Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1864

A BEAT AROUND THE LONDON NEWSPAPERS.

LONDON, October.—A few words upon the daily and weekly papers of London may not be uninteresting; and first upon the *Times*. This is the journal, you know, which an Englishman reads every day to know what opinion he may form. There are few men in England so presumptuous as to assert anything until the *Times* gives them warrant. And the Times represents two interests only—the moneyed and the aristocratic; so that after all, people think in a circle here. The principal owner of the *Times* is a person named Walter; the leading editor at present is a Mr. Delane, whose connection with the "Thunderer" extends over many years. Mr. Dasent is also an editor. He is the author of some books upon Scandinavian mythology, history, and literature, and is supposed to be a writer of some of the *aland-tag* leaders upon the Yankees. The literary editor is Samuel Lucas, who is also the editor of *Ones-Week*. Lucas succeeded Phillips, who, you will remember, was the enemy of Thackeray, and who so nettled the thin-skinned satirist by his caustic criticisms, that the author of "Philip" retorted, and was laughed at by the public. Lucas is a very able and a very partial critic; his articles are collected into a volume every year, and published by the Longmans.

Mr. Davidson is the *Times'* dramatic critic. He is best known as the husband of Arabella Goddard, the pianist, whom he praised into fame, and who married him out of gratitude. Eventually she despised and deserted him; but he is still chivalrous enough to write favorably of her performances. Davidson is thought to be very corrupt; and Mr. Sims Reeves, the balladist, sends him superb presents often, which it would be erroneous to infer have anything to do with Mr. Sims Reeves' success and the *Times'* criticisms. Although, if any actors come to this side of the "pond," let them write to Mr. Davidson upon the back of a bank bill. John Oxenford, the dramatist, also writes notices of theatres occasionally for the *Times*. He has translated extensively and produced some shabby pieces of his own. Many of the *Times'* leaders are written by Palmerstonian members of Parliament. The paper pays splendid prices, and has the best talent upon its columns. Gladstone, the first statesman in England, frequently contributes leading articles. The circulation of the *Times* is about forty thousand copies; and when people state that it has the first circulation in England, they must be supposed to know nothing about it. The *Daily Telegraph*, with a circulation of one hundred and twenty thousand daily, leads every newspaper in the world. It sells for one penny; the *Times* for three-pence. Advertisements in the *Times* cost from a shilling to three shillings and six-pence a line. The longer the advertisement the more expensive per line. The *Times* will not spoil its typographical appearance by inserting long advertisements, except at a prodigious remuneration. The *Times* establishment does not mail copies to subscribers. Smith & Son, the great news agents of the United Kingdom, buy the papers and receive subscribers; they take upwards of twenty thousand papers daily. Sometimes, to frighten the *Telegraph*, the *Times* comes out with double supplements, twenty-four pages in all; but an opinion exists here that the Mogul of journals must soon reduce its price, or die a slow death; the penny papers are thriving while the "Thunderer" is burning. Threepence, I may say incidentally, for the benefit of those who are not as good arithmeticians as myself, is six cents, and the *Times* costs thirty-six cents a week, or nearly nineteen dollars a year; whereas, the *Star*, the *Standard*, etc., cost but sixpence per week, and are more sprightly. The *Times* publishes a bedquilt, or something as big and heavy, thrice a week, called the *Evening Mail*, and this sells for sixpence. The other night I went to see the *Times'* great Hoe presses working. You go off Ludgate Hill, through narrow, foul, crooked alleys, and when you are so completely puzzled as to be in Mr. Pegcotty's condition of "gormed," you arrive in a paved area, as big as a Philadelphia back-yard, surrounded on four sides by two-story Quakerish, smoked brick edifices, that look like a part of Pompeii freshly disentombed. With an order in your hand you proceed to the place of operation, and watch in solemn awe the eight cylinders that are toned down to an English idea of "propriety," and the pressmen, who drink pots of beer with the gravity of high priests. Touch nothing. Say nothing. Ask nothing. This is the *Times*! Tremble! This is the *British Lion!* Are you silly enough to believe that steam is the motive-power here? Pshaw! this is the lion-power, and the royal beast is pacing a tread-mill below. There are but three powers in England—the Crown, Lord Palmerston, and the *Times*. I think I may add the London General Omnibus Company. The latter conquered George Francis Train, who is thought here to be the most prudent statesman of America—*vide* his speeches.

