS, constantly on hand. W. A. ARNOLD.

nov2 wsmlm No. 1010 CHESTNUT Street. U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE. INITED STATES INTERNAL RE-

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE-THIRD COLLECTION DISTRICT OF
PENNSYLVANIA, comprising the Twelfth, Thirteenth,
Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Minsteenth
Wards of the City of Philadelphia,
NOTICE.

The annual assessment for 1864, for the above-named
District, of persons liable to a tax 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 HERBY GIVEN
that the taxes aforesaid will be received daily, by the
undersigned, between the hours of 9 A M. and 3 P. H.
(Sandays excepted), at his Office, S. W. corner of
THIRD and WILLOW Streets, on and after TUBBDAY,
the 26th inst., and until and including SATURDAY, the
19th of November next ensulng.

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 19th day of November, 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 18t, 1862.

All persons who in like manner shall fail to take out
their Licenses, as required by law, on or before the 16th

July 1st, 1862.
All persons who in like manner shall fail to take out their Licenses, as required by law, on or before the 19th day of November, 1864, will incur a penalty of ten persentum additional of the amount thereof, and be subject to a prosecution for three times the amount of said tax, in accordance with the provisions of the 56th section of the law aforesaid. cool of the law aforesaid.

All payments are required to be made in Treasury noter, issued under authority of the United States, or in notes of banks organized under the act to provide a national currency, known as National Banks.

No further notice will be given.

WILLIAM J WAINWRIGHT. Collector, ocla troip.

8. W. cor. THIRD and WILLOW Sts.

BROWNE'S METALLIC WEATHER

STEIPS, and
WINDOW BANDS
Totally exclude Cold, Wind, Rain, Snow, and Dusfrom the crevices of DOORS AND WINDOWS,
And save one-half the fuel.

No. 38 South FIFTH Street,
Send for Circular.
Local Agents wanted throughout the State. no3-lm PEACHES: -5,000 DOZEN HERMETIcally sealed Peaches of the finest quality, prepared
by S. Edwards & Co., Bridgeton, N. J. Salesroom,
EHODES & WILLIAMS,
note 107 South WATER Street.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1864. Sheridan's Change of Base—The Reason for It.

A despatch in our telegraphic column announces

that the larger part of Sheridan's army is again

around Winchester. The particulars of the march from Cedar Creek, where our army had been encamped, to Winchester, are given in the columns of the New York Times. Early in the morning of the 11th Sheridan broke camp, and his men fell into line between suprise and 11 o'clock A. M., and by nocoday was fairly on the march northwards to wards the Opequan. This change of base is said to be in accordance with the programme previously determined upon as soon as the national election was over, that the Copperheads with their Southern allies could not take advantage of the change to influence the election. The army has, therefore, stood its ground in order to give its moral support to the loyal voters of the country, when it had not more active business engagements with Early's army. Meantime, the forage question has become a serious one with the army. All the hay, fodder, and oats for many miles around has been consumed. All that the Government furnishes for quadrupeds' demands must be transported nearly forty miles from Mar-tinsburg. To get nearer our base of supplies is therefore an object of prime importance to the subsistence of horses as well as men. The column was straightened out and fairly under way by 12 o'clock. The 19th Army Corps, having the right of the pike, marched in two lines, company front. The 6th Corps marched in the same manner along the west of the line. The wagon trains occupied the centre of the column, also marching in two lines-one along the pike, the other in the field. The artillery brought up the rear of the column and the 8th Corps, or rather the command of General Crook, covered the whole, marching in the ear. When fairly straightened out along the pike and in the fields, the troops present a most interest ing sight, to say nothing of the strange accompaniment of black servants mounted on skinny horses others on foot, packing cooking utensils, and odds and ends of every kind. There are cows driven or ed along, some of them with soldiers' knapsacks lashed upon their horns, in default of better transportation. At 1 P. M. only the cavalry, whose duty was to cover the flanks, or watch against the following of the enemy, were left behind. Let it be understood, then, that it is not now from any attack upon us by the enemy that the army is withdrawn. The Valley, undoubtedly, is to be held; but, inasnuch as this can be done thirty miles nearer our

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.—Admiral Paulding has issued orders that when a vessel hauls from the wharf no officers shall be absent after sunset, and no boots sent off or allowed to be down between sunset and sunrise. This order, although incommoding some of the young officers, must be looked upon as a very just one. These are "war times," and those who have promised to serve their flag must abide by its laws. LAUNCH OF THE CAMANCHE-AN IMPORTANT handed down on the page of history as one of the greatest achievements of American enterprise England, with all her boasting, cannot claim that she was the first to place her iron-clads in those waters. It is true little Peru has an iron-clad just completed, but we date back to November 11, 1863, when the Camanche arrived (in pieces) at San Francisco in the ship Aquilla. The Camanche is one of the first batch of monitors, and was built by Secor & Co., under the superintendence of George Birkbeck, Jr., at Jersey City. She was placed on board of the ship Aquilla and sent around "the Horn," arriving at San Francisco on the 11th of November, 1863. On the 16th of November, 1863, during the prevalence of a very severe gaie, the Aquilla sunk, having overrode her anchor and stove a hole in her bottom, and both vessels sunk in about 40 feet of water. It was not long before the contractors set to work, and the pieces were removed from the bilged vessel and landed safe on shore. A year has elapsed (lacking two days), and the Camanche is complete and affoat, a floating monument of American enterprise

base of supplies as well as at Cedar Creek, every

consideration is in favor of the change.

