Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1864.

FROM RICHMOND.

Rebel Press on Davis—Symptoms of Dissatisfaction—The Disaster in Tennessee—Davis Blamed for the Defeat—Scathing Criticisms on the Rebel President—Hood's Error at Franklin, Tenn.—The Porter and Butler Expedition—Wilmington the Point of Attack—The City Considered Perfectly Safe—From Southwestern Virginia—"Breckinridge Gains a Decided Success"—The Reported Success Not Confirmed—Saltville Still in Danger—The Destruction of the Railroad—Virginia Legislature—Passage of Melancholy Resolutions—General Davidson Moving on Mobile.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 21.

The news from Tennessee is bad. The situation is bad, but it is far from being irremediable. The army in Tennessee has been terribly misused and has suffered awful injury, but it is not lost and may be restored to full efficiency by the same hand which redeemed it after Missionary Ridge. But to change the fortune of the country the Executive and Legislature must change their character and abandon "the road to ruin," hitherto systematically pursued by both.

The opening of this campaign found our two best men in real command and in two principal positions—LEE in Virginia and JOHNSTON in Georgia. The military condition of this country was never so prosperous as it was at midsummer, for these two men had so done their work that it was then morally certain that the last supreme effort of the enemy was going to fail, and had it failed it is impossible to doubt that this year would have been the last year of the war. The unexpected and inconsequent freak of the Executive and the removal of JOHNSTON, permitted in silence by the country, has produced fruits such as inconsequent folly and subserviency never produced before. Although great evils might have been, and were, apprehended at the time, the results have so much surpassed expectations that they assumed the appearance of judgments.

But let the past go. The best remedy for the present evil is simply to stop the causes which have caused them. Let the Executive cease to interfere with the armies. Send JOHNSTON to the wreck of that army which he surrendered to HOOD in such magnificent condition. Give him a *carte blanche* to do what he thinks proper for its salvation and for the defense of the country, and guarantee that neither his commission nor his plans will be any more meddled with; give to BEAUREGARD complete discretion of action on the coast; leave to LEE his whole army and full powers in Virginia, and prosperity will return, good fortune will again befall the Army of the South, and the great dangers which menace the Confederacy will vanish like the clouds of the last rain. But good sense, modesty and justice will never actuate the Executive while Congress abdicates its function and public opinion its rights. Nations will suffer just punishment whenever they intrust power to puny hands, puff up conceit, and encourage the passions of their rulers by fulsome flattery or silent submission. We have done so. The follies of the Government are manifest to all; but if any one who pays their cost proposes opposition, or even remonstrance, the amiable majority cry hush! oh! hush! hush! we can't get rid of him, and he will do thus and so all the more if he is opposed. Don't say anything. We must have concord, unanimity, and there must be no opposition to the Government; therefore, the only voice which is heard at all is the voice of flatterers, the voice of those who have neither head nor heart, neither knowledge nor principle.

Hence the Executive is encouraged to pursue his fancies, and although every military misfortune of this country is palpably and confessedly due to the personal interference of Mr. DAVIS, the *Legislature* continues at each session to be his subservient tool, and to furnish new incentives to perversity, new means of mischief. It will not be sufficient for the Executive to have lucid intervals. Congress and the Southern public must change their attitude, adopt a more distinct and manly tone, deal with their own affairs with more resolution, keep the Executive in the path of duty, and curb him with peremptory hands when he interferes with things beyond his capacity.

Great adversity has fallen upon us, but the power of the Southern States is not broken; their resources are enormous, and on no side is the breach irreparable. Of all the external dangers, there is not one which cannot be successfully met; but a greater danger is within, the folly vested with license and flattery to encourage folly. No calamity which has happened is in itself ruinous, but what will ruin us is this: that the Government should go on to do and continue to do the identical acts which have made the calamity by necessary sequence of cause and effect. The more harmony, and more concord and more self abnegation we do evince, under such circumstances, the more rapid is our progress to destruction. Let us determine that the course of the ship shall be altered; with that determination will be found the means to compel a change.

All Quiet at the Front.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 21.

Since the thundering Yankee salute on Sunday morning, quiet has prevailed at all points along the lines of GRANT's army. From below we have not the slightest ripple upon the surface, and it is deemed improbable that anything of moment will occur for some time, as it is certain that a considerable force of the enemy has been withdrawn and sent off on an expedition by sea; and further, it is not improbable that the exchange of prisoners may be resumed at Varina Landing, on the James River.

Butler's Expedition.

The new sensation in Yankeedom is the grand expedition which sailed from Hampton Roads last week, under command of Admiral PORTER and General BUTLER. The last number of the Baltimore *American* contains a letter from Fortress Monroe, which gives some idea of the strength of this expedition.

[Here follows the aid and information the enemy had of the fleet which was in the Baltimore *American*.]