Apropos of Mr. Train, I come to his whilom friend, George Augustus Sala, the editor of the *Daily Telegraph*. Sala used to contribute one leading article daily for the *Telegraph*, for which he received three guineas per diem. He was also the editor of *Temple Bar*, and will write for anything that pays. He was the boon-companion of Train—drank his champaigne, puffed his tramway, borrowed his money; and when Train lost his prestige he lost Sala. The latter was his most virulent enemy, and his newspaper attacks upon the future President of the United States and Warwick of the Irish throne were the most contemptible things that journalism has known. Sala has reputation here; but he is simply a wordy, mercenary pretender, coarse in his manners and corrupt in his tastes. He made his first success in *Household Words* by an imitation of Dickens; he wrote a series of papers also imitating Thackeray, on Hogarth, in the *Cornhill*, and is now publishing flimsy sketches in *Temple Bar*. Percy B. St. John ("Singen") is also an editor of the *Telegraph*. The paper is owned by Mr. Levy, a Hebrew of Fleet street. It is in the Liberal interest, like the *Times*, and is equally inimical to the Federal cause. The leading Tory papers here are the *Herald* and *Standard*, owned by the same firm. The former has a circulation of 4000 copies or less, and sells for fourpence, the latter has 30,000, and sells for a penny. The *Standard*, which redeemed itself by the half-foolish, half-fiendish letters of "Manhattan," from America, whom *Punch* calls Man Satan, now publishes namby-pamby letters from two American correspondents, one a Philadelphian, and one a New Yorker, and both English. It pays fifty shillings in specie for each letter. The *Index*, the new Southern paper, has also a *bona fide* American correspondent. The *Morning Star* (called John Bright's paper) is the leading Radical and pro-Federal organ. It has stood with America through disaster and victory. It is sold largely in Manchester and Birmingham, and has a circulation (morning and evening) of twenty thousand copies. The *Daily News*, our other friend, is sadly off, with a circulation of perhaps five thousand. It sells for threepence. The *Post* is the Ministerial organ, and the favorite clubhouse paper. Its policy is always that of the Government, and the *Times* takes its tone from the *Post*. It sells for fourpence, and is edited by a Mr. Boothwick. The *Morning Advertiser*, supported by publicans (*i. e.*, the London Liquor League), has a large circulation, perhaps twenty thousand.

The *Globe* is a five-penny paper, of no consequence, though the *Times* befriends it, and copies its leaders. These same leaders remind me of a sepulchre talking upon politics. Richard Baxter's sermons were never so enlivening. There are some suburban papers of fair circulation, of which you never hear in America, as the *Cherkenwell News*, of North London, which sells for a half-penny, and has a sale of eighteen thousand copies.

The first of the news-weeklies is Lloyd's *Penny Paper*, circulating half a million, and issuing three editions, on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, respectively. It is edited by Blanchard Jerrold, son of the late Douglas Jerrold, and the paper has been intensely and devotedly in favor of the Union cause. Its influence with the laboring poor is very great, and the majority of the workingmen's organs are also in our favor. It is a paper of sixty columns. Lloyd is immensely wealthy. His establishment covers four acres of ground. He recently gave three thousand pounds to the Lancashire Distress Fund—nearly equal to Lord Derby's subscription. The *Weekly Times* (not the *Daily*), the *Weekly Reynolds'*, and the *News of the World* (not the *Illustrated*), circulate respectively over two hundred thousand, one hundred thousand, and one hundred and fifty thousand. Reynolds has three publications, all of them profitable. He is the author of a series of trashy stories. His income is rated at £14,000, or $70,000 per annum. Reynolds appropriates the New York *Mercury* stories, which are very popular here. A magazine of Cobb and Robinson literature, called the *American Scrap Book*, is also published in London, and is immensely successful. So with *Beadle's Dime Novels*. It is unanimously admitted that we are the greatest people in the world for telling long, intricate, and impossible "yarns."

