Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1864.

INTERESTING FROM HARRISBURG.

Election for Congress in the Sixteenth District—Opinion of the Attorney-General—The Governor Will Not Declare Either of the Candidates Elected—Duties of Election Officers Defined—The Soldiers' Vote Cannot be Thrown Out—Congress to Decide the Contest.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 21, 1864.

Brigadier-General Roy Stone

Has been relieved from his duties as a member of the Military Commission in session here, and ordered to Alton, Illinois, where he will take charge of the military Camps, &c., as commandant of the post. No new member has yet been assigned to the Commission in place of Gen. STONE.

The Trial of Daniel McHenry,

One of the Columbia county prisoners, was ended yesterday. It is rumored that he has been acquitted in the findings of the Commission. He had employed one of the ablest counsel in the city, and his case was bitterly fought. A. J. HERR, Esq., one of the counsel in this case, made an able defense of the prisoner. Over forty witnesses were subpœnaed by the defense, and their testimony was intended mainly to prove good character on the part of the prisoner and to break down the witnesses for the prosecution. It is insinuated that these forty witnesses were "well drilled."

The next case will be that of CHAPIN, on the same charge, after which six of the Columbia county prisoners will be tried in a batch, as follows:—GEN JAMIN COLLEY, JOSEPH VAN SICKLE, SAMUEL MC HENRY, JOHN LEHMAN, AURELIUS L. DAVIS and ABRAM KLINE.

The Sixteenth Congressional District.

I have already given you an idea of the difficulties involved in the Congressional contest in the Sixteenth District, where Gen. WILLIAM H. KOONTZ, Republican, and Hon. A. H. COFFROTH, Democrat, ran for Congress in October last. Both these gentlemen claim to have received a majority of legal votes, and two returns have been made to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, neither of which is signed by all of the Election Judges. Although the difficulty now exists in the fact of two returns, neither of which seem to be legal, the real difficulty hinges upon the decision of the Democratic Return Judges, who constitute a majority of the Board, that a number of soldiers' votes could not be counted in from Bedford and Fulton counties, although the votes were regularly returned to the Prothonotaries' offices of the several counties. Counting the army votes rejected by the Democratic Return Judges, General KOONTZ has a clear majority of sixty-eight, and Congress, at its next sitting, when the matter is brought before it, will doubtless do that justice which the case demands, and admit General KOONTZ to his seat. Both gentlemen have certificates of election from their friends on the Board of Return Judges.

The Governor's decision, however, had nothing to do with the facts in regard to the army votes; he had two returns before him, and he could only decide from the evidence before him which of these returns were legal, and accordingly proclaim the candidate elected who had the legal return. The decision of Attorney-General MEREDITH, to whom the Governor referred the matter, declares *both* these returns illegal, and by the time this letter shall have reached the public eye the proclamation of the Governor will be announced. In accordance with the opinion of the Attorney-General, Governor CURTIN has determined not to declare either General KOONTZ or Mr. COFFROTH elected. The whole matter now devolves upon Congress.

Attorney-General Meredith's Opinion.

THE FACTS.

Two papers, purporting to be returns of the recent election in the Sixteenth Congressional District, have been sent to the Secretary of the Commonwealth. The district is composed of the five counties of Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset. One of these papers is signed by four persons, viz:—Messrs. BLAKE, of Somerset county; BLANK, of Franklin; WINTER, of Fulton; and DIEHL, of Adams, styling themselves a majority of the Return Judges elected by the several Boards of the Return Judges of the above named counties; and the paper goes on to state that they examined and counted the votes cast for Congress in the district, and that Messrs. COFFROTH and KOONTZ had each a specified number of votes in the respective counties of Adams, Bedford, Franklin, and Fulton, and that Mr. COFFROTH, having a majority of all the votes cast as counted before the Board, is declared duly and legally elected. It is further stated in the paper that Somerset was not represented by a Judge or otherwise, in the Board, and that not one of the time and place of meeting was given to the Return Judges elected from Somerset, who was in the Borough of Chambersburg (where the meeting was held) on the day of meeting.

