Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1864.

SALUTATORY.

In presenting ourselves to the public this evening, as a double-sheet, we cannot be unaware that the final relinquishment of our single estate will be apparent at a glance. Nor would we wish to disguise the fact; for we have looked forward with great pleasure to the day when we could announce that we had turned over a new leaf—in fact, *two* new leaves—and present our new partner, who is henceforth obliged to share in the increasing burdens of a position to whose support we were unequal alone. In truth, O public! it is you to whom we owe this change in our condition. The many proofs of your approbation manifested during our single blessedness, while they gratified and rendered us proud of your patronage, increased our duty to be worthy of your recognition. And when, day after day, we found ourselves more and more unable to meet the amiable commands which were laid upon us, we resolved to share the increasing joys and burdens of our position, and to tender to you in a newly-ordered house even more than that with which you expressed yourselves so well pleased.

With the purpose of affording a pleasant surprise, we made a secret of our intention; and now, in announcing the great event, we subscribe to the prevalent fashion of the time in saying "No cards;" for how would it be possible to send them to a whole city? But although the circle of our friends is too large for us to think of sending cards, we hope to receive many of them of the most magnificent dimensions. We shall also be delighted to accept the valuable gifts usual on such occasions, and our admirers need feel no doubt about making them of great massiveness, as we have provided ample space to *display* them upon columns capable of supporting great pressure.

THE RICHMOND PAPERS.

The news which we obtain of SHERMAN through the Richmond papers and Georgia despatches gives information of a cavalry fight, in which the Rebels were said to be victorious, in East Georgia, last Tuesday. KILPATRICK's Cavalry, while attempting to cross the Savannah river, were attacked, it is stated, by WHEELER, and retreated towards Millen, where SHERMAN had his headquarters. SHERMAN's army then moved towards the coast, and a battle was momentarily expected. The loss of the Rebels in this cavalry engagement was reported at seventy in killed, wounded, and missing. Our loss, of course, was reported much greater.

The Richmond *Examiner* positively asserts that up to last Thursday evening none of SHERMAN's Cavalry had reached Millen, and also reasserts its belief that GRANT had sent forces to Port Royal, to march up the country and relieve SHERMAN. It furthermore expresses its conviction that this attempt has signally failed. According to the Georgia papers of the 27th, seven hundred prisoners had been received at Augusta, captured whilst foraging for SHERMAN's army. A despatch received by the Richmond *Whig* last Thursday night stated that the Rebel forces had engaged and routed our forces at Grahamsville, South Carolina, driving them five miles. The party beaten are said, indirectly, to be troops sent from Port Royal. This, it will be borne in mind, was FOSTER's column, and the news is partly confirmed by the Union report of heavy firing having been heard in the direction of Pocotaligo. Grahamsville is about thirty miles northeast of Savannah, on the road thence to Charleston, and twenty-three miles northwest of Port Royal. An editorial in the Richmond *Whig* is very querulous in its tone. It asks that JEFFERSON DAVIS shall be acquitted before all men, and in the name of Heaven, of all complicity in the movement of General HOOD upon the rear of SHERMAN. The friends of General JOHNSTON, it says, never imagined that he intended to travel off at the speed of the eccentric orbit of a comet, so far beyond SHERMAN's reach as to lose all influence over his movements! After having been told, it concludes, that SHERMAN's retreat from Atlanta would be more disastrous than the retreat of NAPOLEON from Moscow, it is a little vexatious to find him getting off so cheaply, burning and murdering as he goes!

OUR NEW ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Information from Washington announces the appointment of the Honorable JAMES J. SPEED to the Attorney-Generalship, vice BATES, resigned. Mr. SPEED is a citizen of Kentucky, in which State he bears the reputation of having the finest legal attainments of any member of the Kentucky bar. He is well known to all his fellow-citizens as a man of sterling integrity and great personal worth. He has for years stood at the head of the party of humanity and freedom in his native State, and at the recent Presidential election was one of the LINCOLN electors. He was, in the days of CLAY, one of his warmest supporters, and his appointment to his present high position is deemed only a fitting reward for his long adherence to the principles of the Union party. He has been for several years Mayor of Louisville, and is a personal friend of President LINCOLN.