and of the growing importance of our navy. The Extreme length over armor..... Length outside of took proper Distance from stern to extreme end of Distance from stern post to extreme end.

improved 15-inch guns, and, as a harbor defence, now have our iron clad navy represented in the Pacific ocean, and there is no telling where we may be in this respect in the next quarter of a century. Though insignificant as this launch may seem to some persons, yet it marks with an indelible clearness the progress of our navy in the waters of the world. The builders and the country should be proud to hear of the successful launch of the Cananche, the first iron-clad of the Pacific. ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.-It is rumored in naval circles that Admiral Farragut is snortly to come North, and that the West Gulf Blockading Squadron which was organized by him in February, 1862, will pass into the control of a new commander-in-chief. not as yet named. The gallant Admiral has been hard at work since the latter part of 1861, and has proved himself the greatest naval hero of the age, and under this incessant toll his health is beginning to feel the wearing strain of fatigue. We may need the Admiral for other work, and his faithful devo-

tion to his flag demands for him a respite from his labors. Long live Farragut! PERSONAL -- Fleet Judge Advocate Charles Cowley returns to the South Atlantic Blockading Squad. ron in the Arago on Monday. Mr. Cowley has been nome some time on a leave of absence. He is a resident of Lowell, Mass. NAVAL ACADEMY .- General Order No. 41, suspends midshipmen Benj. S. Richards and Robert E Carmody from duty for six months, with loss of pay and emoluments for three months. This sentence is a punishment for drunkenness. Midshipman Edward N. Roth was arraigned on the charge of causing a quantity of spirituous liquors to be brought on board of the practice ship Macedonian. He was

sentenced by the court to be dismissed from the navy of the United States. In view of the recommendation of the court, the case of Roth will be suspended for further consideration. Midshipman Solomon W. Miles has resigned from the naval service. Midshipman C. F. Adams has been dropped PICKET BOAT No. 3 .- The picket boat No. 3, building at Bordentown, N. J., under the superintendence of Captain C. S. Boggs, U. S. N., is being sheathed on her bottom with sheets of India rubber instead of copper. The rubber used is somewhat like that used in the manufacture of combs, canes, &c., and, if successful in its wear, will make a change in this part of vessels' outfits. It is smoother than copper, and promises to be less likely to become foul with grass and barnacles. The process of putting it on is novel and interesting, each sheet being

bottom while hot. It cools retaining its form, and is not easily removed, being fastened by nails or screws. India rubber has been used for almost everything, but we never thought a vessel's bottom would be coated with it. IMPORTANT NEWS-THE APPRODITE .- Hundreds of anxious persons have been inquiring as to the names of those lost on board of the chartered steamer Approdite, which sailed from the Brooklyn navy yard last month, with five hundred recruits on board, and was lost on the coast of North Carolina. It was reported that sixteen, and then that only six, were lost. We are enabled to give the following correct and official list of the persons lost: James F. Rudd and Wm. Belcher, landsmen, drowned; fight, for he does not want to have his less shot of the last she was in a fainting fit. He immediately obtained a flask of brandy from another gentleman who came up, and rubbed her forehead question through your paper, and first let me explain? A gentleman came into my shop a night or so after the election, very much scared about the next draft. He says that he does not want to go to fight, for he does not want to have his less shot of the coast of brandy from another gentleman who came up, and rubbed her forehead with the spirits. She soon revived, and he then gave her some gold coins and withdrew. The old woman returned home highly pleased with the spirits. She soon revived, and he then gave her some gold coins and withdrew. The old woman returned home highly pleased with the spirits. She soon revived, and he then gave her some gold coins and withdrew. The old woman returned home highly pleased with the spirits. She soon revived, and he then gave her some gold coins and withdrew. The old woman returned home highly pleased with the spirits. She soon revived, and he then gave her some gold coins and withdrew. The old woman returned home highly pleased with the spirits. She soon revived, and he then gave her some gold coins and withdrew. The old woman returned home highly pleased with the spirits. She soon revived, and he then immediately obtained a flask of brandy from another gentleman who came up, and rubbed her forehead with the spirits. She soon revived, and he then gave her some gold coins and withdrew. The old immediately obtained a flask of brandy from another gentleman who came up, and rubbed her forehead with the spirits. She soon revived and he then gave

heated to a given temperature and secured to the

emerges and efficial list of the person last, James F. Roda and Win Bolcher, Indiantines, driven when his geas tood in the second with the bear of the content and the second with the head his geas tood in the second with t

A Visit to the Oil Region. Fibm the Boston Commercial Bulletin] As meany of our readers may desire to know the extense of putting down an oil well, we will furnish theilens which are to be taken into consideration which the work. Is commenced, irrespective, of course, of the price of the lease of the land:

cost os putting Down An oil well six numbers present the price of the process of the land. nct-and-a-half hawser and quarter-inch hand-

chegas tong this must be added, say five hundred dollars for contingent expenses, such as accidents in breaking machinery, getting tools fast, in wells, and the charges by professional tool extractors. Three years ago the entire expense would have been one-half less.

