HYMN FOR INAUGURATION DAY.

[Written for The Press.]

God of our fathers! Thee
Let all their children praise:
The wonders we have lived to see
Surpass the ancient days.

Some age of Truth will rise—
Such was our feeble thought:
Thou steppest from behind the skies,
And lo! the work is wrought!

All hail, redeeming God!
Mercy shall wrath excel:
And still, where blood has stain'd the sod,
Immortal Freedom dwell.

Thy servant, who renews
This day his solemn vows,
Baptizes his spirit with heavenly dews,
And crown with fire his brows.

His honest hands uphold,
His will with thine imbue:
And show, Thou choosest, as of old,
The humble and the true.

Soon may the word come forth
From Thine almighty throne,
"In peace and love, let South and North
Forevermore be one!"

Curiosities in Lunacy.

The last report of the Central Ohio Lunatic Asylum gives the occupation of all persons admitted in twenty-six years. In dividing the number of each occupation by the number of the insane it has furnished in that time, we have the following:

	1861-65.	1851-61.
Speculators	1 to 24	1 to 20
Artists	1 to 56	1 to 54
Clergymen	1 to 94	1 to 84
Students	1 to 97	1 to 97
Tailors	1 to 123	1 to 123
Merchants	1 to 154	1 to 154
Lawyers	1 to 160	1 to 160
Physicians	1 to 194	1 to 194
Farmers	1 to 195	1 to 195
Butchers	1 to 215	1 to 215
Blacksmiths	1 to 216	1 to 216
Laborers	1 to 431	1 to 431

In this it will be seen that speculators, artists, clergymen, and students are badly exposed. It is seen, also, that the further we penetrate into the working classes the less insanity there is. As to the physicians, we include the regulars and irregulars that are given reparately in the report of the Asylum.

The report also gives 22 crazy loafers. One would suppose the number would be far greater, for if anything is calculated to make one mad, it is having nothing to do. It may not, however, be so hard on those who have no disposition to do anything. The census does not give the number of loafers in the State, so that we cannot estimate the proportion of insane. We can estimate the number, however, from comparison with other classes. For example, there are twenty-six physicians and of that profession, the census gives 4,396, which, decreased by the ratio of 23-26 22, gives 4,396 as the number of loafers in Ohio! So there are 36 insane clergymen, and the census number is 2,927; from the ratio as above we have 2,912 loafers! But there were in the twenty-six years, 1,959 crazy farmers, and the census gives 233,485 farmers in the State; calculated on this basis, there should be 4,115. If we average it, there are about 3,000 genuine loafers in Ohio! Suppose it costs $500 each to maintain them, it is seen that the doing-something classes are taxed $1,500,000 to support $3,000 of the do-nothing class!

In the item of laborers we added together those given in the census as "laborers" and "farm laborers," as the asylum report does not make that distinction.

It will also be seen from the above that students are much exposed. Young persons should be nearly exempt, for it is a very common remark of those who have in charge the health of young men and women sent away from home to school, "There is evidently something wrong, that needs reforming.

Sugar Crop of Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 17, 1865.

To the Editor of the New York News:

I send you a correct view of the condition of New Orleans," which was published in your edition of the 12th November, 1864. I stated that the crop of sugar would be about seven thousand hogsheads only, and to show that my estimate was not exaggerated, I now enclose you the *result* of the crop, as given by the New Orleans *Price Current*, and hope you will insert the information contained in the enclosed statement may be useful to you, I am, very respectfully,

M.

The total number of plantations under cultivation within the limits of Louisiana, before the war, according to Mr. Champonter's valuable work, was 1,291, and of these the grinding on 1,027 was performed by steam, and the remaining 264 by horse power. Large outlays have been incurred in obtaining machinery and other necessary apparatus for grinding the cane and conducting the juices into sugar on most of these plantations, independently of the heavy cost for sugar houses, and other necessary buildings, and unless great facilities are accorded to the planters for the speedy restoration the plantations now going entirely to waste, all these valuable improvements must inevitably go to ruin. The interest of the planters, as well as the working charge of them, will, otherwise, not only be irretrievably ruined, but the public at large, and the Government also, will be losers to the extent of every hogshead of sugar made will contribute, to the extent of its value, in lessening the export of gold to foreign countries—no small considerations, we apprehend, in the present position of our affairs.

RECAPITULATION.