This leads me to Mr. Pierce Egan, the first of the English novelette writers, and the architect of the London *Journal*. The London *Journal* is the first of the cheap sensation papers, circulating upwards of three hundred thousand copies weekly; John Gilbert condescends to illustrate it, and Mr. Pierce Egan is its story-writer. I will pit Mr. Pierce Egan in any sum against any man in the world for story-telling. He lives in a quiet way up in Highbury, and his house is of unpretending brick; but in that house abide fiends, heroes, noble maidens, and fierce robbers, who sally out once a week to plead the cause of the London *Journal*. They make their appearance in Mr. Pierce Egan's stories, by dropping down chimneys, popping up traps, insinuating themselves through keyholes, although the most favorite method is that of appearing through secret panels from invisible chambers. He is said to have more readers than Mr. Dickens. When I attempt to give you a list of the sensational publications, I feel my incapacity. Their name is more than legion. New ones appear daily. (*Blue Bell*—specific name—is the last.) Footlear, and having to close. The distinctively Sunday press is led by the *Newsman* (150,000 circulation), and the *Bernard* (10,000). The latter is the oldest, and one of its editors, Mr. Bayle Bernard, is an American. There are no Sunday newspapers in any of the other great cities of the United Kingdom. The leading paper in Edinburgh is the tri-weekly *Scotsman* (10,000). There are 1100 daily, weekly, and monthly publications in the United Kingdom, one-half of which emanate from London. The sporting papers lead off with *Bell's Life* (60,000 weekly, at sixpence per copy), although the *Sporting Life* published 500,000 on the occasion of the recent fight. There are some queer publications here which have enormous sales, as "Beadle's Guides"—seven in number, of which the sixpenny one circulates 200,000 copies. The "Directory of London" enumerates 5000 streets, and is a book of 2000 pages.

Gossip from the Spanish Court.

QUEEN ISABELLA, HER HUSBAND, AND HER CHILDREN.

A Madrid letter in the London *Daily News* gives this gossiping account of the royal family:—

"Yesterday (October 10) was the Queen's birthday, when her Most Catholic Majesty, Isabella Segunda, entered upon her thirty-fifth year. There was a grand review in the morning, of the troops composing the garrison of Madrid, consisting of nineteen battalions of infantry and twenty regiments of cavalry and artillery, with seventy-two pieces of cannon, a goodly force enough, though by no means uniformly to be relied upon. After being reviewed in the Prado, the troops marched through the city and defiled before the Queen and King at the palace.

"Upon the whole it was a fine military display. It was succeeded by a royal reception, which was brilliantly attended, and which occupied the entire afternoon. For the benefit of the ladies, it may be mentioned that the Queen herself was arrayed in a rose-colored rose, covered with choice lace, and bespangled with an immense multitude of diamonds. The Infanta Donna Isabella was in plain white. The King wore the uniform of captain-general of the kingdom, and the little Prince of the Asturias (out of a sergeant of the guard.

"The Queen of Spain is now a large, portly woman, perhaps somewhat older in appearance than her years allow. She no longer can be said to answer to the description given of her thirty years ago, in one of the popular songs of the War of the Succession, which described the contending competitors for the throne of Spain:—

"'Don Carlos is a hoary chief,
Of cruel heart and cold,
But Isabel's a lovely girl
Of only six years old.'

"But the Queen of Spain, though no longer 'a lovely girl,' is still by no means unattractive. The photographs and portraits which are shown in shop-windows by no means do her justice. She has about her a great deal more sparkle, vivacity, and good humor than her photographs allow; indeed, her distinguished characteristic is said to be genuine good temper, or, as it has been expressed to me, 'heartiness,' which gains her a very large share of the affection of those who are privileged to approach her.

"The Queen is said to be a very affectionate mother of her children. She has now four of them—three girls and a boy. The eldest, the Infanta Isabella, approaches her thirteenth year, having been born on the 20th of December, 1851. She is an interesting young lady, but is said to bear herself somewhat more haughtily than those about her entirely approve. The Prince of the Asturias is the next child, and is not yet quite eight. He is an elegant but rather delicate-looking boy, who seems to be worn out with state and study. The poor little fellow is driven through Madrid in a coach and six, attended by a guard of honor, almost every afternoon, to the Retiro (a part of the park reserved for the royal family), where he takes pleasure in driving himself about in a little goat-chaise. He is generally accompanied by his sister, the Infanta Isabella. The other royal children, with their nurses, follow him in another state carriage drawn by six mules, and that is generally followed by another similar equipage, full of ladies and gentlemen in waiting, so that even the poor little Prince's drive in his goat-chaise is made a matter of court ceremony.

"It is amusing to see this procession of Princes and Princesses going to the Prado, followed by a dreg conveying four stately specimens of the genus 'Jeames,' in gold cocked hats and vermillion stockings, who convey from the royal stables to the Retiro the perambulators in which the younger members of the royal family are doomed to take their airings.

