The Daily Post.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13 1864.

Mr. Stevens on Gold.

Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, "the leader" of the Abolition party in the United States House of Representatives, ought to be possessed of any sensibility at all, to resign his seat, and return to Lancaster to take his place in the Court of Quarter Sessions, prosecuting or defending small criminal cases. In Congress he is entirely beyond his depth, and, if not watched, he will inflict incalculable injury upon the country. It is a lamentable fact that the Abolition party in this lower house of Congress, has this fierce and blood-thirsty fanatic for a leader—a man having nothing to recommend him to the position he holds, save his ferocious hatred of the people of a portion of his country. But, we are glad to see that he is about to find his level; as soon as Congress gets through with talking and legislating about the South and slavery, and begins the consideration of practical legislation, we will see some other great men suddenly become as barren of resources as has Mr. Stevens.

The weight that so suddenly pulled Mr. Stevens down, was the bill which he introduced a few days ago in the House, regulating the value of gold. It was so absurd, and so transparently injurious, that it was immediately tabled by one half of his own party voting with the Democrats against it. Since then Mr. Stevens' financial abilities have been subjected to one of the most scathing dissections ever bestowed upon a political charlatan. For the first few days, after the bill in question was introduced, the Democratic press ably exposed its absurdities; but now the leading Republican organs are equally as decided in their condemnation of its financial quackery. The New York papers are unanimous in their castigation of Stevens, and some of them begin to be impressed with the conviction, that the country is in a most critical condition, requiring well balanced minds, not fanatics, to extricate it from its troubles. To our surprise and gratification we find the influential *Tribune* among this number. Its strictures upon Stevens and the condition of the country, are worthy of the most bitter Copperhead opponent of "the government" in the country.

After delivering a lecture to Mr. Stevens upon the elementary principles of finance, the *Tribune* remarks as follows, and we desire our readers to mark its admissions, especially those contained in the last paragraph quoted:

> Are we pottering over the A B C's of Finance? Certainly: but how avoid it when our statesmen and financial authorities have not yet mastered even these? With great respect for the abilities of Mr. Stevens, we say that an act of Congress declaring a paper dollar the equivalent of a gold dollar, is a transparent and mischievous absurdity. It may *be* such equivalent: if it is, it needs no statute to bolster it, but will take care of itself. A bank dollar surely redeemable in coin at every bank counter or broker's office *is* a dollar, practically and beneficently. Any paper dollar is worth more or less according to the facility and readiness wherewith it may be converted and the cash value of that into which it is convertible. Any legislation which declares nothing to be something, or forbids water to run down hill, may be potent for incidental mischief, but can never achieve its declared end.
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> * * * * * * *
>
> In short, why try to repeal the law of gravitation by an act of Congress? We are sure no good, but much evil, can flow from such empirical legislation.
>
> The fact is, Messrs. rulers of our land! our Currency must be appreciated and strengthened not diluted and experimented on. To its improvement three things are indispensable: 1. Taxation; 2 Victory; 3. Peace. Only through these—one or more, if not all of them—can the sorely needed amendment come. Away, then, with all quackeries and juggleries, and face your responsibilities like men! On you, Messrs. Congressmen! rests the duty of Taxation; let our Generals and Admirals be trusted for Victory; while the Executive does his utmost to secure, so soon as may be, the unspeakable blessings of a true, honorable lasting Peace!

"House of Refuge."

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO., PITTSBURGH, Dec 10, 1864.

A Statement of the semi-annual expense of the House of Refuge, against Allegheny county, from June 1st, 1861, to Dec. 1st, 1864, with labor credited for the same period, showing the nett cash for inmates per capita:

Date.	Number of Inmates	Cost of maintenance	Cost per day	Rate of labor per day	Amt. credited for labor	Nett cash expense	Nett cost per capita
Jan 1, 1861.	157	$4,993 94	3 075-1000	70	703 34	$27 33	
Dec 1, 1861.	196	4,463 75	3 407-1000	99	553 22	60	
Jan 1, 1862.	232	5,022 31		99-100	551 76	20 17	
Dec 1, 1862.	246	5,676 90	2		764 10	24 85	
Jan 1, 1863.	252	5,307 63	1½		620 63	30 50	
Dec 1, 1863.	267	7,147 92	1½		567 47	34 57	
Jan 1, 1864.	278	9,326 64	2		777 22	31 55	
Dec 1, 1864.	252	6,121 02	3		1,310 40	56 38	

The attention of the tax-payers of Allegheny county is requested to the above statement. The nett expense of this institution for the last six months is $14,095 80, over which the county authorities have no power of control. To meet such rate of expenditure for 1865, a levy of one mill on the present county valuation will be insufficient for this single department. I consider it my duty to notify those interested of the large increase to their present liabilities.