	1861-65. hhds.	1851-61. hhds.
Parish of Orleans	26	1,700
Parish of St. Bernard	1,000	2,000
Parish of Plaquemine	2,801	27,688
Parish of Terrebonne	426	23,800
Parish of Assumption	961	37,700
Parish of Lafourche	116	29,787
Parish of St. Charles	73	19,191
Parish of St. John the Baptist	43	8,000
Parish of St. James	257	24,224
Parish of Ascension	1,732	41,000
Parish of Iberville	429	41,927
Parish of Jefferson	303	11,086
Parish of Point Coupee	1,000	40,779
Parish of West Baton Rouge	4	22,483
Parish of East Baton Rouge	35	24,697
Parish of East Feliciana	60	10,949
Total hhds	6,750	390,939

The total crop of sugar in the twenty-four parishes into which the cultivation of the sugar cane had been extended in Louisiana was, in the season of 1861-62, 450,410 hhds.

HYDROPHOBIA IN MAN.—M. Girard de Cailleux, inspector general of the different lunatic asylums for the Department of the Seine, and one of the most meetings of the Academy of Medicine read a memoir entitled "On Rabid Hydrophobia considered as a disease which is developed spontaneously in Man, under the form of Acute Febrile Delirium," and from which I subjoin the following extracts:

1. That hydrophobia is not, as is said, a virulent disease transmissible by inoculation from animals to man, it is equally true that it can develop itself, and does so more frequently than it is believed, spontaneously in man, under the form of acute febrile delirium, so frequent in lunatic asylums.

2. It then affects man in character which is proper to the species, just as other diseases which manifest themselves among animals take a peculiar character in each species, albeit the peculiar nature of the affection does not lose its identity.

3. The causes which produce rabid hydrophobia are—in the first place, a *predisposition sui generis*, and then a multitude of occasional causes, which, by their great variety, often lead into mistake on the true nature of the disease.

4. The similarity of the symptoms, of the progress, of the duration, of the termination, of the structural injuries between rabid hydrophobia which is communicated, and acute delirium, often met with in lunatic asylums, establishes in these two affections an identity of nature worthy of the attention of pathologists, and destined to throw new light on such an interesting subject.—*Paris correspondent of London Lancet.*

LIBERIA.—Recent letters from Monrovia give encouraging accounts of the condition of the country. The amount of sugar raised this year is a third larger than last year's product. Coffee promises a greatly increased yield. The growth of cotton and its manufacture, by domestic industry, is constantly increasing. The work of progress. Less than fifty years ago the chief article of the region for the foreign market was slaves.

The legislature closed its session on the 2d of January, having commenced December 5th last. President Warner, in his annual message, recommended retrenchment, and the legislature acted upon his recommendation. They also passed a general patent law—fee to citizens, twenty-five dollars; aliens, fifty dollars. Chief Justice Drayton was drowned on the bar, near Poor river, adjacent to Grand Cess."

OYSTER PANIC—Not among the oysters, but in the market. Prices are very much enhanced by the scarcity of shellfish, so completely have the shores been covered with ice for some time past.

AN UNKNOWN REGION.—There is, it is said, a space of 1,131,000 square miles around the north pole, which is now a blank in our maps.

THE CITY.

MILITARY.

HANDSOME COMPLIMENT TO THE PENNSYLVANIA 61ST.

The friends of the 61st regiment P. V. have just presented the latter with a magnificent regimental flag. The 61st is commanded by Colonel J. W. Childs, and is largely composed of veterans, having been in every battle fought by the Army of the Potomac, and in every instance behaved with the utmost bravery. Its ranks, however, became greatly reduced, have been recruited to their original standard, and we doubt not that new deeds of valor await them to make the regiment worthy both of the beautiful compliment which has just been paid to it, and the high reputation it has already achieved. We may state, incidentally, that Colonel Childs is the highest type of the soldier and officer. When the attack was made on Washington last summer he was lying in the hospital from a severe wound, but at the first approach of danger, in defiance of his surgeon's advice, he left his bed, took command of a portion of his regiment, fought them with marked bravery, but in so doing paid the penalty of his life. He declines being contented with the Invalid Corps, however, and with his remaining arm and new flag he now hopes to lead his regiment to the front. While the old flag is borne aloft by this sort of material its folds can never be tarnished. The committee to which the getting up of the flag was entrusted, of which Mr. C. B. Barrett is chairman, deserves credit for their efforts in behalf of this gallant organization. The flag will remain on exhibition for a few days at the store of Messrs. Evans & Hassall.

RECRUITING.