The profits on the oil after getting it to market to Harket, the purchaser furnishing barrels at the well and taking them away, so that the lucky proprietors of some flowing wells have nought to do but fill the casks furnished them with the liquid treasure that is running in a continual stream, and results thereby ceive therefor the greenbacks in amounts ranging from one hundred dollars to four thousand dollars a The facilities for getting the oil to market are being gradually increased, and the Oil Oreek Rail-oid, the Atlantic and Great Western road, the being gradually increased, and the Oil Oreek Railroad, the Atlantic and Great Western road, the
New York Central, and the Pennsylvania Central,
together with the Erie and Philadelphia, as well as
the New York and Erie roads, are making preparations to relieve the oil region of Pennsylvania of
its immense stores of wealth. It is now carried in
flats down to Pittsburg at \$1.25 per barret less than
the cost for railroad to New York. The worthy
Pittsburgers complain that since the oil discoveries
the fiver water, which they use for drinking purposes,
is so bayored with it when these flat locats get
smoothed that they shall be compelled, like the people of Chicago, to make an effort to get it undenied and unflavored.
The price of oil at the wells varies widely; it was
\$6 a harrel about a year ago, has since been as high

illed, and unflavored.

The price of oil at the wells varies widely; it was to a harrel about a year ago, has since been as high as \$15 or \$16, and now ranges from \$7. to \$9. We do not shave in the opinion expressed by many that petrileum will be produced in such an overwhelming quantity as to become comparatively valueless. Its various uses are just beginning to be discovered; it is 50 tapidly coming into favor abroad, and the foreign demand is increasing to such an extent that commercial writers are already beginning to talk of King Oil taking the place of King Ootton as an article of export, or, at least, temporarily occupying the vacancy left by that monarch now in difficulty. The West is becoming a large consumer of carbon oil, and the rapid and wide spread use of refined petroleum as an illuminator has had an astonishing effect upon the glass-lamp trade.

The Pittsburg Commercial, referring to the glass-lamp trade, says "this business was carried on in Pittsburg in a limited way, to supply the demands arising from the consumption of camphane oils, but with the petroleum trade it has swollen to a great magnitude. From an almost strictly retail trade, to a limited region of surrounding counties, upon stocks brought from Eastern cities, the business nas become one of the large divisions of our wholesale trade; and a number of houses whose whole line of goods is confined to lamps for burning petroleum, and other articles necessary thereto, find their customers throughout the United States, Canada, and even England."

We also learn from a reliable source, as well as by

even England."
We also learn from a reliable source, as well as by personal visit, that there are five factories in Pitts-burg that make nothing but gless chimneys, some of which turn out as high as 4,000 dozen a week; there are eight in which the making of lamps is the LAUNCH OF THE CAMANCHE—AN IMPORTANT
HISTORICAL EVENT—YANKEES THE FIRST TO
PLACE IRON-CLAD. WAR VESSELS ON THE BOSOM
OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN, &C., &C.—It has been an
nounced by telegraph across the plains and over the
mountains that, on the 14th of November, 1854, the
iron-clad monitor Camanche would be launched at
San Francisco, California. This event will be
handed down on the pace of history as one of the number required to produce and pack the arti-cles previously made in established glass manuinto ries.

The figures and statements respecting the petroloum trade look extravagant till one gets into the midst of the oil region, when the sights that meet his eyes there in every direction knock the skepticism and conservatism out of him pretty rapidly.

The situation of the wells at Tisusville is a pretty good illustration of the position or formation of different parts of the country in which oil is found—that of an immense bowl, wooded hills forming the sides, and the wells being situated in the valiey or flat bottom of the bowl, Oil Creek pursuing its tortuous way all along between the hills.

The value of the soil alone bordering on Oil Creek, say two miles on each side, and extending from its mouth to Titusville, about twenty miles, is estimated to be worth in the market at this time—if it could be purchased at all—two hundred and fitty millions of collars. Two thousand dollars was considered a large sum four years ago for a was considered a large sum four years ago for a farm of from three to four hundred acres. These farms have been sold at from six hundred thousand to one million of dollars each; and parties who now own them, principally joint stock companies, of course hold them at a much higher figure. With such an enormous estimate of wealth in comparatively so limited a district there is great danger of an explosion, some time or other. There is also a further danger in the effect which bad or bogus stock companies will have upon the steek of good companies by being forced in large volumes upon the market. The tendency of such a state of things is inevitably to produce panic and general distruct. Too much care cannot be exercised by the inexperienced due to the opportunity of realizing splendid fortunes. Railroads are being pushed through the country, and considerable foreign capital is invested in their construction. There will probably be a continuous line of road through the most populous part of the region there before farms have been sold at from six hundred thousand

st populous part of the region there before The Mississippi River as it is. A trip down the Mississippi river now-a-days is a ery serious matter, far more serious than in the old days of peace, when snags and gambler's bowleknives were the only dangers. Since the rebels have begun to wander along its banks, and the river has commenced to "dry up"—for that is the assertion most sensible people stay below, rather than promenade the decks as shifting targets for rather correct shooting bush whackers. Concerning the "drying up" the people of Minnesota know something. The St. Paul Pioneer complains: The people of this region are still crying for rain, rain, rain. For two long years rain has been a thing almost unknown in Minnesota. The "Father of Waters" has now dwindled into a mere "babbling brook," and even the famous Falls of Minnehaha are about to lose their former celebrity.