HENRY LAMBERT,
Controller.

We have no doubt the tax-payers of Allegheny county will attend to this alarming statement of the Controller. We think it would be to the advantage of the community in every way to abolish the whole institution. It is, and always has been a failure.

For the Post.

"A Big Thing."

A "loyal" individual, on taking charge of a country paper, spreads himself in the following manner: "This is a weekly journal, devoted to the support of the Administration, the preservation of the Federal Union, the maintenance of the Constitution, the suppression of treason, the *subduction* of insurrection, the subjection of rebellion and the enforcement of law and order throughout the United States!"

To be sure it is! Mr. Lincoln may now rest easy; the Union is safe beyond a doubt. The preacher, speculator, doctor, lawyer, cashier, chancellor, captain, colonel, non-brigadier and couldn't-be-Congressman has turned editor!!! What comes next?

Resignation is Defeat.

We observe that many of our Democratic contemporaries, in view of the troubled condition of the country, have no difficulty, whatever, in reconciling themselves to our recent national defeat; not being in power, they say, we are not loaded with no responsibility. Mr. C. L. Ward, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee in his late address takes the same view of the subject; but his reasoning strikes us as being singularly paradoxical. He says:

> "It was our *duty*, fellow citizens, to have rescued the Constitution at the late elections, if we could. The effort was gallantly, but unsuccessfully made. And now, in view of all that must inevitably transpire with the next four years, I feel honestly, more like congratulating you as a political party, on having escaped a fearful responsibility, than offering explanation and condolence over a defeat."

If this reasoning is good, it will, hereafter suggest the propriety of our party "escaping responsibility" for many a long year to come.

We cannot but admire however the quiet and placid temperament, which can, after an exciting campaign, in which the liberties of the country were perhaps involved, console itself with the reflection that defeat saves it from "responsibility." Such a spirit cannot be called "passion's slave," for it takes "fortune's buffets and rewards with equal thanks." "Sweet are the uses of adversity," says the poet; they cause reflection in the sufferer, and cause him to be content with little. Mr. Ward seems to have been in this mood when he penned his address; and consequently, instead of being at all sorry for our defeat, he appears to rather like it. We like resignation under great affliction, and hate unnecessary resentment after a defeat; but the Chairman of our Central Committee is, we think, slightly too philosophic to conduct a great political campaign, with any prospect of success. Instead of fearing danger from defeat, he is armed against all that may happen; he reminds us of the banished Duke, who found

"Tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in everything."

However much, in a christian point, we may admire such resignation, we would not think of putting it in opposition to the unscrupulous Cameron, the individual pitted against Mr. Ward in the late contest.

☞ The Attorney General of this State has furnished the Governor with a written opinion in reference to the case of Hon. John L. Dawson, of the 20th Congressional district, who was fairly elected and is so decided by the Attorney General, Mr. Meredith, and Gov. Curtin. Some of these virtuous Republicans die hard. After all their cheating and swearing not to get to Congress is too bad.

IN reply to an inquiry, the *Rural New Yorker* says that to change dwarf pear trees to standards, plant the tree so that the point of union between stock and bud will be just at, or slightly below, the surface; and in a sort of basin a few inches lower than the natural surface. After the tree has got well rooted, say about the second year, draw up some earth around, and the next year more, until the pear bud is covered three or four inches, and pear roots will form as the quince dies out. Those varieties that are not well adapted to the quince, root more readily from the pear.