Yesterday warrants for the payment of the city bounty were issued to eighty-seven men, of whom five were enlisted for three years and eighty-two for one year. The credits were as follows: 1; Second ward, 7; Third ward, 2; Fourth ward, 5; Seventh ward, 3; Tenth ward, 8; Eleventh ward, 5; Twelfth ward, 3; Thirteenth ward, 2; Fourteenth ward, 1; Fifteenth ward, 5; Sixteenth ward, 2; Eighteenth ward, 2; Twentieth ward, 8; Twenty-third ward, 15; Twenty-fourth ward, 1.

NEARLY FULL.

The 71th Union League Regiment, Col. Gorgas, is now nearly full. The men are being properly clothed and equipped, and will very soon leave for the seat of war. The regiment is composed of fine material, both as regards officers and privates.

MISCELLANEOUS.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE NEW COMMISSIONER OF CITY PROPERTY.

Mr. Charles Dixon, the new Commissioner of City Property, has made the following appointments. They entered upon their duties yesterday:

Superintendent of Independence Square—Daniel Stokes.

Superintendent of Franklin Square—John Snethen.

Superintendent of Washington Square—Edward Shain.

Superintendent of Rittenhouse Square—Joseph Glenn.

Superintendent of Penn Square—James Boyd.

Superintendent of Logan Square—Edward H. Davis.

Superintendent of Jefferson Square—Julius Pauling.

Superintendent of Norris Square—Wm. Glenn.

Superintendent of Shackamaxon Square—R. O. Worrell.

Superintendent of Fairmount Park—John Cromberger.

Superintendent of Independence Hall—James Askman.

Superintendent of State House—Joseph Barr.

Superintendent of City Burial Ground—J. E. Conrad.

Janitor of Spring Garden Hall—George Rookenburg.

Janitor of West Philadelphia Hall—Thomas Crout.

Janitor of Germantown Hall—Isaiah Shriver.

Janitor of Grand Petit Jury Rooms—Henry Walter.

Janitor of State House—John McIntyre.

Janitor of State House—James Houseman.

Watchman of State House Steeple—Joseph Bickley.

Watchman of Parade Grounds—Henry Weaver.

Cleaner of Courts—James Taylor.

Regulators of Public Clocks—Daniel Riggs, Jeremiah Hartley.

EXHIBITION OF TRAINED HORSES.

According to announcement, an exhibition of horse-training, or, more properly, of trained horses, took place yesterday afternoon, at Fairmount Park. The announcement drew together several hundred people, and a large number of equipages and equestrians. About half past 4 o'clock the professor made his appearance on the Park, in a Jenny Lind barriage, accompanied by a lady. The horses, when brought to the Park, were driven with bits fastened in their mouths by means of a strap passing under their lower jaws. No bridle was used in driving them through the streets of the city; and, when they appeared on the Park, many of the crowd whispered amongst themselves that that was nothing extraordinary; that any horse could be driven that way, &c. The Professor drove up to the mansion, and, after assisting his lady out of the carriage, announced that he would remove bits and reins, and guide the horses by the whip alone. The horses were a beautifully-built pair of stallions, one a dark sorrel, the other a brown. The bits were removed, and the horses, feeling their freedom, shook their heads and snorted as if with a feeling of their own superiority. The professor then touched the horses with a whip, and they were off in a pretty fast trot. On coming in proximity with anything the (professor raised his whip gradually, and the horses, as the whip raised, would slacken their pace. If the whip was raised up suddenly they would stop immediately. By moving the whip from one side to the other the horses would turn, the same following the motion of the whip. The professor made a number of beautiful turns at a fast gait, and in narrow space, by means of the whip alone. By turning the whip in a circle both horses would gallop; holding the whip at a short distance above the heads of the horses was a signal for them to trot. The professor then made one horse trot and the other gallop, alternately; then both trotted by his signals. It was an excellent exhibition in every respect. It was what is termed horse-training. The action of the horse could be brought, and that brute force in their management is of little consequence when compared with skilful management.

THE LATE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

The coroner held an inquest, yesterday afternoon, in the case of Richard Sorg, aged 14 years, who was run over, on Saturday night last, at Third and Beaver streets, by one of the cars of the Second and Third-street Passenger Railway Company.

Charles Miller testified that four persons besides the driver were on the front platform; one boy jumped off the car and said to the driver to stop; no; the latter jumped and slipped on the ice, and his leg was run over; witness put on the break, not, however, before the car had passed over him; the car was going down grade when the boy jumped off.

John Fisher testified that the car was going slow down the grade when the boy fell; did not hear any boy crying on the track; the car had been stopped a short time before this; the conductor stopped the car and witness.

