Pennsylvania Legislature. HARRISBURG, Jan. 15. SENATE.-The Senate met at half-past

Mr. Connell read a bill incorporating the Sheridan Mining Company.

Mr. Randall. one organizing the detective police force of Schuylkill county. Mr. Bigham, one adjusting the salaries of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial

officers. Mr. Schall, one incorporating the People's

Mining and Exploring Company. Mr. Lowry, one to form a more perfect union between Pennsylvania and her sister States, being a general railroad law.

Mr. Worthington, a supplement to an act establishing the House of Refuge. Also, one relative to prisons and alms-

houses. Mr. Champneys, a supplement to the act establishing the House of Refuge. Adiourned.

HOUSE.-The House met at half-past seven.

The following bills were presented: By Mr. Kerns—Inflicting a penalty of \$50 for manufacturing fireworks in Philadel-

By Mr.Sharpless—An act for the improve ment of the condition of inmates of county jails and almshouses.

Jails and almshouses. Also, anact allowing shipments of flour to foreign ports, without inspection by the

State officer. Mr. Lee—An act incorporating the Hes-perian Mining Company. Mr. Sterner—An act incorporating the Territory Gold and Silver Mining Com-Mr. De Haven, an act incorporating the

religious society of Progressive Spiritualists of Philadelphia.

Mr. Ruddiman, an act providing the mode of pleading in appeals from Alder-

men. Mr. Freeman, an act to open polls at 7 o'clock, A. M., and close at 6 P. M.

Mr. Marks, an act paying the commis-sioners sent by the Governor to look after the sick and wounded. Mr. Allen, one connecting Warren county with the 12th School District.

Mr. Welsh, one incorporating the Mo-nongahela Valley Railroad.

Mr. Cameron, one requiring hucksters bringing goods into Pennsylvania to obtain

Mr. McKinly offered a resolution that and that its penalties should not be abated, and that its penalties should not be abated, and that the people demand the speedy trial and capital punishment of Jefferson Davis. Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. Adjourned,

The Weaver-Given Contested Election Case. The examination of witnesses before Gen. Charles H. T. Collis, the Examiner, was

continued yesterday. The following evi-dence was taken: Samuel P. Hancock, sworn-I was President of the Board of Return Judges of the election held on the 10th of October last; we met on the Friday following the election we met again at a subsequent meeting on the third Friday after the election; I have with me the consolidated return of the votes of the different wards (return produced); wit-ness' attention being called to certain erasures on the line of the Seventh ward, stated that the votes were in the wrong column and were transposed; that is, the fourth division of the Seventh ward returned at the first meeting for David P. Weaver 381 votes, and for John Given 175 votes, which, by examination of papers in court, and the certificate of the seven judges of the eight present from that ward, proved to be a transposition of the vote of that division: the vote should have been 381 for Given. and 175 for Weaver, and the Court of Common Pleas authorised us to make that correction. [Witness here produced the whole of the returns from the twenty-six wards of e city]. The correction in the returns of the Seventh ward was made at the adjourned

of the South Carolina Convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States; The Last of the Pinckneys, of South Carolina. was Governor of the State in 1791, 1795, and again in 1806; a Senator in Congress in 1798; War and death have played sad havoo with the old families of the South; and though for the greater period of the late rewas Minister to Spain in 1802, and negotiated a release from Spain of all right or title to hellion South Carolina was free from invathe Louisiana and other territories pur-chased by the United States from France. sion, that State has suffered fully as much in this respect as any other State of the South. The rebellion carried off the last His last appearance in public life was in opposition to the Missouri Compromise bill, surviving male members of one or two of the most distinguished, and impoverished not a few of the wealthiest families. The s a Representative in Congress from the Charleston district. Henry Laurens Pinckney, his son, has also last news from Charleston brings us intelli-gence of the death of Mrs. Rebecca Doyley