"It is observable that the King and Queen rarely accompany the royal children. They usually take their own separate drive, almost always in company, but very rarely with any of the royal family with them. The King, indeed, is said to show very little attachment to any of his wife's offspring, though at the same time he fully recognizes them, and is at the present moment, it is said, especially anxious to obtain a decree of the Cortes whereby he shall be appointed regent in the event of the Queen's demise and the succession of the Prince of the Asturias to the throne. Whether this arrangement will be carried out or not, it is difficult to say at present. It is not until next year that a settlement will become urgent, and much will depend upon the course of events and the parties who at that time may be in power."

Sebastopol As It Is.

Great ruins never die. The Tartar Arab and the official's drosky roll over the plateau where the fresh springing vines rise up amid a rude necropolis. Stately forts still frown over the deep, calm fiord in which lie the bones of a navy, as if waiting for its resurrection; and crumbling quays, shattered towers, and broken shells of horses mark the margin of waters on which once floated the armaments of a giant aggressive power. A few grey-coated soldiers clamber over the heaps of broken masonry, and creep in and out of the dilapidated barracks and shot-riven buildings. Listless, flat-capped, and booted citizens saunter through the city of the past. A group of boats in the centre of the harbor is engaged in endeavors to raise to the surface the hull of some rotted ship. All semblance of power is departed. Encircling this scene of desolation and violent decay, rounded knoll, and deep ravine, and undulating plain, all seamed and dented with grass-grown earth-works, spread from the sea to the great cleft in the plateau through which rolls the stream of the Tchernaya. Within that narrow front once white with the tents of Western Powers, where the thunder of the cannon never ceased day after day, and the lightning of battle flashed from cloud to cloud, and leaped from hill to hill, for long, long months, the herdsman now peacefully tends the flocks which browse quietly in the enriched ravines, and all that strikes the ear is the plover's whistle, mingled with the lowing of the kine.—*English paper.*

Crocodiles and Monkeys.

From Henri Mershot's travels in Indo-China, we select the following paragraph:—

"Crocodiles are more numerous in the river at Paknam-Vem than in that of Chantaboun. I continually saw them throw themselves from the banks into the water; and it has frequently happened that careless fishers, or persons who have imprudently fallen asleep on the shore, have become their prey, or have afterwards died of wounds inflicted by them. This latter has happened twice during my stay here. It is amusing, however—for one is interested in observing the habits of animals all over the world—to see the manner in which these creatures catch the apes, which sometimes take a fancy to play with them. Close to the bank lies the crocodile, his body in the water, and only his capacious mouth above the surface, ready to seize anything that may come within reach.

"A troop of apes catch sight of him, seem to consult together, approaching little by little, and commence their frolics, by turns actors and spectators. One of the most active or most imprudent jumps from branch to branch till within a respectful distance of the crocodile, when, hanging by one claw, and with the dexterity peculiar to these animals, he advances and retires, now giving his enemy a blow with his paw, at another time only pretending to do so. The other apes, enjoying the fun, evidently wish to take a part in it; but the other branches being too high, they form a sort of chain by laying hold of each other's paws, and thus swing backwards and forwards, while any of them who comes within reach of the crocodile torments him to the best of his ability.

"Sometimes the terrible jaws suddenly close, but not upon the audacious ape, who just escapes; then there are cries of exultation from the tormentors, who gambol about joyfully. Occasionally, however, the claw is entrapped, and the victim dragged with the rapidity of lightning beneath the water, when the whole troop disperse, groaning and shrieking. The misadventure does not, however, prevent their recommencing the game a few days afterwards."

—A few weeks ago the annual service took place for the repose of the soul of Napoleon III's mother, Queen Hortense, who is buried in the small chapel of Rueil, next to his grandmother, Empress Josephine. The marble monuments he has had erected to their memory are simple and very beautiful.