Some age of Truth will rise—
Such was our feeble thought:
Thou steppest from behind the skies,
And lo! the work is wrought!

John D. Fox testified that he worked with deceased, and was on the front platform with him; he told the driver to stop at Poplar street, but he paid no attention to it; jumped off at the same time he did, and saw him lying there; the car was going very fast; I told the driver to stop two or three times, but he did not do so; I can't say whether the driver heard me or not; I did not speak to him; I did not want to do so; the car did not stop to let a passenger off at Poplar street.

Mr. Miller recalled.—The conductor struck the bell at Poplar street, and a man jumped off; he then struck the bell and the car went on.

Robert W. Kees, the conductor, testified that he was on car No. 30 on Saturday evening, and recollected two boys on the front platform; felt the jar of the car, and on looking out saw the boy; the car was stopped at Poplar street and a boy got out with cause; I was not behind time; the car had not gone six yards after the boy got out; the driver was a sacred man; I did not ask me to stop any place.

Christian Lehr, the driver, testified that he had been a driver on the road three years; recollect seeing the boys, one on the right and the other on the left; they did not speak to me at all; one jumped off and said come on, and the other jumped; it was a very dark night, and I did not see the boys when they jumped; I stopped at Poplar street, when the conductor rang the bell; I was not urged to hurry up by the conductor.

Mr. Miller re-called, and testified that he heard the bell ring twice at Poplar street; I cannot say whether it was a signal to the driver to stop; somebody said either stop or come on; the person who said this I did not know of the car.

The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by being run over by car No. 33, no blame being attached to the driver or conductor.

HORSE TAMING OR TRAINING.

Messrs. Rockwell & Hurlbert have taken rooms at the Philadelphia Riding Club, Sixteenth street, below Walnut, where they will reduce fractious horses to unconditional submission in a short space of time. Any gentleman's horses—runaways, kickers, biters, bridle pullers, plungers, shyers, or balky horses, pullers, side reiners, nervous, crowders, halters, balkers—are requested to place the animals under the care of Messrs. R. & H. See advertisement in the evening.

APPOINTMENT.

Capt. John Craig, an old and well-known resident of this city, has been appointed by the War Department, with commission by the Senate, as military storekeeper. Capt. Craig is at present the disbursing officer at the Schuylkill Arsenal, which position has been filled with credit for a long time.

PHILADELPHIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The stated meeting of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture was held yesterday morning. A number of donations were acknowledged. A discussion on the subject of Military Instruction was then had, after which the following additional developments were announced:

Mr. Amos Ellis testified that his dwelling-house—No 1615 North Broad street, was bored into on the night of the 16th of February, and robbed of a considerable amount of clothing, sheeting, table-cloths, &c. Articles recovered from Barclay, the pawnbroker, were identified.

By Mr. Ellis.—Seven suits had been stolen; and in a half acres of land—all good oil territory—and twenty-eight feet building. Includes dwelling house with twenty-four rooms, garden, lots, stables, sabling, &c.; an efficient and valuable water-power engine of eighteen horse power, with all the tools for repair, &c. The Company have also a large and valuable stock of Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, &c., in the United States.

Dean's sales are so extensive that he can afford to sell at about one-half what others sell for.

Dean sells to the Army of the Potomac.

Dean sells to the Army of the Tennessee.

Dean sells to the Army of the Cumberland.

Gun-boats and transports supplied.

Dean's large and well-assorted cloak room for re-

THE COURTS.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

In this court the petit jury were yesterday morning discharged from further attendance. The United States Attorney stated to the court that, though there were several cases that he was anxious to try, he could still there was great difficulty in getting the cases up, owing to the fact that the depositions were not prepared. He did not think it right to keep the witnesses for the United States longer in attendance under the circumstances, and they were, therefore, discharged, and all cases went over until next term.

Supreme Court—Present, Woodward, C. J., and Thompson, Strong, and Read, Justices.

PHILADELPHIA LIST—THIRD CALLING.

John G. Brightly, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles O'Neill, defendant in error. Certificate from Nisi Prius. In the court below this suit was brought to recover, as the defendant, the Sheriff of Tioga county, the city of Philadelphia, an amount alleged to have been erroneously paid to him under the following circumstances:

On the 1st of February the plaintiff, the owner of a large real estate interest in Philadelphia, issued to the defendant the amount of his State taxes, less an allowance which he demanded for prompt payment viz: five per cent. This allowance was granted by the Treasurer, who, under instructions from the State authorities allowed that to all persons who had been taken away by an act of Assembly 30th of April, 1864. The plaintiff claimed that the act only repealed one making the allowance general, and left the repealed measure of the 30th May, 1856, especially applicable to Philadelphia. Mr. Brightly, on behalf of himself and a number of his tax payers, refused to pay the money, and then brought suit to recover back the alleged overpayment.