An official despatch from Wilmington, dated yesterday, at 10 o'clock A. M., says:—The advance of the enemy's fleet arrived off this point during last night, over thirty steamers are now assembled and more are following.

A despatch from Dublin, last night, states that fighting had been going on near Mount Airy for two days. The salt works were supposed to be safe thus far.

Porter's Expedition.

The Richmond *Whig* says in reference to the appearance of the fleet off New Inlet. This despatch foreshadows warm work off Wilmington. The defences of the place against a naval attack are very strong, and Admiral PORTER will doubtless discover that he has undertaken an impracticable job if he attempts the reduction of Wilmington.

General Sherman.

STANTON's latest official bulletin announces that FOSTER has had an interview with SHERMAN, and that the latter stated he would capture Savannah and the forces therein in two days. Nearly a week has elapsed since that interesting interview was held and Savannah is still free from Yankee occupation. Official despatches from that city, relating to the disposition of troops, were received yesterday.

How Hood Was Defeated.

It appears, from the telegraphic report of Gov. HARRIS, of Tennessee, that General HOOD's failure to achieve a complete victory at Franklin was chiefly attributed to his inability to use his artillery, on account of the presence of women and children in the town. Whilst the enemy were pouring grape and canister into his valiant ranks, the Confederate artillerists were forced to be idle spectators of the carnage for fear of killing non-combatants beyond the enemy's lines. General HOOD, it is said, massed about one hundred pieces of artillery during the night to open on the enemy at daylight, expecting the removal of the non-combatants before day, but whilst the massing was in progress the discomfited Yankees stole off towards Nashville, and so the cannon was not used at all.

General HOOD is too old a soldier not to know that battles are not easily won without the use of artillery. It was therefore a serious error to attack the enemy in his fortified position if he did not intend to try the efficacy of his ordnance. His omission to do so, with the explanation given, evinced a more tender regard for non-combatants than the enemy has ever exhibited, for which we award him due credit, but it is manifest that in saving the lives perchance of a few score of women and children, he unfortunately sacrificed several thousand of intrepid men who were hurled against the enemy's breastworks and column.

Quiet Along the Lines.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Wednesday, Dec. 21.

Unbroken quiet still prevails on the military lines north of the James River. BUTLER has gone South in ships it is believed to attack Wilmington. The Yankee papers say he is in command of a large land force which is to co-operate with the monitor fleet, but he has left his negroes behind. The Eighteenth Corps, now composed entirely of negroes, still holds New Market Heights and Fort Harrison, and its sable pickets daily tramp within easy musket range of our lines. On General PICKETT's lines, between the James and Appomattox, quiet also reigns. At Petersburg, however, the Yankees are spiteful, and rarely permit a day to pass without treating us to a cannonade.

From Southwestern Virginia.

We have nothing from STONEMAN's raid on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, except the report stated in a telegram received yesterday, by a member of the Legislature from Southwestern Virginia, that on last Sunday evening General BRECKINRIDGE, having marched out from Saltville, attacked the enemy at Glade Spring, and gained a decided success, and that he renewed the attack early on Monday morning, compelling the enemy to retreat precipitately towards East Tennessee.

This report is not confirmed by any official intelligence received at the War Department, but we see no reason to discredit it. If General BRECKINRIDGE had collected such a force as would at all jeopardize him in leaving his intrenchments, there is no doubt that he has done so, and it is just like STONEMAN to be cut down in mid-career, as he was during his last raid in Georgia.

We are again, and are likely to be for a week to come, dependent on the Yankee press for news from Tennessee.

We have repeatedly known quite as positive announcements as they make to turn out absolutely false and unfounded. Perhaps the telegraph is again to blame, as from STANTON's bulletin it appears to have been in diminishing casualties from three thousand to three hundred. It is noticeable that THOMAS sends no telegram on the 17th, and that the unofficial telegrams say nothing of what is going on, and do not tell us where HOOD is. It is not impossible that matters have taken a turn at once unexpected and unpleasant to THOMAS, who on the 16th, according to his own account, was driving our army down ten or a dozen turnpikes at once.

Perhaps General FORREST with his splendid cavalry has turned up in the right place and put a sudden change on the aspect of affairs. He has a way of turning up unexpectedly and always makes his presence felt. He has had abundant time to rejoin HOOD, even though he were at Murfreesboro when the fight began, and we think there is little doubt he has done so. The assurance and the knowledge of the weight of FORREST's sword and presence, together with the certain conviction that THOMAS would have telegraphed STANTON had he anything agreeable to communicate, cause us still to hope that HOOD's condition is by no means hopeless, and that his army is not, as the enemy express the hope, in danger of being crushed.

The Raid in Southwestern Virginia.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Dec. 21.