The appointment was made not through political influence, but on account of personal fitness for the office, and is characteristic of the course likely to be pursued by his Excellency during his ensuing term.

A LONDON MOB.

One hundred thousand people were present, according to the *Times*, at the execution of MULLER in London, on the 14th of last month; "such a mob as no city in the world could furnish but this of London; such a mob as America entire could not gather—a mob of round-headed—"snake-headed" it is sometimes called—white-faced thieves and ruffians, which stood through the long, dark rainy day, waiting for the hanging scene in the morning." Every window, house-roof, and lamp-post in the immediate neighborhood of the jail was filled or covered by persons anxious to witness the fearful scene. Amid the immense multitude in the streets, preachers were engaged distributing tracts and talking to those who would listen to their exhortations; while large placards, with scriptural texts, were hung on the walls, or projected over the crowds by means of long rods.

But there were other agents than those at work, and other actions performed which revealed a most revolting state of morality among the London masses. Notwithstanding the awful drama which was in preparation, the great majority of those assembled engaged in the most boisterous and filthy language—shouting, laughing, and hooting in the very ears of the poor trembling culprit who was to be launched into eternity before their eyes. This terrible punishment for crime had no terrors for the vast number of thieves congregated on the spot. Robbery was carried on to an enormous extent, yet no arrests were made. Men were garroted on the sidewalks as they proceeded to the place of execution, and the garroters escaped to enact the same deed in other quarters with impunity. Regularly organized gangs moved through the dense throngs and along the avenues leading to the jail, knocking down, and filching the pockets of every well-dressed person they encountered. The police did not appear to use any effort to make arrests, and the only chance a man had to save his money and his life was to fly the ground. All the thieves, burglars, and highway robbers in the realm seemed to be in the vicinity of the prison, with a *carte blanche* to steal, rob, and plunder to their hearts' content.

We do not give the London *Times* much credit at any time for honesty or a high tone of morals, but it appears that the scenes at MULLER's execution really did shock its ideas of decency, for it remarks that "the propriety of such an amusement" as that of "bonneting" and tossing hats over the crowd into the drop enclosure "at such a time admits of question."

The closing act in the MULLER-BRIGGS tragedy has thus been performed, and the curtain has fallen forever upon the actors in the bloody drama. But the revolting deeds of those assembled to witness it will not soon be forgotten by thoughtful men, and it is to be hoped that the *Times* has learned that "mobs" can be gathered in London whose acts far surpass in disgusting nature anything ever attempted by what it has been pleased to term the "American mobs of New York and Philadelphia." People who live in glass houses should not themselves throw stones.

AMUSEMENTS.

One good result comes from our habit of "following the leader." For a long time the virtues of economy and industry were so much lauded that wholesome relaxation and healthful amusement were banished. We are returning to reason; and money-making is no longer considered the chief and sole end of man. It is now partially understood that amusements not only are needed by the masses, but that the masses will have them; but still the subject is neglected to a wonderful degree. The proper employment of leisure hours is of too much importance to be uncared for, and the home pleasures during these long winter evenings are not, as a rule, as refining and ennobling as they should be.

For books, papers, stereoscopes, and music, are too often substituted stupid and expensive parties, which serve to kill time, but rarely render it pleasant or profitable. Among those who can afford to gratify it, a genuine love of literature and art—such a love as would make them gladdening and necessary to everyday life—is rarely found. If such tastes were more cultivated, the outside recreations, such as theatres and the like, would be of less concern than they are. If any folly can be so superlatively great that none other can approach it, it is the manner in which good and worthy people treat some of our various places of public amusement.

No one familiar with the theatre would deny that much which is objectionable is connected with it; but instead of trying to reform any amusement that exists, they have denounced the theatre, in the abstract, as wicked, and then quietly left it to itself—the result of which, if they are correct in their judgment, so far as they are concerned, would be that one of the most potent agencies known to society would be suffered to do infinite mischief without let or hindrance. Notwithstanding such excommunication, however, the influence of these places of amusement is not so bad as is often represented. They unbend the mind and rest the body. The most popular plays have, in fact, a good tendency. Upon the whole, the evenings of those who depend on places of public resort for their enjoyment are not entirely wasted; but there is yet a lamentable want of high-toned, unexceptionable recreations.

THE GREAT HEREAFTER.