The case was yesterday argued by John G. Johnson, and Wm. F. Judson, Esqs., for plaintiff, and by John E. Latta and Wm. M. Meredith, Esqs., for defendant.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

The jury in the case of William McEwen, charged with larceny, reported yesterday, returned a verdict of not guilty.

Ellen Fitzpatrick alias Ellen McCarty, pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny in stealing twenty-eight yards of carpeting, the property of Mary Neil, and was convicted on another bill of the larceny of $18 in bank notes, the property of Ellen Cleve. Sentenced to an imprisonment of one year and eight months.

Margaret Gilmore was charged with the larceny of four hundred dollars in money, the property of Michael McNamara. The money was taken from a trunk while the latter was at work on the market, and it is alleged that Mrs. Gilmore came in and purchased goods to the amount of the money was during her absence. A witness was called to prove the admission of defendant to having taken the money. The case was not concluded. D. W. Brooks, Esq., for the Commonwealth; D. Dougherty, Esq., for defendant.

The jury were discharged until Monday morning, and the court adjourned until Saturday.

THE POLICE.

THE CENTRAL STATION.

The veterans for General Hancock's army corps are responding to the call made upon them, and very rapidly that the Central Station is, to some extent, turned into a mustering office, where officers and clerks are busy at work in making out the necessary papers. The rogues' gallery room and the outer doors have a guard, muskets with fixed bayonets, &c., giving the place quite a military appearance. The table used by the officers and clerks is in the centre of the room. Looking down on the mustering wells round the military group and the veteran applicants are the likenesses of many Rebels, and leading Southern traitors, from the pauper Mazzy down to Jeff Davis. The traitors occupy a straight line along the face of the wall. Ranked on one side of the door are the likenesses of several Union men who had nine wives, and on the other side by a number of rebels who had none and were married. (This likeness was taken in Philadelphia in 1860); Abe Lincoln, Virginia, has a jolly look; Cobb seems to be smiling; Stephens has a doubtful expression, as though halting between two opinions; Wigfall appears as though he had just had an after-a night of debauch. They are all there, looking upon the patriotic scene of Uncle Sam's veterans being continually mustered into the service once more.

There has been no recruiting like the present since the breaking out of the infamous rebellion. No excitement attends the affair. The scenes of veterans humanly flows steadily on like still waters. In the course of a month the second regiment will be full. The first regiment, at Washington, we believe is already full. This third regiment will be commenced as soon as the second is filled. Chief of Franklin is daily in the receipt of more letters than he can read. He entertains the opinion that there is no question of time with him to raise the entire army corps to its full standard, and then to proceed and raise still another army corps. At present the work certainly goes bravely on.

[Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.]

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

Burton, the colored burglar, who was arraigned at the Central Station, a few days since, on the charge of committing a series of burglaries, had another hearing yesterday afternoon, when the following additional developments were known:

Mr. Amos Ellis testified that his dwelling-house—No 1615 North Broad street, was bored into on the night of the 16th of February, and robbed of a considerable amount of clothing, sheeting, table-cloths, &c. Articles recovered from Barclay, the pawnbroker, were identified.

By Mr. Ellis.—Seven suits had been stolen; and in a half acres of land—all good oil territory—and twenty-eight feet building. Includes dwelling house with twenty-four rooms, garden, lots, stables, sabling, &c.; an efficient and valuable water-power engine of eighteen horse power, with all the tools for repair, &c. The Company have also a large and valuable stock of Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, &c., in the United States.

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Gun-boats and transports supplied.

Dean's large and well-assorted cloak room for re-

OIL COMPANIES.

☞ PETROLEUM.

THE NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL PETROLEUM COMPANY.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE MINING AND MANUFACTURING LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS,

IN ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND SHARES, AT $10 PER SHARE, NOT LIABLE TO ASSESSMENT.

GOVERNMENT BONDS AND SECURITIES TAKEN IN PAYMENT FOR STOCK.

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No. 24 EMPIRE BUILDING, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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OFFICERS.

Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, President.
WM. T. PHIPPS, Vice President.
ROBERT BASSETT, Secretary.
H. J. CURTIS, Mining Superintendent, Titusville, Pa.
ATLANTIC BANK, No. 142 Broadway, N. Y., Treasury.