A correspondent writes, out of the midst of the penighted region of the southern Mississippi, telling what he has met in "travelling down," and what he has not met (the bullets), and how he avoided them:

"We have struck snags, run on bars, got off again, and have been fired into by the guerillas. This last item transpired once while we were at dinner. The shots—about a dozen—came from a masked battery, and although we had an entire regiment of New York soldiers on board, there was not a musket to reply. But everything looks uglier in print than it does in reality. For instance, there are more misses than hits in these skirmishes. It is one thing to fire, another to shoot. It is only in cases of real down carelessness that injury is done.
A steamer which reached Cairo just as we were leaving had been boarded by guerillas and several people shot. But this was because she stopped, against all reason, at a deserted point on the river to take in cotton. The cotton was the balt. Like an innocent mouse, she nibbled at it, and the trap was sprung on her."

Of Cairo he has not a very high opinion, for he as-"Cairo is, without exception, the filthiest hole in existence. It is the end of the world, the tail of creation, the finis of the sphere, the dirt-box of this globe. It is builtion a morass, with a high embankment in front on the river side to save it from being wiped off the map by an overflow. This, however, does not save it from being constantly inundated, as the 'body' of the town is far below the water line of the river. All the streets are bridged over with the river. All the streets are bridged over with weeden bridges for foot passengers, and only in three or four streets can horses travel. Pigs, cows, hens, and horses run loose in the alleys and lanes. Every thoroughfare is a garbage box. All the houses are built on foundations twenty feet high, with no cellars nor basements. All the stores are variety stores. The telegraph operator even keeps a grocery, and the postmaster has a news-stand.

In the same melancholy vein he discourses of the river: It is the dullest sheet of water on the globe. Besides, it is only a mud puddle with high sliding banks on either side, covered with caseless lines of unchangable trees. This for four hundred miles. Occasionally you meet a wreck. These are the unchangable trees. This for four hundred miles. Occasionally you meet a wreek. These are the oases. They occur every lifty miles. Without them the passenger would die of ennul. I believe a boat is sunk once a fortnight on the purpose to give amusement to passengers on the river by allowing them to contemplate the various stages of ship dismemberment and dissolution. They have no regular landings on the river here. When boats want to stop at wood docks to "wood up," they are tied to a tree in the woods way up the hill. Everything out here is young and innocent in the extreme."

A Black Man's Question

BETHLEHEM, Northampton Co., Nov. 11, 1864.

sought in the distracted state of their country an asylum in Bethlehem, Pa. The Chief, deeply afflicted by the death, seemed to derive some consolation from the fact, as he expressed it, "that his son was permitted by Divine Providence to die under the stars and stripes, and not in rebel hands."
As the Cherokee country is thoroughly injected with Gen. Price's rebel forces, he has ordered his remains to be brought, by Adams', Express, to Bethlehem, Pa., where they will be interred in the Moravian burying-ground, under which sod a number of his race sleep. The Moravians were the first missionaries among the Cherokees, before they were expelled from Georgia, in 1885.

I am, sir, yours truly, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12, 1864. [For The Press.] Soldiers of Freedom Gratefully inscribed to the Army and Navy of United States,

BY WILLIAM F. SMALL, Late Colonel of the 26th Regiment Pennsylvania Volun-teers, and of the 60th P. M. Soldiers of Freedom! in whose might And valor trusting States repose. The cherish'd hope of years, that Right May rise triumphant o'er its foes— We turn to you, from thoughts that press Tho aching heart and anxious brain.

And, with new faith and courage, bless

The deeds that wake a tribute strain. Soldiers of Freedom ! whose bright arms, O'er seas and lands, by battle riven-Like driving clouds, in summer storms-Reflect the wrathful frees of Heaven-We hail the light that flashes forth From flaming tube and shining steel, And own, with pride, the knightly worth That points their aim with patriot zeal.

Soldiers of Freedom ! in whose breasts Ignoble thoughts can find no place, And on whose power and prowess rests.
The teeming future of our race— We greet the cheering sign you gave-Sill gleaming through the battle's night, A star of promise—that the brave Know how to vote as well as fight! Soldiers of Freedom! in whose hands,

As those of Fate—the hopes and fears

Of throbbing hearts in other lands,

Now rise in joy, or sink in tears— We ask for them, with loval trust. That never shall your stainless swords Be sheath'd, until their native dust Shall wrap Rebellion's slavish hordes. Then, Freedom's Soldiers! your emprise, In God's too-long-neglected name, Above the rime of years shall rise Resplendent on the rolls of fame:

Then shall your deeds, on field and flood, Receive a grateful world's applause, And Heaven shall sanctify the blood You've shed in Freedom's holy cause! FOREIGN NOTES.

EMPTY BOTTLES NAVIGATING THE OCEAN Captain Becoher, on English shipmaster, has compiled, within the last ten years, the following curious voyages of bottles thrown into the sea by unfortunate navigators. A good many bottles cast into the sea next to the African coast, found their into the sea next to the African coast, found their way to Europe. One bottle seems to have anticipated the Panama route, having travelled from the Panama Isthmus to the Irish coast. Another crossed the Atlantic from the Canarles to Nova Scotla. Three or four bottles thrown into the sea by Greenland mariners off Davis' Straits, landed on the northwest coast of Ireland. Another made a curious trip—swam from the South Atlantic Ocean to the west coast of African seasons. Christian transfer was to low the Battantic Coast of the west coast of African seasons. Christian transfer was to low the Battantic Coast of the west coast of African was the Canada and the Can oa, passing Gibratter, went along the Portuguese coast of France, and was finally picked up on Jersey Island. One bottle was found after sixteen years swimming, one after fourteen years and two liter ten years. A few only travelled more than one year, and one only five days. This was sent off by the captain of the Racehorse on the 17th of April, in the Cerribbean Sea, and was found on the 22d, after having gone through three degrees of longi-tude, (210 inlies), western direction. Captata Mc-Clure, of the Investigator, threw a bottle into the sea in 1850, on his voyage to Behring's Straits. It swam 3,500 miles in 200 days, and was picked up on

swam 3,500 miles in 200 days, and was picked up on the Honduras coast.