A leading Rebel journal asks, "Does reunion promise unity, peace, and progress? Does it not rather threaten, nay, insure, Southern destruction?" This query opens a vast field for historic research. Let us briefly glance at the precedents of other days, and see if we may calculate on our beloved land ever again being blessed with a Union accompanied by "unity, peace, and progress."

The grand cardinal objection urged by those who argue that "war is eternal separation" is that the wide breach of feelings, sentiments, and affections, consequent upon bloody strife, will so discever the hearts of the people of the two sections that a life under the same political roof would be nought but a scene of envy, strife, and ultimate destruction. Clio, the Muse of History, however, exhibits upon her tablets another tale. She tells us that bygone nations with different ideas than those existing between the North and South have coalesced and formed a greater power.

When the United States Government purchased Florida and Louisiana from foreign powers, they found them both populated by nations differing not only in government, but also in language. The musical roll of the Hidalgo tongue was all that was ever heard among the swamps of the Peninsular State, while the mouth of the "Father of Waters" echoed only the mingled phrases of the Frenchman and Creole. The free Republican Government of America succeeded the despotic Governors from across the sea. Did the people of Florida and Louisiana refuse to mingle with the immigration which poured into their midst? Do we find them divided into distinct factions, and like oil and water, remaining in contact though separate? They have coalesced and formed a mighty commonwealth—a unit, and a fragment of a more glorious nation, which is destined to mould the destinies of the world. If, therefore, when separated by different tongues, two people join, like the Saxon and Norman, like the Roman and Barbarian, like the Moor and Spaniard, why then should we infer that two sections long united, speaking the same language, and having the same aims in life, should refuse to again combine and mutually advance the interests of the Union? It would be a gross fallacy for any one to predict otherwise; and when the tide of passion, incident upon war, and especially civil war, shall have rolled away, both parties will unite in a general condemnation of the false sentiments entertained by fanatics in 1864. We may, therefore, reasonably reply to our Southern contemporary, that, other things being equal, with Union will come unity.

Let us now glance at the question, Will Union bring peace? When Queen ELIZABETH lay on her death-bed she was asked to name her successor. She replied, "Who but my cousin JAMES, of Scotland?" "But," argued her adviser, "will not England be ruined by a union with Scotland?" "No," replied the dying queen; "for Scotland will be united to Britain, not Britain to Scotland." Time has proved her prophecy to be correct. The union was effected, the wars which had for ages deluged the borders with blood ceased, and a mighty power arose from the combination. So with this land. As long as the two sections were separated, there is a possibility, yes, a probability of war; but as soon as they find themselves under one Government again, living in the same household, peace, harmony, and fraternal affection will take the place of discord and embittered strife. Let us have Union once again, and the breach will soon be filled up, the wound healed, and a nation arise, Phœnix-like, which will prove itself worthy of the streams of the best blood of our race which has been poured out as a libation on the altar of patriotism and freedom—a nation worthy of the name of free Columbia, free, indeed, in theory and in practice. Such is the land which we expect to shortly call our own. May God grant the consummation!

Will we have progress? During the last ten years the advance made by the American people has astonished the statesmen of the Old World. In wealth, population, and intellect, the strides our people have taken is amazing to the contemplative mind. We do not propose to enter into any examination of this growth, the fact is palpable to all. If then such has been done when the land was divided in spirit and institutions, and when one section was weighed down by the yoke of slavery, may we not infer that when it is relieved of its oppression, when it arises free and united, it will redouble its speed towards the perfect light of civilization?

We will yet live to see the day when all our hopes will be realized, when our divided land will be the one great liberty-loving people of the earth; when the genius of its Government and people shall be "*Unity, Peace, and Progress.*"

THE "LEDGER."

The public who have learned to look upon the *Public Ledger* as a Philadelphia institution, are already aware of the change in the proprietorship of that journal. Mr. WILLIAM SWAIN has disposed of the entire concern to Mr. GEORGE W. CHILDS. This gentleman is widely known in our city by his connection with other branches of the publishing business. He possesses in a high degree the personal requisites for success in the most arduous and responsible position of publisher of a daily newspaper. We welcome him warmly to the profession, and assure the patrons of the *Ledger* that the management of their favorite journal could not have fallen into abler hands.