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9-30-fmw-6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

COAL AT COST—$7·50 PER TON.—THE Consumers' Mutual Coal Company, Incorporated under the General Mining Law of the State of Pennsylvania, October, 1864.
President, JAMES LYND,
Office, No. 518 S. SIXTH Street.
The Company is still receiving subscriptions to its stock at $10 per share, and supplying its stockholders with the best quality of White Ash Schuylkill Coal at $7·50 per ton.
In regard to the title to the Colliery, and to the corporate franchises of the Company, reference can be made to their Counsel, DAVID W. SELLERS, Esq., and to the report as to the quality of the Coal, the capacity of the mines, and the productiveness of the entire enterprise, the following letter from STRICKLAND KNEASS, Esq., the able Chief Engineer and Surveyor of the City of Philadelphia, is submitted:—
PHILADELPHIA, November 21, 1864.—James Lynd, Esq., President Consumers' Mutual Coal Co.—Dear Sir:—Having visited, at your request, the mines lately leased by your Company at Mine Hill, on Zachary's Run, I take pleasure in saying that I can see no reason why, with proper management, you should not have entire success in being able to deliver, at this market, coal which will be acceptable to the consumer and remunerative to the stockholders.
The Salamore and Mammoth Veins now worked by you have been operated for many years, at the site of your own Colliery, as well as at all other points. The coal is therefore well known in this city, and you have no new article to introduce.
The old Slope is in full operation, and the new Slope opened to the level of its gallery. In a short time it will be ready for operating, with a delivery equal to your anticipations; and I believe that, judiciously worked, without interruptions that cannot well be foreseen, you will be able to reach a vage city of 100,000 tons per annum with your present machinery, the condition of which is such as not to require either much time or great expenditure to place it in first-rate working order. Very Respectfully,
STRICKLAND KNEASS, Civil Engineer.
The following communications, selected from a large number, show the appreciation of the enterprise by the citizens of Philadelphia:—
JAMES LYND, Esq.—Dear Sir:—The coal I received from the Consumers' Mutual Coal Company, on my subscription, has given us entire satisfaction. It ignites readily, burns well, is free from slate deposits white ashes, and is not easily extinguished. The fire in our kitchen grate has not been out for eight or nine days. Very truly yours,
WILSON JEWELL,
No. 420 N. SIXTH Street.
October 2, 1864.
PHILADELPHIA, October 25, 1864.—James Lynd, Esq.—Dear Sir:—Until I became a stockholder in your Company, I had always been in the habit of burning Lehigh coal. Since buying your coal I find it for household purposes, fully equal to Lehigh, and a very superior article indeed.
Yours, truly, SAMUEL C. HENSZEY,
No. 1personal COATES Street.
PHILADELPHIA, October 26, 1864.—James Lynd, Esq., President of the Consumers' Mutual Coal Company.—My Dear Sir:—Our Coal has come to hand all in good order, and has been used in both range and furnace. I am informed that the quality is all that could be desired. Yours truly, JOHN McARTHUR,
No. 1917 LOCUST Street.
PHILADELPHIA, October 26, 1864.—James Lynd, Esq., President of the Consumers' Mutual Coal Company.—My Dear Sir:—I have given the coal a thorough trial, and find it a most splendid article. I am so much pleased with it that, if not too late, I will increase my subscription to one hundred shares. Respectfully, ALLEN C. WILSON,
No. 1805 CHESTNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Tenth month 20th, 1864.—Friend Lynd:—The coal furnished me as a stockholder in thy Company gives entire satisfaction. It is well prepared and burns freely. I could not wish a better article. E. F. FRALEY,
No. 42 S. THIRD Street.
PHILADELPHIA, October 22, 1864.—James Lynd, Esq., President Consumers' Mutual Coal Company.—Dear Sir:—It affords me great pleasure to announce to you my perfect satisfaction with the coal received from your Company under my order as a subscriber. I have been accustomed to use coal from the neighborhood of your mine, and also from it when in other hands. Its superiority heretofore was decidedly marked, but in its present hands I find the article in no way deteriorated, but on the contrary, so far as I am able to judge, for domestic purposes fully equal to any that I have ever used, or have analyzed.
I am, very truly yours, &c.
WILLIAM M. UHLER,
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DIRECTORS:
Mr. ALFRED HUNT, Philadelphia, President of the Bethlehem Iron Works.
Mr. WILLIAM C. HOUSTON, No. 115 S. Water street, Philadelphia.
Mr. EDWARD SHIPPEN, S. E. corner of Sixth and Walnut street, Philadelphia.
Mr. THOMAS W. EVANS, No. 920 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
Mr. E. W. BAILEY, No. 618 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
Mr. HILL BURGWIN, Pittsburg, Pa.
Mr. B. RUSH BRADFORD, New Brighton, Pa.
Mr. J. L. CARNAGHAN, President of Cora Plaster Oil Company, Allegheny City, Pa.
Mr. WILLIAM O. BUGHART, Pittsburg, Pa., Secretary and Treasurer of Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad.
The Company own in fee simple 215 acres of the best Oil Territory on the right bank of the Allegheny river, near Oil City, with one producing Well and another nearly completed, with railroad, turnpike, and river access to the property.
For particulars, see Prospectus, to be found with any of the Directors, or at the offices of
MESSRS. COOPER & GRAEFF,
No. 11 EXCHANGE, and
Mr. S. HARVEY THOMAS,
No. 312 WALNUT STREET,
Who are authorized to sell a limited number of shares of stock. 11-19-6t

