ASIA.

Approaching Renewal of our Commercial Treaty with Stam-Enterprise and Resources of the Country - Splendid Field for American Commerce and Maunfactures - Trouble and Famine Anticipated in India-Important from Japan-the Frenty Ports Thrown Open to Trade-The British Pushing their Way Still Farther into China-Projected English Railways Near Canton and Pekin, Etc.

SIAM.

SIAM SEE TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES. BANGKOK, Siam, November 13, 1865,-The time is approaching for the revision of the treaty made in 1856, between the United States and the "magnificent" King of Siam. It is a matter that greatly concerns the merchant, manufacturer, the mechanic and shipowners of the United States, as I shall endeavor to show in this paper. The people of our country have never appreciated this country as one of the great rice pro ducing fields of the world, and a country that is dependent upon foreign nations for its luxuries

Most of these latter can be had from the United States. The United States might have had the monepoly of the supply of the machinery if the management of our interests here had fallen into proper hands. But, unfortunately, from mis-management we have been ousted by European competition. The fault has been our own. The articles furnished were high, and not of that character to insure continuance of confidence. This country is new, and just beginning to develop ita resources.

WHAT IS REPUSED.

Eut to come back to the treaty revision. The person or persons should be mea of known and acknowledged character at home. No people appreciate it more than the Siamese, as was evinced on the reception of the Prussian Embassy, headed by Count Eulenberg. He was received with every distinction, and soon granted the objects of his mission. The importance of this matter should not be overlooked if we wish to compete with other commercial nations.

The persons should be men not only of high

standing, but of enlarged and liberal minds, ready to negotiate with liberal spirit, with a full knowledge of the wants of this country and its capacity in productiveness. The United States does not want exclusive privileges, but to have its commercial intercourse put on a liberal and equal footing with others. If that were done many of the present obstacles that fetter enterprise might be removed.

INCREASING PROSPERITY OF THE COUNTRY.

From these statistics it will be seen that the have increased in a wonderful ratio. Rice sold here at the time the treaty was made at sixty cents per picul, and increased in price till it reached say, on the average, one dollar and eighty cents. In the year 1865, for six months the exportation of rice was prohibited by the Government on account of the failure of the crop. The blessing of throwing open the country to foreign trade is obvious to every one. The people have more money, and, of course, are able to purchase foreign luxuries and neces-

These facts are exhibited in their dwellings and their dress. New articles of trade have been opened up. Salt was formerly, like everythinz else, prohibited, except at the pleasure of the King. In 1864 the export reached 170,048 piculs, mostly for the Java market. Cotton has increased—mostly owing to the Rebell on in the United States—from a few hundred piculs to 30,000 piculs. Fish are now exported to a very considerable amount; last year it reached 200,000 piculs. They go to Java and China. This trade has sprung up within the last five years. The fish somewhat resemble herrings.

SIAMESE IMPORTS.
Imports into Siam during the year 1864...85,604,947
Imports into Siam during the year 1869.... 2,819,925

Increase......82,785 022 The shove facts will be attractive to the shipowners and merchants. In 1865 steam was first introduced by the King building a small steamer named the *Koyat Seal*, litteen horse power. The Siamese have now thirty-one steamers. The Royal Sovereign, vacht, side-wheel, one hundred horse power, two hundred and twelve feet long, forty feet beam, steams fourteen knots. of these steamers have American machinery; they also have English and French machinery. There is now in Bangkok three steam rice-mills, one of which is an American mill.

Lately they have erected a costly sugar mill a short distance from Bangkok. I believe if these facts are presented to the people of the United States the subject will at once engage their attention. Few of the goods are imported from the manufacturer, but from Hong Kong and

The whole customs for imports are farmed out for \$96,000 per annum; and as the rate is three per cent, ad valorem, the whole amount on imports is only about \$16,000. This tax is too little, and ought to be raised, so as to enable the Gov. ernment to relieve the goods themselves from internal duties in other shapes. Rice pays an export duty of \$2:40 on twenty piculs.

INDIA.

Commetion in Affghan and Along the Punjaub FrontierAnticipated-Famine in Bengal-fin Overland Telegraph to Indta, Etc. Details of Bombay news to the 13th of Decem-

ber say that many reports were current of com-motion in the Afgnan States and along the Punjaub frontier. There was no apprehension, however, or any disturbance. Some doubts were jelt respecting the stability of the Bootah trenty of peace.