A correspondent of the London *Times* thinks that barley is unquestionably the best crop with which to sow grass seed. He says that under proper nourishment grasses are invariably more luxuriant with it than with oats or wheat. Unlike the oat crop, barley does not in its early stage so completely cover the new germinated grass seeds, and thus exclude the free access of air essential to the progress of infant plants. Nor do the stems of barley break down from over luxuriance, wind or rain, so closely upon the ground as those of oats, and thus choke the grasses. During the maturing process, too, the stems of barley, which are shorter than those of other cereals, considerably shrink and bend, so as to afford to clover a free admission of sun and air.

Important to "Special Income Tax" Payers.

The Hartford, Conn., *Times* says it is telegraphed from Washington that the Treasury Department decides that in assessing a special tax on incomes of 1863 there shall be deducted from the full amount of income, not only the $600 allowed by law, but also such as paid for house rent. Persons who have paid a special tax under a different construction of the law by Assessors, will be entitled to draw back.

We make a note of this, as the Assessors here have decided the house-rent exemption does not apply to incomes of 1863.

Ohio and the United States.

During the administration of Mr. Buchannan, says the Cincinnati *Inquirer* the total expenses of the Federal Government were about $70,000,000. This was collected from a wealthy and flourishing nation of 30,000,000 people. The State of Ohio, with its 2,500,000 people, is now paying $45,000,000 a year to the same Government. In other words this State pays *two thirds* of all that the nation in time of Peace used to pay. How long can this vast sum, in addition to our $15,000,000 of State taxes, be paid?

Missouri Official.

The following is the official vote of Missouri:

Lincoln	68,530
McClellan	27,799

In 1860, Missouri polled 160,000 votes; now, only, 84,000. At least 40,000 Democrats declined to attend the polls on account of military interference, and probably 20,000 timid men voted for Mr. Lincoln on the same account. Not one voter in four in Missouri is for Lincoln, yet he obtained the vote of the State.

The Interest on the Debt.

The whole expenses of the late administration of Mr. Buchanan were paid by custom-house duties. It now requires all that revenue, so called, to pay the interest on the national debt, without paying a dollar of our expenditures. The debt and the interest are yearly increasing with frightful rapidity.

A LONDON paper says the Mormon delusion is stealthily making inroads in the great towns of England, and diffusing itself through the agricultural districts, wherever ignorance and credulity are to be found.

ON the morning of the ninth instant a fire consumed ninety dwelling houses at Indiantown, near St. John, New Brunswick. Three hundred persons at least were made houseless.

CAPTAIN NORTH's trial at Washington has been postponed to the twentieth inst. at the istance of the Government's counsel.

Financial Ignorance of American Statesmen—New Fiscal Crudities—The Proposed Tax on Sales.

The most caustic (though unintended) satire on the financial capabilities of American statesmen which we recollect to have seen, is the recommendation, in Secretary Fessenden's report of a "commission, properly constituted' for the purpose of inquiring as to profitable sources of revenue and devising improvements in the modes of its collection." This conspicuous confession that neither the head of the Treasury Department, nor any member of the two houses of Congress, is competent to cope with the problem, is borne out by humiliating facts. It is always to be presumed that the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, and the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House, are the ablest thinkers on this class of questions in their respective branches of the national Legislature. Up to the beginning of this session Mr. Fessenden has long been the financial leader of the Senate, and Mr. Thadeus Stevens (who retains the position) of the House of Representatives. The feeble and unsatisfactory report of the former, and the preposterous bill introduced by the latter, are fresh plummets for sounding the shallow seas in which such men have so long sported as leviathans. But Mr. Fessenden is something more than a sounding line to the Senate; his selection last summer, by general acclamation, for the responsible post he now holds gauges the financial capacity of the whole body of Republican statesmen. The eager concession of his superiority implied in pressing, nay, forcing him upon the President, as the fittest man in the party for minister of finance, fixes the status of those who recommended him. If such is the Mont Blanc of American finance, what must be the lower Alps?

It should cause no less amazement than mortification that the best opening ever presented to an American statesman to make a great reputation, stirs no ambition, or, at least, finds no sufficiency of talents. A "commission!" As though, if the occasion were matched by competent ability, the desire of reputation would allow such an opportunity to slip.

