The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1865.

ROBINSON, M'CLEAN & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers,

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION ONLY,

Bank, Insurance, Copper, Gas, Railroad and Oil Stocks.

☞ Government securities of all kinds on hand

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

BROKERS' AND BANKERS' BOARD.

(CORRECTED BY ROBINSON, M'CLEAN & CO.)

MONDAY, January 9, 1865.

	Off'd.	Ask'd.	Sales.
U. S. Bonds, 10-40	101,25	—	—
Penna Ins Co	15,00	15,25	—
do do (60)	—	41,00	—
U. S. Telegraph Company	—	96,00	—
A. V. R. R. Shares	—	12,00	—
Exchange Bank	72,00	—	—
Phillips	—	6,25	—
Eldorado	—	2,12	—
Oil Creek & Cherry Run	4,10	4,12	—
Paxton Petroleum Co	1,25	2,00	—
Ohio Valley	—	1,65	—
Cherry Run & Pittsburgh	1,00	—	—
Central Basin	—	1,10	—
Caldwell	—	2,12	—
Hitchin	—	1,25	—
Tarr, Story & Cherry	1,00	1,10	—
Stella	—	90	—
Pittsburgh & Great Western	1,75	—	—

Market opened without animation; no sales reported; buyers holding off, to learn the temper of the Eastern market, since the withdrawal, by Government, of gold bearing bonds. Board telegrams report an advance in Five-Twenties of one per ct. above Saturday's quotations. Gold half per cent lower, 2,26. Exchange Bank Stock in demand at 72, No sales offering to-day.

In oils, we notice no change from quotations of last week. Market for the better class of oils, firm, but without sales. New producing companies generally heavy, and declining. Rail Road shares dull, some changing hands; Allegheny Valley, offered at 6½, no buyers; Pittsburgh & Steubenville, 9½.

We learn, on good authority, that a flowing well has been struck on Little Beaver River, and at last accounts was yielding about sixteen barrels of oil per day. The well is owned, and was put down by six poor men, and they had bored five hundred and seventy feet before their labors were rewarded with oil. The "strike" has produced considerable excitement in the vicinity, and land owners, as a matter of course, are very much excited.

A dispatch was received from Oil City to-day to the effect that the United States Oil Company, of New York, have struck a flowing well, yielding 200 barrels per day. The property of this company is located near what is known as Pill-Hole Creek, or Millers, and we understand that the stock is owned almost, if not altogether, by New Yorkers.

There was a fair attendance at the Peoples Stock Exchange this evening, and notwithstanding the offerings were liberal, there were but few buyers; and the transactions, consequently, were rather light. In oils, Blood Farm & Ohip was offered at 1,95—1,90 bid; Cherry Run & Pit-Hole, 85—85 bid; Eldorado, 2,25—1,85 bid; Fleming & Blood, 4—3,25; bid; Federal, 1—60 bid; Horsenck, 1—75 bid; Kitchin, including dividend, 1,20—1,05 bid. Sales of:

100 shares	Cherry Run & Pittsburgh	98½	
100 "	Oil Creek & Cherry Run	4,00	
100 "	Rose	1,28	
200 "	Tarr, Story & Cherry Run	1,10	
500 "	Whitely Creek	1,15	

THE "COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY."—The last issue of the Philadelphia *Commercial List* contains the following interesting and historic sketch of the above named Oil Company:

The anxious seeker after oil news, who inspects these columns weekly, cannot have failed to notice in our table of oil companies, that the most prominent in the value assessed to its stock, and the amount of dividends paid, is the Columbia Oil Co., of Pittsburgh. Those who deal in such stocks or closely scan the reports of sales, will have also remarked that the sales of the stock of the Columbia Oil Company are not frequent, a fact indicative of the satisfaction of the holders with their own prospects. The Columbia Oil Company is quite independent of the ups and downs of the stock exchange, and although its great success has been one of the incentives to the formation of numerous other oil companies, its position has been as removed from the excitement of oil speculation, as if that excitement had never had existence. The Columbia Oil Company, is an example of what luck will do in oil matters, luck which leads to a fortune to good practical men with supplies them with flowing wells, when neighboring properties can scarcely get oil by pumping; luck which leads to fortune those on them as a consequence of tact and good management. The Columbia Oil Company, is in comparison to other producing associations of the same kind, an ancient corporation. It dates back as far as 1860 as a public company, and in 1859 as a private firm. In the latter year Ritchie, Hartjie & Co., a partnership composed of D. Ritchie, A. Hartjie, Hartmann, Geo. C. Trefoy, C. Wasefortb and some others, bought the 'Story Farm' upon Oil Creek, Venango county, Pennsylvania, for about $30,000. In 1860 a stock company was formed to work this property, under the title of the Columbia Oil Company. On the first of May, 1861, this company was chartered by the Legislature. The corporation purchased the Story Farm from Ritchie, Hartjie & Co. for $108,000, and organized a company with a capital of $200,000 in ten thousand shares at the par of $20 each. During the year of 1861, the prospects of this company were varied, the shares sold as low as $1 each, and at high as $10 during that period. Extraordinary depression in the oil trade was the cause of the seemingly hopeless prospects of the company; for it had a number of excellent wells, but the trouble was that all those who had the most of it, were poorer than those who had but little. The yield of the company was twelve hundred barrels of oil a day in 1861, and the stockholders did not know what to do with their property. But as soon as the foreign demand for oil set in, and the requirements of the country were also pressing, the Columbia Oil Company was ready to supply the wants of mankind. The profits from its wells increased rapidly, and so great were the gains that between 1862 and March 1864, three hundred thousand dollars had been divided among the share holders. In April, 1864, seventy thousand dollars were divided, in May one hundred thousand dollars, in June one hundred thousand dollars. In the latter month, under authority of the legislature, the old shares were called in, and five shares at the par of $50 each were issued for one of the old stock. The work of declaring dividends went on. The dividends between July and December were six hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars—making a total of dividends declared since the formation of the company, of one million one hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars, more than ten times the amount of the original capital. The original holder of stock paid for at twenty dollars per share, has also experienced the benefit of his investment in the high price which the stock commands. His five shares given him for the share which originally cost him but twenty dollars are now worth $800. If he were lucky enough to have invested $2000 in the purchase of one hundred shares he now owns five hundred shares worth at market price $42,500, and has also been paid in dividends within eighteen months $37,000—making a clear gain of $82,500 upon an investment of $2,000. This is the most astonishing return for a similar investment ever known, and according to every indication, the dividends of the Columbia Oil Company during the next twelve months will be at the same prodigious rate.