NEWS JOTTINGS.

—The Widows' Wood Society, of Portland, Me., has a permanent fund of $7000.

—The substitute brokers in Hartford enlist men and then advertise for principals for them.

—The Adams Express has carried sixty tons of Thanksgiving gifts to the soldiers from Boston.

—Crime is decreasing in Wisconsin. The number of convicts at the State Prison is reduced by the expiration of time, and there are no convicts to make good the decrease. There are now one hundred and fifteen prisoners there.

—Two gentlemen of Portsmouth, N. H.—A. M. Payson and Albert Laighton—have published a handsome volume, entitled "The Poets of Portsmouth." It comprises selections from the native and resident authors of Portsmouth.

—The saw and grist mills at Princeton, Me., were destroyed by fire on Friday night. Loss $40,000, on which there was $6000 insurance. The calamity is a blow to the business prospects of the town.

—Amherst, Mass., voted on Saturday to petition the Legislature for leave to tax herself fifty thousand dollars for the Agricultural College, and to appropriate the surplus money now in the treasury to the purchase of recruits on the next call.

—A large rolling-mill, for the manufacture of boiler and sheet iron, galvanized gas pipe and gasometer iron, will soon be erected at Providence, R. I. About three hundred hands will be employed, and some operatives from England are already engaged.

—The introduction of water into the new city aqueduct was celebrated at Worcester, Mass., on Tuesday, by a city government inspection, and a parade and trial of machines by the Fire Department, the annual firemen's muster having been postponed to that day for that purpose.

—A Connecticut clergyman illuminated his house in honor of the Union victory at the election, and exhibited over his door a transparency, with the quotation from Genesis:—"And the angel of the Lord called unto Abraham out of Heaven a second time."

—A slave woman fifteen years ago ran away from her master in Maryland, and came north to Hartford. A freedman, recently brought home from New Orleans by a Connecticut officer, on seeing the woman discovered her to be his wife. They were remarried.

—The new post office money order system works admirably in Boston. The increased business thus devolved upon the office has made it necessary to appoint a clerk to attend specially to that department, and the money-order office is now part and parcel of the establishment.

—The whole number of persons in the New Haven (Conn.) District reported as liable to an income tax is 2195; the amount of special income tax assessed is $251,292·10; the entire amount of taxable income reported is $5,025,842. This statement shows a high degree of business prosperity, notwithstanding the heavy burdens of the war.

—Hull, England, has been excited by a report that on every evening, some time since, a man, assuming on each occasion a different disguise, but always having his features completely concealed by a black mask, had entered several houses in the vicinity, and having first silenced the inmates by threats of personal violence, plundered them of whatever he took a particular fancy to. Information in all the instances was given to the police authorities; but the description given of the man was so vague and unreliable, owing to the concealment of his face by the mask, that it is feared he will not be arrested.

MARRIED.

GREEN—CONLEY.—On the 24th of August, by the Rev. Thomas C. Murphy, HENRY N. GREEN to EMMA A. CONLEY, both of this city.

JACKSON—STEVENS.—Dec. 1st, 1864, by the Rev. P. S. Henson, Mr. WILLIAM B. JACKSON to Miss LOISA, only daughter of the late Albert G. Stevens, Esq., both of this city.

JONES—GAMBLE.—December 1, 1864, by the Rev. Reuben Jeffries D.D., Mr. WM. R. JONES to Miss ELLA M. GAMBLE, daughter of J. R. Gamble, Esq., both of this city.

ROSENBAUM—WESTCOTT.—On December 1st, 1864, by the Rev. Mr. Forgus, ROBT. A. ROSENBAUM of Malaga, N.J., to Miss MARY WESTCOTT, of Pemberton.

SCHIVELY—MILLER.—On Thursday, December 1st, by Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, D. D., Mr. WM. H. SCHIVELY to Miss EMILIE MILLER, both of this city.

DIED.

BEWLEY.—On the 3d instant, ALBERT G. BEWLEY, in the 29th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Isaac Bewley, No. 416 S. Eleventh street, on Fourth day (Wednesday), the 7th instant, at 1 P. M. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery, near Frankford.

BURNET.—On the 3d inst., WILLIAM BURNET, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of P. A. Cregar, No. 606 S. Twelfth street, on Tuesday, the 6th instant, at 10 o'clock.