both became/famous, and are now known as

Henry Laurens Pinckney, his son, has also a national reputation. He was in the State Legislature from 1816 to 1832; was editor of the Charleston Mercury in 1819; Mayor of Charleston during the nullification excite-ment, and in 1833 represented that district in Congress. He was re-elected in 1835. In Pinckney, who was, we believe, the last person who bore that famous name. A short time since the famous old Pinck-ney mansion, which the founder of the family in this country had built in 1687, and which had become one of the landmarks and relics of Charleston, was destroyed by 1839 and '40 he was again elected Mayor of Charleston. His literary reputation chiefly fire, and Mrs. Pinckney was forced to retire to Walterboro, South Carolina, where she depends on his editorial career, though he published memoirs of General Jackson,

Robert Y. Hayne (who was his bother-in-law) and of Jonathan Maxoy. He was prominent as a rebel, and died at Charleston owned a family residence. From the ex-posure incident to this change, very severe on a lady of her advanced age and infirmi-ties, she caught cold, and died on last Christin 1863.' The husband of the lady whose decease mas day, aged nearly ninety years. She outlived all of the friends of her youth has served as the text for the revival of these old reminiscences was William Cotesworth Pinckney, who had the misfortune to be a valetudinarian, and whose success in prac--had been for thirty-two years a widow, and of seven children who arrived at mature years, she survived all but two, both of whom were females. She had lost her tical life was not at all commensurate with his abilities. The world was not his oyster, and he wielded no sword to open it, but pre-ferred the privacy of his library, and was better skilled with his pen than sword. He was for a time Speaker of the South Carolina sight almost entirely, and her hearing was much impaired. She retained her intellect-The family which has thus become extinct was among the most famous in our history. Thomas Pinckney, its founder, emigrated from Lincolnshire, England, in 1687, and House of Representatives, and it is related of him that his love of the elassics and "old settled at Charleston. He was the father of three sons, each of whom attained some forgotten lore" was so great that it was diffi-cult to get him to talk sufficient English to local celebrity. His first child, Thomas Pinckney, was an ensign in the 17th regibe intelligible to ordinary hearers. His exact relation to the famous members of the ment Royal Americans, of the Colonial army organization. His second son was family is not known, though he was de-scended from the Charles Cotesworth branch

Charles, better known in history as Chief Justice Pinckney, having been made Chief of the Pinckney family. The English Pinckneys, the original stock Justice and King's Councillor in the pro-vince of South Carolina in 1752. His wife of the American family, are still extant in Lincoinshire, members of one branch of the family, still retaining the name with the was the "original rice planter," having been the first person to attempt the cultivation of same orthography which the South Carolina family used, and now carrying on a slate and timber business at Petersborough, Eng-land. The head of this branch of the family the first person to attempt the curryation of that important staple in this country. Chief Justice Pinckney died in 1759. The third son of Thos. Pinckney was William, was at one time Royal Master in Chancery and Commissary General of the province. The first son died childless; Charles had two sons and William one. This latter is undied about a year or two ago. Two of his sons emigrated to Australia, leaving others Petersborough.—N. Y. Herald. known to fame, but the sons of Charles

Adventures of a Union Scout. [From the Boston Herald]

"the Pinckneys of Revolutionary fame." The first of these was Charles Cotesworth About three weeks ago, it will be remem bered, a man named Thos. J. Burns was complained of for striking Joshua Hobart, Pinckney, who was born in 1746 and died in 1825. He was educated at Christ Church saloon keeper, on Court street, with a sabre on Forefathers' Day. At that time it was stated that he did it to punish Hobart for saying "Jeff. Davis ought to be the next President." Yesterday afternoon, Burns College, Oxford, studied law in the Middle Temple, London, and military tactics in the Royal Military Academy of France at Caen. He returned to America a few years before the breaking out of the Revolutionary war. He was a member of the first Provincial was brought before Judge Russell, in the Superior Criminal Court, when he pleaded Congress of South Carolina; was made a captain in the first regiment of "rebels" guilty to assault and battery, under instruc-tions from his Counsel, Mr. Sennott, who raised in 1775, and subsequally rose to be its colonel. He served at the capture of in mitigation of sentence, put in such a record of services rendered to the country Fort Johnson in Charleston harbor; and as can seldom fall to the lot of a private sol-dier. From the testimony offered it ap was present at the defeat of the British at Fort Moultrie. He was an aid-ue-camp to George Washington at Brandywine and Germantown. He subsequently figured in peared that Burns had served his countr for fourteen months as a scout; that the South again: was in the unsuccessful expedition into Florida in 1778; fought under he had been five times incarcerated in rebe prisons, that he had worked on the rebe ram Albermarle, doing her all the damage he could, and then escaped, joining in the famous torpedo attack of Lieutenant Cushing, which resulted in the sinking of Moultrie against the British General Provost at Charleston and in the disastrous assault on Savannah in 1779. [The accepted historical account of this latter battle is from the ram. It also appeared that he had been actually hung up by the neck on suspicion his pen.] He held Fort Moultrie during the siege of Charleston; was captured and remained a prisoner until the close of the war. During the war he was for a single of being a spy, and was cut down just in senson to save his life, when the rebels found session President of the South Carolina it impossible to extort anything from him After its close he was made and that finally he had returned here with member of the convention which framed one of the best furloughs Mr. Mudge, the the constitution of the United States, and Superintendent of the Sanitary Commission also of the convention of his State which had seen among 55,000 examined by him ratified it. He was also a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1790. He His character as a soldier and a man wa complimented, it appears, both by the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of

paymasters was \$2,000,000, and during the war of the rebellion, although the disburse-ments amounted to \$1,028,000,000, the loss will be about \$300,000, or less than half a million of dollars. EXPLOSION OF A BOILER.-A correspon-dent of the Pithole Record says that on Sun-

THE DAILY EVENING BULLETIN: PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1866.

day afternoon the boiler of an engine on Harry Derouse's lot, on Wash. McClin-tock's farm, exploded, tearing the engine house to atoms, then whirled around and went out sideways, cutting off the sampson post and going through the derick, knocking it down, and then landing bottom side up in a ditch forty feet beyond. Strange to say, no one was hurt. The driller had gone into the engine house to warm, and was standing on one side of the boiler and the engineer on the other. It was caused by want of water. The engine had put down want of water. The engine had put down a well over at Plumer, and had just been moved to where it stood. A pair of horses became frightened and ran down the hill to Centre. One of them slipped and fell, breaking his leg, and his owner shot him. A tank belonging to Mr. Depay's well, on the edge of Dalzell farm, back of Dr. Eg-bert's house, collapsed, causing a heavy loss to the owners, as it was half fall of oil.

HOLIDAY GOODS HOLIDAY GIFTS, AT THE New House Furnishing Store, No. 49 NORTH NINTH STREET. NEAR ABCH, Embracing Silver Plated, Japanned, Planisbed, Tin, Wood and Willow Ware, Table Cutlery, Baskets, etc. ALSO, FOR CHILDREN,

Spring and Rocking Horses, Sleighs, Velocipedes, Toy Gigs, Tables &c., J. S. YOST.

Due and unpaid.....

RECEIPTS IN 1865. Premiums on Fire Risks......

Interest... Policy and Transfer Fees. Earnings on Cancelled Ferperum Policies...

PAYMENTS IN 1865. Dividends, January and Juiy Lesses by Fire-Tares, United States, State, and Crty. Return Prensitions and he-insurances. Printing, Advertising, Commissions, Salartes, Fire Enrshal, Office, and other expenses.....

INSURANCE STATEMENTS." No.11 North Second street. Sign of the Golds. 20 EENT CALICOES. 20 Scent best American Prints. Mertimacks, bright new colorings. New Jancaster Ginghams. New Dark Delaines, si to 35 cents. Wide Printed Cashmeres, cheap, at 40 cents. 81 cent plain colors Twilled Cashmeres. 45 50 Biack and White Skating Skirts Mosilins, wholesale prices by the pleve. By the yard, one and two cents higher, Unons, under present market prices. FFICE OF THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 15, 1866. STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THIS COM-PANY ON DECEMBER 30, 1865. CAPITAL. Authorized..... Paid up in tull.....

ASSETS. Bonds and Mortgages, all first liens on real estate in the eity of Philadelphia. Ground Rents on property in city of Philada. Philadelphia City of per ct. Joan. Girard National Bank Steck Heal Factate, Office Buildings and Puniture. Neal Packet, Office Buildings and Puniture. Jue by Agent. Interest on Investments accured but net due. 14.64 72 Linens, under present market prices. Table Damasks, under price. COOPER & CONARD, S. E. corner Ninth and Market. PI WIN HALL & CO. 25 South Scone or street, would Di invite the attention of the Ladies to their stock of SILES, and recommend them purchasing now, as we have no doubt of their having to pay a much advanced price for them next month and the coming spring. Colored Moire Antiques, Black Moire Antiques, Colored Moire Antiques, Colored Corfed Silks, Colored Poult de Soles, Black Corded Silks, 81.604 72 150.00 4 579 7 Corred Foul de Soies, Biack Corded Suiks, Biack Gros Graines, Biack Tafetas, · Biack Gros de Bhines, N. R-A fine stock of Evening Siks on hand, \$172,753 44 \$121 220 04 21,193 71

N. R.-A fine stock of Evening Siks on hand, C. A PURE WHITE MOHAIR GLACE, with a Silk 14 White Alpaces, White irisb Poplins, White Wool Ponlins, Pearl Color Irish Poplins, White Opera Cloths, White Cloths, with Spots, Scariet Cloths, EDWIN HALL & CO., 25 South Second st. 57 ÷ \$146 461 6S 11.515 71 PRICES THAT MAKE THEM GO, cichs and Casemeres reduced. Merinese and Poplins, selling off. Ladies' Dress Goode, all reduced Blankets and Shawis, at low figures. Winter Goode marked docin 29.625 54 \$31,510 2

BETAIL DRY GCODS

1024 OHESTNUT STREET.

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DIRECTORS. F. RATCHFORDSTARR J. L. ERRINGER, NALBRO FRAZIER, GEO. W. FAHNESTOCK, JOHN M. ATWOOD, JAS. L. CL.GHORN, BENJ. T. TREDICK, WM. G. EOULTON, GFO. H. STUART, CH. ARLIS WHEELER, JOHN H. BROWN, T. H. MONTGOMERY, F. RATCHFORD STARR, President, THOS, H. MONTGOMERY, Vice Prest, JACOB & PETERSON, See's proteon. [ad-sit] Winter Grods, marked down, Large stock of Iussia Diaper, Plaured and Plain Poplins, "per cont. off. They are sl worth exawining, at JOIN H. STOKES, 702, Arch street,

stantial manner.

order

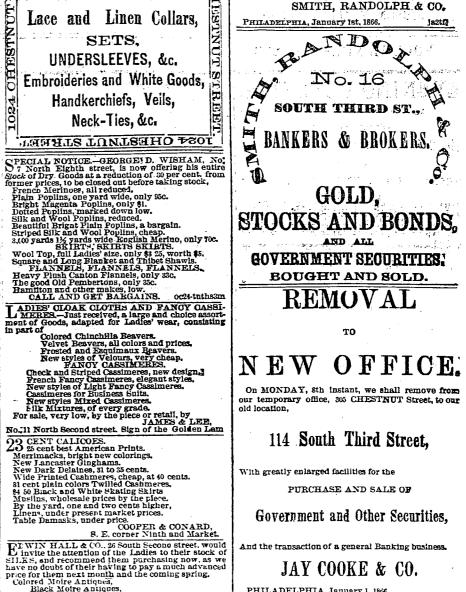
unteed.

and, Engagement and

fine Watches and Clocks.

E VRE & LANDELL open to-day new style MFRRIMAC CALICOPS, SPLENDID DZLAINES, Very suitable presents for helps of the house. E YRE & LANDELL have opened for Christmas, E Cambric Hikfs, for §16 to 125_cents. Real Point Lace Colurs, &c Lace Collars, &c

E'RE & LANDELL are offering for Christmas Pre-sents, Lyons Velvets, Splendid Silks, Gay Plaids, DE HAVEN & BRO.



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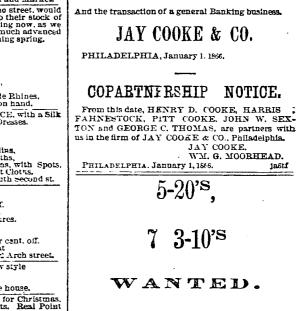
NO. 3 NASSAU STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, January 1st, 1866.

NEW YORK.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

We This Day Establish a



meeting at which the soldiers' vote wa counted.

Senate.

Wm. C. Zane, sworn—He was one of the clerks of the Board of Return Judges, and corroborated all that the previous witness

had testified to. Captain Bernard Mercer, sworn-He was Captain of Battery E, 2d Regiment Veteran Artillery; the company was recruited in Philadelphia; he was with one part of the company on the 10th of October last: the company was divided into small detachments: he had a detachment on that day and was at Hicksford, Greenville county Virginia, about forty or forty-five mile from Petersburg; there were about ten or fifteen men in each detachment; a large proportion of them were in Petersburg, but in different squads; to the best of his know ledge he never had an enlisted man at Burkesville; he knew all his men by name; Charles Whitaker and James W. Carson were never members of his company [th alleged election returns shown]; this is not Samuel Griffith's signature; Hamilton Adams deserted in 1862. A long list of names were shown witness, none of whom, with one or two exceptions, were ever mem bers of his company. Witness testified there was no election held at all in his com-Witness pany on the 10th of October last.

The Weather. CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Rain and sleet all day with a mild, northwest wind.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 15.-Heavy east wind and storm all day. Reports from La Crosse St. Pauls, Madison, Janesville, and other places, speak of stormy weather. In Miu nesota the snow is from two to three feet deep. RICHMOND, Jan. 15.—Since 9 o'clock this

morning a fine hail and sleet has been fall ing, and the ground is covered to the depth of two inches. The thermometer to-night is three degrees below the freezing point. BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 15 .- Snowing al

RACINE, Jan. 15 .- Much snow to-day. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 15 .- The weather

is cloudy and cold. BUFFALO, Jan. 15.-It is snowing, and the weather this evening is moderating.

From Ealtimore. BALTIMORE, Jan. 15.—Quite an exciting election was held to day by the Corn and Flour Exchange, for a Board of Directors. The regular ticket, composed exclusively of Union men, was defeated, and the opposition ticket, made up of gentlemen of oppo-site sympathies, was elected by a large majority.

A snow storm commenced here at 3 P. M. and still continues. The Maryland Institute was crowded this

afternoon, by a vast audience drawn to attend the anniversary exercises of the Metho-dist Missionary Society. There was an im-mense gathering of Sunday School chil-dren, and many were unable to gain admit-tance.

MILITARY. - By direction of Mai.-Gen. Hancock, the Military District of Western Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Eastern Shore and the District of Western Vir ginia have been discontinued. Harper's Ferry will be maintained as an independent post. Maj.-Gen. J. H. Wilson, United States Volunteers, has been assigned temporarily to the command of the Department of Georvolunteers, has been ordered to assume command of the post of Philadelphia, and the detachments immediately adjacent thereto.

SHOCKING DEATH.-George Wills, of Ash,tabula county, Ohio, on Tuesday, 2d inst., while drawing a hog on a platform for the wards into a large tub of how water, and his body, except his head, breast and lower part of his legs, was submerged. He was instantly drawn out and plunged into cold water. Medical assistance was of no avail, and he died in a few hours, after enduring great agony.

declined a seat on the Supreme Bench and a place in the Cabinet, both offered him by

Washington. He was a Minister to France Mr. Sennott said that to such a record as in 1796, and was the one who was dismissed that he could pretend to add nothing what ever; that from it he did not think the Dis-trict Attorney would wish to take anything by the republican powers of that country in 1797. Pinckney afterwards returned with Marshal and Gerry to arrange the diffi-culties with France, and re-ceived notice from Talleyrand, then at the head of the unstable French republic, away, and that he felt the best thing he could possibly do for his client was to leave the matter of sentence entirely in the hands of the court, without any further suggestion

that America must settle the difficulties by or intimation. paying a certain sum of money or go to war. It was this Pinckney who replied in the phrase now historical—"Millions for defence, not a cent for tribute." The three Judge Russell, without comment or hesi tation, sentenced Burns to pay a fine of on-cent without costs. Burns seemed to be very much elated at the prospect of a speedy re ministers returned and preparations were made for war. Washington was created lease from custody, and gave expression t his joy by the remark that he hoped he should "live long enough to cut off every Copperhead's head," which remark occalieutenant general and commander-in-chie (the title being afterwards changed to gene ral), and Pickney was appointed (July 1, 1798,) major general. War with France did sioned much mirth in the court room.

THE PROPOSED EXTENSION OF BOUNTIES not, however, ensue. Talleyrand went down; Bonaparte turned up as first Copsul -It appears from an official statement that and changed the policy as well as the destiny of France. No necessity for volunteers arose. Washington died before he could the total number of men who have received respectively \$400,\$500 or \$100 bounty during the war was 1.730.341, amounting in the agaccept the rank created for him and for him gregate to \$301,500,000. The total enlist ments during the war were 2.461,000 of whom upwards of 731,000 received no bounty

only, and Pinckney was mustered out of service because not wanted in the capacity of a general. In the same year (1800) he became the federal candidate for the Vice Presidency with John Adams, but was un-In answer to an inquiry by Gen.Schenck, Chairman of the Military Committee, re-specting a proposed law equalizing the bounties of all soldiers who served during successful, receiving only sixty-four votes against seventy-three for Burr. This was the occasion of the famous election when the Electoral College vote was a tie on Jefthe war to suppress the rebellion, the Pay-master General says the sum required to ferson and Burr, and the duty of electing a President devolved for the first and only pay each soldier or representative, to bring up his hounty to \$400, the largest sum paid, ime on the House of Representatives. The balioting for President began on the 11th of is nearly \$653,000,000, and the sum required to pay each soldier such higher bounty in February, 1801, and lasted until the 17th, the House remaining in session during the portion to the time of service is \$550,proport 000,000.

whole time. Beds were provided for the members, and one of them became so ex-The Paymaster-General says the sums estimated as necessary to accomplish the end proposed, if even reduced by one-half, give an amount so enormous and startling hausted that his wife had to be admitted to he floor to take care of him. On the thirty in its proportions, as to awaken the graves sixth ballot Jefferson was elected Presi dent, and Burr, his competitor, having re consideration as to the expediency of the ceived the next highest vote, was declared Vice President. In 1804 Mr. Pinckney was a condidate for the Presidency, but was badly beaten by Jefferson, receiving only the votes of Connecticut and Delaware. In measure, if indeed it can be regarded as at all practicable at the present crisis without entailing financial ruin. In further argu ment against the measure, he adds: It is certain that to a greater extent than is now 1808 he was defeated for the same office apprehended, such legislation will inure to James Madison, and never afterwards figthe benefit of speculating adventurers all over the land, who have been buying ured in national polities, Thomas Pinckney, the second son of the Chief Justice and brother of the last men-

soldiers' discharges with a view to such au anticipated legislation, and who are now tioned, has also a Revolutionary fame. He doubtless covertly pressing its consummawas a lieutenant in his brother's regiment, tion. The large bounty allowance thus fa but afterwards served as an aid on the staff given, in spite of the careful vigilance and of General Lincoln; was in the battle of the scrutiny of the officers of this department, where he acted as aid to the Count d'Estang. have led to frauds incalculable. It cannot be doubted that such extension of these and lead a forlorn hope. He was wounded at the battle of Canden, N. C., and saved from being bayoneted by an old college chum, who was an officer in the British allowances as is proposed, will give new impetus and opportunity to evil doers in that line beyond anything known to the past.

army. He was sent to Philadelphia, and was released at the end of the war. He was ROBBERIES AT NEW CASTLE, PA.-Ou Saturday night last the bar-room of the American House, at New Castle, was broken Governor of South Carolina in 1789, Minister to Great Britain in 1792, and to Spain a few into by thieves, and some fifty dollars in years later. It was he who effected the treaty of Ildefonso, by which the free navimoney, besides a quantity of liquors carried off. The thieves entered the wholesale gation of the Mississippi river was secured liquor establishment of Tray Cook, the same He was in Congress from 1799 to 1801. He night. and secured about five dollars in was appointed Major General, March 27, 1812, and as commander of the Southern money and some liquors. From this place they went to the merchant tailoring estab-Military Department during the war of 1812-15, prosecuted and closed the camlishment of Mr. H. W. Boyles, and after considerable trouble effected an entrance. paigns against the Creek and Seminole In-dians which Andrew Jackson had begun. His last battle was that of Horse Shoe Bend, Here they secured \$250 worth of clothing, with which they decamped. On Sunday morning, a suspicious looking individual was seen lounging about the American Alabama, March 27, 1814, which resulted in the almost total destruction of the Creek House, and it was suspected that he was implicated in the robberies. While arrange Indians as a tribe. He was disbanded in 1815, retired to private life, and died in ments were being made for his arrest he disappeared, and although officers were im-The son of William Pinckney who did not mediately sent in search, he eluded arrest. become distinguished had a son who did. His name was Charles. He, too, figured in

LOSSES BY ARMY PAYMASTERS .- The inthe Revolutionary war, being captured at Charleston and kept, like his two granderesting statement is made, derived from n official source, that during the Mexican uncles, a prisoner until the end of the war. He was a member of the Provincial Congress war, the loss by paymasters in the army was \$7,000, while during the war with Great of 1785; delegate to the Constitutional Con-Britain, when as much more was expended s in the Mexican war, the loss through vention of the States in 1788, and President

PROPOSALS.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY. ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY. NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND BECHLITHS. December 35th, 1853. SEALP D PROPOSALS for jurpishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the balance of the fiscal year ending 35th June, 1856, will be re-relived at this bureau until 10 A. M. 55th January. 1866 1866 These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Anthractic Coal for Steamers," that, they may be di-tagatshed from other business letters. The offer must be for the delivery of 6.000 tons, of 240 perime

2.460 points. The coal must be of the best Euck Mountain or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respect, for the purpose intended, which equality will be deter-mithed by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy after the receiption of the bids. The name of the coal proposed to be farmished must be start of the bed in the point. It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for navai item one there of uniform must be farmished from

be state in the other It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for navai steamers, clean, of uniformiquality, scheded free from impurities, ananyzed, cf which the contractor shall be required to turnish, such evidence as will be satisfa-tory and be subject to such inspection us to quality and quantity as the Department may direct. The case must, in all respects, be satisfactory to the inspector or inspectors to be appointed by the bureau, who will have the right of peremptory rejection. The coal is to be delivered on board vessels, at such the prime of the bare of the bureau, the exigencies of the service may require; commencing when the vessel is reported ready, to receive learnor furnishing. If de-manded, hot jess than 1 we tons per day, to be distri-buted to each vessel, as may be directed, until the loca-ing is completed.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal in proper guantity, of the proper quality, and at the proper time and place the Bureau will reserve in the contract the right to purchase for the contract res risk and expense, that which may seem necessary to supply the origination. WATCHES,

RIGGS & BROTHER, CHRONOMETER, CLOOK,

right to purchase for the with at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may seem necessary to supply the deliciency. Any demarrage or other charges to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractors will be dediced from the trills. The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra-charge of any kind. The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more respon slible persons, to the effect that they underoke that the boffer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more respon slible persons, to the effect that they underoke that the boffer or bidders will it is or their bid by accepted enter into obligations, at such time as may be pre-scribed by the Sureau, with good and sufficient secu-rifies, to funcish the supplies propored. No proposition will be considered to be to the heterest of the service to do so. Two or more surelies each in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid, will be considered to sugn the contract, and their responsibility will be exitied by a United states District Jurge United states District Au-torney. Collector or Navy Agent. As a additional and collateral security, twenty per cen, will be writheld from the amount of all pay-metes, which reservation is not to be paid except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, unot the con-tract shall have been thall respects complied with any be due upon each bill, will, when a proper tract shall have been thall respects conduct due to that may be due upon each bill, will, when a proper tract shall have been thall respects conduct with approved by the Bureau, behad by such may agents at the contract or may agent. The will be simplicated in the contract that if default be

as the contractor may many which which the days after the secretary of the Trensury. It will be stipminted in the contract that if default be made in the ordivery of the coal—in the quantity or the quality, and at the place and time directed by the fa-r au-shen and in that case, to e-contractor at dh is structles will forficit and pay to the United states, --"quidated damages a sum of money not exceeding to be the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time according to the act or acts of Congress in the case provided. Hiddens, whose proposals shall be accepted, and non-contract will be nonfined and lass carry as oracticable, a contract will be nonsinitized to the a. which they will be required to excert within the days and e- its receipt at the post office or nevy avency named by them. The form of older, guarantee, and certificate is here with given. with given.

with given. FOR W OF OFFER. I (or we) of — State of — hereby agree to furnish and deliver — thousand tobs of — asthractic coal ior steamers' use, at —, at the rate of — per ton of 2 240 pounds, amounting to — dollars, the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the ad-vertisement of the 24th day of December, 1865, from the Nexy Denstituent, and becaute a superded.

vertisentient of the south us of international terms Navy Department, and herquinto appended. Should my (or our) offer be accepted, I (or we) re-quest to below med at ----, and that the contract may be forwarded to ----- for signatures and certifi-[Signed] (Place.) (Date.) A.B

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of _____, in the State of _____, and of _____, in the State of ______ nereby jointly and severally covenant with the Unitted states, and guarantee that in case the toregoing bid of ______ he accepted, _____ will, willing the days after the re-event of the contract at ______, execute the same, with good and sufficientsureties for the delivery of the an-inractice coal proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 2sta December, 1865, hereio appended, and under which, it was m-de: and in case the said _____ shall fail to enter lato the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the dif-rence between the offer of the said _____, and that which

l	may be accepted.	und juni		
	Witness, [Sign	1	C. D.	
	Withess, Loigi	ieu,j	ĔĔ	
	(Place)	1	- T. T.	
	(Date)		[
	I hereby certify that, to t	he best of my E	now ledge	
	and belief, the above nam	ned gnarantors.	and	
	are good and sufficient	.		
	[Sigued,]	1	G. Д .	
	To be signed by the Unit	tod States Distr	ict Judge	
	United States District Atto	renov Collectors	or Navy	
		aney, concertor,	6-lawith	-
	Agent.	ue.	0.1974.10	n

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