The good fortune of this company and a few others in equal proportion has had the effect of stimulating the formation of new companies to an immense degree. Many of these have a brilliant future before them as soon as their lands are developed, others organized not for the production of oil but for the sale of shares, will run a career of expensive, which will result in loss to all who are taken in by the representations of the original speculators. The honest oil companies will make money, but the dishonest ones will bring disappointment and ruin to many, who unconsciously dabble in matters which they do not understand.

New York Market—January Postings.

COMPARATIVE STOCK OF GRAIN IN NEW YORK.

JAN. 1.	1865.	1864.	1863.
Wheat, bushels	4,734,517	5,540,444	1,807,256
Corn	4,223,913	1,731,220	464,418
Rye, bushels	84,270	37,400	115,254
Oats, bushels	531,318	4,341,326	2,016,201
Barley, bushels	99,544	604,700	204,341

COMPARATIVE STOCK OF FLOUR IN NEW YORK.

JANUARY 1.	1865.	1864.	1863.
Rose and State flour	351,253	507,037	465,238
Canadian Flour	2,466	15,100	4,950
Southern Flour	20,500	35,100	37,452
Total	374,219	607,237	503,240

STOCK OF CORN AND RYE IN NEW YORK.

Total stock of Corn	4,223,913	1,731,220	464,418
Total stock of Rye	84,270	37,400	115,254

Total stock of Corn and Rye in New York, Jan. 1st, 1865, 4,308,183 bushels; Jan. 1st, 1864, 1,768,620 bushels; Jan. 1st, 1863, 579,672 bushels. Total stock of Beef, Jan. 1st, 1865, 84,269 bbls; 1st December, 54,269 bbls; Jan 1st, 1864, 108,356 bbls.

STOCK OF COFFEE IN NEW YORK, JAN. 1.

We condense the following from the New York *Journal of Commerce*:

	Bags.	Mats of Java.
1865, all descriptions	79,270	30,080
1864 " "	20,422	6,210
1863 " "	69,161	12,260
1862 " "	70,060	1,000
1861 " "	48,827	20,916

TOBACCO IN NEW YORK.

We give below the monthly statement of stocks and business in the New York Tobacco Inspection Warehouse for the month of December, together with a comparison of the stock on hand January 1st:

	Ky, Va. & O. Md. No.	Ky, Va. & O. Md. Total hhds.
Stock on hand Dec. 1, 1864	36,482	1 12 9 36,605
Received since	1,617	.. 18 28 1,653
	38,299	1 31 32 38,263
Delivered since	8,456	 8,456
Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1865	29,843	1 31 32 29,807
" " " " 1864	22,952	3 11 .. 22,963
" " " " 1863	19,918	13 4 .. 19,931
" " " " 1862	14,659	613 8 .. 15,279

Cleveland Market, Jan. 7.

FLOUR—Market steady and demand rather better. Sales yesterday afternoon 130 bbls low grade XX red at $5,25; 470 bbls choice XX red at a range of $10 @10,25.

WHEAT—Quiet. Sales 250 bu No 1 red at $2,12; 200 bu No 2 red at $2,06. Extra red scarce and held at $2,10@2,25.

CORN—No receipts and market firm at $1,40 for old shelled from store.

OATS—Receipts very light and held at 65c from store.

RYE—Quiet and unchanged. Sale 1 car at $1,50.

BARLEY—Sales 1 car No 2 at $1,50; 1 car No 1 at $1,70—*Herald.*

A Cotton Contrast—1859-1864.

The greatest number of bales of cotton that ever arrived in New Orleans in any one year was in 1859, when 1,087,000 arrived safely. At the round value that amount was worth, at the average number, about $61,000,000. In 1864 only 225,000 bales were landed at New Orleans, which could not be moved for a long time, on account of the blockade, and which could not be moved for a long time, on account of the blockade, and which could not be moved for a long time, on account of the blockade, and