Our Congress, (this sapient body of legislators,) last winter revived the political economy of the dark ages by the passage of their "gold bill;" and burlesqued the forms of the legislation by repealing in a panic what they had enacted in ignorance. To this day, there are noodles among them who *believe*, in solemn good faith, that the exportation of gold ought to be prohibited, and that the price of that "demonetized" commodity can be kept down by penal laws.

In view of the notorious incapacity of Congress in such matters, we humbly submit the marked favor with which it receives Secretary Fessenden's recommendation of a tax on sales does not convict us of presumption in questioning its wisdom. It is our deliberate judgment (so far as an opinion on a subject which we have but recently thought it worth while to look into can be called deliberate) this scheme is a quackish crotchet, the yoke-fellow in absurdity of the preposterous "gold bill" of last winter. It is a coin from the same mint; an argumentative assay will prove it to be of equally base metal. We do not, however, propose to put it to the crucible to-day, but only to show that the antecedent presumption is against its soundness. We sit to-day as a court of inquest to find a bill of indictment; we will afterwards try the case on its merits.

Such a tax as this which is received with so much hasty applause, (even by some of our most respectable public journals,) has never been resorted to by any free government, nor persisted in by any despotic government longer than such government held fast the most senseless errors of an exploded political economy. It is the twin-brother and fellow-countryman of the law against the exportation of gold, and having received christian burial in the land of its birth, it is disinterred and dandled as if the putrid corpse was a chubby infant. Misgoverned, beggarly Spain and oppressed Naples are the only countries in which it ever prevailed; and by every enlightened writer who ever alluded to it, (whether historian, economist, or statesman,) it is held up as a signal example of self-defeating absurdity, which deserves to be classed with the sumptuary laws and gold laws of that narrow-minded bigot, Phillip, the Second, of Spain. Of these three—the law forbidding the exportation of gold; the sumptuary law which read as if it were drawn up by a committee of milliners and tailors, instead of grave statesmen; and the famous *alcavala* (this was the name of the tax on sales,)—of these three noted offsprings of economic ignorance and folly, the *alcavala* bore off the palm.

We shall take an early occasion to show, by a detail of reason, *why* it deserves to rank as a *chef d'oeuvre* of absurdity; but for the present, we will merely submit the opinions of men whose confident condemnation should at least command for the subject a more careful investigation than could have been given it by the promoters of the tax.

Not to encumber our columns, our authorities shall be select, (we could easily make them numerous,) and they shall be limited to two. But each of the two is a host; one being without contest the greatest dead, and the other, by general consent, the greatest living writer on political economy.

Adam Smith ("Wealth of Nations," book V., chapter 2,) describes the Spanish *alcavala* as "a tax upon the sale of every sort of property, whether movable or immovable; and it is repeated every time the property is sold." After describing its operation he goes on to say: "It is to the *alcavala*, accordingly, that Ustaritz imputes the ruin of the manufactures of Spain. He might have imputed to it likewise the declension of agriculture, it being imposed not only upon manufactures, but upon the rude produce of the land."

In the kingdom of Naples there is a similar tax upon the value of all contracts, and consequently upon that of all contracts of sale. It is much lighter than the Spanish tax, and the greater part of the towns and parishes are allowed to pay a composition [commutation] in lieu of it. They levy this composition in what manner they please, generally in a way which gives no interruption to the interior commerce of the place. The Neapolitan tax, therefore, is not near so ruinous as the Spanish one."

The fact that this tax was generally commuted in Naples is a strongly practical testimony to its annoyance and injustice. But being intrinsically bad, commutation only mitigated the evil. And we are expected to put on these cast off old clothes of the most benighted despotisms of Europe. When Spain (now getting prosperous) began to admit the improved ideas of more enlightened nations she abandoned the absurd tax on sales. So long as it prevailed Spain did not possess even a bank in the modern sense of the term, so impervious was she to sound financial ideas.

John Stuart Mill ("Political Economy," book V., chap. 5,) has these remarks: "Of taxes on contracts, the most important are those on the transfer of property; chiefly on purchases and sales. Taxes on the sale of consumable commodities, they raise the price of those commodities, and are paid by the consumer. If the attempt were made to tax all purchases and sales, which, however absurd, was for centuries the law of Spain, the tax, if it could be enforced, would be equivalent to a tax on all commodities, and would not affect prices: if levied from the sellers, it would be a tax on profits; if from buyers, a tax on consumption; and neither class could throw the burden upon the other."

