THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Spain, Chili, and Peru.

From the Tribune. The war between Spain and Chill increases in importance and interest by the offensive and defensive alliance which the new Government of Peru has concluded with that of Chili, and the concomitant declaration of war by Peru against Spain. The Revolutionary party of Peru, first represented by General Canseco and subsequently by General Prado, came into power on the direct issue of a total repudiation of the timid, submissive attitude which the adminis tration of the late President Pezet, in open oppo sition to the clearly expressed wishes of the Peruvian Congress, had assumed towards Spain. A repudiation of the treaty concluded by Pezet

A repudiation of the treaty concluded by Pezet with the Spaniards, an alliance with Chili, and a declaration of war sgainst Spain, were, therefore, regarded as inevitable the moment the revolution in Peru had been successful.

The new Government, however, deterred taking these steps, in order to make previously some preparations for both aggressive and defensive operations. An alliance with Chili, offensive and aggressive, was really concluded fensive operations. An alliance with Chili, offensive and aggressive, was really concluded as early as the 5th of December, but it was kept secret until the ratifications by both contracting Governments were exchanged on the 14th of January, when it was proclaimed at Lima with military pomp and amid public accismations. Already the Peruvian feet, consisting of two frigates and two corvettes, has left the Peruvian ports, in order to form a junction with the Chilian naval forces, consisting of the two corvettes Esmeralda and Covadonga, (the latter captured from the Spaniards), and the steamer Maipu. The united fleets have been ordered to attack the Spanish vessels wherever they may be met with on the coast, so that we may expect be met with on the coast, so that we may expect to hear soon of an important naval engagement.

The Spanish naval forces consisted, at latest accounts, of five frigates, one corvette, one dis patch boat, and one other steamer recently captured from the Chilians. The temporary successor of Admiral Pareja, Commodore Nunez, has concentrated all the blockading vessels in the port of Valparaiso, for the purpose, it was thought, of attacking the city, but probably no less with a view of meeting an attack by the allied fleet.

The interest taken throughout South America In the issue of this conflict is most intense. It was confidently hoped that all, or, at least, most of the republics represented at the late South American Congress of Lima would follow the example of Pero. Particularly was this expected from the United States of Colombia, in which the enthusiasm of the people, in behalf of a great South American alnance, and the hatred Spain, are fully as profound as in Chili and Peru. This republic, consisting of nine States, has recently elected General Tomas C. Mosquera one of the most prominent statesmen of Spanish America, as President for the term from April 1, 1868, to April 1, 1868. Already the Legislatures of several States of the republic have unanimously passed resolutions of sympathy with Peru and Chili, and clearly intimated a desire for the conclusion of a formal alliance; and the well-known sentiments of Mosquera leave hardly any doubt that he will use his whole influence

for the adoption of this warlike policy.

The new turn which the Spanish-Chillan war as thus taking bodes no good to Spain. While engaged with Chili alone she has met with a series of disasters. Her prospects of success become, of course, considerably less the moment Peru unites her forces with those of Chili. And should even Colombia and other republics join the alliance, few people, outside of Spain, will believe in the possibility of a Spanish success,

The Spanish finances have long been in a des-perate condition. One of the reasons why San Domingo was abandoned was the inability of Spain to meet the continued war expenses. The ent insurrection in Spain and the war with Chili have made the financial condition still more hopeless, and the enlargement of the war, requiring on the part of Spain efforts much greater than those already made, course, but hasten the collapse which has so long been imminent. The military insurrection is declared to be for the present at an end; but with it does not end financial em barrassment and political dissatisfaction. Both the Spaniards and the South Americans fully know that the sympathics of the civilized world are all, with an almost unprecedented unanimity, on the side of the latter.

Thus the war, in its new stage, opens with prospects very ominous to the Spaniards and very promising to South American republi-

Star Worship.