The other paper is signed by five persons, viz:—Messrs. WILLS, of Somerset county; CARY, of Adams; WILHELM, of Franklin; WINTER, of Fulton, and PECK, of Bedford, styling themselves as being appointed Return Judges of the election held in the several counties composing the Sixteenth Congressional District, viz:—Adams, Bedford, Franklin, Fulton and Somerset. The paper goes on to state that having carefully examined the returns of the said several districts and added together the votes therein contained, according to law, they certify that Messrs. KOONTZ and COFFROTH had each a specified number of votes in the respective counties of Adams, Bedford, Franklin, Fulton and Somerset, and declare that Mr. KOONTZ, having received the greatest number of legal votes, is duly elected. Both the bodies claiming to be District Return Judges met on the day and at the place fixed by law. The respective candidates having requested a hearing, were heard by themselves and counsel, and evidence was received on the question, Who were the Return Judges of the District? This evidence left no material question of fact in doubt, and the result may be briefly stated thus:—

Mr. WILLS was the regularly selected District Return Judge for Somerset, and Mr. WINTER for Fulton. All the signers of the respective papers were among the County Return Judges of their respective counties. Messrs. DIEHL, of Adams, and MANN, of Bedford, were selected as District Return Judges by the majority of the Return Judges of their respective counties, after the minority had withdrawn in consequence of dissatisfaction with the proceedings of the majority. Messrs. CARY, of Adams, and PECK, of Bedford, were selected as District Return Judges by the minority of the Return Judges of their respective counties, after the withdrawal above stated. Mr. WILHELM, of Franklin, was selected as District Return Judge by the Return Judges of that county at their first meeting, and of course before the soldiers' vote had been counted. Mr. LAKER, of the same county, was selected by the Return Judges of the county at their last meeting, and after the soldiers' vote had been counted.

At that meeting, upon the suggestion of one of the clerks, Mr. WILHELM, who was President of the Board, stated that he had been informed that the selection of a District Return Judge, before all the votes had been counted, was illegal; and upon which the motion was made and carried to proceed to a selection. The vote was taken, and Mr. LAKER had a majority, and the returns were accordingly placed in his charge. Mr. WILHELM was nominated, but had not a majority. He never resigned the appointment which had already been made, but no doubt, under the impression that such appointment was illegal, he put the question on proceeding to a new selection, announced the result, and as President signed a certificate, under seal, of Mr. LAKER's selection as District Return Judge.

On this state of facts the Governor has requested my opinion on the question—Which of the two candidates ought to be proclaimed by him as having been returned as elected?

The Law.

In a recent opinion I have stated my reasons, which need not be here recapitulated, for arriving at the conclusion that the Governor has no right to go behind the returns for the purpose of inquiring into their correctness—that his functions in regard to them are strictly ministerial.

In the present instance it happens (it is believed for the first time) that two different bodies of men, each claiming to be the board of district return judges, present papers which they style returns of the election. The Governor is of course compelled to endeavor to ascertain, by such evidence as can be had, which of these papers is signed by the lawful district return judges, just as every ministerial officer is bound to satisfy himself of the genuineness of an official paper, on which he is required to act.

It is well established (that unless otherwise expressly provided) an authority of a public nature, conferred on three or more persons jointly, may be executed by a majority at a meeting lawfully held, and of which all have had legal notice, and that the meeting and proceedings of such a body are presumed to be regular, in the absence of proof to the contrary. But a minority of such a body cannot, by withdrawing (for whatever reason) from the majority and proceeding to act independently, vest in themselves the authority which has been conferred on the whole, and permits to be exercised by a majority as above stated.

The general election law of 1839 provides that when two or more counties shall compose a district for the choice of a member of Congress, the judges of the election in each county having met, the clerks shall make out a fair statement of all the votes which shall have been given at such election, which shall be signed by said judges and attested by the clerks, and that one of the said judges shall take charge of such certificate, and shall produce the same at a meeting of one judge from each county.

Illegality of Koontz' Returns.