TRUSTEES.

Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON.....Binghamton, N.Y.
J. H. ANGIER (of Brewer, Watson, & Co.) Titusville, Pa.
WM. T. PHIPPS.....New York City.
W. MCK CHAPMAN.....New York City.
WM. T. PHIPPS.....Titusville, Pa.
WM. M. FISHER.....Titusville, Pa.
W. M. JENNINGS.....Titusville, Pa.
JAMES H. TITUS.....New York City.
WM. H. HALLOCK.....New York City.

The wells of the Company are now producing oil. Prospectus sent to any address on application.

Payments for stock may be made in drafts, registered notes, or Government securities, which bonds and securities will be taken at their market value.

Remittances may be addressed to the Company, P. O. Box No. 6363, New York City, or to Atlantic Bank, Treasury of the New York and Liverpool Petroleum Company, 142 Broadway, New York City."

The following paragraphs contain a full and clear account of the operations of this

MOST SUCCESSFUL PETROLEUM COMPANY.

I. OPERATIONS AND SITUATION OF THE COMPANY.

THE NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL PETROLEUM COMPANY commenced its active operations about the beginning of November, 1864, under the chief principle upon which its managers proceeded, has been to carefully avoid carrying the interests of any individual who might have lands or other oil property to sell, at the expense of the stockholders. On the other hand, they have uniformly considered the best interests of the stockholders as the only rule for conducting the concerns of the company, and have acted in good faith upon this rule.

The inducements offered in the original prospectuses and advertisements of the company, and the high and unspoiled character of the gentleman influential in its affairs and in its board of officers, rapidly supplied it with the funds necessary for a working capital; and in one hundred days from the date of its charter, competent agents were sent out in the beginning of the present year, who passed a considerable time in the oil regions in selecting from the numerous oil lands and interests offered, such as they considered to be the most valuable. Detailed description of these pieces of property is given elsewhere on.

A corporation like the New York and Liverpool Petroleum Company, with a capital of $1,000,000, and with the confidence of the public, managers of proper character, and with the means at their disposal for operation, sound business rules, and, lastly, the actual success which these preliminaries are sure to bring. In all its transactions with the public the company has acted in a remarkably high position. A few words will not be out of place on some of these heads.

MANAGERS.—Daniel S. Dickinson, the President, owes his high standing before the people of the United States, as well as his wide acquaintance and uncompromising honesty, than to his remarkable ability as a leading statesman, a brilliant speaker, and a wise and safe statesman.

The Board of Trustees includes, not merely these gentlemen, and others of good character and standing, but several other circumstances combine to make the individual personal guarantees for careful and judicious management such, for instance, are—

1. The fact that a member of the very rich and strong firm of Brewer, Watson, & Co.,

2. The fact that Wm. M. Fisher, one of the prominent oil shippers of the petroleum mart of Titusville, and a gentleman of recognized ability and means;

3. Dr. W. M. Jennings, of Titusville, whose shrewdness and success as a business man have already secured him a considerable fortune;

4. Wm. F. Newton, M.C., a well-known and cautious oil operator, and others. The gentlemen just specified are all residents in the oil-region, and extend back some 20 rods—making a frontage of 16 rods.

TWO WELLS

Are going down on this property, one of which is nearly completed—being about some 400 feet. The indications are that this will be a big well, as already several have been struck in the vicinity.

LEASE, TWENTY YEARS,

Royalty, three-eighths of the oil.

Third, 9-16ths lease-hold in No. 39,

SPRINGFIELD PETROLEUM COMPANY,

On Cherry Run, about three quarters of a mile above the "Farry" well, and 2 miles distance from the "Auburn," "Yankee," and other good wells. These is room on the property for three wells, one of which, the "Farry," is reported as producing, for 30 days, it is confidently believed, will make this well ready for testing, as the new derrick and everything connected with it is of the first order. Lease, 20 years:

Royalty, one-half of the oil.

Fourth. The entire lease-hold of lot No 16,

ST. NICHOLAS OIL COMPANY,

Cherry Run. On this property there is room for four wells, one of which is now being sunk. As this lease is located next to the Rynd, Baker, and Grocery wells, producing respectively 200 100, and 200 barrels, there is scarcely a doubt of abundant success The record of Cherry Run oil-wells in this locality is favorite locally. Lease, 20 years: Royalty, half the oil.

Subscription Book for a limited number of the above shares now open at the office of

MCCUTCHEON & COLLINS,
240 and 242 North FRONT Street,
Philadelphia, Feb. 27, 1865. fe27-6t

☞ NOTICE.