OUT-AND-OUT GLUTTONS.—A case of self-destruction, singular at least as to its cause, occurred in the suburbs of Paris recently. The unfortunate suicide was a stone digger, named Ferdinand P—, aged 24, a native of Lyons, who was afflicted with what medical men call builmy, or insatiable hunger. His earnings being altogether insufficient to satisfy his enormous appetite, though he ate scarcely anything but bread, his fellow workmen used to contribute towards his support; but, wearied with thus burdening his friencs; and worn out by his sufferings from the presence of tenia, which aggravated bis hunger, he at last came to the desperate resolution of hanging himself, and succeeded in efsufferings from the presence of twals, which aggravated his hunger, he at last came to the desperate resolution of hanging himself, and succeeded in effecting his purpose. The annals of medicine record, many instances of this disease, both in ancient and modern times, but the most remarkable case of late-years was that of a weman named Anno Denise, who died in Paris only a few years since. This-unfortunate person was afflicted with butiny from her infancy, and while still a young girl used to devour as much as ten pounds of bread daily. Though not in indigent circumstances, she was twice arrested for stealing bread to satisfy her hunger. She was at length admitted into the Salpetrière, and placed under the treatment of Drs. Esquisol. Salpetrière as voracious as ever. Her hunger-varied in intensity; at ordinary times she could manage with twelve; pounds of bread per day, but for three or four months of the year she would eat from twenty to twenty-four pounds, and for ten consecutive years her appetite was greatly aggravated in spring. On one occasion, when she had thought of keeping Good Friday as a fast day, she ate more than thirty pounds of food in 24 hours. As she advanced in years her appette became depraved, and the took aliking to grass and flowers, especially butter cups, of which she would gather and eat an immense quantity. To relieve the colics caused by this unnatural food she used to drink brandy, of which she became inordinately fopd, and at last died a few hours after taking a whole litre at once. When on her death bed and unable to take food, she begged her sister to come and eat near her, and her last words were—"Since at pleases God that I shall eat no more, let me at least have the pleasure of seeing you eat." It is a remarkable fact, that on a post-mortem examination her stomach was found to be exceedingly small, while her liver was unusually large, and all her other viscera quite sound and of normal size.

A FORMIDABLE RIVAL FOB THE DAVENPORT BROTHERS.—The Calcutta superintendent of the other viscera quite sound and of normal size.

A FORMIDABLE RIVAL POR THE DAVENPORT BROTHERS.—The Calcutta superintendent of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, writing under date of September 22, says: "One of the greatest curiosities of the day, a somnambulist steward, goes home in the Mooltan. No matter how securely he may be bound with cords, he undoes everything and walks about while fast asleep. Last night we fastened him to the ship's butcher, but he unloseened himself without awakening the man, got on deck, and was very nearly overboard. The man is a constant source of anxiety to all on board the Mooltan, and if he reaches England should be exhibited. Some Barnum would make a

A SWORD OF HONOR FOR CAPTAIN SEMMES .-A SWORD OF HONOR FOR CAPTAIN SEMMES.—
There is now exhibiting in London a sketch of a very handsome and costly sword and scabbard, which it is proposed to present to Captain Semmes, the celebrated commander of the once formidable Confederate war cruiser, the Alabama. The scabbard will be composed of solid silver, richly ornamented; on the hilt, which will be a most elaborate piece of workmaship, will be inserted on one side the words. "Peace and Friendship," and on the other, "Aide to et Dieu Vaidera." The sword will be manufactured by Messys. Elkington & Co., and it is expected that by Messrs. Elkington & Co., and it is expected that it will be finished about a month hence. The testimenial will be paid for by guinea subscriptions.—
London Daily News. monial will be paid for by guinea subscriptions.—
London Daily News.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING—Dr. Chretien, of Montpeller, in France, has sent an account to the Academy of Sciences of a remarkable instance of the terrible effects of lightning. On the 2d instant he was sent for to ascertain the death of a youth of 15, killed instantaneously by the electric fluid in his bed, he being ill at the time. His mother and three young men who had come to see him were in the room when the catastrophe occurred. One of the young men was seated at the foot of the bed, another near the bolster, and the third close to the door of the apartment, which was on the first floor, contiguous to the roof of the house; the mother was between the second and third visitors. The lightning penetrated into the house through the wall of a large room adjoining the sick room; it broke all the window panes in the former before reaching the other where the company were. The young man at the foot of the bed had the legs of his trowsers partially burnt off; the second received a wound on one of his legs, and the mother had her left leg cruelly bruised, the stocking was partially burnt, and deep burns were perceptible on the fiesh. Her son, as already stated, was killed, and the fluid ultimately escaped through the window.