There were fears of a famine in Bengal.

A convention between England and Turkey, relative to the overland telegraph to India had been signed at Constantinople, and sent to England for ratification.

THE ENGLISH STRIVING AFTER A BAILWAY FROM CANTON TO PATSHAN-DRAWING A CORDON ROUND PERIN.

From the Singapore Straits Times, November 22. From the North of China we have nothing to record of the slightest importance. From Pekin there is absolutely no news. Sir Rutherford Alcock is on his way to Taku in her Majesty's steamship Barroso, and will, we doubt not, push on at once for the capital, we hope unopposed. No signs of any intention on the part of the Chinese Government to keep him at a distance from the seat of government have as yet been

on his way through Hong-Kong and Shanghae his Excellency's attention was called to some very important questions, which will no doubt afford him an opportunity of immediately on his arrival of trying the temper of the Imperial Cabinet. During the days of his solvent in this site a decrease. two days of his solourn in this city a deputation from the Local Committee of the Chins Railroad Company waited on him to lay before his Ex-cellency a statement of what they had already done towards the autainment of the immediate object in view, the obtaining of the sanction of the Chinese authorities for the construction of a line of rallway from Canton to Fatshan, and of the necessary powers as to purchase of land, etc. Repulsed in these attempts to influence the Viceroy of the Kwang Tong and Kwangsi provinces in their favor, and, instructed by Mr. Bobertson that nothing could be done without the immediate authority of the Emperor, they placed themselves in his Excellency's hands, and besonght him, in the interest of commerce and of civilization, to lend them the hid of his undoubted influence, perline of rallway from Capton to Fatshau, and or them the aid of his undoubted influence, per-sonal and official, with the Cabinet of Pekin. Sir Rutherford promised, but held out very slender hopes of any early success. He depre-cated the selection that had been made of an experimental line, and suggested one somewhat nearer to the capital.

The Attempted Foreible Opening of the renty Ports.

Frem the Straits Times, November 22. The news from Japan is summarized in the

The news from Japan is summarized in the paragraph given below from the North China Rerald and Market Report:—

Tekonama.—Private Educes inform us that on the 1st instant the following vessels started for the Inland Sea, for the purpose, it is said, of opening Hioga and Osaca to toreign trade:—H. E. M. steamships Princess Royal, Pelagus, Leonord; H. I. M. steamships Guerriere, Dupleiz, and Kienchang (gunboat); H. N. M. steamship Jadman. The British, French, and Nethor and Ministers accompanied the expedition—From the second murder; of Malow Baidw in and Lieutepant Bird was arrested in Jed in, and contessed his crime.

The rome of the culturit was

lessed his crime. The Pame of the culprit was Mamiya Haffmet. The rame of the culprit was Mamiya Hajimet. He was executed on the 3st ah ultimo. On the 10th H. M. steamship P cracus arrived from Snankhae via Nagasaki. On the 20th a French tentleman, about to ro on beard the Dupletz, was assaulted by a number of Japanese officials and severely bruis d. Strange to say, no swords were drawn, and the inforces sustained were merely the effect of blows of the fist. The matter was a sustained were merely the effect of blows of the fist. ter is under investigation; but no sufficient

cause has been assigned to justify the assault.

Until we know something more definite with reference to the novements and intentions of the foreign ministers in Japan, we can say nothing. If, as suggested in the extract above given, their object is to obtain the cousent of the Mikado to the treaties entered into by the Western Powers with the Tycoon, we wish them every success. Nothing that they could possible descend more surely consolidate and controlled the could possible descend more surely consolidate and controlled. bly do would more surely consolidate our posi-tion in Japan. With the Mikado's ratification to the treaties the opposition of the Daimies must cease, and the Goubts and fears of many of our own statesmen as to the entire legality of claims against the Japanese must be at an

SUCCESS OF THE EXPEDITION-THE TREATY PORTS THEOWN OPEN.

The Mikado of Japan has given formal sanc-tion to the ratification of the treaty for opening the ports of Osaca and Hioro, and they are to be opened on the 1st of January upon the terms of the existing tarial with the other open ports.

An Interesting Document. JOHN M. BOTTS' "REASONS."