From telegrams received here yesterday we learn that the raiders came as far as Max Meadows, ten miles this side of Wytheville, on Saturday evening, and then retreated by the way they had come. At Aukins, near Marion, they were attacked by Colonel WITCHER, who fought them from four o'clock till dark. It is reported they have destroyed the lead works and also all the bridges between Glade Springs and Max Meadows.

Burbridge's Raid.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Dec. 21.

Telegrams received yesterday from Lynchburg contain the latest intelligence we have from the raiders on the line of the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad. From the latest of these it appears that the Yankees on Saturday, having come to Max Meadows, ten miles this side of Wytheville, turned back towards Abingdon, destroying property of all kinds as they went. As they were returning Colonel WITCHER struck them at Aukins, on Saturday evening, about 4 o'clock, and fought them till night. Aukins is a point on the railroad, seven miles this side of Marion.

The result of Colonel WITCHER's fight is not given. It is believed that the enemy have succeeded in destroying the machinery of the lead works, the report that that point was guarded by General VAUGHN being untrue. From the celerity of their movements it is doubted whether the enemy have any artillery, and some think for lack of this arm they have not and will not attack the salt works.

The statements of telegrams mentioned are based on information telegraphed to Lynchburg by officers of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, one of whom escaped from the enemy at Glade Springs, and the other went out from Lynchburg on an engine to make a reconnoissance. These officers also report that the enemy has destroyed every bridge on the railroad between Glade Springs and Max Meadows.

Virginia on the Crisis.

In the Virginia House of Representatives, on Tuesday, Mr. ROBERTSON, of the city of Richmond, from the Committee on Confederate Relations, made a report on the position and sentiments of Virginia in the present crisis, which was read by the Clerk and unanimously adopted by the House. It is as follows:—

"The General Assembly of Virginia deems it appropriate, in view of the events which have transpired since its adjournment, to express the sentiments of Virginia upon the present crisis, and to reaffirm her position upon questions which affect alike our national state and personal existence; therefore

Resolved, That while the General Assembly deplores the continuance of the present war, and profoundly sympathizes with our patriotic and heroic army in its toils, privations and dangers, and with the good people of this commonwealth, and of the other Confederate States, in the sufferings inflicted upon them by the inhuman warfare waged by the common enemy, yet Virginia remains unshaken in her purpose never to submit to the despotism of the North under the grave necessity imposed by the revolutionary appeal to arms to coerce the sovereign States by the Federal Government, usurping a power unknown to the Constitution and in a matter involving the rights of self preservation and domestic regulation, common alike to all slaveholding States in the exercise of a clear right to resist such usurpation and to repel force by force, and by the solemn action of her people she severed her connection with the United States, and since that event the conduct of the United States Government has furnished no reason for regretting the separation; but by waging an unjustifiable war, in a most barbarous manner devastating our country, slaughtering our men and offering indignities to our women, aiming at the destruction of our Government and the extermination of our people, it has rendered a renewal of our former Union alike odious, unnatural and impossible.

Second. That this Commonwealth, invoking the continued favor of Divine Providence which has heretofore watched over and protected us and confiding in the wisdom, patriotism and energy of the Confederate Government, the cordial co-operation of all the Confederate States, the fortitude and perseverance of our people and valor of our noble army, will cheerfully abide the destiny of the Confederacy, and confidently anticipate the triumph of our arms, the establishment of our independence, and an honorable peace.

Third. That it is the imperative and paramount duty of the Confederate Government to continue to devote its utmost energies to the vigorous prosecution of the war, as it is only by success of arms that we can obtain an honorable peace and preserve the sovereignty of these States and the liberties of our people from destruction. To that end, this Commonwealth will endure every sacrifice until the freedom which is our heritage shall be securely established in peace, under the protection of the Confederacy of independent and sovereign States.

Fourth. That the Confederate Government, which is the centre and organ of our united exertions in war, has been also intrusted with the power of concluding a peace by that Constitution which binds these States together, and this Commonwealth, believing that the trust has been wisely reposed for the common benefit, does not desire either to withdraw the authority which has been delegated by all the States for their common safety or to embarrass by irregular proceedings the Confederate Government in its delicate and difficult duty of negotiating peace, and that any proposition from the enemy to any of the States of this Confederacy to treat for a separate peace is, in the language of this General Assembly in 1782, "insidious and inadmissible."

Fifth. That unity, both in prosecuting the war and in compelling a peace, is absolutely essential to our safety, and can be obtained and preserved only by a strict adherence to constitutional authority established by all the States; and that this General Assembly will not listen to any proposition for peace or for any negotiations, inconsistent with their Confederacy and union.

High Salaries.

From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 21.

The pay of the members of the Virginia Legislature has been raised to forty dollars per day, and a bill is also pending to increase the compensation of the Governor to thirty thousand dollars; judges and other officers of the State Government in proportionate amounts.

Rumored Evacuation of Plymouth, N. C.

From the Richmond Dispatch of Wednesday, Dec. 21.