The Emperor OF Austria And frield Poor

should be exhibited. Some Barnum would make a

escaped through the window.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AND THE POOR WOMAN.—A Vienna paper relates the following anecdore: "One day last week a poor old woman, accompanied by two children, went to the forest near ischel to pick up rotten wood. Overcome with fatigue she at last sat down and fainted away, but the children thoughtshe was only asleep. On observing the approach of a gentleman in hunting costume they attempted to awaken her, and began to cry when they found she did not move. The gentleman, seeing their distress, proceeded to examine the woman, and ascertained that she was in a fainting fit. He immediately obtained a flask of brandy from another EAGLES IN IRRLAND.—For the last ten years a

translated into French, Dutch, Gorman, and Ita-lian, and meet with a ready sale." translated into Freuch, Duich, German, and Italian; and meet with a ready sale."

Another Adventure in an English Railway Carriage—A correspondent of the Liverpool Western Express, of the 22d ult., gives the following narrative to that paper:

"Travelling from London to Glooster on Thursday by the express train; I had assecond class ticket, and anxious to avoid the inconvenience of changing of Glooster. My fellow-travellers were two ladies, who were going, I think, into South Wales, and I had just settled snugly in a corner, and prepared for a few hours' quiet reading, when my attention was attracted by the entrance of a man in a sallor's dress, whose bloods to eyes and savage mien told of drunkenness. I was on the point of seeking the guard, when the fellow suddenly left the carriage, and, the guard coming up at the moment, I requested that he would not allow him to return. But, to my surprise, almost at the instant of starting, the fellow burst into the carriage, followed by the guard, who warned him that if he did not be have projerly he would be left on the road. Now, this was not a pleasant prospect. We were to run to Swindon without stopping, and were to be all this, time caged with a drublen ruffian. But there was no help for it. In the course of some ten or twelve minutes the fellow rehemently proclaimed himself a 'Somtern priva-

drublen ruffian. But there was no help for it. In the course of some ten or twelve minutes the fellow vehemently proclaimed himself a 'Southern privation and an enemy to the English.' Rising from his seat, he staggered over the feet of the ladies, and, confronting me, demanded what I had to say, threatening to 'smash myskylights' if I did not tell him my opinion, and flourishing his huge fist in my face by way of warning. I quieted him for a few minutes by getting him to tell something of his early 'life. He said he was an Englishman, had run away from home when a boy, had gone to South America, and that when the war broke out he had taken service in a Southern privateer. His tale was mixed up vice in a Southern privateer. His tale was mixed up with such oaths and blasphemies that I was with such oaths and blasphemies that I was plad to withdraw my attention, whereupon, to my dismay, he produced a bottle of strong drink of some kind, and swore he would 'treat the company.' He put it to his mouth by way of showing us, how to do it, and took a pull so hearty and so long that he swallowed one half the contents. Declaring, in words not to be repeated, that the man or woman who did not drink should 'catch it,' he presented the bottle to each of the ladies. Hering specially

in words not to be repeated, that the man or woman who did not drink should 'eatch it,' he presented the bottle to each of the ladies. Having spent about ten minutes coaxing and threatening them, he turned to me. I expected! was 'in for it,' and upon my refusal he only expressed contempt for 'Old Jinnies,' and took the remainder himself at one gulp. This over, he prepared for smoking, and, seeing it alarm us, he amused himself for some time in throwing about half burnt matches. He had learnt the 'free and casy' habits of American society, and spat with an accuracy of aim that was undeniable, for he made my face the target on two or three occasions. When he had satisfied himself upon this head, he grew heavy, and, stretching out his legs so as to take up one side of the carriage, he fell, as we delightedly supposed, into a sleep. I settled down to read, and had been perhaps ten minutes or so employed, when I was startled by a shrick and a spring from one of the ladies, and on looking up I saw, to my horror, that the fellow had suddenly opened the window, and had so far succeeded in getting out that but for the presence of mind and courage of the lady, who had seized him by the hair, he would have been under the wheels in ab. ther moment. By uniting our efforts we were able to drag him in, but for fully a quarter of an hour he fought and 'eve like a savage, leaping at the window and we restraited kim till at last he

we were able to drag 'um in, but for fully a quarter, of an hour he fought and 'cro like a savage, leaping at the window, and we restrained him till at last he was-compelled to desist through sheer exhaustion. What a situation to be in! He then adopted a line of retaliation which was so grossly indecent and outrageous that I dare not describe it. The poor ladies (whose conduct exceeded all praise) huddled together in a corner, while I stood in front guarding them with a staut numbersity. Confess for a third them with a stout umbrella. I confess if at this woment the scoundrel had attempted to get out of the window again I think I should have allowed him his own way. Providentially the enginedriver found it necessary to stop at Wantage road, and I succeeded in obtaining aid, and had him removed.

The Rebel Senator Semmes. We have the following paragraph from a speech delivered by Senator Semmes, of Louislana: "On the subject of our finances he dispelled to the satisfaction of all who heard him our error as to the degree of depreciation of the currency, showing that gold had appreciated, from such facts as that one could now board at any hotel in the Confederacy for a dollar a day in gold, when the price before the war was \$2.50. Other illustrations might be adduced, showing that gold, from its scarcity, was worth about three times as much as it was in other countries, and that the depreciation of the currency, when compared with the gold of the world instead tries, and that the depreciation of the currency, when compared with the gold of the world, instead of being twenty or twenty four for one, is really not more than about eight for one. And there was no nation that had prosecuted a heavy war (and successfully) on a credit, but had suffered a greater depreciation than they, and in a less time.

"As for the new and the old currency, he pointed out that the two rest upon the same basis of the public credit, and that the eagerness which the public manifested to exchange the one for the other was unfounded. Every holder of the old currency had a right to demand its redemption in the new, and a bill for extending the time of redemption would be one of the first measures introduced and passed at the next ession of Congress. Especially had the Trans-Mississippi Department a right to demand this, not a dollar of the new issue having been sent thither for redeeming the old.