CULP.—On the 4th, MARY L., daughter of the late Abraham and Susan Culp.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, on Queen street, Germantown.

FRANCISCUS.—On Sunday morning, 4th instant, CHARLES HOWARD, infant son of Albert H. and Susan S. Francescus, aged 4 months and 13 days.

Funeral services at the house of his parents, No. 1529 Arch street, on Tuesday, 6th instant, at 11 o'clock.

FINKLE.—At Chestnut Hill, on the 4th inst., G. R. FINKLE, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

MITCHELL.—On the morning of the 31 instant, DAVID F. MITCHELL, in the 54th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 718 S. Twentieth street, on Tuesday afternoon, December 6th, at 2 o'clock.

ROBESON.—On Friday evening, December 2d, at Bevidere, N. J., Hon. WM. F. ROBESON, aged 68 years.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Tuesday the 6th instant at 12 o'clock M., without further notice.

WALLACE.—Suddenly, on the 4th instant, GEORGE WASHINGTON, son of John and Catharine Wallace, aged 21 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 1229 South street, on Tuesday, December 6th, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Asbury Grounds, West Philadelphia.

SIMON.—On the 3d instant, Mr. PHILIP SIMON, Sr., in the 65th year of his age.

That much loved form has passed away,
That voice we loved is still;
A place is vacant at our hearth
Which never can be filled.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Long lane, below Federal street, on Tuesday afternoon, the 6th instant, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Philanthropic Cemetery.

TO WINE MERCHANTS,

CONFECTIONERS, GROCERS, &c.

Wines and Liquors,

Fruits,

Confections,

Fancy Groceries, &c.,

WANTED,

ON COMMISSION OR SHORT CREDIT,

By an energetic young man doing a thriving business near Sixth and Chestnut streets.

For interview, address

"SUCCESS,"

Care of J. WEBSTER, Esq.,

12-5-6t* No. 50 N. FIFTH Street.

OIL TERRITORY.

I have about 20,000 Acres of Land in Lewis county, Kentucky, that is accepted oil territory.

The surface indications are more like those of Venango county, Pennsylvania, than any oil territory that has been discovered in the country, and promises as abundant a yield.

In order to give capitalists an equal chance to purchase, I propose to receive sealed proposals, based upon cash payments, for any subdivision thereof, remaining unsold up to the 31st day of December next. On that day the bids will be opened, and the awards made to the highest bidder, who will be immediately notified by letter.

Payments to be made on the 10th day of January, 1865, when the deeds will be executed. Owing to ill-health and other business engagements, I have adopted this plan of disposal. I propose it in good faith, and with the full determination of selling, even at much less prices than the same character of oil lands are being sold at, but if bids are made at prices below the value of the lands before the discovery of oil upon them, I reserve the right to reject them. $1000 per acre has been offered for a portion of this land, and a sale made at $150. Land in the vicinity remaining unsold is held at from $300 to $500 per acre. The first oil discovered in the county was found on the land now offered. "The Daniel Boone Petroleum Company" of Cincinnati purchased a portion of this tract, and are now sinking a well with every prospect of success. Other wells are going down in the neighborhood, and nearly all the lands in the vicinity has recently been sold or leased to experienced oil men from Western Pennsylvania.

Persons wishing to invest in these lands are invited to visit them. From the 1st to the 7th of December an agent can be found at the Beverly House, Vanceburg, on the land, who will render every assistance to enable any one to make a thorough investigation. Boats leave Cincinnati daily for Vanceburg, the county seat of Lewis county, and the landing place of the land. A report on these lands has been made by S. W. ELY, Esq., who is thoroughly acquainted with the whole tract, having visited it six times, and studied its topographical, geological, lithological, ornithological, and other properties. For years his attention has been given to the geological field in which these lands lie, so that his testimony is presented as of one who, by habit, experience, and scientific accomplishments, is qualified to speak with authority.

The title is perfect. For plots, geological reports, blank forms of proposals, and further information, address or call in person at the office of J. A. DRAKE & CO., No. 43 West Front street, Cincinnati; A. D. CALDWELL, United States Gazette building, Third street, Philadelphia, or to the undersigned at Room 3, No. 4 Wall street, New York. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. 12-5-mwf-3t*

COMMONWEALTH OIL COMPANY

OF

LAWRENCE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $200,000.