Keeping in view the principles above stated, which are of universal acceptation, the minorities of the judges in Adams and Bedford had plainly no authority to appoint clerks or cause votes to be added up, or returns to be made out, or in fine to perform any of the functions of the body of county judges of the election. The conclusion is inevitable that Messrs. CARY, of Adams, and PECK, of Bedford, who claimed to act as judges from these counties at the meeting of one judge from each county, and present returns made and signed by such minorities, were not entitled so to act, nor could the returns which they presented be legally received.

The law, as has been seen, requires that the certificate having been made out by the clerks, shall be signed by the county judges of the election. It is, of course, to be presumed, and under the control of the body of such judges when assembled according to law. Of course that body must direct it to be placed in the charge of a member whom a majority may designate by using the meeting of one judge from each county, and present it to that meeting, and assist in making up the returns of the district. I can see no ground for the assumption that a judge cannot be designated for these purposes, just as readily before the certificate has been made out and signed as afterwards; and therefore I concur (if at the question of Mr. WALLACE was entirely legal. But last question the not constitute him the holder of an office. He was rather a committee of one to perform certain duties. But, whether he be styled an officer or a committee, in my opinion the subsequent selection of Mr. LAKER, and the actual placing of the certificate in his charge, completely discharged Mr. WILHELM and overrode his appointment.

The result is that of the five persons who have signed the papers stating Mr. KOONTZ to be elected, three had no legal authority to act in the capacity which they assumed, and I am, therefore, of opinion that the Governor ought not to base his proclamation on that paper as a return.

The Army Vote.

I regretted to observe on the argument that it was stated by the counsel of Mr. KOONTZ that all the illegality, irregularity and confusion which have attended the returns from this district arose from the action of a majority of the judges of election in Adams, Bedford, and perhaps one other county, in illegally throwing out parts of what are called the soldiers' votes. Their duty is clearly defined by law to be to cause the clerks to make out a fair statement of all the votes which shall have been given at the election. To usurp the power of throwing out, at their discretion, any votes so given, is to commit a wilful and grievous offense, for which, if found guilty by a jury, they can be adequately punished. Inconvenience from their illegal course can also be avoided, as the House of Representatives has full jurisdiction over the election and returns, and may apply a summary remedy if the alleged slate of facts should be properly substantiated.

The Governor's Hands Tied.

But as the Governor cannot, if satisfied that the offence has been committed, thrust the offenders into the penitentiary and thus usurp the power of judicial tribunals, so neither can he constitute himself a judge of the election, and thus usurp the power of the House of Representatives, which is the proper tribunal to adjudicate on it. He has no more right to put votes into the county returns than the county Judges of Election had to put them out, or to treat as valid the acts of a seceding majority of the county Judges of Election, than he would have to treat as the act of the House a bill emanating from a similar seceding minority of that body. His duty is not to lend himself to revolutionary action of any kind. He is to preserve order, not to abet confusion. He is to obey the act of Assembly, and as no returns have been presented, such as that act authorizes him to base his proclamation upon, I am of opinion that he has no legal course but to state that fact as his reason for not declaring the name of any person to have been returned as elected in the Sixteenth Congressional District.

Surrounded by the contagious unrest of angry and excited passions, and often forced, amid such surroundings, to act promptly on questions of the most difficult and delicate character, it may appear to require some moral firmness in the Executive Magistrate to avoid being swept beyond the limits of his appropriate sphere.

But it is to be recollected that we have a popular Government, and in such times as these, all the confidence, important to every Government, is essential to ours.

It appears to me that he must be the boldest of men, who, being at the head of the Government of the one of our States at this crisis, should have the courage to be feeble and vacillating, regardless of law, partial in his judgments, usurping in his practice, and guided by merely personal feelings or personal influence, thus loosening the structure of our political fabric, and exposing its very foundations to depredation.

On the other hand, I should esteem him to be fortunate, who, in such a position, rising to the level of the occasion, should leave below him all the turns of ordinary politics, should preserve his own calmness during the storms that are raging—not as lacking emotion, but as feeling that upon his calmness may depend the public safety; who should combine a thoroughly active, energetic and loyal administration of affairs, with open fairness and equity to all; obey himself the law to which he enforces the obedience of others; compel the trust of the honest and truth-loving masses of all parties in his vigor, justice and integrity, and thus, commanding the public confidence, cause to strike daily deeper and deeper the roots of authority, and make threatened confusion and anarchy impossible by rendering irresistible the just powers of government.