Until the subject has been discussed on its merits, (we of course, concede that authority goes for nothing against reason,) we submit that the opinions of Smith and Mill are at least a fair counterpoise to those of such fiscal luminaries as Mr. Secretary Fessenden and Mr. Thaddeus Stevens.

When the cruel and narrow Duke of Alva undertook to subjugate the Netherlands (see Motley's history,) there was nothing which he attempted (not even against their religion) which so inflamed the opposition of the Holanders as his attempt to impose upon them the Spanish *alcavala*. The Dutch of that age were the foremost nation of the world in knowledge of commerce and finance; and they had a quick and indignant perception of the absurdity and injustice of a tax that might be levied seven times a week on the same article, subjecting its whole combined value (made up of capital and profits) to as many separate impositions as it passed through hands. In a slow agricultural country, like Spain, where sales were few, it might be partially collected, but never in a commercial country like Holland, where the the same commodity might change hands many times in one day. The city of Antwerp submitted to have Spanish soldiers billeted in every house rather than bend its neck to so preposterous and iniquitous an exaction. —*The World.*

Escape of the Georgia Legislators.

The following is an extract from a letter in the Augusta *Chronicle*, from a writer who fled with the Legislature from Milledgeville. It shows how the country is being devastated along the route of the invading army.

> Leaving our baggage we took a hasty dinner, determined to keep the road to Madison until our pickets should notify us of the approach of the Yankees. About three o'clock a scout came dashing down the road at galloping speed, crying, "to the woods! to the woods!" and we wooded. Waiting several hours in the rain, under a rail pen improvised for the occasion, we determined to go out on the road and see what was going on. We had not traveled a hundred yards before a party of cerulean-clad equestrians came dashing up, and in a very polite and insinuating manner briefly requested us to halt.
>
> The request was accompanied with the most significant cooking of carbines and pistols which, brought to a horizontal altitude in one's front, are very persuasive, especially to an unarmed civilian, and we halted. After a brief and hurried talk, in which we were questioned very closely about the country and troops in the vicinity, &c, they drove on.
>
> We gathered from their actions that they were the advance guard of a force from Madison, and were expecting to meet another force from Monticello at the fork near by. Apprehending that our over coats and small residue of cash and other personal effects would not be safe in the motley crew composing the Yankee army, we resolved to keep the woods until they should pass. We therefore returned to our pen and stayed until morning. We then proceeded through the woods within hearing distance of the road.
>
> Late on Sunday their main column commenced passing, and we found it very difficult to avoid them. They swarmed through the fields, shooting cattle and plundering indiscriminately, until late in the night. We had more dread of being shot as bush-whackers than we had of being plundered, and probably should have kept the road, but we now had no choice but to avoid them, if possible. Their wagons were rumbling along the Monticello road on our left, and on the Madison road on our right.
>
> While they remained in the country between we could hear them talk and hear their caps explode as they passed within a few feet of us. The night was intensely cold and dark, save when the distant gleam of a burning house lighted up the horizon. The main columns were passing from about two o'clock on Sunday afternoon until about nine o'clock at night. Next day they were passing during the morning, and we continued in the woods. This was our third day out during which time it had rained continually, and we had subsisted on parched corn.
>
> On Tuesday morning we determined to take the road and push on. Going to Credel's place, we found his fine horse in ashes; and his gin house burned, and every horse and mule gone. In his lot were about one hundred horses lying dead. They looked like good stock, and were evidently killed to deprive planters of them. A number of Credel's negroes were gone. Proceeding on, we found every plantation on the road similarly devastated, except that no other dwelling houses were burned, until we reached the fine farm of the Hon. Joshua Hill.
>
> This is a perfect wreck. A large gin-house; full of cotton, corn cribs and dwellings, all mouldering ruins. His loss was greater than that of any planter in this section. Besides cotton, several thousand bushels of corn and potatoes several hundred bushels of wheat, and much other valuable property, with every horse and mule, and many negroes, are gone. No farm on the road to this place, and as far as, we can hear, towards Atlanta, escaped these brutal savages.