From the Times. The business of the Legislature of a great country ought not to be lightly suspended, and should never be suspended for the mere purpose of "honoring" the servants of that Legislature, no matter how illustrious or how deserving the recipients of such "honors" may be. We have quietly passed over a gozen or more of such ovations, but the business is becoming a bore-to use a local vuigarism, it is "run into the ground." We Americans hold in lofty contempt the deference to office and rank which prevails in most European Governments, and we crow vociferously over the assumption that the everlastingly free and glorious people of this republic are, collectively and individually, sovereigns of the first water; that we have no Baal of Rank and bow to no mortal idol; and yet we are often the most abject toadies on earth, as the record of the present Congress has proved. what reason, good reader, is the business

of the United States Congress suspended when Lieutenant-General Grant happens to drop into either House? Who made Mr. Grant a lieutenantgeneral? Why, Congress. Who keeps him in place, and pays him his salary? The people, through their representatives in Congress. is the relative rank of General Grant and the Speaker of the House? The first commands (under the President) the armies of the United States; the latter presides over the great power (the House) of the republic, and may at any moment, under certain contingencies, be President of the United States; the one is the servant -the other is (or should be) relatively the mas ter, as representing the only actual power-the

We might have passed over the flattery of General Grant and General Sherman, admitting that their great services should plead in extenua tion of Congressional eulogy; but when the members of the House come down from Commander-in-Chief to second or third-rate generals, and the vitally important business of legislation is suspended the moment an officer in army unl form makes his appearance at the door, time to protest. Yesterday there were three in-terruptions of this kind, on behalf of very good men, no doubt; but the whole matter is most absurd and childish. From a seat, second only to that of the President of the Union, the Speaker of the House comes down to utter commonplace compliments, and the gaping rulers of a great nation bow in abject deference to the

beings of their own creation.

Let us have no more of this. Excepting only the President himself, there is no man—general or particular-entitled to more than simple courtesy in Congress or anywhere else. If the people choose to make fools of themselves by running after great men, indulging this un-manly tendency to here-worship, it is no reason for a similar exhibition on the part of their representatives. We can readily appreciate the enthusiasm that will spring up in the presence of a ruly great man; but we also appreciate how thoroughly ashamed we ought to be of such exhibitions as we are now alluding to. Certainly it does not become the United States to lead the way in establishing a system of man-worship, alike unnatural to theory of government, and ridiculous to the representatives and to the people.

The President and the Negroes. From the Times

A Brooklyn paper [is disgusted with both the recent speeches of President Johnson-that to the negroes and that to the Montana delegation, The latter "was remarkable for the number of its words and the paucity of its meaning," and "betrayed a sad lack of appreciation of the temper of the American people, or else a motive which at present we (the Brooklyn paper) do not care to mention." The speech to the negroes "lacked the simplicity, the dignity, and the clearness of the statement addressed to him" by "the gentlemen to whom this work was deleand who "presented clearly, simply, and with dignity, the facts on which they based their claims." Furthermore, we are teld, the Presi-Furthermore we are teld, the Presi-oly "was bolting in its commencement. roundabout in its method, and barren in its con-

It is certainly hopeless to attempt to contro vert such critics as this on matters of opinion; and as to the contrast between the "dignity" of Pre-sident Johnson's address and that of the worthy negro who was the spokesman of the delegation,

we have nothing whatever to say.
We must remark, however, that these two speeches of the President seem to us to contain a number of constitutional, social, and philoso-phical truths which it would be well if both whites and negroes would remember and to the Montana delegation he expounded certain liberal and noble principles of our poli-tical structure, which, in times like these, are too apt to be overlooked or ignored; and to the negro delegation he gave some advice, so kind, so just, so discreet, so far-seeing as to form a complete guide for the action of their race. They have, of course, the liberty to ignore it, along with other liberties which President Johnson has belied them to procure; and their special partisans have equal liberty to flatter their vanity, and urge them to spura the advice given; but it remains to be seen whether the future history of the negro race will justify their course

The Commercial Aspect of the Franco-Mexican Question-Our Commercial Relations with France. from the Herald.

The announcement that the French troops are to leave Mexico will be received with more satisfaction throughout the country than any other piece of European news has been in a great while, for, as the troops go, no one can doubt that Maximilian must follow closely, and that thus we will be entirely rid of this European attempt to control the destinies of an American State. France, in thus withdrawing her forces, though late, acts wisely, and the more wisely because the only legitimate or profitable object that she could have in Mexico can be better secured by the establishment of more intimate commercial relations with the United States.

There was but one practical permanent advantage that France could have hoped to secure in the appropriation of Mexico. In every respect commercial one that colonial empire would have been a burden and an evil; more a burden than Canada is to Great Britain, and as much an evil to the French people as the original possession of the same country and of Peri was to the people of Spain. Mexico would have made her appearance on the wrong side of the Government accounts annually, and her mines would have proved a delusion to the people, would have demoralized the industrious laborers at the loom and delvers in the vineyard, and would, by causing a neglect of the proper resources of France, have caused a reduction in her national wealth greater than all the gold

and silver would supply.