THE OFFICE OF THE

NATIONAL OIL CREEK OIL COMPANY,

AND

MERCANTILE PETROLEUM COMPANY,

AND

PHILLIPS OIL COMPANY,

has been REMOVED from No. 22 North Front street to

No. 303 WALNUT STREET,

where the business of the Companies will hereafter be conducted and information will be given as cheerfully given.

Members to the stock of the NATIONAL OIL CREEK OIL COMPANY, who have not received their Certificates, can obtain them by surrendering their Installment Receipts at the office.

WM. J. MALCOLM,
fe27-6t Secretary.

☞ TAKE NOTICE!—IMPORTANT TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY.

NOTICE IS GIVEN that the Books of the Company will positively be closed on the 1st day of March, and stock will be sold at subscription price after that date, and all subscriptions not paid by that time will be cancelled.

The Company have on their property one of Boiles' Patent Drilling Machines, manufactured by Reed, Tasker, & Co.'s, one of which can be seen in operation on Kinsey, Collins, & Co.'s Property, on the Oil Creek streets. The Company expect, by the aid of this machine, to have at least two wells in successful operation within 30 days. Persons desiring to take stock of the Company at subscription price must make immediate application, as there are but a few thousand shares to be sold at subscription price. $2.50 per share.

Maps, Prospectuses, and all information can be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 24 Washington Buildings, 274 South THIRD Street.

CHARLES H. LOKENS, M. D., President.
WM. M. STEVENS, Vice President.
WM. D. SMITH, Treasurer.
H. HERBERT HAGEMAN, M. D., Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa., and 20 co., Penna.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21, 1865.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the PRESIDENT, PORCUPINE, and REDFIELD PETROLEUM COMPANIES, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 2 HOTEL, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the eighth (8th) day of March next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of voting on the proposition to exchange the Stockholders of the PRESIDENT COMPANY separate certificates of their interest in the PRESIDENT COMPANY, and also on the proposition for the sale of each portion of the Capital Stock of the PORCUPINE PETROLEUM COMPANY to the amount required to raise a WORKING CAPITAL

for said Company.

By order of the Board of Directors

J. EDWIN CONANT,
fe26 stuth 6t* Secretary.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—OFFICE Nos. 8 and 5 EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, north side of WALNUT STREET, between DOCK and THIRD Streets, Philadelphia.

INCORPORATED IN 1794—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
PROPERTIES OF THE COMPANY, FEBRUARY 1, 1865, $625,217 62.
MARINE, FIRE, AND INLAND TRANSPORTATION INSURANCE.

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Sherrerd,	Tobias Wagner,
Charles Macalester,	Thomas B. Watson,
Henry Sloan,	Harry C. Carey,
William B. White,	Charles S. Lewis,
George H. Stuart,	George G. Carson,
Samuel Grant, jr.,	Edward Darlington,
	John B. Austin.

HENRY D. SHERRERD, President.
WILLIAM HARPER Secretary. no15-tf

AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated 1810. CHARTER PERPETUAL. No. 310 WALNUT Street, above Third, Philadelphia.

Having a large paid-up Capital Stock and Surplus invested in sound and reliable Securities, continues to insure on Dwellings, Stores, Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in port and their Cargoes, and other Personal Property, on favorable terms. Promptly adjusted.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas R. Maris,	James R. Campbell,
John Welsh,	Edmund G. Smith,
Samuel C. Morton,	Charles W. Poultney,
Elijah Kirk,	Thomas Robins,
John T. Lewis.	

THOMAS R. MARIS, President.
ALBERT C. L. CRAWFORD, Secretary. fe22-tf

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated 1825. CHARTER PERPETUAL. No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for nearly forty years, continues to insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks, Goods, or Merchandize generally, on liberal terms.

Their capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS

Jonathan Patterson,	Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,	John Duvernet,
Isaac Lea,	Edward S. Clark,
Thomas Robins,	Henry Lewis,
	J. Gillingham Fell,
	JONATHAN PATTERSON, President.

WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Authorized Capital $400,000—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Office No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandize generally.

Also, Marine Insurances on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurances to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher,	Davis Pearson,
D. Luther,	Peter Sauer,
Lewis Audenried,	T. H. Baugh,
John B. Hutchinson,	Samuel W. Dean,
Joseph Maxfield.	John Ketcham.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary. aug5-tf

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 406 CHESTNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA. FIRE AND INLAND INSURANCE.

DIRECTORS.