THE RUSSELL FARM OIL COMPANY,
SUGAR CREEK, VENANGO CO., PA.
CAPITAL... $250,000,
FIFTY THOUSAND SHARES OF $5 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $2·50 PER SHARE.
$25,000 RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.
J. B. McCREARY, PRESIDENT.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
DIRECTORS:
J. B. McCREARY, J. W. VANHOUTEN,
THOMAS A. SCOTT, PHILIP FERREE,
JOHN BOWER.
SAMUEL P. FERREE, Secretary and Treasurer.
The property belonging to the Company consists of One Hundred and Fifty Acres in fee simple, of valuable Lubricating Oil Land, situated on Sugar creek, about two miles from its mouth, which empties into French creek, Venango county, Pa.
This property has been selected with a view to its valuable location, having its lines extended along and on both sides of the creek over three hundred rods, which, together with the large amount of Flat or Bottom Land, gives it superior advantages for drilling a large number of Oil Wells. At least One Hundred Wells can be located, with ample room for Tanks, Engine-houses, and Dwellings.
A good well, giving twenty barrels per day, is within one-fourth of a mile above it; also, several good producing wells on the creek below it.
The oil obtained on this creek is the Lubricating Oil, which commands in price one hundred per cent. above other oils, and is more in demand.
The Company can obtain a large revenue by parties wishing to sink wells, reserving from one-fourth to one-half of the oil, free of expense to the Company, in lieu of the revenue from their own wells, there being a large sufficiency of land for both purposes.
It is deemed good to give the contract to drill several wells in the best location at once. The title to the property is perfect and free of incumbrance.
Subscription Books are now open at the office of
FERREE & CO.,
11-17-12t No. 32 S. THIRD Street.

THE CLARION RIVER OIL COMPANIES.
OFFICE, No. 341 WALNUT STREET,
(SECOND FLOOR).
WILLIAM P. SCHELL,
PRESIDENT.
J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
11-17-3m* Secretary and Treasurer.

THE CALF CREEK OIL COMPANY
OF WEST VIRGINIA.
Capital, $1,000,000. Shares, 100,000.
PAR VALUE $10.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE paid in full.....$2·50 per Share.
RESERVED WORKING CAPITAL.....$40,000.
PRESIDENT—JAMES McCUTCHEON.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER—WILLIAM BRICE.
DIRECTORS.
JAMES McCUTCHEON, H. J. ADAMS,
10 GH CRAIG, GEORGE McCARDES,
WILLIAM BRICE, N. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY C. BUTCHER.
The Stock Book of the Company is now open at the Counting House of Messrs. McCUTCHEON & COLLINS, No. 240 S. FRONT Street.
Subscribers, upon entering their names, will be required to pay fifty per cent. of their subscriptions, the balance in sixty days, when the certificates of stock will be ready for delivery.
The funds of the Company have been selected with the greatest care by some of the most experienced oil men and merchants of the country, and consist of—First: About two acres of land at Horse Neck, on a which they have one well, to which they have just struck oil. This well, in the opinion of our Superintendent, as well as all experienced men who have seen it, will be a large yielding well, and it flows oil now at intervals twenty feet above the well, and will yield to the Company's share at least fifty barrels per day, sufficient, it is believed, to pay a handsome dividend on the whole capital. We are now awaiting the arrival of necessary machinery to work the well.
Second is a tract of one hundred acres owned in fee by the Company.
Third is a tract of 100 acres, on a twenty years lease, subject to one eighth of the oil as a royalty. Both of these are unexplored oil territory, and lie in close proximity to the Horse Neck and Dawson's Run territory, and to the lands of the Bull Creek Company. The work on both of these is prosecuted with vigor, and on tract No. 3 we have struck a heavy interesting oil at a depth of 30 feet.
For more full information see prospectus, at
Messrs. McCUTCHEON & COLLINS',
11-16-2w No. 240 N. FRONT Street.