DIED.

HOLLAND—On Sunday evening, WILLIAM HOLLAND, in the 74th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, Pennsylvania Avenue, this morning at nine o'clock.

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California Wines, California Wines,
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Also on hand very superior Old Rye Whisky, pure Holland Gin, etc., etc., at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE, corner of the Diamond and Market st.

Alcohol, Turpentine, Oil and Varnishes at low rates. Superior Potash always on hand. de12

☞ BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—THE WEAK, the Consumptive, Rheumatic, Costive, Bilious and Delicate, after some days' use, will find renewed strength and life pervade every organ of their frames.

Every dose takes the blood purer. The nerves commence in the arteries and terminate in the veins. These pills, as a first effect, act upon the arterial blood, increasing the circulation, by which impurities are deposited in the veins, and they throw off such collections into the bowels, which organs, by the energy derived from Brandreth's Pills, expel them from the system. When first used, the Pills may occasion griping, and even make the patient feel worse. This is an excellent sign, and shows the disease will soon be cured. No great good is often achieved without some trouble in its attainment, and this rule applies to the recovery of health.

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"EVONIA, Wayne Co., Mich., June 16, 1863.

This is to certify that my wife was taken with Quinsey Sore Throat; it commenced to swell and was so sore that she could not swallow, and coughed violently. I used your Liniment, and made a perfect cure in one week. I firmly believe that but for the Liniment she would have lost her life. JOHN H. HARLAN.

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Is it a Dye.

In the year 1855 Mr. Mathews first prepared the VENETIAN HAIR DYE; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

The VENETIAN DYE is warranted not to injure the hair or scalp in the slightest degree.

The VENETIAN DYE works with rapidity and certainty, the hair requiring no preparation whatever.

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Has replaced the old worn-out inventions for coloring the hair, which the better experience of years had proved to be detective and deleterious. Unlike the compounds that MAKE WAR upon the health of the hair, and dry up and consume the juices which sustain it, this mild, genial and perfect dye is found to be a vitalizing as well as a coloring agent.

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WILLIAM D. SHERRERD, Insurance Agent.
GEORGE P. WAY, of late firm, J. T. Way & Co.
E. S. RICHARDS, of Germantown.
A. W. LEISENRING, Cash. Mauch Chunk Bank.
EDWARD SPYER, Esq.

The property of the Drake Petroleum Company consists of two tracts of land, one of two hundred and fifty-seven acres and one of two hundred and sixty five acres, making in all five hundred and twelve acres in fee, on the Caldwell Branch of Oil Creek.

The property has been critically examined by a Committee appointed for that purpose, and the territory pronounced, in their judgment, to be fully equal to that on Oil Creek, along which the largest oil wells ever discovered have been found.

The lands resemble those on Oil Creek, in every particular, and it is believed from the large number of oil springs in close proximity, that valuable wells will be opened on both these tracts.

The management have already secured several Engines and engaged a competent Superintendent, with a view to immediate and an energetic development.

The large portion of these tracts is bottom, and admirably adapted for boring.

Several Companies are organized on lands immediately adjoining this territory, among which are the Briggs and Crescent City Oil Companies of Philadelphia.

In presenting the Drake Petroleum Company to the public, the Directors ask that their scheme should be examined, and subscriptions made to the stock in full faith as to its present and prospective value.

T. HASKINS DU PUY, President,
THOS. D. WATTSON, Vice Pres.,
SAMUEL WORK, Treasurer.

Subscriptions will be received for a limited number of Shares, at the Banking House of Work, McCouch & Co., No 36 South Third street, Philadelphia. de10-3t'd

DAVIS & PHILLIPS,

110 Water and 104 First Streets,

BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF PLUMBERS' GAS and STEAM FITTERS' GOODS, OIL WELL TUBING of all kinds, Pumps, Valves, Rods, Clamps, Tongs, &c. BRASS CASTINGS of all kinds, SOFT IRON CASTINGS for Machinists, Plumbers, and Steam Fitters, Brass and Iron Globe Valves, Steam Whistles, Gong Bells, Steam, Water and Vacuum Guages, Steam and Gas Cocks, and all kinds of

FINISHED BRASS WORKS,

Babbett and Anti-Attrition Metals, dealers in Woodward, Worthington, and other Steam Pumps. A general assortment of Pumps always on hand. Attention paid to repairing Steam Pumps.