The North Carolina *Tarboro' Southerner* says it is rumored that the Yankees have removed all their guns from Plymouth and have evacuated the place, and that paper adds that it has good reason to believe there is some foundation for the rumor that the Yankees have not occupied Washington.

The Peace Resolutions.

The peace resolutions, in the Rebel Congress, on which FOOTE made his valedictory a few days since, came up on Tuesday, and were on motion of Mr. MCMULLIN, of Virginia, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

From Mississippi.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Dec. 20.—Authentic information has been received that the advance of General DAVIDSON's raiding column, from Baton Rouge, passed through Augusta, Perry county, Miss., yesterday, for Mobile. SCOTT and others are in the right place. Warm work is expected on Monday or Tuesday next.

Extension of Beauregard's Department.

By recent orders the department under General BEAUREGARD has been extended so as to include South Carolina and the Atlantic seaboard of Georgia.

THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY.

Dinner at the Astor House—Speeches by Admiral Farragut, Commodore Drayton, Commodore Winslow, and Others—Letters from the President, General Grant, and Others.

The New England Society held its annual dinner on Thursday night, at the Astor House. At the election of officers, Hon. William Curtis Noyes was chosen President.

Henry A. Hurlbut, Esq., presided, and introduced Dr. Chapin, who said it was no time for sectional appropriations and provincial assumptions. The history of New England belonged to the whole country. Dr. Chapin then, in a speech of splendid eloquence, spoke of the virtues of the Puritans, excusing their faults. He concluded by saying that the great principles which guided the Pilgrims across the sea, and which they maintained in the wilderness, are the living and vital principles of our nationality to-day. At the toast, "The President of the United States," the following letter from President Lincoln was read:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, 19th December, 1864.—My Dear Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your kind invitation to be present at the annual festival of the New England Society to commemorate the landing of the Pilgrims, on Thursday, the 22d of this month.

My duties will not allow me to avail myself of your kindness.

I cannot but congratulate you and the country, however, upon the spectacle of devoted unanimity presented by the people at home, the citizens that form our marching columns, and the citizens that fill our squadrons on the sea, all animated by the same determination to complete and perpetuate the work our fathers began and transmitted.

The work of the Plymouth emigrants was the glory of their age. While we reverence their memory, let us not forget how vastly greater is our opportunity.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

A. LINCOLN.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE, Esq.

After the toast, "The State of New York," a letter was read from the newly-elected Governor of this State, Mr. Fenton, in which, after stating his inability to be present at the celebration, he says:—

There is, I believe, no people, of ancient or modern times, who have had more frequent occasions for rejoicing than ours; no one whose history, for so short a period, has been crowded with so many wonderful national achievements, cases of grander individual development, and more marked interpositions of Divine Providence. And no event in our history deserves better to be the object of special commemoration than the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock. Standing on the ocean strand with them on that bleak December day, and regarding simply the exalted, yet sober enthusiasm of that people for civil and religious liberty, regarding what they had already so bravely dared, and so patiently suffered for righteousness' and freedom's sake—all that has since transpired, seems but the natural outgrowth of a race of such noble origin.

It could hardly have required prophetic vision to have seen that before such indomitable spirit and hard enterprise, the new world, and its savage occupants, must give way and disappear; that when the mother country, from whose persecutions they fled, should stretch out her hand to impose new oppressions, these sturdy adventurers would protest, battle, and conquer; that when the foundation of a new nation was to be laid, the largest civil and religious freedom should be secured to all. And now, in this later day, when this splendid fabric of nationality—the conception, embodiment, and offspring of their noblest ideas—should be menaced, the spirit which has so animated them should also animate an emulous and patriotic posterity to maintain it at every hazard. Very respectfully yours,

R. E. FENTON.

The next toast, "The Poets of New England," was responded to in beautiful and eloquent language by William Cullen Bryant.

Before the speech, Vice-Admiral Farragut and Commodore Drayton had entered the room amid tremendous cheering and nine hearty cheers for Admiral Farragut.

"The army and the navy of the United States. The mountains blaze with victory, and the floods clap their hands for joy. A few more charges from our dauntless legions—a few more broadsides from our gallant gunboats, and the whole field is won."