PAR VALUE, $2·50.

WORKING CAPITAL RESERVED FOR DEVELOPMENT, $15,000.

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TREASURER,
SAMUEL R. HILT.

SECRETARY,
DAVID B. HILT.

DIRECTORS,

E. Weaver, James Wolf,
John McDowell, Jr., Byron Danby,
Samuel R. Hilt, Isaac Baker,
William Messer.

Subscriptions for a limited number of shares will now be received at the office of the Company,

No. 515 CHESNUT STREET.

The lands of this Company are located on Slippery Rock Creek, in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania. One well is sunk 65 feet, and 64 has already been obtained in quantities which are highly encouraging to the corporators that a flow will soon be realized of a permanency sufficient to pay handsomely on the investment. Samples of Oil may be seen at the office of the Company. 12 5-6t

PERSONAL.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIER AND Sailor.—All advice upon any subject connected with military or naval affairs, or any information in regard to the present condition and whereabouts of any person in the army, navy, or marine corps, promptly given, free of any charge, by applying in person or by letter to the Military and Naval Agency, No. 427 WALNUT street, Philadelphia. [it] JOSEPH E. DEVITT & CO

COAL AT FIRST COST—COST PRICE TO Stockholders $7½ per ton—Immediate Delivery.—Coal of best Quality.—Shares, each entitling to one and a half tons, at first cost, every year for twenty years, and to cash dividends of profits from the surplus coal, may now be obtained at $15, payable half on subscribing, and half on January 5 next, of the MUTUAL BEAR MOUNTAIN FRANKLIN COAL COMPANY, Office No. 121 S. THIRD Street (opposite the Girard Bank). Stock Capital, $500,000. 1,666 shares. Reserved working capital, 12,500 shares.

Subscription of 4 shares, $55; of 10 shares, $90; of 20 shares, $165; of 50 shares, $425; of 100 shares, $825; of 250 shares, $2000.

Each share entitles the holder to receive, every year, one and a half tons of coal, at cost, for 20 years, and Cash Dividend, every six months, of the profits from the sale of all surplus coal.

Stockholders who do not want any coal may have their proportion of coal sold by the Company for their especial benefit, the profits being paid over to them, independent of the regular cash dividends, to which they are also entitled.

The Company possess large and well built Coal Works at Dunbar (near Fremont), with extensive Mining and Timber Rights, an excellent Double Breaker, Slope Works, large steam Engines, railroads, and all other machinery and apparatus, in full operation, capable of mining 36,000 tons, to be extended to 150,000 tons per year.

This Coal is of the best quality, chiefly of the Black Heath and Primrose veins, which, with several other valuable coal veins, extend within the lines of the Company for two miles in length.

A branch of the Reading Railroad extends to the mines of the Company, over which the coal is daily sent to market.

Stockholders may order their Coal in any of the usual sizes, viz.:—Lump Coal, Broken, Egg, Stove, or Nut Coal, all at the present cost price of $7 50 per ton, delivered at the house, within the usual distance of the Company's coal yard in the northern, middle, and southern portions of the city.

The Company and all the mining works are clear of debt, and all operations are conducted on the cash principle.

For circulars and subscriptions apply at the Office, No. 120 S. THIRD Street, second floor, opposite Girard Bank.

Agent for Reading.—Mayor Boyer.

Board of Directors.—William Ford, D. H. Wolle, Robert P. King, H. Schmidt.

WM. SCHMIDT, President.

A. H. JAMES, Secretary. 11-23-1m

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA

PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Organized Under the Laws of New York.

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NATHAN BANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New York.

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EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamus & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange place, New York.

EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New York Petroleum Stock Board and Broker, No. 50 Broad street, New York.

ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.

FRANCIS A. GOLDWIN, Philadelphia.

ROBERT CLARKSON, of Clarkson & Co., Bankers, No. 121 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JAMES M. CLARKE, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

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CAPITAL STOCK.....500,000 SHARES

AT THE NOMINAL PAR OF $5 EACH—SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $3 PER SHARE.

Stock subject to no further assessment.