I should esteem him to be fortunate, because though his task would not be easy, when he should have fulfilled it he would have connected for all time his own honor with the history of the salvation of the Republic.

W. M. MEREDITH,
Attorney-General.

Attorney-General's Office, Harrisburg, Dec 16, 1864.

Our Neighbors in the Stars.

Many writers have gone into the question of the probable stature, strength, and configuration of our fellow-beings in other spheres. Christian Wolff long ago fixed the height of the inhabitants of Jupiter at forty feet eight inches. The Fourierists have more recently imagined a kind of celestial hierarchy in which the successive groups rise one above the other, in analogy with those of the lower universe, into what M. Renaud has termed binivers, trinivers, quatrinivers, etc. The planets themselves have souls, and die out, as ours will do to give place to newer forms of planetary life. Swedenborg, everybody knows, grew so familiar with the inhabitants of the several planets in which he was in the habit of spending his leisure moments of spiritual ecstacy, that he has left us but little to find out touching the moral and other characteristics of our brethren in those abodes. The feelings with which we, in turn, inspire those remote creations of ours—the lively warmth of Venus, the dignified calm of Jupiter, the sardonic coldness of Saturn—are not less matters of faint and veracity. Science, thus interpreted, points to a place for our souls among those radiant spheres. Transported among new conditions of existence, they may contract or put forth powers akin to those of the happier beings whose lot has been already cast there. And, as to what that lot may be, it makes the mouth water to listen to M. Flammarion lecturing us.

In an atmosphere no longer composed of oxygen and azote, what ills of climate may not be spared those fortunate denizens! The whole pulmonary apparatus is doubtless modified, and with it the whole system of organic functions. Instead of the gross and clumsy plan of keeping up the bodily growth and warmth by food, liquid and solid; the degrading expedient of borrowing for that end the *debris* of other beings; and, worst of all, that of killing and devouring those endowed with life, there may be a system of nourishing atmospheres, composed of elements nutritious in themselves, and capable of assimilation by organs of corresponding ethereal texture. In the general repeal of laws which belong to man's inferior state, that of "labor" may come in for the earliest abolition, and with it go all those vulgar cares, appetites, and ambitions to which so much of the misery and *ennui* of terrestial life are due. Vice will never have arisen. The origin of evil will offer no point for philosophers to wrangle over; for evil itself will never have stepped in. Another "law" abrogated, or rather never set in force, will be that of "death."

War and violence, excess and decay, being unknown in these happy regions, the idea of dying will be out of the question. Peace and right will reign undisturbed. The very faculties of the intellect will partake of the purity and the elevation of the moral nature. The tedious and cumbrous process of experiment and observation will be replaced by a direct and transcendent vision of truth. It seems as if the limit of logic itself will be struck off as fetters from the spirit. The old problems insoluble here will seem perfectly contemptible. The circle will have been squared there long ago, and philosophers' stones will be picked up by the roadside. The elixir of life, indeed, will be unknown, because, as we have seen, it will be superfluous. Art and science will enter upon new phases. Numeration will proceed by such novel and unprecedented process that we tremble to pronounce what two and two may be expected to make in M. Flammarion's developed universe.—*Saturday Review.*

—The *Courrier des Alpes*, published at Gap, states that the gendarmerie of Chateau-Queyras, having heard that a flock of thirty-two hundred sheep were blocked up by snow in the mountain of the Col-Aguel, seventy-five hundred feet above the level of the sea, set out, and assisted by the villagers of Pierre Grosse and Fontgillarde, had to traverse a distance of eight miles covered with snow twenty inches thick. After ten hours of painful and dangerous labor, the sheep, which would have shortly perished of hunger, having had no food for four days, were removed to a place of safety. Four only of the entire flock perished in the snow.