OIL, MINING, COAL, AND OTHER NEW COMPANIES.
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BROKERS' PETTY LEDGER.
ACCOUNT OF SALES.
DIVIDEND BOOK.
MOSS & CO.,
Blank Book Manufacturers and Stationers
11-18-tf No. 417 CHESNUT Street.

OIL WELLS.
No. 436 WALNUT STREET.
Philadelphia, November, 18, 1864.
The undersigned is authorized to sell a limited number of Shares of an Oil Company whose property is mainly on Oil Creek, Venango county, Pennsylvania, and is believed to be of equal value to any upon the creek. The portion developed and productive will, from the beginning, secure to the Stockholders a Dividend of Three per cent. per Month, and these wells are increasing daily. In addition to these producing wells, they have a large interest in Eleven others in different stages of development, and several of them nearly completed. There is room also for an equal number of wells upon the same property.
The Company own, also, over 200 acres of undeveloped property in the neighborhood of the others, upon which they propose sinking several wells, the money having been provided for the purpose.
Such an opportunity of obtaining, at a low cost, a stock yielding dividend from so small a portion of its property is seldom offered.
For further information apply at the office of
J. D. REINBOTH,
No. 436 WALNUT STREET,
11-18 Between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.
C. B. DUNGAN.

DUNKARD OIL COMPANY.
CAPITAL - - - - - $500,000.
100,000 Shares—$5 Par Value.
The following is extracted from the Philadelphia "Inquirer" of September 17, 1864, prior to the organization of the DUNKARD OIL COMPANY:—
"On almost all the streams in Green County the lands have already been leased with a view to explorations for coal oil; and on one, particularly, the Dunkard's, the developments have been of the most encouraging character. The editor of the Waynesburg (Pa.) 'Messenger,' in referring to the subject, after a careful personal inspection of the region and the operations that are now taking place there, says:—
"'We are honestly of opinion that when capital and enterprise shall have developed the lands along the creek, that locality will be found to compare, in the extent of its Oil production, with the Venango district, while in the purity, gravity, and value of the Oil, it is acknowledged to be indefinitely superior. Our convictions on this subject are based upon actual knowledge and observation of both regions, and of the geological formations and surface indications. We are gratified to learn that we are not alone in these favorable impressions and auguries.
"'Scientific men and experienced and practical Oil operators concur in them, and are investing liberally of their own means, and directing the attention of capitalists to the promising character of the Dunkard country. Already several large companies have been organized in Pittsburg and the East, which will soon commence operations on an extensive scale. In the meantime, individual energy and local enterprise are doing much to develop that favored locality. New derricks spring up every few days, and the process of sinking wells goes on in many instances without interruption, night or day.'"
Books open for sale of STOCK at the Counting House of
A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,
No. 513 MARKET Street.
A. H. FRANCISCUS,
WILLIAM B. HOOD, Sec. [11-12 13t] President.

PITTSBURG AND BOSTON
PETROLEUM COMPANY.
Capital, $400,000—Par, $5 Per Share.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2·50 PER SHARE,
FOR FULL-PAID STOCK AND NO FURTHER ASSESSMENTS.
The property of this Company consists of the following valuable
FEE SIMPLE
Territory, extensive leaseholds, PRODUCING WELLS, Wells going down and nearly finished:—
No. 1. About 50 (fifty) Acres on Cherry Tree Run in FEE SIMPLE, borderlands suffer out to solid FIFTY WELLS. This Territory is opposite the Dalzell Petroleum Company (Hayes' Farm), on Oil Creek, bounded in part by the celebrated Story Farm, &c. &c.
No. 2. Lease perpetual (99 years) on Wash. McClintock Oil Creek—8½ acres, all flat, very valuable, flowing and pumping well, and tanks, all around.
No. 3. "Wild Cat" Flowing Well, about 30 barrels per day, on Wash. McClintock Farm. The Company owns the WHOLE working interest in this well, engine, tanks, &c. &c.
No. 4. "California Well, No. 1," on Oil Creek, down 600 feet, all ready to rotate. This well has flowed 150 barrels per day.
No. 5. "California Well, No. 2," on Oil Creek, down nearly 500 feet.
No. 6. Lease perpetual (99 years) on 2½ acres Oil