"Mr. Semmes concluded with a brief view of the situation beyond the Mississippi. We have there a

"Mr. Semmes concluded with a brief view of the situation beyond the Mississippi. We have there a large army; how large, would not be proper for him to say, and it is, constantly increasing under the operations of the conscription law, which could not heretofore be enforced. But now we hold the country down to the Atchafalaya; the laws of the State and of Congress are executed to that limit. Supplies of all kinds are ample; the army cannot consume the tithe of corn, and of meat there is nearly as great an abundance, while our laboratories at Shreveport, La., Tyler, Texas, and elsewhere are turning out everything needed in the way of arms, ordnance stores, &c. With all this, the spirit of the people of Louisiana, among whom he had travelled extensively, was indomitable. In the midst of the blackened remains of their once happy they were enduring. Nowhere except in Virginia—to which State he conceded the palm for subline heroism—had been seen so much distress, so much unblenching resolution. The results of the enemy comparing the country and not only could the occupying the country, and not only could the trans Mississippl hold her own, but possessing, as she would by next spring, an army not less in num-bers than one of the great armies on this side of the river, she would even be able, if the means of cross-

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

It is evident that there is to be no abatement in the demand for oil stocks for some time to come. Every other lescription of stock security is obliged to give way to them, so great a hold have they taken upon the attention of operators. The manifest tendency of prices is upward, 1 of withstanding the almost unlimited number of oil companies that are daily pressed upon the market. A new stock, which two weeks ago was unknown, except to its own stockholders, and which was then re-luctantly taken at \$1.75 per share, sold on Saturday at an advance of this figure of 8%. Of course it would be untime to say that these large advances are fictitious values. In the great majority of cases they are founddupon a solid basis, the increasing quantity and value of the oil developed justifying the high price at which the be, large fortunes lost in oil speculations; but it is sonal. ly true that as the oil wealth of Pennsylvania and West Virginia has not yet been fully developed, vast fortunes are still in store for the cautious and discreet investors. The bulk of Saturday's transactions was in the oils were largely bought and sold; Maple again advanced 13. Government loans were in good demand, and, excepting the 1881s, they were firm and higher. The new 7-30s advanced X, and the 5-20s 1/2 State loans were not active; a sale of the War Loan 6s was made at 101, a slight decline. City sixes improved a fraction. Company bonds were generally more sought after, and Pennsylvania Railroad second mortgage advanced 1; Camden and Amboy sixes sold at 108, and those of 1889 at 102%; Lebigh Valley sixes at 105; and Schuylkill Navigation sixes at SSK. The share list was irregular. Reading was rather quiet, and fell off %; Pennsylvania Railroad declined %; Ca'awissa Railroad preferred was ¼, and Minehill Railroad ¼ higher.

We notice one lot of Second and Third-streets Passe ger Railway at 70; 24 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifeenth; 34 for Spruce and Pine; 62 for West Philadelphia; 13 for Arch, which is a decline, and 261/2 for Girard College. Bank shares areffirmly held; Manufacturers' and Mechanics' sold at 50; 170 was bid for North America; 16) for Philadelphia; 140 for Commercial; 85 for Kensington; 49 for Girard; 92% for Western; 55 for City; 351/2 or Consolidation; 47 for Commonwealth; 50 for Union, and 70 for Camden.

The following were the quotations for gold: The following is a summary view of the condition of the rebel finances, as presented in Jefferson Davis' mes-sage to the Richmond Congress: Total. Applied to extinguish public debt.....\$42 \$723,474,272

614,938,832 Balance in Treasury Oct. 1, 1864... Whole debt..... Whole debt.
Amount of appropriations for six months ending June 30, 1865...
Which it is thought may be paid out of balance of unexpended appropriations to Jan. 1, 1865, viz. It will doubtless be a puzzle to many how, with an army approaching our own in numbers, and with the army approposing our own in numbers, and wish the purchasing power of graybacks reduced to five cents on the dollar, the rebel debt should have reached only \$1,147,970,200 on the 1st of October, while that of the Federal Government was, at the same date, \$1,955,573. 716. It will appear equally strange that, while we are enabled to keep only from \$15,000,000 to \$25,000,000 in the treasury, yet 20 "finsh" are the rebels of morey that in April last they had \$350,000,000 in the treasury, and in October \$108,500,000; and still more remarkabe will it appear that their expenditures were only \$272, 200,000.000. The whole matter, however, is easily explained. The truth is, that the rabel finances have sunk ir to such a condition of demoralization that they have, properly speaking, no regular disbursements. The Richmond Government has substituted a system of impressment for that of ordinary purchase. Their commissariat is supplied by produce seized by the army, in payment for which certificates are given, payable at the close of the war. These certificates continue in circulation as a sort of currency, helping the inflation. purchasing power of graybacks reduced to five cents on culation as a sort of currency, helping the inflation; but not being at present payable, are not recognized in the Treasury register, and are, therefore, not included in the statements of the public debt. This being the case, the ordinary operations of the Treasury are, to a large extent, dispensed with, and the real indebtedness of the

Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE WAR PRESS. FOUR CENTS. To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, as PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, Nov. 12. BEFORE BOARDS.

| \$200 Bruner Oil | 24 1900 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100

-- AOH V IR PRESS

The money must always accompany the order, and

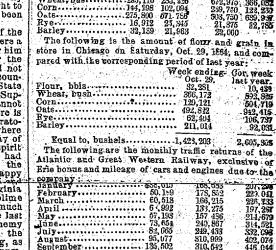
no instance can these terms be deviated from, by afford very little more than the cost of paper.