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The Octoroon Girl, Zoe.
The Octoroon Girl, Zoe.
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SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS
Selected from the various Church Book Societies and private publishers.
Also, a large assortment of RUSTIC FRAMES, BOOK RACKS, BOOK STANDS, SERMON COPYERS, PEN WIPERS, PORTE MONNAIES, PORTFOLIOS, &c. &c.
FOR SALE BY THE
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL BOOK SOCIETY,
No. 1224 CHESNUT STREET,
12-7-10-12,15-17,19-22-3t Philadelphia.

ALBUMS.
PATENT
HINGE-BACK
ALBUMS,
Warranted to be superior to any others made.
A FINE ASSORTMENT
OF THE
LATEST STYLES,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
AT
EYRE'S,
12-10-6t No. 16 S. EIGHTH STREET.

HENDERSON & CO.,
No. 528 ARCH STREET,
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, AND DEALERS IN
Photograph Albums and Fancy Articles,
Are receiving daily all the
NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON,
Which will be sold at reasonable prices, AND NO EXORBITANT DEMANDS EXACTED BECAUSE OF GOLD OR PAPER FLUCTUATIONS. 12-8thstu
Come early in the season and make your selections.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
NURSING MADE EASY.
BROWN'S
PATENT BABY-TENDER,
OR, MAGIC SPRING CRADLE,
The most useful and delightful Nursery Invention of the age.
From a Vertical and Noiseless Cradle it is instantly converted into a Spring Chair, Reclining Couch, Baby-Jumper, Baby-Horse, Baby-Walker, High Chair, Nursery Chair, Hobby Horse, and Ottoman.
It effectually obviates the evils of the rocking motion affords great relief to mothers, exercises and delights children, and saves the expense of a Nurse.
Also a large variety of
FANCY HOLIDAY GOODS,
AT THE
HOUSE FURNISHING STORE,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET.
12-6 1m JOHN A. MURPHEY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE
First Division,
WASHINGTON, November 30, 1864.
Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz:—
WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., THURSDAY, December 8, 1864.
JOHNSTOWN, Pa., THURSDAY, December 15, 1864.
TRENTON, N. J., THURSDAY, December 22, 1864.
TWO HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES
at each place.
These horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.
For road and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.
Horses sold singly.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Terms cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Colonel First Division,
12-1-10t Quartermaster-General's Office.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.
JOHN A. STAMBACH,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
No. 826 ARCH STREET,
BELOW NINTH.
CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY
To select from a first-class assortment, Consisting of
HUDSON BAY AND MINK SABLE
ERMINE,
CHINCHILLA,
GERMAN FITCH,
SIBERIAN SQUIRREL &c.
Made into all the latest styles.
These goods were bought when gold ranged from 100 to 170 and are being sold at small advance on cost at the rate
EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED TO BE AS REPRESENTED.
Satisfaction guaranteed. 10-11-6mos 3m

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.
The subscribers would invite attention to their
IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS,
Which they make a specialty in their business
ALSO, CONSTANTLY RECEIVING,
NOVELTIES FOR GENTS' WEAR.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
11-10-3mts-tf Four Doors below Continental Hotel.