Steam, Gas Fitting and Plumbing,

For Refineries, Steamboats, Public Buildings and Private Dwellings.

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Nos. 110 Water, and 104 First Street.

no29:1md

LOST.

A MEMORANDUM BOOK, CONTAINING PAPERS of much value to the owner only. A suitable reward will be paid by leaving it at 48 Irwin street.

de8 DANIEL McCAFFERTY.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

Western Pennsylvania

OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK, ... $450,000.
150,000 SHARES AT ..... $3,00.

WORKING CAPITAL $20,000.

THIS COMPANY IS BASED ON THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY: 1st. The entire Working Interest in a Lease—Known as the "STINER LEASE"—for 25 years on 1¾ Acres of Land on the Story Farm—the property of the Columbia Oil Company. On this Lease the Company own:

A. 1 Well pumping from 60@70 bbls per day.
B. 1 Well pumping from 15@20 bbls per day.
C. 1 Well commenced and going down with fair prospects of success.

II. Ample Room for 3 or 4 more Wells, together with 3 complete Engines, 3 sets of Tubing, Boring Tools, Tanks, Blacksmith Shop, Superintendent's House and Office, etc., etc.

This land fronts on Oil Creek, immediately opposite the MAPLE SHADE, JERSEY, and COQUETTE WELLS—the Creek only separating it from said Wells. The Columbia Oil Company receives one-half of the Oil obtained on this lease as Royalty.

2d EIGHTY ACRES of valuable land, known as the "PEARSON FARM," on Cherry Tree Run, in fee simple. This property is located ¾ of a mile from the Story Farm, and the same distance from the W. McClintock and Hyde and Egbert farms, and runs parallel with them. Cherry Tree Run runs through this farm, and the whole of the land on each side of the Run being good and available boring territory, makes this property very valuable. The valley in which this farm is located, is now considered by practical oil men as the most promising territory, and there are now from 100 to 150 wells being bored on this Run.

Although the present receipts of oil from the two producing wells enables the Company to pay a remunerative dividend on the whole capital stock from the very start, a working capital of $20,000 will be reserved as contingent fund, Judicious capitalists will at once appreciate the inducements which this stock offers for investment, and recognize the features of this company, distinguishing it from many others based on a number of dividend and small interests which they cannot control sufficient for the benefit of the stockholders.

Books of subscription are now open at the offices of

MORGANSTERN & BRO., Corner of Wood and Fifth sts.
And HENRY ROSENBACH, No. 4 Hand street.
de9:2td

Muskingum and Duck Creek

OIL COMPANY.

Capital, - - $150,000.
Working Fund, - 50,000.

Par Value of Shares, $1.

The above Company is to be organized under the manufacturing laws of Pennsylvania, with a capital stock of $150 000, $50,000 of which is to be reserved as a developing fund.

Its property consists of eighty acres in fee simple, on Duck Creek, Ohio, in the heart of the well developed oil territory and near the famous Duck Creek Oil Company's tract; the shares of which are now worth from $25 to $30, and only $4.50 paid in. The Acme Oil Company's territory is also quite near. The stock of this latter Company is held at a very high price —from $25 to $35 with a very small amount paid in. The celebrated "Dutton well" is in the neighborhood. This well has flown and pumped more oil than any other well in the country.

The Duck Creek Oil regions are regarded as fast out rivaling the Pennsylvania Oil Creek and its tributaries, and the quality of the oil from the former ranks about double the value of the latter. It will therefore, be seen that the selection made by the "Muskingum and Duck Creek Co." is at such a point that it is almost as certain to strike a vein of oil as it is to obtain water in sinking a well. Besides there is abundance of timber suitable for derricks, etc.