The following letter was read from General Grant:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, City Point, Va., December 5, 1864. Joseph H. Choate, Esq., Chairman, etc.:—Dear Sir:—Your favor, inviting me to be present at the meeting of your Society on the 22d inst., is received. My duties are such that it would be impossible for me to make any appointment so far ahead, and especially so when it would take me from the armies in the field. Please make my excuses to the "New England Society" for not accepting this kind invitation to be present with them on the 22d of December. With great respect, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

SPEECH OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

The Chairman then introduced, amid loud and enthusiastic cheering, Admiral Farragut:—

GENTLEMEN: I do not know what your expectations may be of Vice-Admiral Farragut, but you have seen enough of Rear-Admiral Farragut to know that he is not very well qualified to make such a speech as you, perhaps, would like to listen to. I am glad to return my thanks for the hospitable reception and enthusiastic honor I have always received in this hall; and when I had the pleasure to see you last I promised to go abroad to keep up a sympathetic feeling with your association in another quarter. (Laughter and applause.) I only wish that I could return my thanks as the General has done, by a letter. (Laughter.) But we have some odd notions in the navy, and one is that we share our shot as we do our prize money; hence, the higher the rank, we have the more responsibility; and hence, I suppose, I am called upon. I can back up what was said by the gentleman (William Cullen Bryant) as to the manner in which the sons of New England and other States have poured out their blood at the South. God knows they have poured it out nobly. (Loud and continued applause.)

Commodore Winslow, in response to loud calls, rose and in a few words stated that he was not well enough to do more than simply to thank them for their kind and enthusiastic greeting.

Loud calls were then given for Commodore Drayton, who rose amid cheers. He said:—

GENTLEMEN:—Allow me to return my thanks for your kindness. The only merit I have is in having the fortune of being associated with Admiral Farragut, who has so much reputation that every one who comes near him gets a little of it. (Great laughter.) Still I am just as much interested in putting down the Rebellion as he is or you are. That I have not been able to do it to the same extent is, perhaps, owing partly to want of ability, and partly to want of opportunity. (Laughter.) I was born in a State supposed to be in direct antagonism with the ideas which you represent; but allow me to say that I have the warmest feelings towards you, and always have had. I think wherever the interests of humanity are concerned, New England is generally right. If I had not been born somewhere else, I think I would have selected New England. (Laughter and applause.)

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DIVIDEND BOOK.

MOSS & CO.,

Blank Book Manufacturers and Stationers

11-16-tf No. 432 CHESNUT Street.

COAL OIL,

AND OTHER INCORPORATED COMPANIES,

can be supplied at lowest cash prices with

CERTIFICATES OF STOCK,
TRANSFER BOOKS,
STOCK LEDGERS,
DIVIDEND BOOKS, &c. &c. &c.

A full assortment of samples on hand for purchasers to select from. Styles of over 150 different Certificates of Stock.

W. G. PERRY, Manufacturing Stationer,

11-26-6w S. W. corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.

INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN THE

AMERICAN,

S. E. Corner Walnut and Fourth Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

It is a HOME COMPANY, and profits divided annually, thus aiding the assured to pay future premiums. Last dividend 50 per cent.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Alexander Whilldin, Hon. James Pollock, Albert C. Roberts, Samuel T. Bodine, George Nugent, William J. Howard, J. Edgar Thomson, Hon. Joseph Allison, Henry K. Bennett, Philip B. Mingle, John Aikman, Isaac Hazlehurst, Samuel Work.

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.

SAMUEL WORK, Vice President.

11-17t1 JOHN S. WILSON, Sec'y and Treasurer.

INSURANCE AGAINST ACCIDENTS.

TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN.

CAPITAL $500,000

WILLIAM W. ALLEN, AGENT, No. 404 WALNUT STREET.

Insurance effected in this Company against ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Yearly Policies will be issued for a Premium of FIVE DOLLARS, granting insurance to the amount of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, against accidental loss of life while travelling by any public conveyance.

TEN DOLLARS PREMIUM secures a policy for Five Thousand Dollars, and also Twenty five Dollars per week compensation for personal injury incapacitating the assured from his ordinary business.

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS PREMIUM secures a full Policy for $5000, and $25 per week compensation for all and every description of accident, traveling or otherwise.

Policies for $500 with $3 per week compensation can be had for $3 premium, or any other sum between $500 and $5000 at proportionate rates.

JAMES G. BATTERSON, President.

RODNEY DENNIS, Secretary.

HENRY A. DYER, General Agent.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF REFERENCE.

F. Ratchford Starr, President Enterprise Insurance Company, Chairman.
Isaac F. Baker, firm of Cornelius & Baker.
M. W. Baldwin, firm of M. W. Baldwin & Co.
Lemuel Coffin, firm of Coffin & Altemus.
B. B. Comegys, Cashier Philadelphia Bank.
Hon. Alex. Henry, Mayor City of Philadelphia.
Wm. H. Merrick, firm of Merrick & Sons.
Joseph Patterson, President Western Bank.
Hon. James Pollock, Director United States Mint.
Thomas Potter, Merchant.
George H. Stuart, firm Stuart & Brother.
John D. Taylor, firm Taylor, Gillespie & Co.
J. Edgar Thomson, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
James West, President Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Railroad Company.

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED AND POLICIES ISSUED BY WILLIAM W. ALLEN,

11-12 stuth3t No. 404 WALNUT Street.

DAUPHIN AND COLORADO GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CHARTERED BY STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

200,000 Shares—Par Value, $5.

President—JOHN B. ANDERSON.