But, commercially, the venture might, perhaps, have been a good one, and more than have restored the balance. Napoleon points to the fact that already the commerce between France and Mexico had been raised from twenty to over seventy millions of francs. That is, perhaps, only an indication of the direction that the change in the commercial relations of the two countries would take. It would have gone a great deal higher, and France, keeping to her self the exclusive trade with her extensive and naturally rich dependency, would hove found in it by that means greater wealth than its conquerors ever dreamed of in their

Indeed, there is in the present age no other tenable purpose for the maintenance of vast foreign dependencies—whether they are colonies in fact or in name-than the extension of the trade of the mother country. Nations hold their colonies purely and simply as customers, and regard their political relations principally as they entitle them to especial privileges and layors. And the question of colonies is as to whether or no the trade gained by such peculiar privileges is sufficient to pay the necessary expenses that the mother country is put to. That would have become a very unportant question as between Mexico and France. High as the trade been the two countries would probably have gone, there would always have been, from nany influences, a heavy score on the other

Why, then, should France build up a trade with diexico, having always such a heavy pos-sibility against it, when she could build up a better and larger trade, unembarrassed by any such doubts or difficulties, but possessing on the contrary double benefits, and, while giving a market for her own commodicies, supplying her on advantageous terms with those of which she stands in need? Why should she seek by difficult and dangerous paths, and by armies, to open s way for her merchants in Mexico when she can put them in relation with a richer people, without difficulty or danger at all, by a commercial treaty.

Commerce between France and the United States, though assuredly great, has probably not reached a fraction of the development of which it is capable. The annual gain of French agriculture, manufactures, and business activity generally reaches in all probability two thousand million dollars. One-quarter of this-five hundred million dollars-is in wines, cotton, wooden and silk manufactures, lewelry, bronzes porceiain, leather, and gloves; and though alt or acse are articles that we constantly buy from France, and many of them that we can get better there than elsewhere, yet the average annual trade from France to this country, in all articles logether, ranges below forty millions. Of the reculiar products of France we buy a very great deal less than we might be induced to buy, and a great deal less also than there is demand forsupply in this place only meeting demand by excessively high and forbidding prices.

Ot one hundred and sixty million dollars worth of wine annually made in France, about three million dollars worth comes to the United States in an active year. It is certain that this trade alone might be developed with benefit on every hand to an incalculable extent, and we might become not only France's best customer for wine, but a customer tetter than all others together. And, as it is estimated that France could actually produce a great deal more wine than she now does, this increase of the American demand, by stimulating that latent power,

would be a real and positive source of wealth.
It is the same with all other Prench products. The real extent or the trade in them that might be developed here is at present hardly guessed at even by the merchants who reap a continual barvest of exorbitant profits. On the other hand France has an equal need of our products, especially of such staples as cotton and tobacco. The full exploration of the possibilities of a mar-ket in this direction would stimulate in France both the plough and the loom, and would give that thrity people good reason to rejoice that the Mexican expedition had been both undertaken and given up. Since the Emperor cannot give France a new colonial customer on this ide the Atlantic, he may find a great deal better. richer, and less troublesome one in the United States. Congress should for a little while give up its partisan, contemptible quarrels, and turn its attention to this fertile subject. The present is for all reasons a most favorable juncture for securing a good commercial treaty between vance and the United States.

The President's Appointments. From the World.

The recent utterances of President Johnson, and the strong indorsement of his policy by the Democratic State Conventions of Connecticut and New Hampshire, are susceptible of a kind of interpretation to which vulgar politicians are too prone, which is alike degrading to the President and to the Democratic party. Those who look upon politics as a system of trickery, as a subtle and crafty game for winning place and preferment, might accuse the President, on the one side, of playing for the support of the Demo-cratic party to secure his re-election; and the Democratic party, on the other, of tishing for the patronage of the President's gift. The Presi-dent, in his remarks to the Montana delegation, took occasion to disabuse the country of one part of this error; and it ought equally to be disabused of the idea that the Democrats, in the support they give him, are looking more to public plunder than to the success of their prin-

