The Revolt in Spain-T'ne Official Aspect, and the True View of the Case-What Englar,d, Italy, and France will do in the Case-The Fate of the Bourbons is Sealed -Condition of France and Belgium-Napoleon and the Mexican Difficulty-The Amusements of the Parisians, Etc.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

Paris, January 11. Whilst Napoleon was assuring the diplomatic corps which presented the annual address at the Tuileries that all was going on well, and that tranquillity reigned supreme, General Prim, Conde de Renes, was at the head of two regiments of husears at Ocana and Aranjuez, raising the standard of rebellion against her most Catholic Majesty, Queen Isabella II, and her minister, Marshal O'Donnell. You are aware already of what had been going on for some time in the Peninsula. We will look at facts through two glasses. The first shall be the official glasses and the second those of truth. Let us begin with the official glasses.

AN OFFICIAL VIEW. Through these everything looks beautiful and serene. Prim is being abandoned by his followers, he is suffering from a liver complaint of long standing, and trying to elude the troops of the Queen, as the Clericals and Progressistas, in whose name he has raised the standard of rebellion, have left him in the lurch. Those who have been foolhardy enough to espouse his cause have fled in sudden panic and crossed the Portuguese frontier. It will not escape your notice that the Cabinet of Madrid, which affects the most perfect tranquillity, is daily putting one province after another in a state of siege. and placing persons under arrest; in fact, acting with all the violence of a Government at its last gasp.

Even Madrid, which the French Moniteur declared devoted to the Queen, is in a state of siege. All these facts considerably diminish our confidence in O'Donnell's despatches. It will be remembered that in 1854, at the time of the military insurrection which placed O'Donnell at the head of the ministry, the news from Madrid was equally favorable to the then existing Government; on the 7th of July telegrams were forwarded to us which stated that the insurgents (i.e., O'Donnell) were halting nowhere, and were trying to gain the Portuguese frontier by way of Estramadura, and that they were being hotly pursued by the Royal troops. On the 20th of July Madrid made a pronunciamento in favor of O'Donnell. The same farce is being played all over again in 1866, and let us look at things through

THE GLASSES OF TRUTH. The scene now changes, according to private accounts of the authenticity of which there cannot be the slightest doubt. Barcelona, Valencia, Carragona, and twenty other towns of equal importance are in a state of open revolt.

Prim has completely beaten General Labala, who has been sent in pursuit of him; the whole army is more or less disaffected, for not a day passes by without whole regiments going over to the enemy. Madrid, it is expected, [will soon rise, but assuredly not in favor of O'Donnell. I have not the slightest doubt (and it is also the opinion

of those arriving from Spain) but that Prim has every chance of success.

What is more alarming for Spain is that Prim, who is known to be very ambitious, is suspected (though appearances would lead one to believe that his only object is to displace O'Donnell) of wishing to depose the Bourbons, and form an Iberian Union and constitutional monarchy in conjunction with the House of Braganza, and the present King of Portugal to be King. For it is evident that Europe is being tired of constant revolutions and wishes for peace, the inevitable consequence of the so-called principles of nationalities. This unitary movement seems to be a necessary stage road which is to lead us to the the goal so much desired, universal fraternity. I think the world is ready to make any sacri fice that we may attain so grand a result, The movement in Spain is, I think, very simi lar to that which began in Italy a few years ago (minus the Pope, of course), and I should not be surprised if France required some compensation of the new kingdom of Iberia when once constituted. In fact, the Progressistas' movement would be unacceptable were its aim not to be the union of Portugal with Spain. The internal policy of Spain is execrable, and its external policy is that of the pirate without energy. However, as it is, the Spanish enjoy more liberty of the subject than in France. Liberty of conscience alone is forbidden by a Queen eaten up by superstition, and under the domination of a bigot like Hermana Patrocinio; but were a more liberal Government established, this last vestige of the Inquisition would soon disappear. The abstention of the Progressistas in the late election is a proof that something has been brewing, and that they have been waiting for the word of command from

Foreign powers cannot be supposed to be hostile to the House of Braganza. England has the greatest affection for the King of Portugal, and will not regret the overthrow of a Government which condemns those who sell the Bible to seven years' penal servitude. Italy would be delighted to see the son-in-law of Victor Emmanuel ascend the throne of Spain. As regards France, there can be no doubt as to the step she will take, as her hatred of the Bourbons is well known. There is little doubt but that the fate of the Bourbons is scaled. According to last accounts, Malaga (the country of the celebrated Matamos, condemned to the galleys for having embraced the Protestant faith) is in open insurrection.