Directors.

Thomas A. Scott,	James R. Magee,
N. B. Kneass,	T. S. McDowell, Harrisburg.
William S. Freeman,	John W. Hall, do
Robert P. King,	John Brady, do
John M. Riley,	W. W. Wylie, Lancaster.
Charles De Silver,	William G. Shuse, Colorado.

D. P. SOUTHWORTH,

Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE, No. 423 WALNUT STREET,

ROOM No. 5.

Authenticated specimens have been procured from some of the Company's lodes, and have been assayed by Professors Booth and Garrett with the most gratifying results.

Subscription lists are now open at the Office of the Company, and at the Treasurer's Office (Internal Revenue), No. 427 CHESNUT Street, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank building. To original subscribers $3 50 per share for a limited number of shares.

Circulars, pamphlets, or information can be obtained at the office of the Company, after the 17th inst. 11-12-2m

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PENNSYLVANIA IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 139 S. FIFTH ST., PHILADA.

CAPITAL, 2,000,000 DOLLARS.

200,000 SHARES, AT $10 EACH.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $5 FOR FULL PAID STOCK.

Reserved Capital, $250,000.

PRESIDENT,

ALEXANDER K. McCLURE.

DIRECTORS,

A. K. McCLURE,	JOHN M. POMEROY,
THOMAS A. SCOTT,	ELISHA W. DAVIS,
D. K. JACKMAN,	PETER B. SMALL,

J. C. BOMBERGER.

SECRETARY,

JAMES M. SELLERS.

TREASURER,

ELISHA W. DAVIS.

This Company own three different tracts of land now ... oil and ... revenues to guarantee regular dividends.

The three tracts ... of extensive development, and ... and the fixtures ready to ...

It has 120 acres in fee on Allegheny river, immediately opposite Oil City, with 110 rods river front, and ... front on Lay's Run. This land is now worth $100,000 ... clusive of the Oil right.

It has 100 acres in fee in the Cherry Run district, immediately adjoining Cherry Run Petroleum Company, and leases are about to be executed with two strong parties to sink wells on lease on this tract, the Company to receive half the Oil.

It has two tracts of land on Oil Creek, each producing over ten barrels per day, and one tract on the Allegheny river producing ten barrels of heavy Oil, worth $21 per barrel. All of these tracts will be promptly developed, and they are well-tested Oil lands.

It is organized on a certain basis *to pay dividends from the start*. Its revenues from Oil alone are more than *twelve per cent. per annum* on the capital; and new wells are about to be sunk on lease, without cost to the Company, and one-half the proceeds will belong to the Company.

The Company has $250,000 of its own capital in reserve belonging to the Stockholders, and taking it altogether *its resources for certain dividends are not approached by any other Oil stock now in the market at even double the original cost.*

The officers of this Company mean to prosecute the development of these lands most energetically, and they have entire confidence that they will yield very large dividends on the capital stock.

Subscriptions will be received at the office of the Company. 12-23-6t

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THE CLARION RIVER OIL COMPANIES.

OFFICE, No. 341 WALNUT STREET,

(SECOND FLOOR).

WILLIAM P. SCHELL,

PRESIDENT.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA,

11-17-12* Secretary and Treasurer.

TO CAPITALISTS—VALUABLE OIL TERRITORY.

Those desirous of entering into an Oil Company now in course of organization, as original parties, are informed that there are a few shares yet to be disposed of in a company of unquestionable reliability, at the rate of $1000 each.

The property is located on Two Mile run, and consists of sixty-seven acres, the greater portion of which is bore-able territory. On the balance of the property, which is upland, is an abundance of coal, and also limestone, which is much needed in this region.

This property is one of the most attractive on Two Mile run for oil purposes, and lies directly in the Great Oil Basin.

The office of the Company is at No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Room 17. EDWIN E. SIMPSON,

12-20-3t Secretary and Treasurer.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

KANAWHA AND HUGHES RIVERS

OIL COMPANY,

OFFICE:

No. 208 S. FOURTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Capital Stock, - - - - - $1,000,000.

PRESIDENT,

C. A. WALBORN.

DIRECTORS,

WM. M. RANDALL,	J. E. RIDGWAY,
WM. V. McGRATH,	ELISHA W. DAVIS,

W. H. KEMBLE.

TREASURER,

J. E. RIDGWAY.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 208 S. FOURTH STREET, ALSO AT No. 305 CHESNUT ST.

Divided into One Hundred Thousand Shares of Ten ($10) Dollars each, of which Twenty Thousand Shares are set apart to be sold at $2 50 per share, making $50,000 Working Capital, to be expended in developing the lands and paying the necessary expenses of the Company.

The property of this Company consists of the fee simple and perpetual lease of between 1000 and 1100 acres of land in Wood and Wirt counties, West Virginia.