The Company intend to proceed at once to the development of its land by the use of the best machinery and pumps that can be obtained. The sinking of two wells will be commenced immediately, which will be sunk at the lowest oil stratum, and five or six shallow wells will be completed in a very short time, which alone will produce from five to ten barrels each per day. The large capital is set apart for developing, insures the most ample means for prosecuting the work with the utmost vigor, and should the large sum set apart for working capital be more than is needed, the overplus, as soon as enough oil is obtained for working expenses, will be returned among the stockholders, with the first dividend.

Due notice will be given when the Books of Subscription will be open, and where parties can subscribe for the stock. de10-3taw-1w.

FRANKLIN AND SANDY

COAL AND OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $350,000
SHARES, - - $1.00 EACH
WORKING CAPITAL, - $60,000

This Company is based on the following property:

250 acres in fee simple. 20 acres on lease, Situate as follows:

1st. 80 acres in fee simple, and 20 on lease, in Rockland township, Venango county, 6 miles from Franklin. The mines are opened and the Company delivering coal by wagon at present. The vein now working runs from 4 to 5 feet in thickness, and the coal is second only to Pittsburgh Coal, being very free from sulphur, and good for blacksmith purposes. The mines are a little less than 3 miles from the Allegheny river, and the nearest the route is now graded with the *timber and rails* on the ground, and it is the intention of the Company to have Coal delivered on the river bank by the 15th day of February. The cost of the land to the Company, $1 a barrel.

2d. A farm of 172 acres, near Franklin, containing 110 acres of Coal, varying from 4 to 4½ feet in thickness, which the Company are now working. The route for the railroad is surveyed and work going on, and the Company will be ready to deliver in Franklin.

Basing all calculations at a lower point than will defy competition from any *outside source by rail or river*, this Company can declare larger dividends than most any of the best Oil Companies in the market. The Coal vein, in the depth as stated, can be seen in actual working by any one visiting the mines, where the Superintendent will give all attention to visitors.

OFFICERS.

W. W. WARD, President.
J. S. BLACK, Secretary.
FLORENCE KRAMER, Treasurer

DIRECTORS—Benj. S. Musgrave, Charles W. Batchelor, Wm. Bagaley, Joshua Rhodes, W. W. Ward.

The Subscription Books will be opened at

S. S. BRYAN'S,

69 Fourth street, this 12th day of December, 1864. de12-4t

MUSKINGUM

Oil Spring Petroleum Company,

MORGAN COUNTY, OHIO.

482 ACRES IN FEE ON "OIL SPRINGS RUN,"

THREE MILES ABOVE McCONNELLSVILLE,

Incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania.

Capital Stock $500,000,

100,000 Shares, at $5,00 per Share, Full Paid.

Working Capital Reserved for Development, 25,000 Shares. The subscription price for which is $3,00 per share, not liable to further assessment

Pres, G. W. CASS. Sec. & Treas. R. T. LEECH, jr

DIRECTORS:

G. W. CASS, Pres. P., F. W. & C. R. W. Co.
J B GUTHRIE, W BAGALEY, JOS RICHARDS, BENJ BAKEWELL, Jr.
FRANK RAHM, D F McKEE, A J HAGAN, R T LEECH, Jr.

The Company offers 10,000 SHARES of the above reserved Stock for sale in this market.

Books of Subscription are now open at the Office of

S. S. BRYAN,

Burke's Building, Fourth Street,

Between Wood and Market streets,

Where Prospectus and Map of the Company's property can be seen. de9:dtf

The Great Purifier!

HEMAPANAKA.

Hemapanaka cures Scrofula,
Hemapanaka cures Cancer,
Hemapanaka cures Rheumatism,
Hemapanaka cures Boils,
Hemapanaka cures Intemperance,
Hemapanaka cures Old Sores,
Hemapanaka cures Dyspepsia,
Hemapanaka cures Tetter,
Hemapanaka cures Pimples on the Face,
Hemapanaka cures Erysipelas,
Hemapanaka cures Liver Complaint,
Hemapanaka cures all Diseases of the Skin.

It is the most perfect and agreeable Tonic ever offered to the public. Sold by

SIMON JOHNSON,
Corner Smithfield and Fourth sts.
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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

ECHO ANSWERS,

Another Furor.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

OF

$180,000 W