In Madrid papers are being daily seized by the police. The Iberia, one of the most liberal papers of the capital, no doubt in order to annoy O'Donnell, gives every ony the life of some saint of the Catholic calendar.

Espartero, who gave his a thesion to the Progressistas' programme in the late elections, has taken no part in the insurrection headed by Prim. The reason is obvious, for Espartero is much attached to the reigning dynasty of Isabella II, and is only anxious for the overthrow of O'Donnell.

A STEANGER IN PARIS would not for a moment suppose, while walking through the streets of the capital and readin

in a more unsettled state than Spain. Order pre. vails in the streets, it is true, but those who areacquainted with what is going on in the councits of the Government are not ignorant of the little harmony that there exists, and that we have many an O'Donnell and many a Prim waiting for an opportunity to substitute their private will for that of the head of the State.

THE OPENING OF THE PRENCH CHAMBERS. is fixed for the 22d of January, but no fixed programme has as yet been decided on, for the question is with the Government, Shall we tighten or loosen the reins? Prince Napoleon, who is now again in favor with his Imperial cousin, is doing all he can to urge the Emperor to adopt liberal measures. As regards Napoleon III, those around about him affirm that he has never been more tacitum. Are the reflections of the modern Sphynx similar to those which agitated the mind of Charles the First, a year before he entered the Convent of Mt. Zulus, so admirably portrayed by Prescott in his history of Philip I? If the present calm the precursor of a gtorm? Chi lo sa? However, Napoleon III seems. for the present, to have quite given up any idea of annexing

BELGIUM, AND LEOPOLD II can reign quietly on the throne lett him by his father. M. Van Pract, Minister of the Household of the King of the Belgians, notified to the Emperor the accession of Leopold II to the throne. The Emperor and the ambassador exchanged words of sympathy, verba volant scripta manent. it will be said; and the writings of Prince Napo leon, when a prisoner at Fiane, must be considered to be more sincere than the words of Napoleon III. However, as the Emperor has assured the Belgian Ambassador of his desire to see the integrity of Belgium maintained, and as he has done nothing to prove the contrary, we must believe, it any veracity still remains in him. He has enough to do with home matters, for three years only separate him from

1869, a date which seems no less important in the eyes of every one than 1852, when a new President of the Republic was to be elected. In 1869, the elections for the Corps Legislatif are to take place, and I prophesy that no deputies favorable to the Government will be elected. It is, therefore, in 1869 that there will be a struggle between the power which will grant no liberties and the country, which is determined to wrench these by force, if refused. An election which has just taken place in the Department of the Orne proves that the inhabitants of the provinces are following the

MARCH OF PROGRESS. For the Department of the Orne is an agricultural one, and the farmers, for the most part very opulent, devote their attention to the breeding of cavalry horses-an important point, for it would naturally lead us to infer that they would be ever desirous of keeping on good terms with the Government. The contrary is, however, the case, as the candidate of the Ministry, M. de Mackan, will not, it is supposed, be reelected; and much the same thing is taking place in many of the Departments.

In a constitutional country such circumstances might fail to attract attention. Should the election of 1869 prove unfavorable for the present Government, the Ministry would change, the Whigs would succeed the Tories, and there would be an end of the matter; but in France, can one imagine the Constitution of the year VIII exposed to such a conflict? It would be its deathblow without fail. The year 1869 has something fatalistic about it. Some hope in it, some fear it, it is indifferent to none; were it not for the exhibition of 1867, I think that the electoral agitation would commence next year. The conviction is that the Government will not await 1869, but that it will give us another edition of the Coup d'Etat of 1852. I cannot say that I share the general opinion, for the reason that a similar attempt, with impunity, would be impossible within a space of eighteen years' time. It also must be taken into consideration that the Prince Imperial will at that time be only fourteen years of age, and it is not by resistance that his father can expect to win the hearts of the people for his son. Napoleon III is now trying to sneak out of the alliance with-Herr von Bismarck and Victor Emmanuel, and is trying to be sweet with the House of Hapsburg and other conservative powers of Europe.