Nos. 1 and 2 are in fee simple, and contain about 170 acres, situated at Kanawha Station, on the Northwestern Railroad, about 10 miles above Parkersburg, Va., where the Kanawha river, the Parkersburg and Staunton turnpike, and the Northwestern Railroad Company come together.

Upon this property is situated the Kanawha Station of the Northwestern Railroad Company, which is the most advantageous point of shipment for the oil produced in the region of the Kanawha and its tributaries.

No. 3. Is a tract of land perpetually leased from James Robinson, and contains not less than 500 acres, and adjoins Nos. 1 and 2.

No. 4. Is the celebrated Robinson tract, under a perpetual lease, and contains 322 acres, situated in Wirt county, about 12 miles above the former tracts, on the south side of the Hughes river and near its confluence with the Kanawha, and has a boring front on Rock run of about two miles.

The royalty to be paid on these leases is one-eighth of the net proceeds after the Company being reimbursed for expenses and outlay in producing the oil.

Above the tract, on the Kanawha, is the celebrated Burning Spring, and near that on the Hughes are many productive wells.

At the junction of these two streams will be found the best oil-producing territory in West Virginia.

The eligible situation of this land affords a boring territory of at least seven miles on the two rivers and their tributaries. 12-20-tuths-6t

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INDIAN SPRING OIL COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 152 S FOURTH Street

PRESIDENT,

JOHN KETCHAM.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER,

JOHN C. SAVERY.

DIRECTORS

John Ketcham,	Samuel A. Harrison,
Samuel Sloan,	John Gibson,
Mark Balderston,	W. A. Arnold,
Thomas W. Bailey,	David A. Woelpper,

John C. Savery.

CAPITAL STOCK, $200,000.

200,000 shares at $1 each. 30,000 shares reserved by the Company for a working capital.

The Company have secured in fee simple one of the most valuable oil-producing parcels on the Roberts Farm, on French creek, Venango county, Pa., about four miles from Franklin.

The tract contains about 93 acres, with a river front of nearly 900 feet, and has superior railroad facilities, the railroad from Meadville to Oil City running through the property. Upon it there is a celebrated Oil Spring, the product of which was formerly used by the Indians for medicinal purposes.

The Company have one well 240 feet deep, producing the heaviest Lubricating Oil, which is worth at the present time $25 per barrel; and as they are now preparing the necessary machinery for working this and other wells, it is confidently expected, early in the year, to pay a large monthly dividend to the Stockholders.

A limited number of shares will be sold at the original ... One Dollar per share.

... entering their names, will be required to ... scription price, and the balance ... January 1, 1865.

... of the ...

Com... of Oil ... any information ... tained.

NATIONAL OIL REFINING COMPANY,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital $200,000. 20,000 Shares, $10 Par.

PRESIDENT,

WATSON MALONE.

MANAGERS,

WATSON MALONE,	HUGH STEVENSON,
MICHAEL C. BOYER,	THOS. J. LANCASTER,
F. BLACKBURNE, JR.,	JAMES G. FARREIRA,

ALEXANDER F. BEAM.

TREASURER,

THOMAS J. LANCASTER.

SECRETARY,

HENRY C. STEVENSON.

This Company is founded upon a substantial and legitimate business basis, and offers greater inducements and more reliable security for investment than any other now before the public. Subscriptions are now being received, and a large portion of the stock is already taken. Diagrams of the property may be examined, and all information obtained at the office of the Company, No. 128 S. SECOND Street.

JAS. H. STEVENSON,

11-22-tuths1m GENERAL AGENT.

WASHINGTON AND WALNUT BEND OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL................................$500,000.

100,000 SHARES.........................$5 Each.

Subscription Price.........................$2.

10,000 Shares Reserved as Working Capital.

Office, No 314 MARKET St., Philadelphia.

No. 1. A well on Oil Creek, now pumping 10 barrels per day, and increasing.

No. 2. A well on Oil Creek, now over 500 feet deep, with large show of oil. Near this is the Corn Planter Well, which is now pumping 300 barrels of oil per day.

No. 3. A well on Oil Creek, 450 feet deep, now ready for tubing, with splendid show of oil; every prospect of producing largely.

No. 4. One fifth interest in a tract of five hundred acres on the Allegheny river; six wells, now pumping fifty barrels of oil per day; three more wells now going down; with near a mile of river front, all good boring territory.

No. 5. A half acre at Tidioute, near the Economite Wells, which are now pumping sixty barrels per day.

No. 6. Six acres in fee in Walnut Bend, on the Allegheny river; immediately surrounding this property are fine producing wells. This tract will be developed rapidly.

Subscriptions are now being received, and a large portion of the stock already taken. The prospectus and all information can be obtained at the Office of the Company, now at No. 314 MARKET Street. 12-13-1m

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OIL CREEK AND MAPLE ISLAND OIL COMPANY,

CAPITAL, $500,000.