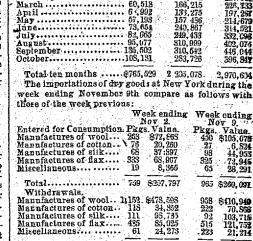
(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

00 do 68% 100 T. 00 do 68% 100 B 00 Eldorado 22 1400 B 00 Curtin Oll 830 10% 207 00 Corn Planter 6 200 10 Penna B. 67½ 200 R 00 Excelsior 1 81 100 D

The following is a statement of the approximate earnings of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Raitway Co., during the month of October, ultimo; compared with the same period of last year.

. Matter... 2,700 00 7,835 00 7,683 34 1,449 41 E of R way 7,683 34 5,569<u>*</u>00 Total \$768,860 02 \$505,814 42 \$253,045 60 Earnings from Jan'y I latto Oct. 20... 25,692,378 43 24:178,992 45 1,413 385 36 The following figures show the receipts and shipments of four and grain at Chicago during the week ending on the 5th instant, compared with the movements of breadstuffs at that port for the same period last year: The following is the amount of flour and grain in store in Chisago on Eaturday, Oct. 29, 1864, and com-





2,010 \$728,498 Warehoused.

Manufactures of wool... 238 \$138, 137

Manufactures of cotton... 13 3, 379

Manufactures of silk... 8 7, 110

Manufactures of flax... 16 5, 263

Microllanous The New York Evening Post of Saturday says: The New York Evening Post of Saturday says:
Gold opened at 244, and after rising to 235% and falling to 241%; closed at 244. The loan market is unchanged. Seven per cent is the current rate, and he sopply is abundant. Commercial paper is dull at 7½@9. Capitalists seem to prefer debt cartificates, which pay better and are more tale. The stock market is dull and transactions are very limited. Governments are strong. Debt certificates have advanced to 93%, seven thirties to 105@103%, ten-forties to 94%. five twenties to 1011% at d to 103 for small bonds. Railroad shares are weak, and the public seem indisposed to purchase, hock Island is the most active on the list. Before the board gold was quoted at 243@244, Reading at 185@133%. The following quotations were made at the board on some of the active stacks, as compared with yesterday afternoon:

NOVEMBER 12-Evening. The demand for Flour is limited, both for export and home use, but holders are firm in their views; sales com-1,000 bbls City Mills on private terms, and 700 bbls extra are buying moderately at from \$10@10.50 for superfine; 10.75@11.50 for extra; \$11.75@12.50 for extra family. and \$19.75@13 @ bbl for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at \$9.25 % bbl. Corn Meal is without change; about 200 bbl Pennsylvania Meal sold at \$7.50 \ \text{b} bbl.

GRAIN.—Wheat is more plenty, but the demand has fallen off; sales reach about \$,000 bushels at \$2.55 \text{G2} 200 for fair to prime Western and Pennsylvania reds; \$2.55 for prime Southern do, and white at from \$2.75 \text{G2} 28.55 for prime Southern do, and white at from \$2.75 \text{G2} 28.55 bushel; as to quality. Rye is selling in a small way at \$1.65 \text{G1} 1.70 per bus for Delaware and Pennsylvania. Corn is scarce and high with sales of about 3.000 bus at \$1.78 ufloat, and \$1.79 per bus in store. Oats are without change; about 4,000 bus sold at \$3.600 per bus; \$80 bus western Barley sold at \$3.50 per bus.

BARK.—let No. 1 Quereitron is firmly held at \$45 per bus. bbl. Corn Meal is without change; about 200 bbl Pennper ton.

COTTON —The stock on sale is very light, and the demand is better. Middlings are quoted at 147@160c B.R. which is an advance GROCERIES.—There is very little doing in the way of sales but holders are firmer in their views.

IRON.—Manufactured Iron is in better demand and there is more doing. Pig metal is firmer. Small sales of Arthracite are making at \$56@63 per ton for the three numbers.

New York. Markets, Nov. 12.

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Ashes are quiet and steady at \$12@12 25 for Pots and \$13 60 for Perris.

The rebels are met in this way, it is quite probable that the figures presented by Mr. Davis do not amount to more than one-third the actual debt his agents have accumulated. It is the most glaring dishonesty in the rebel President to have omitted all mention of this chief item of the debt. In lieu of a candid statement of the real condition of the fluances, he prefaces the above deceptive figures with an assurance that the Treasury "are far from discouraging, and demonstrate that, with judicious legislation, we shall be enabled to meet all the exigencies of the war from our abundant resources, and avoid, at the same time, such a secundator of debt as would render at all doubtful our capacity to redeem it." This perjured public statement will probably furnish a text for London comment actors presenting a comparison of Federal and rebel finances, disparaging to the credit of United, States securities, and illustrating the soundness of the "Connections, and such as the state of the state o New York Markets, Nev. 12.

afternoon: After the board there was an improvement in the market, closing with a firm undertone. Reading at 137%, Pittsburg at 105.

At the 1 o'clock board the market was strong. Reading at 137, Pittsburg at 105½. Philadelphia Markets.

this port to day:
Flour
Wheat
Corn Oats