Francis N. Buck,	John W. Everman,
Charles Richardson,	Robert B. Potter,
Henry Lewis,	John Keesler, Jr.,
Samuel Wright,	E. D. Woodruff,
P. S. Justice,	Charles Stokes,
George A. Coe,	Edward Darlington.

FRANCIS N. BUCK, President.
GEO. RICHARDSON, Vice President.
W. I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. jal4-1y

MILITARY AND NAVAL CLAIM AGENCY.—FRANK. REGISTER, Attorney, 140 S. SIXTH St., Philadelphia, Pa., late Principal Examiner, and all other Accounts Settled, and Receipts of Navy Indebtedness procured through Agency in Washington. fe25-3m

WHITE VIRGIN WAX OF ANTILLES.—A new French Cosmetic for beautifying and preserving the complexion. It is the most wonderful soothing and healing remedy for all diseases of the skin. Pimples, eczema, blemish, nor tale in its composition. It being composed entirely of pure Virgin Wax; hence the extraordinary softness, delicacy, and transparency which it imparts to the skin. It makes the old look young, and the young more beautiful, and the most beautiful divine. Prices 50 and 60 cents. Prepared only by HUNT & CO., Perfumers, 41 South SECOND Street, two doors above Chestnut, and 123 South SEVENTH Street, above Walnut. ja5-3m

A READY AND CONCLUSIVE TEST of the properties of HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU will be a comparison with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory,

memorial give, it is said, four hundred thousand hogsheads a year.

Considering, then, the gigantic extent of this wonderful new field for business, the certainty of large gains in it by judicious enterprise, the abilities, advantages, and reputation of the gentlemen concerned in this Company, and the positive and solid business success of the Company, financial and PETROLEUM, it is believed that no investment is at this day open to the public at once so safe and so lucrative.

The following editorial opinions, among others, have been given, upon the standing and prospects of the New York and Liverpool Petroleum Company:

From The N. Y. Independent.

PETROLEUM.—Our readers will have noticed an advertisement of the New York and Liverpool Petroleum Company in our columns. Daniel S Dickinson is the President, and he is associated with gentlemen of experience in the business. A careful study of the prospectus will reveal the advantages of the investment. The discovery of Petroleum is no recent, and the necessary demand so large and increasing, that this Company may be said to be once upon a permanent basis. Their prospectus speaks frankly and fairly, and the name of Mr. Dickinson, who has here, we believe for the first time, associated his name with any corporate scheme, should satisfy the inquirer that it is not a mere speculation. All of the funds paid in are to the working capital of the Company, and no one connected with it is interested in selling the Company land or property at a fictitious value or at any profit. Subscribers become their own Trustees and located in the oil regions, and have acquired their wealth and experience in the business, and have a personal supervision over the Company's affairs, and it is expected that large dividends will be regularly paid from the 1st of January.

From Harper's Weekly.

PETROLEUM.—The New York and Liverpool Petroleum Company, whose advertisement appears in our columns offers unrivaled guarantees of safety and good management to those that like it so largely owned and conducted by real men of oil—not mere speculators in corporations. The Farry, Abbott, and Rynd wells, in the Titusville firm of Brewer, Watson, & Co., these wells counts by millions. Mr. Myers, another, is an extensive operator in oil securities, which bonds and securities will be taken at their market value.

Remittances may be addressed to the Company, P. O. Box No. 6363, New York City, or to Atlantic Bank, Treasury of the New York and Liverpool Petroleum Company, 142 Broadway, New York City."

The following paragraphs contain a full and clear account of the operations of this

MOST SUCCESSFUL PETROLEUM COMPANY.

I. OPERATIONS AND SITUATION OF THE COMPANY.

THE NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL PETROLEUM COMPANY commenced its active operations about the beginning of November, 1864, under the chief principle upon which its managers proceeded, has been to carefully avoid carrying the interests of any individual who might have lands or other oil property to sell, at the expense of the stockholders. On the other hand, they have uniformly considered the best interests of the stockholders as the only rule for conducting the concerns of the company, and have acted in good faith upon this rule.

The inducements offered in the original prospectuses and advertisements of the company, and the high and unspoiled character of the gentleman influential in its affairs and in its board of officers, rapidly supplied it with the funds necessary for a working capital; and in one hundred thousand dollars in its treasury, competent agents were sent out in the beginning of the present year, who passed a considerable time in the oil regions in selecting from the numerous oil lands and interests offered, such as they considered to be the most valuable. Detailed description of these pieces of property is given elsewhere on.

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