THE SOLE THOUGHT OF NAPOLEON III, at present, is to get out of the Mexican scrape with as good grace as possible, in order to steer clear of the United States. The Emperor wished to retard the opening of the Chambers, in hopes that Marshal Bazaine might be able to send us news of some great victory over Juarez, which would have enabled the French to retire from Mexico with the honors of war. This idea has been abandoned, as we hear nothing of the important victory. Napoleon III is now trying to calm the public spirit. Here is another proof of it. According to the terms of our convention of the 15th of September, the French troops will shortly quit Rome, leaving the Holy Father to the care and protection of his loving subjects.

FURY OF THE CLERGY. In order to console the priests, the Government has decided upon prosecuting the celebrated editor, La Crois, for publishing the Holy Scriptures, with notes by Proudhon. The publisher says, in his defense, that atheistical books, such as the "Lafe of Christ," by Straus, Leverbook, and others, have been allowed to be published, and that Proudhon's Bible is much less offensive than these works. The Judge, however, informed him that he had the right of prosecuting or of not prosecuting. This will give you an idea of the state of things in France; and it is obvious that the Government is desirous of not making an enemy of the clergy, who are much moved at the whinings of the Pope on Christmas day and on the first day of the year. The Pope loses no opportunity of complaining, and it may be said that resignation is not amongst his many virtues. It is indeed hard to see oneself sliding down such an incline, when one measures with the eye the heights occupied

by his predecessors. THE COMING SESSION will, no doubt, be of much interest, for we would seem to be on the eye, as it were, of taking stock. The Orps Legislatif has been very animated for the last mooth, and from all I hear, the Government is being picked to pieces without mercy. Many are now, I fear, preparing the way for a union with any party that might succeed the present Government. There is now a hubbub for the slightest cause possible, M. de Mouchy, who has lately married Princess Anna Murat, courn of the Emperor, has been Anna Murat, courn of the Emperor, has been on the 7th the Monitour again announced the tranquility of Madrid; and the Rebels, more

the papers in the cofes, that France is perhaps | of the exhibition of 1867. As the Duke does not enjoy the reputation of great respectability, the nomination has given great offense.

Everybody is discontented-the civilian because the army is not reduced enough, and the soldier because it has been reduced at all. So we can sing with the song-"There's nac luck about the house." Not withstanding this general discontent, nothing can dampen the love of

AMUSEMENT OF THE FRENCH PEOPLE, or the rage for casinos; and the Diana of them, the incomparable Theresa, now shares the favors of the public with the popular writer, Timotee Trimm, whose daily articles in the Petil Journal delight the amusement-loving populace of Paris. Theresa is the representative of the low comic song, and Timotee Trimm that of the nauseous literature of the day, which is entirely taken up with the sayings and doings of the fallen sex. But I would fain be silent on the subject; with a free people such literature would be a disgrace, and I have too much self-respect to wish to vie with the organs of our Government. I will not, however, close my epistle without giving you a piece of news which will not be without interest. It has just been discovered that herds of French swine are being attacked by that terrible maledy known in our country under the name of Trichynes. It is a small worm which is said to multiply with wondrous rapidity. A morsel of meat thus affected causes instantaneous death, and whole villages have fallen victims from eating of the same. The Government has ordered that medical men shall be attached to all the slaughter-houses of Paris. This may be of interest to your numerous readers, and I have thought it right to mention it.

General Prim.