The Richmond Republic says:- "The document below, in the hand-writing of John M. Botts, was sent us some time since by a gentleman in the country, to whom Mr. Botts had

Reasons, as they passed through my mind on the night of the 27th April, 1862, as I tay after eight weeks, solitary confinement in a negro jait, as the

causes of my confinement:—
"I. Eccau-c I would not aid in breaking up the Union formed by Washington and his compeers, which, from intancy, I had been taught o venerate and adore as the only sheet anchor of national greatness, prosperity, and freedom.
"2. Because I would not aid in the destruction of the best Government the world has ever

"3. Because I would not aid in bring civil war, desolation, and famine upon my own section of

"4. Because I would not aid in the dismemberment, impoverishment, and ruin of my native state, and desolation of the whole South. "5. Pecause I would not aid in the saughter of the hundreds of thousands that have been

and will be sacrificed "6. Because I would not aid in breaking up the social ties, and lite-long personal and family intimacies that for generations have existed.

"7. Because I would not aid in making widows and orphans unnumbered and untold.

"8. Because I would not aid in turning the instincts of humanity into that of wolves and

other brutes. 9. Because I would not practise a low deception and an unworthy trick, as thousands have done, from motives of selfishness, ambition, or

"10. Because I would not adopt for myself, or recommend for others, a policy by which the truits of a country's labor must be thrown away. "Il. Because I had the firmness to adhere with fidelity to the principles I had cherished and labored for thirty years to establish, and which my State had just adopted at the polls: out which she renounced and repudiated at the dictation of a caring and corrupt Democracy.

"12 Because I preferred living under a per-manent and enduring Government to one that constructed on the principles of a bomb-containing the elements of destruction within itself, that sooner or later must explode

and leave a wreck behind. "13. Because I preferred a Government that would protect its citizens and their property to one that would oppress and rob them. "14. Because I preferred national civil liberty, under a constitutional form of government, to

a hateful military despotism. "15. Because I would not sacrifice the best interests of the people to perpetuate the power of Democracy under a Southern Confederacy, when they had lost it under the National Gov-

"16. Because I cared more for the interests and freedom of the people than I did for their caresses, and tried to take better care of them

than they did themselves.
"17. Because I would not become a Rebel and a traiter to my country, when it had done no

harm to me or my State.

"18. Because I was honest, in earnest, and pairlotic when I voted for 'the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws,' and will not now stultify myself by repudiating all. "19, and lastly. Because I was not born either a fool or a knave."

Letter from Mrs. Cobden.

The Boston Adcertiser says: -"We printed some time ago a letter from Charles Sumner to Mrs. Cobden, conveying the resolutions of respect to the memory of her husband, adopted by the last Massachusetts State Convention. The following is Mrs. Cobden's reply:-

"Dunform, Midhurst, December 27, 1865.—My dear Mr. Sumner:—On behalf of myself and my children, I beg most kindly to thank you, and the members of the Republican State Convention of Massachusetts, for the resolutions passed by them, of sympathy with us in our terrible

"These resolutions are rendered more valuable by the letter from yourselt which accompanies

"The expressions of sympathy and condolence which have reached me from public bodies and private individuals, in your and other countries, have been deeply grateful to my stricken heart, for they assure me of the widepread apprecia-tion of the efforts of my beloved husband to promote the cause of international prosperity

"From America they are especially grateful, for his sympathy with the cause of liberty to the slave was undoubted and intense. And it was on his way to Parliament to speak on the Canaduan question in its relations to the American Union that he contracted the illness which ended his dear and noble life.

"Pray accept the kindest remembrances of myself and children, and believe me to remain, myself and children, and others me to be my dear Mr. Summer, yours very stacerely, "C. A. Cobpen."

The Massachusetts Cotton Mills.

The Boston papers publish elaborate statistics of the operations of the cotton mills of Massa-chusetts for the year ending May 11, 1865. The

principal figures are as follows:-	
Number of mile	214
Populs of cotton consumed	46 686 950
Tards of cotton manufactured.	849,688,919 167,686,984
Gross value of do	846 654 041
Males employed	8 892
Females cmp oved	14,786

-According to an official return at Naples, the cholers in that city has carried off about three thousand persons in all,

INSURA" MCE COMPANIES.

DELAWA DELAW SE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE INCOPPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OFFICE RECORD THE STREETS PHILADELPHIA.

ON VESSELS, CARGO TO all parts of the W FREIGHT INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Usnan, Lake, and Land Ca all parts of the Union.

On Merchanding penerally.

On Merchandise penerally. On Stores, Dwe ling Houses, etc.

54,000 State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent.
Loan. 52.560 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent.
Loan. 12.812 (Loan.

20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgase SIS Per Cent. Bonds.

20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage SIX Per Cent. Bonds.

35 600 Western Pennsylvania Bairoad Mort
gage SIX Per Cent. Bonds.

15,000 300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas
Company. principal and interest
guaranteed by the City of Philadeiphia. 20.000-00 23,750 23,750 00

7,156 143 Shares Stock Pennsylva, ta Ball-7,156 143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Ratiroad company.
5,606 168 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania
Railread Company.
40,000 Deposit with United States Government subject to ten days' call.
30,460 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent.
Loan.
170 700 Leans on Bonds and Mortgage, first
liens on City Property. 18,900 O 170,700-0

Thomas C. Hand
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Robert Burton,
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For circulars and turther information apply at th General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

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In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit or premium.

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TRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE
PENNSYLVANIA FIRE D. SURANCE COMPANY—Is corporated 1825—Charter Perpensal—No. Sie WAL—NUT Sireet, opposite independence Square
This Company, invorsely known to the community for over forty years, continue to Insure against loss or demage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanent yer for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise genorally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large surplus Fund. terms.

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Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanent y or for a LIMITED period. Also on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, eity or county. city or country.

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OFFICE, No dis WALNUTSTREET, PHILADELPHIA CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, 8200,000. This company continues to write on Fire Risks on! Its capital, with a good surplus, is saidly invested, 791

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than \$500,000 Disbursed on this account within the past few years. For the present the effice of this company will

No. 415 WALNUT STREET. BUILDING N. E. CORNER BEVENTH AND CHESNET STREETS. Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety

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COPARTNERSHIPS.

I IMITED PARTNERSHIP OF CHARLES
H. HAMRICK - We the undersigned have formed
a limited or special partnership under the provisions of
the several acts of Assembly of Pernsylvania relating
thereto, upon the following terms and conditions:the name of CHARLES H. BAMHICK. the name of CHARLES H. BAMRICK.

Second, The reneral nature of the business to be carried on is that of importing, buying and seiling by wholessie, Hostery, Gioves, and Fancy Goods, and the place of business to be within the city of Phiadelphia, Taird, The general partner is CHARLES H. HASERICK, residing at No. 1231 N. SEVENTH Street, city of Phiadelphia. Phisacephia.

Fourth. The special partner is HART A LEAVITT residing on West Warnet lane. Germantown, Twenty-second Ward of the city of Phisacephia who has actually contributed and put into the common seek of said parinership twenty thousand dollars in goods and merchandise, consisting of Hostery, Gloves, and Fancy Goods, appraised at said value by an appraise? duly appointed and qualified for that purpose by the Court of common Pleas of Philadelphia county, according to lew

to law.

Fith. The said partnership is to commence on the first day of January. eighteen hundred and sixty-six (840), and to terminate on the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty seven (1867).

CHAS. H. HAMRICK,

General Partner.

2toft

Special Partner.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &o J. W. SCOTT & CO. SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. No. 814 Chesnut Street, FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

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PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS

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COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE,—
Established in 1800.—Importer and Dealer in
Fine Teas, Wines and Liquors,
Choice Havana Cigars.
Cross & Biackwell's Pickles and Sauces,
English and Scotch Ale and Porter,
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, Etc.
Bavy Messes put up with care.
A 180. HS S. SECOND Street,
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First Street above Second between Market and Chesna
PHILADELPHIA.

DENTISTRY. ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Filladelphia College of Dentai Surgery, class 1853-4.

formerly of West Chester, Pa., naving served three years
in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession
at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street. Philadelphia, where
he will endeavor to give satis actory attention to all who
may require his professional services.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.

THE COMMONWEALTH GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, OF NEVADA. CAPITAL, \$360,600. 30.600 SHARES OF \$10 EACH,

15,000 SHARES FOR SALE TO RAISE A DEVELOP-ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania.

HON. WILLIAM B. MANN.

S. A. J. PALTER.

His Excellency Governor Andrew G. CURTIN,
Hon WILLIAM B. MANN,
M. M. BAHKER,
H. A. SALIER,
HORACE F. BUNN,
JOHN BURT, Geologist of Michigan.
S. A. J. SALIER.

S. A. J. SALTER.

The Company, in order to raise a fund to develope and wora their mine, have determined to offer one-half of their stock, or 15 000 shares, to the public for sale.

All subscriptions must be accompanied by a payment of forty percent, in cash, of the amount of stock subscribed for, which payment, it is believed may be all that while be required, and that the fund thus produced, will be sufficient to start and continue mining operations, which of likelf will bring returns to the Company as will enable it to fully develope and successfully work their mine.

This Company own the Boyd and Hunter Gold and Silver Mine, shout in Smoky Valley District, eight miles south of the city of Austin, Reces River country, Lander county, State of Keyada; contains 1400 lineal feet and is reputed one of the best undeveloped mines in the State.

AVERAGE ASSAY, 8423 44 PER TON.

This Company has organized for work, and not stock manufacturing.

Frofessor Silliman and others may that Reces River ore averages \$250 per ton. The Company expect in a short time to manufacturing.

Frofessor Silliman and others way that Reces River ore averages \$250 per ton. The Company will be \$1,350 000 in hullion per annum, which is considered a safe estimate.

be \$1,500 000 in bullion per annum, which is considered a sais estimate.

There is believed to be no instance on record of failure in this section, where sliver mining companies have commenced operations with the requisite development rund on with fair surface indications to begin with; success in this enterprise may be conniderably predicted.

Prospectus, giving fail information, may be had at he Office of the Company. No. 422 WALNUT street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will be received.

HARNESS ORNAMENTS. WILLIAM LITTLE, Jr.,

MANUFACTURES OF ALL KINDS OF HARNESS ORNAMENTS,

No. 623 COMMERCE STREET (Thard Story). ENTRANCE ON WHEELER'S COURT. ORNAMENTS, MONOGRAMS, LETTERS, CRESTS

ROSETTES, ETC. Or any Special Design, made to order at the shortest notice, and at REASONABLE PRICES. 12:uthelm*

PROPOSALS.

BEASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE ECARD. WASHINGTON CITY, January 6, 1998. Washington City, January 6, 1866.

Scaled Proposas win be received at this office until 1 o'cock P M., on FRIDAY, the 9th day of February, 1866, for supplying the Laguenouse Establishment with sixty thousand rations of the best quality pure Winter Strained Oil, either Lard or Sperin, to to diviced into four tots, and to be delivered at the times undermestioned, slongeste of the Government supply vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting offices, or other and orized agent of the Light-hou c Board, in strong, tight, from-bound, wei-made cases, suitable for shipping, in good order, of a capacity cach of from fifty to cighty gallons—not to exceed the latter. The O.1 may be delivered at Roston or New York, at the option of the bidders.

The pince of delivery in cach case must be directly stated in the bias, and will be embraced in the contracts.

tinet y stated in the bies, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The four lots will be delivered as follows, viz.:—
Lot No. 1.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 20 day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gausing can be completed.

Lot No. 2.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 16th day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and sauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the lat day of June, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed. ist day of June, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 4.—Fi. teen thousand (15,000) gallons on the lat day of Aneust, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tets and gauging can be completed.

Separate proposals will be received at the same time for 5000 gallons of Colza or Lard Oil, to be delivered as above supulated, at Dutroit, Michigan, on the lat day of May, 1860.

No bid will be considered unless from a manufacturer of the article.

the lat day of May 1866

No bid will be considered unless from a manufacturer of the article.

No part of the Oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received or paid for, until it shall have been proved, to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be of the best quality pare Winter 8 rained Oil and free from mixture with other or interior oils and adulterations.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the spezingoi will be employed, viz :-- specific gravity, burning, the amount of residuam, and any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The Lard Oil will be subjected to special tests, and will be rejected unless found to be, in resard to burning and fluidity under reduction of temporature, and in every other respect equal to that of the standard adopted by the Board, or which a sample will be furnished on application to the Light-house En_incer at Boston, Massachusetts.

The casks must be gaaged, under the direction and persons supervison of the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor. The tem-cratice of the Oil will be accurately noted, and the measurements reduced to the standard temperature of 60 deg. Fahrenheit, by tables prepared for the purpose.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all or the loss, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a los quantity than that specified as one tot, to be delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids subnitted by different members of the same firm or opartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than those speci

tions than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description or oil than those specially called for in A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fourth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be excused within the days after the accounter.

o be executed within ten days after the acceptance

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States district judge, attorney, navy agent, or collector of the customs, to the effect that, if the bid be accepted, the bidder will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aloresaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said, arry and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be scaled and endorsed 'Proposals for oil for Light-houses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board. Washington City.

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and Each offer must be accompanied by a written guar-

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Fayments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board.

1 11 25t ANDREW A. HARWOOD, Secretary.

O FFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANBAS, December 19, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
Scaled Proposals will be received at this office until
2 o'clock on the 51st day of January, 1868, for the
Transportation of Military Supplies during the year
1866, on the following routes:—

ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie,
and Riley, and other depots that may be established
during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth and south of
latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations
that are of may be established in the Toritories of
Nebruska, Pacotah, Idano, and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west; and in the Torritory of Colorado north
of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per
100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stojes in cach of the months from April to
September inc usive, of the year 1866.

100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inc usive, of the year 1866.

KOUTE NO 2—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missour, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of fatitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth; and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Gar and, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 nounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE NO 3.—From Fort Union or such other depet as may be established in the Ierritory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November inclusive, of the year 1896.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Houte No. 2, and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3. No additional percentage will be paid for the

Proposals must be indorsed:—
Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No.
1, '2' or 3'" as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement. Parties to whom awards are made must be pre-pared to execute contracts at once and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the required bonds for the initial performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quarterma-ter-General; but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be officed.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the let day of Apri; 1866 abut they will be required to have a piace or tunness or agency at or in the vicinit; of bonts Leavenworth and Union, and other depois that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

12 22 38 Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THISD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS BERFTOFORE. STAWFS OLEVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT.

FINANCIAL.

REMOVAL

NEW OFFICE.

On MONDAY, 8th inst. we hall remove from our temporary Office, No. 285 CHES-UT Street, to our old

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET. With greatly enlarged facilities to the

> PURCHASE AND BALE OP

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SETURITIES.

And the transaction of a general Banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Philadelphia, January I. 1806. COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE, FROM THIS date, HENRY D. COOKE, HARRIS C. PAHNE STOCK, PITT COOKE, JOHN W. SERTON, and GFORGE C. THOMAS are partners with us in the Firm of JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia.

JAY COURE, WM. G. MOORHEAD, Philadelphia, January 1, 1868.

S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

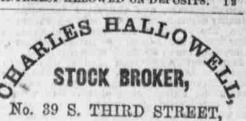
SMITH, RANDOLPH &

PHILADELPHIA.

BANKERS & BROKERS. 16 S. THIRD ST. 3 NASSAU ST.

NEW YORK. STOCKS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 12



(ROOM No. 4).

Government, State, and Other Loan and Stocks Bought and Sold

on Commission.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO GOVERNMENT SECURITIES!

HARPER, DURNEY & CO., BANKERS,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission Uncurrent Bank Notes, Com, Etc., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed,

5 20s 7'30s, WANTED. DE HAVEN & BROTHERS

No. 40 S. THIED STREET. HAIR ESTABLISHMENTS.

BAKER'S POPULAR HAIR ESTABLISH-MENT—The assertment of Braids Wigs Toupees
Bandeaux. Rapillons, Rouleaux, Tongues, Frises,
Crimpies, Curb, Ilusivo Scams for Indies, cannot be
equalied by any other house in the United States, at
prices lower than elsewhere.

Il 36 3m No. 466 CHENUT Street. Philadelphia.

STOVES RANGES, &c.

ULVER'S New Patent Deep Sand-Joint HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES. Also, Phiegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

No. 1182 MARKET STREET.

LIQUORS. CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

MERIT ALWAYS ITS OWN REWARD. An article possessing Merit will always conquer preju-gice, abase, vilinication, and anyth that envy. hatred, or malice can impose upon' t. CHESNUT CROVE WHISKY

Is a strong evidence of the fact. Decried by numbers for what-simply if its merits were known and apprecluted—it could not rail to become popular—other things less so in proportion. There is no sumulant giving evidence of so much purity as to produce cartificates from such highly respectable parties as Messra. Booth, Garret, and Camac, of Philadelphia; L. R. Chitton, New York; and Dr. A. L. Bayes, Boston. For Nervous Debility, and all discusos requiring a pure, mild stimulant, there is nothing like it. For sale by

bottle, demijohn, or barrel, at NO. 225 N. THIRD STREET. M. NATHANS & SONS, IMPORTERS OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, ETC. No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. MOSES NATHANS, HORACK A. NATHANS, ORLANDO D. NATHANS.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS. No. 65 K. FRONT STREET, STREAM PRILADERFIELD, are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our

well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Caroling, Spinning,
and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works,
ALFRED JENES & SON.