In the speech to the Montana delegation, the President stated that he is no candidate for the succession; that the height and culmination of his personal ambition is to restore the Union, on the basis of the Constitution. The Presidency, in any just view of it, is not a source of emolu ment, but a place of honor; to be coveted, if at all, for the opportunities it affords of acquiring an honorable estimation with the country and posterity. But more credit can be acquired by success in a great crisis, than by the longest administration in ordinary times. A statesman who carries his country successfully through a trying exigency, has a more assured fame than can be acquired by mere length of administra-

The four years succeeding the war are the most critical and momentous in our history. If President Johnson is successful in surmounting the difficulties of this trutful epoch, no subse-quent continuance in office can add anything to his reputation; and although the office may afterwards need him, he cannot need it. But if he ails; if his term approaches its conclusion with the Union no restored, and the country poisoned by sectional bitterness, he has no chance either of a re-election or of the applauding judgment of posterity. In his case, therefore, magnanimity and interest combine to impose upon him the regard for the restoration of the Union which he professed in his remarks to the Montana delegation.

Patriotism, generosity, and interest equally require the Democratic party to look solely to the restoration of the Union, and to postpone all other considerations to this. When the Union is restored, we, as a party, must take our chances in getting control of the Government. The whole country has the right to a voice in the election of the next President; and, for our part, looking to the welfare and stability of our ustitutions, we had rather see the party in a fair trial of strength, in which all participate who have a right to participate, than successful in a contest from which a large portion of the States were excluded. The chief concern of the country is the restoration of the Union, let the effect on the subsequent success of parties be what it may. The Democratic party applaud President Johnson's single-minded devotion to the Union, and are confident that, in a restored Union, their principles will find acceptance. They do not wish the early restoration of the Union to be in the slightest degree impeded or imperilled for the sake or any present advantage

We therefore disapprove of all attempts-if any such attempts are making-to induce the President to bestow offices on Democrats. We ask him for nothing but fidelity to his declared principles. We did not eject him; we scorn the idea that he can purchase our support. We do not diguise our belief that our party interests would be promoted by the immediate restoration of the Union. Our interest in this great result is so much superior to our interest in any particular offices, that, on a calculation of pure sel-ishness and party advantage, it would be supreme folly for as to jeopard restoration by the solicitation or acceptance of patronage. The President will, of course, be no such simpleton as to be tow his patronage in such a manner as to obstruct his policy.

But it would undoubtedly be more for the ad-

vantage of the country for him to so use it as to secure the support of influential Republicans, than to give it to Democrats, who will support him in any event, so long as he is true to his avowed principles. For the present, the political control of the country is wholly in the North; and the South has no chance to regain its rights till a majority of the North support the policy of the President. If he can so use his patronage as to carry with him a considerable portion of the Republican party, that is probably the best use

The Democratic party is opposed to every coalition, either with the President, or with any portion of the party that elected him. We stand on our principles. In a restored Union, we have complete confidence that our principles would prevail. Entangling atliances with Republicans, coalition or compromises for the sake of office would demoralize the party, lower its tone, and deprive it of the vantage-ground which strict fidelity to principle would give it, from the moment the Union is restored. If the President throws to Democrats a few sops in the way of office, that amounts to nothing; for the temporary possession of a few offices does not secure either the triumph of our principles or the restoration of the Union. If he bestows all his offices upon Democrats, he raises a general howl and hullabaltoo, which will tend, more than anything else could, to reconsolidate the disinte grating Republican party, and postpone the restoration of the Union till after the next Presi-dential election. Any Democrat who would wish to purchase office at this price is a traitor

to his party. ... We would gladly see all offices filled by Democrais; but we wish to see them obtained, not by fawning on a President whom we did not elect not by a degrading barter of so much support for so much patronage, not by the slightest con-cession of principle, but by manly appeals to the cople and well-earned success in the elections We have nothing but hard knocks and vigorous opposit on for any political barlotry which looks to a blending of the Democratic party with any portion er section of its political opponents. Whether the Union is restored in this administration, or not till the next, restoration is sure to come; and if anything can be deemed certain in politics, it is that the Democratic party will then triumph, if it does not lose its pontical

Thrilling Scene in the Cirque Napoleon-A Lioness on the Rampage. Paris Correspondence of the London Express.