General Prim, Lieutenant-General in the Spanish army, and Count of Reus by the creation of Queen Christina, was born in 1811, and educated to the profession of the army. In the war of the succession he took the side of Queen Isa-bella, and siterward of the Queen-mother Chris-tins. After the flight of the latter he allied himself with the liberal party. In 1842 a suspi-cion fell upon him of complicity in the revolt of Sargoosa and he was accomplished. Saragossa, and he was compelled to seek safety by flight into France, whence, however, he the next year returned to take his seat in the Cortes, to which he had been chosen. On the return of the Queen-mother he reaped the reward of his fidelity by receiving at ner hands his title of nobility, and the honorary appointment of Gov-ernor of Madrid. He was sent at the head of an expitionary force to suppress an outbreak in Cata-lonia; but again came under the suspicion of the Government, and a second time was compelled to seek safety by flight. When the Crimean war broke out he entered the Turkish service and won distinction by his conduct of affairs in Silis-tria. He was appointed in 1861 to command the Spanish contingent of the force sent to Mexico by the triple alliance; but on discovering the ulterior designs of the French Emperor, withdrew with his command from the expedition. He returned to Spain by way of the United States, and made a visit to the Army of the Potomac, then on the banks of the Chickahominy. It will be remembered that in a letter written at that time, and subsequently in a memoir on the American army, of which a translation was published in New York, he expressed great admiration of the military abilities of General McClellan and of the fortitude and endurance of the army.

THE SCENE OF OPERATIONS. General Prim's friends aver that the district Prim now occupies is a battle-field of his own choice. It is near Villarubia de los Ojos that th rebel general possesses that country-house and those vast hunting-grounds which were his favorite haunt and delight for many months in the year. There is not a span of earth through-out that wild and lonely Mancha that is not as familiar to him as the play-ground of his boy-hood. There is not one of the hinds and boors of that dreary region that is not as devoted to him as a foster brother. If he choose to play hide and seek with his enemies, or to carry on a harassing guerilla warfare against them, that is the very spot and those the elements that will enable him to hold on for months. South of the Toledo mountains a climate reigns that knows no winter, and the land which, with the favor of the inhabitants, would supply stores just suffi-cient for him, would starve any other troops.

The O'Donnell Revolt of 1854.

SERIOUS BEMINISCENCES. Paris (Jan. 10) Correspondence of London Times. The Spanish Embassy here are calculated to puzzle rather than to enlighen. For three or tour days Prim has been in full retreat. The first day he went to Aranjuez, not far from Ma-drid; from Aranjuez to Guenca, due east, towards the point where the boundaries of Lower Aragon and Valencia meet, and which must be about seventy-eight miles from his starting point. The second day, still according to the official despatch, he started back at an acute angle to the southwest, and reached Cludad Real in hot haste towards the Sierra Morena; that is, over eighty miles from Aranjuez; and the third day, retreating still more hurriedly, he is found at a considerable distance on his way to the Portuguese frontier. It may be so, but it far exceeds in rapidity the celebrated march of Xenophon, who knew something about retreats. As I have already observed, Prim may be a fugitive abandoned by his men, as the official despatches announce, but I have a vivid recollection of the revolt in 1854, headed by O'Don-nell, who, like Prim, began with cavalry; and the coincidence of the accounts given of the movements of the two is wonderfully similar. In announcing O'Donnell's revolt the official despatch from Madrid stated that General Dulce. O'Donnell's principal associate, was degraded from his rank and honors; that martial law was proclaimed in Madrid, and a military commis-sion superseding the civil authorities, appointed; that a column of troops had sallied out to crush the rebels, who were posted at Alcala de Herrares, near the capital; that the troops were enthusiastic for the Government (of Sartorius), and that his success was certain. On the 3d of July we heard from Madrid that the nsurrection had utterly failed; that it was ex-

clusively military, and that the population took no part whatever in it. The same day the telegraph stated that an encounter had taken place between O'Donnell's bacds and the troops; that the loss of the former was very great; the garri-son was faithful; Mndrid was profoundly tranquil; the defeated rebels were returning to their allegiance; the news from the provinces most satisfactory, and the remnant of the rebels were escaping towards Toledo.