250,000 shares to be sold in payment for the lands, leaseholds, and producing interests of the Company. The remaining

50,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

The New York and Philadelphia Petroleum Company has been organized with the greatest care by experienced capitalists of the two cities, whose names are called in its own. It will be managed

EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE INTERESTS OF ITS STOCKHOLDERS.

No pains have been spared to place it on a genuine and substantial footing. Most valuable and extensive tracts of Oil and Coal land have been secured IN FEE, and leasehold PRODUCING INTERESTS in the heart of the Venango County (Pa.) Oil region. Attention is invited to the following schedule of the Company's property, including FEE SIMPLE TERRITORY, LEASEHOLDS, PRODUCING WELLS, and wells in various stages of completion:—

No. 1. 50 acres of bottom land, in fee, on the Allegheny river, having a water frontage of nearly one mile. New 10-horse power engine and fixtures. Two wells sunk to the depth of 300 feet, and already filled with oil. Room for 40 more wells.

No. 2. 250 acres of rich oil land in fee, lying nearly opposite the above, having a mile of water-frontage on Prather and Bennet runs. Well supplied with timber.

No. 3. Lease interest on the famous "Widow McClintock Farm," Oil creek. One well down and testing; another just ready to tube; a third just started. Two first-class engines. Tubing, tools, fixtures, teams, wagons, &c.

No. 4. Same interest in lease on the well-known "Hamilton McClintock Farm," Oil creek. One well now being tested; already yielding twelve barrels daily, and rapidly increasing. Others going down. Two new engines, with fixtures complete.

No. 5. One-twelfth of two leases on the Clapp Farm, near the great Williams and Stanton one hundred barrel wells. On this property is "Sherman Well, No. 2," now down five hundred feet, engine, &c. &c. Room for more wells.

No. 6. One-sixteenth of the fee in fifty-seven acres of Coal Land, adjoining the Cranberry Coal Company's beds. This property is of the utmost value to our operations, supplying us with coal at all seasons, and when the works of other companies are found to be idle for want of fuel.

From these estates, the Trustees are assured of their ability to declare LARGE AND REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDENDS, and of the speedy appreciation of the shares to a MARKET VALUE FAR ABOVE THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

The INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE sent from New York and Philadelphia, whose favorable report is printed with the prospectus, speak in unlimited terms of the Company's property and prospects.

Books for ORIGINAL SUBSCRIPTION will be opened on

WEDNESDAY, December 7,

at the offices of the Company, and at the New York, Philadelphia, and Boston banking houses named below.

Prospectuses, maps, and detailed information at either subscription office.

The public are assured that whether for investment or speculation, no better security than these shares can be obtained.

SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS:

BROADWAY BANK, corner of Park place, New York.

POLHAMUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange place, New York.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 Wall street, New York.

CLARKSON & CO., No. 121 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

J. G. MAKTIN, Banker and Broker, Boston. 12-5-6t

GREAT BASIN OIL COMPANY.—DIVIDEND No. 2.

The Directors have this day declared a MONTHLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. to Stockholders of record, payable on and after the 15th inst. Books close on WEDNESDAY, 7th inst.

G. W. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, December 5, 1864. 12-5-10t

THE TREASURER OF THE FUND to relieve the distressed people of Chambersburg has received the following amounts since his last report, October 18, 1864:—

Amount previously received	$54,342 50
Elias D. Kennedy	100 00
Cash	5 00
Cash	3 00
Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company	250 00
Morton P. Henry	20 00
George Wood	2 00
A Union Man	50 00
Mrs. J. Talcott	10 00
Edward L. Clark	7 00
Valeria F. Evenson	50 00
Cash	20 00
Henry Sharpless	20 00
William H. French	5 00
Catherine Ashmead, of Germantown	5 00
J. W. Simmons for J. E. Caldwell & Co.	50 00
A Friend, Wilmington, Del.	30 00
A Little Boy	25
Henry C. Carey	50 00
Cash	5 00
Total	$55,025 85

Any donations received during the coming week will be duly appropriated to the relief of these distressed people of our own State, and acknowledged by

EDMUND A. SOUDER, Treasurer of Fund,
12-5-2t 1038 Street wharf.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, FINE CLOTHING, YOUNG MEN'S SUITS, REDUCED PRICES, SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS