# 1866.

## CHRONOLOGY OF THE YEAR.

January. 1-British ship Albion wrecked on the Orkney Island; 10 passengers lost. 2-Cashier of Missisquri Bank, at Shelden, Vt., Homer G. Hubbell, absconds; deficit,

5-Cashier United States Sub-Treasury at San Francisco, William Mackey, is a defaulter amounting to \$130,000.

Two Spanish regiments revolt against the Queen of Spanish Aranjuez. 6—Adams Express Company's safes, in a New York and New Haven Railroad car, broken open and robbed of \$678,000. 8-The coldest day on record in North Ame-

9-Correspondence of Secretary Seward and Exican agents and French Minister in United States and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, between March 2d and December 6, sent to Con-

10-The President.

10-The President sends to Senate a Message on the inquiry, "Why Jefferson Davis is held in confinement?" stating the reasons therefor, and suggesting trial for high treason before a civil War Department order mustering out 128

major and brigadier-generals of Volunteers, 12-Orders of General Grant authorizing protection to members of the army, for acts done in the discharge of military duty.

Veto of the President relative to admitting Colorado as a State.

Reception in this country of the correspond-London, and the United States Minister at Renel ship Shenandoah.
Ship Dindem disabled at sea and abandoned on a voyage from New York to Liverpool—seven of

the crew lost. 14-Barque Fredonia arrived at Boston, Massuchusetts, with the rescued crew and passen-gers (306) of the ship Grailinde, lost at sea. Treaty made between Chili and Peru pledging

war against Spain. 15-Amendment to the Constitution abolishing slayery ratified by Iowa Legislature. 16-Fire at Olean City, N. 1.; loss \$200,000. Maurice Ph.lan. of Brooklyn, and James Ker-

rigan, of New York, fought for \$500 a stile at Port Jervis, N. Y.; Kerelgan the winner. Southern produce warehouse burned in Richmond, Va.; loss \$100,000. 17-Hossford & Chase's woollen mill, Lowell,

Mass., destroyed by tire; loss \$15,000. Seventy-five unmarried women sailed for Seattle, Washington Territory, 18-District of Columbia Negro Suffrage bill passed by the House.
David S. Walker recognized as Governor of

Florida. 20—The wavehouse of Miller & Conger, New Yors, burned; loss \$640,066. 22—Payment stepped by Columbian Marine

Insurance Company, Napoleon delivered an address to the Corps Legislatiff, stating that the (French) Mexican Expedition was drawing to a close, 23-Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery ratified by New Jersey Senate. Steamship Meteor seized at New York, sus-

peoted as a Onilian privateer.
Arrest of General Crawford, at New Orleans, for his attack on Bagdad, on the Rio Grande. 24-Burning of the Atlantic White Lead Works of Brooklyn. Loss \$100,000. Defeat of the Bolivian Insurrectionists at Lu

Paz, by General Maigarejo. 25-Kentucky House of Representatives rejected the Constitutional amendment. 26-Great fire at Yeddo, Japan; thirty persons

28-General Mercer, of the Rebel army, tried and acquitted at Savannah, for alleged murder of several Federal soldiers. Roman Catholic College of Seton Hall, at The United States Express Company car on the Eric Railroad totally burned. Loss \$250,000

-Fire m oil regions, Pennsylvania. Loss, Engagement between 3000 Paraguayans and force of Argentines at Passo de la Patria. Los about 600 killed and wounded on each side,

#### February.

1-Great fire in Franklin, Pennsylvania; priu cipal buildings destroyed; loss \$500,000. 2-Fire at the Valley Worsted Mills, Providence, Rhode Island; several persons injured; loss \$250,000.

-General Grant revokes the order suppressing the Rienmond Examiner.

Loss of ship Hamlet on her way from Calcutta to Boston, while off Cape Cod; loss

\$200,000. 12-Congress commemorates the natal day of the late President Lincoln. 14-Conflagration at Victory Mills, Saratoga

county, New York; loss \$110,000. 15-Bank of Liberty, Missouri, robbed of \$72,000, by twelve men 16-Pire at Assembly Rooms, Broadway; loss 17-Habeas Corpus act suspended in Ireland.

18-The South Carolina Episcopal Convention resolve to return into union with the Episcopal Church of the United States. 19-The Freedmen's Bureau bill vetoed by the

20—The House of Representatives by a vote 109 to 40, resolve that the cleven States declared in insurrection shaft not be represented in the Senate or the House of Representatives, until Congress shall have declared such States entitled to representation.

22-Great fire at Louisville; destruction of Newcomb's wholesale establishment; loss,

\$200,000. Steamor Uncle Sam seized at Panama, on s

charge of being loaded with munitions of war for the Spanish fleet. 26-Steamboat explosion at Middletown, Pa.; fice men killed and several wounded.

#### March.

5-Destruction of Johnson, Lane & Co,'s warehouse, New York, with contents; by fire, inclu-2000 bales of cotton, \$350,000. The Spanish frigate Bianca attacked off Anard by the Chilian and Peruvian fleet, 30 seamen of

8-The Governor of Canada calls out 10,000 men to resist an apprehended Fenian invasion.

10—The Lord bond-robbery discovered; Mr.
Rafus L. Lord, banker, of New York, robbed of bonds and securities to the value of \$1,500,000. 13—New Hampshire election; Sinchair, Dem. defeated, by 15,000 majority by F. Smith, in election for Governor. Rejection of the bill for the admission of Colo-

rado Territory as a State of the Union. 17-Destruction by are of the Buffalo Depot of the New York Central Railroad; loss estimated

19-The reported arrangement for the transportation of 4000 Austrian troops to Mexico to aid Maximilian, protested against by Secretary Seward.

Fire at Port-au-Prince; 1090 houses destroyed and 8000 people rendered houseless. 22—Great fire at Petrolcum Centre, Pennsyl-vania; over \$150,000 loss.

Burning of the depot and machine shops at . Johnsbury, Vt., of the Passumpsie Railroad. 23-Description by fire of Pike's Opera House,

Circinnati. Loss \$1,751,000.

Battle between the Imperial and Liberal armies at Mazatlan defeat of the former with a loss of 700 killed and 350 prisoners.

27—President vetoes was Civil Rights bill, 31—Oil fire at Petroleum Cantre, Loss \$125,000. Valparaiso bombarded by the Spanish fleet. April.

2-James R. Hawley (Rep.) elected Governor ef Connecticut
3—Explosion on steamship European Aspinwall, caused by nitro-glycerine oil; 70 persons killed; loss over \$1,000,000. 4—Ambrose E. Burnside elected Governor of Bhode Island.

b-Payment suspended by Ward & Brothers, bankers, of Bochester.
Suspension of Beaty Brothers & Co., tea dealers, of New York; \$600,000 liabilities.
Failure of James H. Clapp & Co., bankers, of

Boston.

Order of evacuation of Mexico by the French troops communicated by M. Drouyn de Lhuys.

6-Mr. Seward expresses dissatisfaction at Austrian subjects engaging in war against Mexico, with the sanction of Austria, and threatens the United States not to remain neu-

tral if such a course should be continued.
7—Destruction by fire of the American Hotel,
Broadway, New York, valued at \$350,000.
Destruction of four buildings, corner of Fulton and Broadway. Loss, \$200,000.
Passage of the Civil Rights bill in the United States Senaic, by a vote of 33 to 15, over the 9-Suspension of Rich's Exchange Bank,

Barfalo.
The Civil Rights Bill passed in the House of Representatives by a vote of 122 ayes, to 41 nays, over the President's veto.

16—Terrible explosion at San Francisco, Cal., of two boxes of nitro-glycerine; fifteen persons killed, and a block of buildings destroyed; loss

An attempt made to assassinate the Emperor of Russia. 18—Release of Clement C. Clay, on parole, from Fortress Monroe. Great fire at Titusville, Penn., destroying a

Great fire at Titusville, Penn., destroying a great portion of the town.

Arrival of the steamship Virginia, from Liverpool, at quarantine, New York, with 1005 passengers on board; 37 lost on the voyage through cholera, and about 100 lying sick.

20—Interment of the remains of Philip Embury, the founder of American Methodism, at Woodhaid Cemetery, Cambridge, New York.

26—Destruction by fire of the passenger and freight depots of the Detroit, Milwaukee, and Michigan, and Southern Central Railroads at Detroit; loss, \$100,000.

Detroit; loss, \$100,000. 29-8/s burglurs entered the residence of the cushier of the Harrison National Bank, Cadiz, Obio, carrying off in bonds and mesh about

30-Borning of the American Clock Com-pany's factories at New Haven, Conn.; loss May.

1-Cholera arrives in New York; death of its first May victim, Mrs. Jenkins, at her late residence, Third avenue and Ninety-second street, 2-Discovery of the great forgeries of John Ross, the forger, amounting to \$487,000, in New York; flight of the perpetrator. The Memphis riots between blacks and white; 24 negroes killed, and a large amount of property destroyed. Battle between the Paraguayans, Bracitians, and Argentines at Estero Valiaco; the allies detented.

4-Suspension of the Merchants' National Bank, Washington, owing a large amount to the Government. 10-Constitutional amendment adopted by Congress, by a vote of 128 to 37. Arrival of James Stephens at New York.

11-Financial panic in London, caused by the allures of several banks.

12-Discovery of Collector King's body near he Atlantic dock, Brooklyn, New York, 15-The President vetoes the bill for the ad-

mission of Colorado as a State,
22—Pestruction of the New York Academy
of Music, the University Medical College, and
St. James Lutheran Church by fire, Loss, 23-Billiard match for \$1000 for the cham-

pionship of America between John Deery and Jo-eph Dion of Montreal; and won by the latter, 24—Fire at the Hudson River Railroad freight depot in New York. Loss \$80,000, 26—Great fire at Oil City, Pa. Loss about

Destruction of a portion of the bridge over the Susquehanna by fire. 28-tire at Congress Hall, Saratoga; loss \$200,000. 29-Arrival of steamships Union and Peruvian at New York with cholera on board, the former having lost 33 and the latter 35 passengers from

pldemic during the voyage.

Fire at Wyman's Hall, St. Louis; loss ession of the village of Fort Eric, Canada. June.

1-The Fenians leave Frenchman's Creek. 2-Canadians meet the Fenians at Ridgeway; reat: skirmish a Waterloo. 3-Fort Eric evacuated by Fenians; many of them taken prisoners by the Michigan as they attempt to reach the United States. 5-Prisoners on Michigan discharged. Arrest of prominent Femans ordered.

6-Proclamation against the Femans by the The Fenian General, Thomas W. Sweeny arested at St. Albans, and President Roberts arested at New York.

8—Habras Corpus suspended in Canada, 0—Fenians under General Spear retire from 13-Amendments to Constitution adopted by the House of Representatives. 18-Italy and Prussia declare war against Aus-

tria. Preparations for the conflict. The Italian army crosses the Minelo Matamoras surrendered to the Liberals. 24-Battle of Custozza, between the Italians and Austrians; defeat of the former.
Withdrawal of a number of the Principalities

from the German Confederation. 25-Fight between the Austrians and Prussians near Jungbunzlau. Resignation of the English Whig Ministry. 26—Fire at the Schenectady Motive Works.

Fight near Turneau. 27-Battle of Nachod. Constitutional amendments ratified by Conaecticut.

28-Fight near Transpan. 29-Surrender of the Hanoverian army to the 30-An Austrian army corps defeated near Koniegratz. July.

1. Orders issued by General Grant, authorizing the protection of persons, irrespective of color, wherever the civil powers fail to bring offenders 2-Trotting match on the Fashion Course for \$2000. Dexter wins. Time-2 274, 2.244, and

Junction of the Crown Prince and Prince Frederick Chailes' armies.

3—Battle of Sadowa, between Austrians and Prussians; 250,000 men on each side; terrible

4-Proposed Philadelphia Convention approved by the Democratic and other Cou-

Burning of Odd Fellows' Hall, New Orleans; Greater part of Portland, Me., burned; esti

mited loss \$10,000,000.

5-Venetia ceded to France by Austria.

Murriage of Princess Helene of England to
Prince Christian of Augustenberg.

6-Thermometer in many parts of the country stood at 100 degrees in the shade. 7-20,000 barrels of oil burned at Bennehoff run, Pr. Fire caused by lightning. Shore end of the Atlantic Cable landed at Fal-

umurum Bay, Ireland. 11-Fight between the Paraguayans and the 12-Tennessee ratided the Constitutional

Re-ignation of Postmaster-General Dennison. Cincinnati Academy of Music burned; loss 14-Battle of Aschaffenburg.

15-Battle of Oimutz; defeat of the Austriaus, 16-Bill continuing Freedmen's Bureau two years vetoed by the President, but passed by Congress over the veto.

Re-ignation of Attorney-General Speed. and Prosintment of Henry Stanbury, of Kentucky. Prussians occupy Frankfort. Battle near Huamaita, Paraguay.

18-Another battle near Huamaita; defeat of 19-Dexter, over the Fashion Course, L. nade the fastest time on record-time, 2.24 [ 20-tireat naval battle off Lissa, between the Austrian and Italian iron-clad fleets; victory of the former.

THE WHILE THE PLAN

21—United States Senate admit Tennessee.
22—Armistics between Austria and Prussis.
23—House concurs in the Senate bill admit-

ting Tennessee. Steamship Scotia made the quickest westward passage recorded across the Atlantic; time from stown eight days, nine hours and four

The Brazilian flag saluted by the U. S. gun-boat Niepsic at Bahia, as apology for capture of the Florida. Riot at Hyde Park, London. 24-The President approved the admission of

Tennessee by Congress. 25-Tennessee Representatives take their seats in Congress.
The names of Lieut,-General Grant and Vice-Admiral Farragut submitted to Congress for confirmation as General and Admiral.

A partially finished bridge across the Susque-hanna river at Havre-de Grace blown down. Battle near Gerschen, between the Bavarians and Prussians; defeat of the former, 26—Major-General Sherman submitted to Congress for confirmation as Lieut-General, Battles at Deftingen, Helmstadt, and Rossburn,

between the Prussians and Bavarians; the former successful. Preliminaries of peace a reed upon between Prussia and Austria. 27-Bombardment of Wurzburg, and repulse of the Prussians.

The Atlantic Cable successfully landed at

Heart's Content, Newfoundland, 28—Evacuation of Monterey and Satillo, Mexico, by the French. August.

1-Occupation of Tampico, Mexico, by the Liberals. 2—Great fire at the Holmden Farm, Oil Region, Virginia. Loss \$130,000. 3—Explosion in a petroleum tank in the Great Western Run, Venango county, Pennsylvania; three men injured.
7—Fire at Columbia Hotel, Saratoga. Loss

10—Great Petroleum fire in the city of Antwerp. Loss \$250,000. Fight at Sallnos, Candia, between the Chris-

tians and Turks.

11-Governor Throckmorton and the State authorities ordered by the President to take charge of the Government of Texas. Fight at Strayos, Candia. 14—The Fenian prosecutions in New York discontinued by order of the Attorney-General.

First day of the Philadelphia Convention

favorable to the reconstruction policy of President Johnson.
Prussia refuses to permit Napoleon to extend he fronter of France to the Reine. 15—Arrival of the ship Red, White and Blue the smallest which ever crossed the ocean-at Hastings, England, from New York, having

made the passage in thirty-seven days. Only two men and a dog were on board. 16—The French Government recedes from its demand to extend its provinces to the Rhine. Last day of the Philadelphia Convention; an iddress and declaration of principles adopted, 17-President Johnson declares the blockade of Maximilian on the Mexican coast null and

Fire at the Cotton factory at Ellicott's Mills, Md.; loss \$200,000.

19—Petroleum docks, Jersey City, destroyed by fire; 15,000 barrels of oil and 18 vessels burned; seven persons killed and a number inpred: loss \$1,690,000. Destructive fire at Vanhorn's tobacco ware

ouse, Chicago; loss nearly \$500,000. 20- A proclamation issued by President Johnson declaring that the Southern insurrection was at an end, and that peace, order, tranquility, and civil authority now exist throughout the September.

1-M. Dronyn de Lhuys, French Minister of oreign Affairs, resigns, and is succeeded by the Marquis de Moustier. 2—Explosion, caused by fire, at the United dates Arsenal, Watertown, N. Y.; loss \$150,000. The lost cable of 1865 recovered by the Great

Eastern in the middle of the ocean.

Battle of Curuza, Paraguay.

3—The Southern loyalists and delegates from the Northern States meet in convention at Phi-Meeting at the Union League House, and appointment of Governor Curtin as Chairman.
4-James Speed, of Kentucky, appointed President of the Southern Loyalists' Convention.

Appointment of committees, etc. -Great meeting in Broad street, Phil phia, in reference to the Southern Loyalists 6-Laying of the corner-stone of the Douglas monument at Chicago, with Masonic ceremo-

President Johnson. An oration was delivered by General J. A. Dix.

The Southern Loyalists, in Convention, en orse the policy of Congress, and denounce the Arrival of three racing ships from China in 8

lays, at Liverpool.
7-Adjournment of the Southern Loyalists' Convention at Philadelphia, 8—The old cable landed at Heart's Content, Battle between the Christians and Turks in

11-Adoption of the Constitutional (recontruction amendment) by the New Jersey House of Representatives, by a vote of 34 to 24, and by the Senate on a vote of 11 year 10 nays. 12. Explosion of a botler at S. & G. Rork's sawing-mill, Albany; twelve men killed, and estruction of property to the value of \$30,000. 14—Falling of a bridge at Johnstown, Ps., by which a large number of persons who had

assembled to see President Johnson were killed and wounded. Turkish authorities gave the Christians five days to lay down their arms 16-Destruction of several buildings by fire at Newbern, N. C. Loss estimated at \$400,000. 17-Soldiers' Convention at Cleveland, The President's policy endorsed. General Granger,

Chairman. A large portion of the town of Port-au-Prince destroyed by an explosion.
20-The city of Frankfort incorperated with

21-The Constitutional amendment passed by the Oregon House of Representatives. 22 and 23-Battle at Mozesa between the Creans and Turks. 24-Immense Reform demonstration at Mauchester, England.

25-Soldiers' Convention at Pittsburg, Pa.; General Cox President. The policy of Congres ratified. 27—A nolle prosequi, by order of President Johnson. ontered in the case of the United States vs. W. R. Roberts, President of the Irish Republic, charged with a breach of the neu trality laws in the Fenian invasion of Canada, 30-Great hurricane at Turks Island The Woolwich royal arsenal, England, de-

troved by an explosion of gun cotton. October. 1-Treaty of peace between Austria and Italy \$ and 4-Battle near Canae between the Chris ians and Turks; defeat of the latter. 6-Destruction of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New

York, by fire; loss \$150,000, The King of Hanover releases his subjects rom their allegiance,
7-Meeting of the Plenary Council of the Ro

man Catholic Church, at Baltimore. 8—George Peabody donates \$150,000 to Yala College, to form a museum of natural history; \$150,000 to the Peabody Institute of Baltimore; and \$150,000 to Harvard University, to found an archæological museum, and endow a professor ship of archaeology.
Proclamation issued by the President apcinting November 29 as a day of National

Thank-giving.
Defeat of the Liberals near Monterey. -Fire at Ailington Woollen Mills, Lawrence Mass.: loss \$150,000. The Custom House and other buildings in Wiscasset, Maine, destroyed by fire; loss \$200,000.

General elections held in Pennsylvania, Ohio. Indiana, and Iowa, 12—Fire at the Louisville Theatre: loss \$70,000 The Attorney-General, in answer to the President, notifies him that the delay in bringing Jefferson Davis to trial is caused by the act of Congress of July 23d, 1866, altering the circuit of which Virginia is a part, rendering it probably necessary to have a new allotment of a Ludge of the Supreme Court of Supreme Court of the Supreme Court of Judge either by the Supreme Court or Congress.

14-Great fire in Quebec; 20,000 people rendered homeless.
15-Boiler explosion in St. Louis; 17 persons

killed. 22-Proclamation issued by Governor Swann of Maryland, stating that organizations had been formed in Baltimore to resist the laws. Investigation of the charges of malfeasance in office preferred by Governor Swann against the Police Commissioners of Baltimore; the Po-lice Commissioners protest against their removal by the Governor without a jury trial. 23—General Sheridan, in command of the Department of the Gull, orders General Sedgwick,

partment of the Gull, orders General Sedgwick, at Brownsville, to warn all adherents of any party that they will not be permitted to violate the neutrality laws between the Liberal Government of Mexico and the United States.

24—A large number of horses destroyed by fire at Nashville, Tennessee. Loss \$1,000,000.

25—The President pardons George A. Trenbulm the Secretary of the Transverse of the late. holm, the Secretary of the Treasury of the late Confederate States. Colonel Lynch, engaged in the Fenian campaign against Canada, sentence to be hanged December 18.

26-Rev. John McMahon, convicted of participating in the Fenian raids, sentenced to be hanged December 13. nanged December 13.

27—Secretary Seward intercedes, by letter, with Sir Frederick Bruce, the British Minister at Washington, in behalf of the Fenian prisoners

in Canada. 31-An attempt made to assatsinate the Em peror of Austria.

The Pope delivers an allocation condemning the conduct of Italy in relation to Rome, Battle near Oressa, between the Torks and Christians; defeat of the latter, November.

1-Removal of the Police Commissioners of Baltimore by Governor Swann.
A commission appointed to reorganize the French army, 3—The new Police Commissioners of Baltimore

placed under arrest.

Letter received by the Mexican Minister at Washington announcing the resignation of Maximilian, 8-Launch of the steamer Great Republic

for the Pacific Mail Company's line, from Steer's

shipyard, Greenpoint, New York. 11—Collision in the English channel between the ship Agra, bound from London to New York, and the barque E. Jenkins, from London to Boston; the Jenkins sunk, and ten lives lost, 13—Catastrophe on the Builalo and Eric Railcad; a New York express train thrown down an embankment near Wesleyville, several per-

ons being killed and wounded. 15-Prize-fight near Fort Lee, N. J., between Cody and McLean, the latter gaining the victory after seven rounds. Cyrus W. Field is banqueted in grand style, at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, 20—The Woman's Rights people meet in con-

vention at Albany.
21-The ship Mercury arrives at the New York Quarantine with the cholera on board, 26-Battle in Candia, between the Christians and Turks: the latter are beaten, losing 3000 killed and 2000 prisoners. December.

1-Maximilian issues a proclamation, declarng his intention of continuing the exercise of 3-Congress meets, and listens to the reading

of the President's Message. Fall of a bridge on the Central Ohio Railroad train is hurled into the river, and a number of persons injured. A great storm in New York harbor, greatly

damaging the shipping.

4-News of the arrest of John H. Surratt at Alexandria, Egypt, is received by the cable, 8—Launch, in New York, of the steamship Celestial Empire, another of the Pacific Mail line's monster ships.
10—Fire in a tenement-house in Division street, New York; nine persons suffocated. 11—The ocean yachts leave New York on their

racing voyage to England. 12—The French Minister, Count Montebello, informs the Pope that if he withdraws from Rome he will hereafter receive no support from the French troops.

Destruction by fire of the Ocleans Theatre, at

New Orleans, and several other middless. A Niagara Ship Canal Convention held at Several fearful explosions in the English col-lieries, resulting in the loss of 350 lives. 13—The Negro-suffrage bill for the District of Columbia passes the Senate, by a vote of 32 to 13.
Disastrous fire in New York, three persons

losing their lives.

14—The District Suffrage bill, as amended in the Senate, passed the House by a vote of 113 15-Conference of the States of North Ger-

many held in Berlin.

16—Destruction by fire of the New Ironsides, lying in ordinary at League Island, involving a loss to the Government of \$1,800,000. 17—Response of the Czar of Russia to the congratulations of Congress on his escape from assassination, read in both Houses.

18—Destruction by fire of the New Bowery Theatre, New York, including the loss of the most complete assortment of scenery and stage achinery in America. 19—President Johnson recognizes the denanachinery in America. ionalization of the kingdom of Hanover, the

Electorate of Hesse, the Grand Duchy of Nassau, and the Free City of Frankfort, by revoking the exequators of the Consuls of those countries resident in the United States. 26-Congress adjourns until January 3. Minister Bigelow is teted in Paris previous to his departure for home. The Prussian House of Deputies passes a bill to incorporate Schleswig-Holstein with the king-

23—Great fire in Vicksburg, destroying one hundred buildings, involving a loss of \$2,000,000, and rendering one hundred families houseless.

#### COAL,

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JOHN A. WILSON, Successor to W. L. FOULK. PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 9 256m

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#### GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, CHRISTIAN STREET HOSPITAL, PHILA-DELPHIA, PA.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
TWELFTH AND GIRARD STREETS,
December 24th, 1868.
Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the

United States, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2 1867. at 10 o'c'ook A. M., all the buildings belonging to the Government, that are connected with the Moya-mensing Hall (Christian, below Tenth street), lat-CHRISTIAN STREET U. S. A. HOSPITAL,

SIX FRAME BUILDINGS, containing about 9150 feet Flooring Boards, 29 225 feet Rough Boards, 19,800 feet Hemlock Scantling, and 62 Windows.

Also, Cooking Range and Chimney, and all the Bath Tubs, Gas and Water Pipe and Fixtures, Soil Containers, etc., appertaining to said Hospital.

Specifications of the property can be seen upon application at this office.

The property must be removed within ten (10) days from des of 530.

days from day of sale.
Terms—tash, in Government funds,
By order of
Byt. Brig.-Gen. GEO. H. CROSMAN,

Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, 192471 HENRY W. JANES, Capt. and A. Q. M. Byt. Maj. U. S. Army,

CALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE CANNON, SMALL ARMS, AND MISCEL LANEOUS ORDNANCE STORES.

EUREAU OR ORDNANCE NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, December 18, 1866
On the tenth (19th) day of January, 1867. FHURSDAY, at noon, there will be sold at public auction, in the NORFOLK NAVY YARD, to the highest bidder, a lot of old and unserviceable cannon, small arms, and miscellaneous articles of naval ordnance. ordnance.
The cannon, shot, and shell will be sold by the

pound, and the small arms and other miscellaneous articles of ordnance in lots to suit purchasers. Terms-One-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the articles must be removed from the Navy Yard, otherwise they will revert to the Gov-ernment. H. A. WISE, 12 15stath (1 10 Chief of Bureau. 12 15stuth t1 10

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND

EQUIPAGE, New York, December 19, 1868. \
Will be sold at public auction, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of LAIGHT and WASHINGTON Streets, New York city, on

THURSDAY, the sid of January, 1867, commencing at 11 o'clock, A.M.

30,000 TO 40,000 ARMY BLANKETS, NEW.
Samples of the above may be seen at the Depot, and further information obtained at this office.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down, and the balance pefore the goods are taken down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the Depot, which must be within three days of sale, under for iture of purchase and ten per cer Brevet Brigadier General D. M. VINTON, 12 20 11t] Asst. Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

### PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY AND ARTIL LERY HORSES.

DIPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., December 15, 1866 } Scaled Proposals are invited and will be received at this office until FRIDAY, 12 o'clock M., December 28, 1866, for the delivery in the city of Baltimore of One Hundred and Twenty-six (126) Cavalry Horses, and Twelve (12) Artillery Horses.

The Horses will be subjected to careful inspection before being accepted. The Cavalry Horses must be sound in all respects, well-broken, in full flesh and good condition, from fifteen to sixteen bands, high. good condition, from fifteen to sixteen hands high, from five to nine years o.d, well adapted in every way for cavairy purposes.

The Artillery Fiorses must be of dark colors.

sound in all respects, strong, quick, and active, well broken, and square trotters in harness, in good flesh and condition, from six to ten years old, and not less than fifteen and a balf hands high, each horse to weigh not less than ten hundred and fity (1050) pounds.

The ability of the bidder to fulfil his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, which guarantee must accompany the proposal.

The House must be delivered within forty (40) days from date of acceptance of any proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Fayment to be made on completion of contract.

contract.
Bids will be endorsed "Proposals for Cayalry and Artillery Horses," and addressed to the undersigned, Baltimore, Md.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

A. S. KIMBALL, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster, TRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT. BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, December 18, 1866
Scaled Proposals, encorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beel and Veretables." will be received at the Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 3d day of January, 1867, for the supply of 100,000 POUNDS OF FRESH BEEF

100 000 FOUNDS OF FRESH VEGETABLES, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard and Station, as required.

The Beef and Vegetables must be of good quality and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound. The Beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters. Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and

twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as col-lateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will, on no account, be paid until it is fully complied with. Every offer made must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, interinto an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to turnish the articles proposed. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied

by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed for, and has the license required by act of Congress.
The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Gov It is to be understood that in case the stipulated quantity of either article snall be delivered, leaving

balance due on the other article, the contract may

be considered as completed in fall at the option of the Department. 12 19 21 26 28 4t PROPOSALS FOR COPPER. NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUBEAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

Scaled Proposals to furnish 400,000 pounds of Ingot Copper, one-half "Lake," best quality, will be received at this Bureau until 1 o'clock P. M., of January 3, 1867, at which time the proposals will b The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs Navy De-partment, Washington," and be endorsed "Pro-posals for Copper," that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and must be made in compliance with the "Instructions to Bidders making offers for supplies to the Navy Department,"
which can be obtained from the Commandant's
office at any Navy Yard, or from the Purchasing
Paymaster at any Naval Station, or from this

The Copper to be subject to the necessary test and inspection of the proper officer of the Washington Navy Yard, where the whole quantity is to be de-livered; 160,000 pounds to be delivered on or before the 1st of February, and the remainder on or before the 1st of April, 1867.

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