An unprecedented seene occurred at the Cirque Napoleon on Monday night, during the performance of Mr. Batty, the successor of Van Amburgh, who is now exhibiting in Paris. The noment he entered the wild beasts' cage the lioness was observed to be in a terrible rage. The iions were also rearing and jumping about, and Mr. Batty seemed to have lost his usual influence over them. The public, fearing to see him torn in pleces, cried "Go out, go out Eatly took the advice and cautiously withdrew, walking backwards. The cause of the extraordinary commotion in the cage was soom ascer tained. A lew minutes before the commence ment of the performance the honess had given birth to a cub, who was thought to be an only son. The young lion was taken away from her and given to a bitch to suckle; but just as Batty entered the cage the Honess unexpectedly pro-cuced a second young one, and the hons wanted to eat it—a propensity said to be very common with wild beasts when in a state of captivity. The tury of the honess in defense of her off-opring, and the ferceious attitude of her com-captions in the cage, produced an extraordinary anions in the cage, produced an extraordinary panic among the spectators, and several ladies reparate the lioness from the cub, and the latter, bout the size of a cat, was held up by the nape I the neck for the inspection of the company.

-In Mount Auburn Cemetery, near Boston the avenues have been widened and improved. The receipts of sales of land last year were unusually large, and the funds on hand amount to \$124,000. The total number of interments is Our Present Needs.

To the Editor of The Brening Telegraph:-When the Rebellion ended, the greatest tri. umphs which had ever been granted to man had been achieved. The capability of a federal [democratic republic to withstand and survive so great a shock had been demonstrated; and the war, although leaving the nation weary, left it in the full consciousness of its immense power, and resting like a Titan reposing after an effort which had shaken a world. The Rebellion had done more. It had incidentally restored several millions of men to their inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, The pation, without having been called upon to vindicate those principles, as applied to the enslaved, had been driven, by the fatuity and frenzy of the South, to vindicate only the supremacy of the Government. Without being constrained to assume the anomalous and awful responsibility of forcing the South to expiate a national sin, self-preservation, pushed to its legitimate bounds, had resulted not only in the maintenance of the republic, but in the destruction of slavery. Providence had granted the greatest boons, while it had exacted the least responsibility, the least loss reconcilable with the expiation due to offended justice.

Look back, and let us ask ourselves whether. excepting a small minority, the nation would not, within the first few months of wor, have gladly reconciled its jarring elements, with the sele proviso that the supremacy of the Government should be acknowledged, and the integrity of the Union be preserved. Such were its terms, repeatedly offered, and even when not tendered, tackly understood to be ever ready for acceptance. But a greater agency than man's-an agency of which he was only the partially intelligent instrumentwas solving, in behalf of the world, the problem of republicanism and slavery.

Through hours so gloomy that even the most bopeful sometimes desponded; through hours when it was doubtful whether the republic would ever hail the dawn; through clashing interests, dissension among friends eager to do right, yet differing as to means; through treachery and loyalty, reason and unreason, good and evil report, the nation has been guided; and it stands at last in the full blaze of the glorious light streaming from a future bright as the Promised Land.

That which the ultima ratio was to decide, has been, as usual, decided quickly. But the mission of the sword has ended, and with its mission ends the quick settlement of great questions. The war, putting aside relatively unimportant considerations, has lett the country one in name but not one in fact. The passions of men have not yet subsided. The madness which precipitated the Rebellion cannot expire in a day.

We need temperate counsels. Precipitancy in action, always to be deprecated, is now to be especially deplored. The Constitutional Amendment confirming the abolition of slavery, and decreeing its perpetual exclusion from the country, was all-sufficient for the nation, in order that no portion of that which it had happily secured might peradventure be in future lost. But does the nation really need another amendment to compel the South to enfranchise millions of blacks, under penalty of a total loss of representation for the who of a people, only a portion of whom may be excluded from the elective franchise?

Is it tolerable that an amendment to a Constitution should be antagonistic to the tenor of the instrument? Does the guarantee of the Constitution, to ensure to each State a republican form of government, compel it to violate the principle of our form of demo-cratic republicanism? If the United States were a republic, when recognizing slavery-an infringement of an inalienable right-cannot a State still be republican, without granting to all its inhabitants the privilege of suffrage. which is not an inalienable right. Is the time well chosen when, by the necessity of present affairs, the South is excluded from a voice in the framing of an amendment and possesses only a final vote by States, to propose for its consideration so obnoxious a measure? Is it sufficient that the North, with few blacks, and unwilling in many places to grant even municipal privileges to those few, should consent just to taste the bitterness of a draught which is profferred to Southern lips? Are the Northern States prepared to say that no influx of white barbarians from Europe might make them rue the day when they proposed a Constitutional amend-ment which did not allow a State to exclude such men from suffrage, without total loss of representation in one branch of Congress?