100,000 SHARES, - - - - - $5 00 EACH.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $1 00.

TWENTY THOUSAND SHARES RESERVED AS A WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT,

D. O. C. WARD, M. D.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER,

EDWIN E. SIMPSON.

OFFICE:

Room 17, No. 400 Chesnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

No. 1. Is fifty acres of land, in fee simple, on the Hyde Farm, on Oil creek, about three miles below Titusville. There are three runs passing through this property, all of which empty into Oil creek. This property lies in the very heart of the oil region, and from the well known character of Oil creek and the surrounding territory, it would be superfluous to enter into detail of the prospects of obtaining oil in large quantities.

No. 2. Is the undivided one-sixth interest, in fee, of Maple Island, situate in the Allegheny river, between Tionesta and Oil Hole creeks. The territory on both sides of the Allegheny river, above and below this island, has proven to be good oil lands, as there are several wells now producing largely in the immediate vicinity; and it is confidently expected that this island, when properly developed, will also yield largely.

No. 3. Is sixty acres, in fee, on Schull's run, in Rockland township, Venango county, Pennsylvania, seven miles from Franklin, and one mile from the Allegheny river. The indications for obtaining oil on this property are of the most flattering character; there is also a large quantity of timber, which, at the present high prices of coal, will be a great saving to the Company in developing the lands. Schull's run forks on the adjoining property, and three of its branches run through the above sixty acres. The adjoining property has been sold to a Philadelphia company for boring purposes, and they intend developing it at once.

The above-mentioned properties have been selected with great care, the Company not restricting themselves to any one locality, their sole aim being to obtain territory in well-known producing districts. The Company intend developing their lands immediately. On account of the low-priced subscription, this Company offers superior inducements to those wishing to invest in oil stocks. The books are now open for a limited number of subscriptions at their office,

No. 400 CHESNUT Street,

12-20-tuths3t ROOM No. 17.

THE DRAKE PETROLEUM COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, ... $1,800,000.

100,000 SHARES, PAR $10.

$50,000 Cash Working Capital.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 50.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT,

T. HASKINS DU PUY,

President of the Catawissa Railroad Company.

VICE PRESIDENT,

THOMAS D. WATTSON,

Of the Hardware firm of Truitt & Co., No. 525 Market St.

TREASURER,

SAMUEL WORK,

Of Work, McCouch & Co., Bankers, No. 36 S. Third street

DIRECTORS,

T. HASKINS DU PUY,
THOMAS D. WATTSON,
B. S. RICHARDS, of Germantown,
WM. D. SHERRERD, Insurance Agent.
GEORGE P. WAY, of late Dry Goods firm of J. T. Way & Co.,
A. W. LEISENRING, Cashier Mauch Chunk Bank,
EDWARD SHIPPEN, 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 of Oil Creek, along which the largest oil wells ever ... have been found.

The lands resemble those on Oil creek ... lar, and it is believed, from ... in close proximity ... these ...

... ready erected ... engine and ... with a view to ...

A large ... bottom, an admirably adapted for boring.

Several companies are organized on lands immediately adjoining this territory, among which are the Briggs and Crescent 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.

THOMAS D. WATTSON, Vice-President.

SAMUEL WORK, Treasurer.

Subscriptions will be received at the Banking House of WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,

12-7-tf No. 36 S. THIRD Street.

THE BUCHANAN ROYALTY OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL................................$400,000

40,000 SHARES..........PAR VALUE $10.00

PRESIDENT—JOHN ALEXANDER.

TREASURER—JOHN W. TORREY.

SECRETARY—WM. S. LANE.

DIRECTORS.

A. G. CATTELL, President Corn Exchange National Bank, Philadelphia.
EDWARD G. JAMES, of the house of Thomas Richardson & Co., Philadelphia
JOHN ALEXANDER, No. 1935 Arch street, Philada.
DAVID VANDERVEER, No. 506 N. Thirteenth street, Philadelphia.
J. H. LYDAY, Pittsburg.
R. R. PORTER, M. D., Wilmington.
WM. S. LANE, Philadelphia.

Office No. 148 S. FOURTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

The property of this Company consists of Oil Land, Leases, and Ground Rent Reserves or Royalties of all the oil produced on the "A. Buchanan Farm," on Oil Creek. And also, all the oil and underground deposits in two hundred acres of land on East Hickory creek, Venango county, Pennsylvania.

There are about one hundred and fifty surveyed oil lots on the "A. Buchanan Farm," over sixty of which are leased to first-class operators. Seventeen wells are now producing oil: several are now being tested with good prospects, and twenty or thirty being sunk at various stages of progress.

As a solid promising investment a limited number of full paid shares, of $10 par value, may be obtained at $7 each, upon application at any of the officers, or at the office of the Company.

The prospectus, containing a full description of the Company's property, can be obtained at the office. 11-26-1m