TO CAPITALISTS—VALUABLE OIL TERRITORY.
Those desirous of entering into an Oil Company now in course of organization, as original parties, are informed that there are a few shares yet to be disposed of in a company of unquestionable reliability, at the rate of $1000 each.
The property is located on Two Mile run, and consists of sixty-seven acres, the greater portion of which is oil-producing territory. On the balance of the property, which is upland, is an abundance of coal, and also limestone, which is much needed in this region.
This property is one of the most attractive on Two Mile run for oil purposes, and lies directly in the Great Oil Basin.
The office of the Company is at No. 409 CHESNUT Street, Room 17.
EDWIN F. SIMPSON,
12 20-6t Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE AGAINST ACCIDENTS.
TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.
CAPITAL.....$100,000
WILLIAM W. ALLEN,
AGENT,
No. 404 WALNUT STREET.
Insurance effected in this Company against ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Yearly Policies will be issued for a Premium of FIVE DOLLARS,
granting Insurance to the amount of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS,
against accidents of life while travelling by any public conveyance.
TEN DOLLARS PREMIUM
secures a policy for Five Thousand Dollars, and also Twenty-five Dollars per week compensation for personal injury incapacitating the assured from his ordinary business.
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS PREMIUM
secures a full Policy for $5000, and $25 per week compensation for all and every description of accident, traveling or otherwise.
Policies for $1000 with $10 per week compensation can be had for $5 premium, and for other sum between $500 and $5,000 at proportionate rates.
JAMES G. BATTERSON, President.
RODNEY DENNIS, Secretary.
HENRY A. DYER, General Agent.
PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF REFERENCE.
F. Ratchford Starr, President Enterprise Insurance Company, Chairman.
Isaac F. Baker, firm of Cornelius & Baker.
M. W. Baldwin, firm of M. W. Baldwin & Co.
Lemuel Coffin, firm of Coffin & Altemus.
S. B. Comly, Cashier Penn Township Bank.
Hon. Alex. Henry, Mayor City of Philadelphia.
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Joseph Patterson, President Western Bank.
Hon. James Pollock, Director United States Mint.
Thomas Potter, Merchant.
George H. Stuart, firm Stuart & Brother.
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J. Edgar Thomson, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
James Verree, President Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Railroad Company.
APLICATIONS RECEIVED AND POLICIES ISSUED BY
WILLIAM W. ALLEN,
11-12 stuth3t No. 404 WALNUT Street.

COAL AT FIRST COST—COST PRICE TO Stockholders $7½ per ton—Immediate Delivery—Coal of best Quality.—Shares, each entitling to one and a half tons, at first cost, every year for twenty years, and in cash dividends of profits from the surplus coal, may now be obtained at $100, payable, $40 on subscribing, and half on January 5 next, of the MUTUAL BEAR MOUNTAIN FRANKLIN COAL COMPANY, Office No. 1213 THIRD Street (opposite the Girard Bank). Stock Capital, $500,000, of 25,000 shares. Reserved working capital, 12,500 shares.
Subscription of 4 shares, $35; of 10 shares, $90; of 20 shares, $175; of 50 shares, $425; of 100 shares, $825; of 250 shares, $2000.
Each share entitles the holder to receive, every year, one and a half tons of coal, at cost, for 20 years, and Cash Dividend, every six months, of the profits from the sale of surplus coal.
Stockholders who do not want any coal may have their proportion of coal sold by the Company for their especial benefit, the profits being paid over to them, independent of the regular cash dividends, to which they are also entitled.
The Company possess large and well-built Coal Works at Donalson (near Tremont), with extensive Mining and Timber Rights, an excellent Double Breaker, Slope Works, large Steam Engine, Railroads, and all other machinery and apparatus, in full operation, capable of mining 96,000 tons, to be extended to 150,000 tons per year.
This Coal is of the best quality, chiefly of the Black Beath and Primrose Veins, which, with several other valuable coal veins, extend within the lines of the Company for two miles in length.
A branch of the Reading Railroad extends to the mines of the Company, over which the coal is daily sent to market.
Stockholders may order their Coal in any of the usual sizes, viz.:—Lump, Broken, Egg, Stove, or Nut Coal, all at the present cost price of $7 50 per ton, delivered at the house, within the usual distance of the Company's coal yard in the northern, middle, and southern portions of the city.
The Company and all the mining works are clear of debt, and all operations are conducted on the cash principle.
For circulars and subscriptions apply at the Office, No. 1213 S. THIRD Street, second floor, opposite Girard Bank.
Agent for Reading.—Mayor Boyer.
Board of Directors.—William Ford, D. H. Wolfe, Robert P. King, H. Schmoele.
WM. SCHMOELE, President.
A. B. JARDEN, Secretary. 11-23-1m

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., December 20, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, December 24, 1864, for the immediate delivery at the United States Storehouse, Hanover street wharf, of the following articles, viz.:—
3000 feet Oak Boards, 1 inch, square edge, well seasoned.
5,000 do do Plank, 2 inches thick, well seasoned.
5,000 do do 2½ do do
10,000 do do 3 do do
10,000 do do 3½ do do
10,000 do do 4 do do
5,000 do do 5