The day following we were informed that the troops and rebels were in front of each other a few miles outside of Madrid; that the fight had not yet commenced, but that the success of the

troops was beyond doubt.

The next day we heard that the Queen had reviewed the troops in the Prado, and was received with unbounded enthusiasm by the army and the people; that by royal decree Generals O'Donnell, Ros de Elano, and Marino were degraded from their offices, titles, and decorations; that the troops had again attacked the robels with ad-vantage; that the latter were in full retreat; that the disloyal officers and men had returned to their allegiance; Madrid was profoundly tranquil, and the test of the insurgants were seeking reinge in the mountains of Toledo. The French Moniteur confirmed the intelligence, and observed that if O'Donnell's object had been to draw the troops from the capital with a view to the rising of the population, it had failed, for the population continued profoundly tranquil. On the 6th of July it was announced from Madrid that the Rebels were at Aranjuez, a column was about to march out to attack them. reinforcements were coming in to the Government from all quarters, Madrid was perfectly

tranquil, and that nowhere was there any sym pathy for the traitors.

I disheartened, were still falling back before the

On the 2d, the Madrid Gazette announced that On the 2d, the Madrid Gazelle announced that the Queen had conterred on the colors of the regiments of Chenca the cross of St. Ferdinand, and that the generals who had distinguished themselves in the 'glorious action of Vicalvaro' had been named Grand Crosses of divers Orders, and the Governor of Madrid, at the same time, proclaimed that the insurgents were in full retreat, and the private soldiers who had been deceived by them were returning to their alleretreat, and the private soldiers who had been deceived by them were returning to their allegiance and asking pardon for their crime. On the 7th, Madrid despatches mention that the rebels were flying to Madrilajo and Mora; that the royal troops were between Aranjuez and Villasequilla; that they must certainly best the enemy should they come up with them before gaining theirentier, and that projound tranquillity prevailed everywhers.

On he 10th and 11th it was the same; "the country tranquil, the insurgents still flying or descring, the troops pressing bard upon them, and General Serrano, who had joined the Rebels, unable to gain any one to his cause." This continued till the 18th, when we all at once heard

tinued till the 18th, when we all at once heard from San Sebastian and Perpignan that the garrison of Barcelona and of San Sebastian had revolted, and that General Zabala (the present Minister of War, who is in hot pursuit of Prim) had put himself at the head of the insurrection in the Barque provinces, and that the rising had become grants.

On the 20th a despatch acnounced that Madrid on the 20th a despatch at madrid had risen, troops and people joining; that the Prime Minister, Sartorius (Count St. Louis), had fied; that the Ministry was dissolved; that Saragossa was up; that Espartero was named chief of the army of the insurgents, and that General Zabala had joined him. Finally—"last scene of all, that ends this attended worth." scene of all, that ends this strange, eventful history"—the Madrid telegraph of the 31st sent us word of the publication of a royal decree reinstating Generals O'Donnell, Serrano, Ros de Olano, Concha, Messina, and Dulce in all the honors, titles, rank, and dignity from which they had been degraded a few days before, and annuling all the acts of the Sartorius Cabinet; that Espartero had entered Madrid in triumph, and that the Overn had issued a manufest of the Course had a manufest of the Overn had a the Queen had issued a manifesto denouncing her late Ministers as calumniators, who had concealed the truth from her, naming Espartero President of the Council of Ministers, and the late rebel O'Donnell and others to seats in the Cabinet. The present revolt has begun like that of O'Donnelis; how it will terminate I do not venture to say.

DYNASTIC ASSURANCES NECESSARY. The deputation of the Senate appointed to lay before the House the assurance of the firm allegiance of that body to the cause of the dynasty and of order was received by the Queen January 7, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The President, Marshal Serrano, Duque del la Torre, presented the address, and was answered by her Majesty with a gracious assurance of her gratitude

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This Company, invorably known to the community for over forty years, centinue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permissions of Goods and Merchandles generally, on obseral terms. Their Capital together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubled security!

Daniel Smith, Jr., John Devereux.

Alexander Benson, Thomas Smith,
Daniel Hardock, Jr., Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr., President.