That, as a question of abstract justice, all men should be equal before the law, we have not the legat doubt; that we should be rejoiced did we think that the whole of the black race in this country could, without danger to themselves or others, be invested with the elective franchise, we wish to be distinctly understood. But that they are capable, as a mass, of exercising the privilege with discretion, we do not believe, nor. if they are, that it is advisable for them to possess it in the

present unsettled condition of the South. Our wishes for the present and our hopes for the future are not, in our view, the true measures of practicability. The Constitutional Amendment to be passed, should leave to the respective States the right to extend the privilege of suffrage to their inhabitants, without placing them in the distressing dilemma of admitting all blacks to suffrage, or losing all representation for them. Representation should be based on number of voters. Thus would be avoided the sudden investiture of a mass of ignorant men with the privilege of voting or else their total exclusion from the colls: and thus, also, their inclusion in the privilege of suffrage, when they become fit for its pos session, would in all probability be secured. The amendment passed in the House of Representatives defeats its own object. Its stringency renders it impossible that it can receive the ratification of three-fourths of the States. The effect of such measures can but exaspsrate the South, and protract the time before which political rights can be gradually conferred on the emancipated slaves.

That which we need, most of all, is time-the instrument efficient for all good. What labor is to the earth, the reason of man is to time As from the earth seed sown in the furrow does not germinate, spring up, and become fit for the harvest in a moment, so great reforms must be of slow growth, planted and tended by the reason of man, and watered by his

CARSON

OF THE

CAPITAL STOCK ... \$500,000

GOLD MINING COMPANY.

NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.

Par Value and Subscription Price, \$10. WORKING CAPITAL, \$50,000.

OFFICERS:

SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem, J. HOPKINS TARR.

COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.

SOLICITOR,

WILLIAM L. HIRST, Eeq.

DIRECTORS. COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS, CHARLES S. OGDEN. EDWIN MIDDLETON, ALEXANDER J. HARPER, WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Cempany consists of about 179 Acres. In Mecklenburg county. North Carolina, about 32 miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sank to various depairs, from 10 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore of about 2 feet in which and about 15 leet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 15 leet forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than haif a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about 2200 per ton in gold the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and resucing machinery the Company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that rendily yie'ds \$200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of this property. With the present imperfect awaten or infining, ten tons of this cre can be taken out and reduced daily from every shall opened, at an expense not exceeding \$25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of \$1756 for each shaft worked by the Company.

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and creet the best modern mechinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be in goly increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of incl and cheep labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year: whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay of an average ispecimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 7th of Jaruary of the present year, as will appear from the ioi-lowing certificate of Processors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:— PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1863.

Dear Six:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine." North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore \$216 V2 per ton or ore.

Yours, respectfully.

BOOTH & GABRETT.

Dr. M. B. Taylor, No. 404 Walnut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 23

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

LEWIS LADOMUS. DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER, WATCHES, JEWELLY & SILVER WARE, WATCHES and JEWELEY REPAIRED 802 Chestnut St., Phila.

FINE DIAMOND WORK. WATCHES.

Of the most celebrated makers. SILVER-WARE, FOR WEDDING PRESENTS, in great variety.

REPAIRING DONE IN THE BEST MANNER.

Old Gold, SRver, and Precious Stones bought for

CHOICE HOLIDAY GOODS.

Large and handsome assortment of COLD AND SILVER WATCHES

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY. SILVER AND PLATED WARE CLOCKS, BRONZES, ETC.

> CLARK & BIDDLE, Successors to Thomas C. Carrett,

No. 712 CHESNUI STREET. WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A rull assortment or above goods constantly on hand at mode ate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs. FARR & BROTHER, Importers, No. 324 CHEENUT STREET.

Below Fourth. RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY. Etc. Etc. Etc. No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER, No. 520 ARCH STREET Manufacturer and Dealer in

Watches, Fine Jewelry, Silver-Plated Ware, AND Solid Silver-ware.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS GRAVE-STONES, Etc. Just completed, a beautitul variety of ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES Will be sold cheap for easn. Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR. 1 24wrm No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelpais.

PROSPECTUS FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

THE FIRE IN CHESNUT STREET Letter from Wells, Fargo & Co. \$10,000 SAVED IN HERRING'S PATENT SAFE.

PHILADELPHIA. January 2, 1868. MESSES. PARREL, HERRING & Co.-Gentlemen :- W have just opened our Safe, one of your manufacture which passed through the destructive fire in Chesnat street. last night. The Safe was in our office, No. 607, which building was entirely destroyed. The Sa'e was in a warm place, as you may well suppose, and was red hor when taken out of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our books, papers, and some ten thousand doliars in money almost as perfect as when put in the Safe. Nothing is injured, if wa except the leather bindings of the books, which ary steamed; the money and papers are as good as ever.

> Truly yours. WELLS, FARGO & CO., Per J. H. COOK, Agent.

The above Safe can be seen at our store. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

SEVERE TEST OF MARVIN'S SAFE

No. 629 CHESNUT STREET.

At Charleston Fire, October 18, 1865.

"After removing my sale (one of Marvin & Co.'s Patent) from the ruins, where it had lain for riffer rinks hours expected to microschedt. I found my books in a perfect state of preservation I express my delight and entire satisfaction with the result and heartily advise all to purchase Marvin & Co.'s afes.

(Signed)

A full assortment of the above SAFES, the only perfeetly dry, as well as thoroughly fire-proof ones in the market, for sale by MARVIN & CO.

No. 721 CHESNUT STREET, (Masonic Hall), Phila . No. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Dwelling House Sates, ornamental styles. Safes or other makes taken in exchange. Send for descriptive circular.

ANOTHERTEST HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES. THE FIERY ORDEAL PASSED TRIUMPHANTLY

The Herring Saie used in the office of our warehouses, destroyed by the disestions fire of the night of the 8th instant, was subjected to as intense heat as probably any saie will ever be subjected in any fire—so intense that the brass knobs and mountings of the exterior of same were melted off, and the whole surface scaled and blistered as if thad been in a furnace, and yet whom opened the contents—books and papers—were found to be entire and anniquired.

This Saie is now on exhibition in our warehouse on Seventh sirect, with the books and papers still remaining in it just as it was when taken from the ruins. Merchants. Bankers, and others interested in the protection of their books and papers are invited to call and and amine it.

J. P. Bal THOLOW.

Agent for Herring's Sa'es,

11 No 556 SEVENTH St., Washington, D. G.

TEAS, &o.

TEAS REDUCED TO \$1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S, SECOND Street. ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. 40°C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

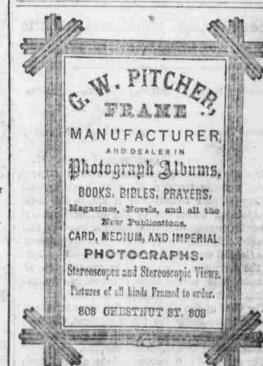
TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. 1ry them. 1 22

JAPANESE TEA. EXTRA FIN DU JAPON,

THE FINEST EVER IMPORTED.

Put up originally for the French Market.

JAMES R. WEBB. 1 13 lm WALNUT AND EIGHTH STREETS.



RROWN & MAGEE

MANUFACTURERS OF TRUNKS. VALISES

BAGS

RETICULES. And all styles of goods suitable for

Travellers and Excursionists. A large stock of MOROUCO TRAVELLING BAGS

AND RETICULES, FOR GENTS AND LADIES, Of our own Manufac ure, suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS. No. 708 CHESNUT STREET.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having eased the KENSINGTON ECREW Dut K, beg, to in orm his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vesses to be raised or repaired and being a macical ship-corpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him or repairs.

Cautains or Agents Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallie Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to turnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT.

Still DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,

No. 65 N. FEONT STREET,

We are prepared to DH orders to any extent for our
well known well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Caraing. Spinning,
and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our exten-

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 364 CHESNUT STREET ABOVE TRIRD, WILL BE CONTINUES STAMPS OF EVE Y DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AN ANY AMOU

ALFRED JENES & SON.

afve works,