William G. On Secretary, 3 2017

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
Char or Perpensel Authorized Capital, \$500,000
Paid-up Capital, \$100,000
Insures against less or demance by FIRE on buildings either permanent y or for a LiMit RD period. Also on his RCHANDISE generally and Household Purniture. city or country.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Kimber, Jr.,
Henry S. McComb,
Lemuel Coffn,
Chas P. Bavard.
J. Hillbard Joues,
John Woedside.
JAMES ERUWN, President.
CRIAS. A DUY Vice President.
THOMAS NEILSON, Secre

PROPOSALS.

Accept Delablicated, Obrice Levelty Washington City, January 6, 1836, Sealed Propens who be recoved at this office until 1 o'cock P M., on FRIDAY, the 9th day of February, 1836, for supplying the Lagat-nouse Establishment with sixty thousand pations of the best quality pure Winter Strained Oil, either Lard or sperm to te divited into four jots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside of the Government supply vesse's, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Light-house Goard, in strong, tight, fron-bound, we made cases, intable for shipping, in good order, of a caractly case of from fifty to eighty sallousnot to exceed the latter. The O.1 may be delivered at Boston or New York, at the option of the bidders. The place of delivery in each case must be distinct y stated in the bus, and will be embraced in the contracts.

inci y stated in the bias, and will be embraced in the contraces.

The four icts 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 gauging 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 gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 1st day of June, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 4.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 1st day of August, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests 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 Detroit, Michigan, on the 1st day of May 1866

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

turer 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 sat slaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to te of the best quality pure Winter S rained Oil and free from mixture with other or interior oils and adulterations.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the sperm.Oil will be employed, viz temporary to the oil the sperm.Oil will be employed, viz temporary to the oil the oil

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

The Lard O's will be subjected to special tests, and will be rejected unless found to be, in regard to burning and fluidity under reduction of temperature, 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 Engineer at Be-ton, Massachusetts.

Bo-ton, Massachusetts.

The casks must be guaged, under the direction and personal supervision of the Lispecting Officer, by a custem house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are re-moved from the cellar or warch-use of the contractor. The tem erature of the Oil will be accurately

tor. The temperature 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.

I roposals will be received and considered for each fot separately, or for all of the lots, at the option of the tidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one the eard place. Each old must state explicitly, written out in full, the kind of oil offered, whether Sperm, hard, or Golza, the rate per galon, the number of the lot or lots lid for, and the place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Denarment, reserves the right to reject any hid, 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 specially called for in

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the 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, 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 Depar ment as such, or certified by a United States district judge, attorney, may agent, or collector of the customs, to the effect that, if the bid be accepted, the bidder will duly execute a contract or accepted, the bloder will dily 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 aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party and the next lowest bidder. All bics must be scaled and endorsed 'Proposals for All bids must be scaled and endorsed ' Proposals for oll for Light-houses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, premaid, to the Scoretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City. All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and

on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been re-ceived 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, KANSAS, | December 19, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

PROFOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION. Scaled Proposals will be received at this office until 12 of cicek on the 31st day of January, 1868, for the Transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1866, on the following routes:—

ROULE 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 on may be established in the Territories of Nebraska. Dacotah, Idaho, and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east or longitude 114 degrees west; and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 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.

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.

ROUTE NO 2—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be essablished in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 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 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1806.

ROUTE NO 8—From Fort Union or such other depot as may be established in the Ferritory 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 106 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 1866.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

The weight on the procedure will be paid for the transportation of bacon, lard, bread, pine lumber.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, lard, bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores. Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousald dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded for the reuse mention d in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

teach bidger and person offered as security will be

Freposals must be indersed:—
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 presented to whom awards are made to the results. pared to execute contracts at once and to give the required bonds for the inithiu performance of the

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 offered. Contractors must be in readings for service by the Contractors must be in readless for service by the let day of Apr., 1860 and they will be required to have a place or tusiness or agency at or in the vicinits of Botts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

J. A. POFTER,

12 22 33 Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ASOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS BEFETOFORE STAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT.