A Touching Letter.

We translate from *L'Eco d'Italia* the letter subjoined, written to his wife, immediately before his death, by Colonel Stanisl o Bechi, a Florentine in the Polish National Army. He was taken prisoner by the Russians, in one of the many engagements, and shot. His wife, or widow, rather, is an Italian:

"MY POOR GIULIETTA: When you receive this letter your unhappy Lso will have ceased to live, for he will have been shot by the Russians. I bless you, together with my beloved children. Death inspires me with no fear; I weep only that I die in a foreign land, far from those I love, and unable to embrace them for the last time. You are now a widow; but I would counsel you not to marry again, unless you should consider it necessary for the interests of our children so to do. And my little ones now are orphans, and by my fault! May God bless mercy on my soul! I forgive my enemies with all my heart!

"My Giulietta, my Guido, my dear Elisa, I shall never see you again! Amelia and all Embrace for me Papa, Mamma, Arthur, Massimo, and Fanny's children. But farewell to your father and all my friends.

"I die for having stood firm at my post, when all or nearly all the other leaders had fled to foreign countries. I have given my blood for Poland; may Poland not abandon my family in its misery.

"I send you a lock of my hair, damp with the sweat of death.

"I hope you will receive my watch, my ring, and the locket with your hair. I bequeath these as an inheritance to my dear Guido, together with my decorations.

"I have no more than three hours to live. Courage, my beloved Giulietta, we shall meet again in heaven! Pray for me soul! My last thoughts are upon God, and upon you, whom I bless. May the blessing of one at the point of death bring you happiness!

"Farewell, farewell! A thousand last and tender kisses to you, my Giulietta, to my little ones, and to all my other relatives.

"Wioclawek, 16 December, 1863.

"At a quarter before seven in the morning.

"Thy husband on the verge of death,

"BECHI."

In the fine compositions of fine writers we remember nothing more exquisitely simple and pathetic. Yet the ruffians who relentlessly hurled death upon sands of such men as this Colonel Bechi find their glib-tongued apologists among the public lecturers in this America!—*Albion.*

THE CITY.

Thermometer.

FEBRUARY 15, 1863.			FEBRUARY 15, 1864.		
9 A.M.	19	3 P. M.	9 A.M.	19	3 P. M.
12 M.	45	47	12 M.	27½	36
3 P. M.	47	27½	3 P. M.	36	33
WIND			WIND		
SSE	Sby W	SW	NNE	SE	SW

THE COMING ANNIVERSARY.—The next celebration of Washington's Birth-day will, in a military point of view, eclipse anything of the kind in this city for many years. In the absence of Major General Cadwalader, the troops will be under the command of Brig. Gen. O. S. Ferry, Military Commandant of Philadelphia. Organizations now in readiness in the list, who are desirous to unite, will report to Captain Haldeman, Assistant Adjutant General, before the 20th inst., at which time the order of march and the route of the parade will be given. The following organizations will parade: Gray Reserves, Col Chas. S. Smith; Blue Reserves, Col. W. Wm. W. Taylor; 4th Union League Regiment, Col George P. McLean; Provost Guard Battalion, Lieut. Col H A Frink; Bridesburg Arsenal Guards, Col Martin H Boyd; Battalion of Navy Yard Marines, Captain Stribling; 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. Chorman; 12th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves; 8th Pennsylvania Battalion, Captain J T Pigeott; 89th Regiment P. V., Col. Asher S. Leidy; 98th P. V., Col John F. Ballier; 91st P. V., Col W. M. Alexander; 121st P. V., Captain J. S. Staples; 731 P V., Major Charles C. Gresson; 29th P. V., Col. John K. Murphy; 231 P. V., Col. Glenn; detachments of 24th, 26th, and 95th P. V. organizations of New York Cavalry; squadron of cavalry; Captain Bavington; 1st City Troop; Independence Guards, Captain Wm. Willard; Henry Guards, Capt Sneary; Philadelphia Guards, Capt Wm. B Mann; Mint Guards, Arsenal Guards; Hospital Guards Battalion; West Chester Cadets, Col. Theodore Hyatt; Courtland Saunders Cadets; Blanko's Battalion of Cadets; Keystone Battery, No. 1, Capt. Hastings; Keystone Battery, No. 2, Capt. Edward Fitzpatrick; Capt. E. Spencer Miller's Battery; Capt. Landis' Battery; Capt. Marks John Biddle's Battery.

HOMEOPATHIC INFIRMARY.—The annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the Homeopathic Infirmary, 1106 Cherry street, was held on Saturday evening, at which the following gentlemen were elected to constitute the board for the ensuing year:

Wm. H. Boyer, Rene Guillou, D. James, John Welsh, Chas. Vanhorn, Amos Poilline, Wm. Harris, D. E. Posey, Chas. C. Carmon, Col. E. M. Gregory, Charles Perry, and B. W. James.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Amos Phillips, president; John Welsh, vice president; Chas. Vanhorn, secretary; Wm. Harris, treasurer.

The election of a medical staff for the institution resulted in the election of C Hering, M. D., D. James, M. D.; Richard Gatchel, M. D.; and D. Kitchen, M. D., as consulting physicians.

Rushrod W. James, M. D., was elected surgeon in charge of the surgical department; and David D. Posey, M. D., in charge of the obstetrical department. The medical department being continued, for the present, under the supervision of the latter two physicians.

A resolution was adopted by the managers empowering the medical staff to select such assistants as they may need from time to time.

A committee was appointed to secure a large building suitable for carrying on the operations of the institution in a more extensive manner.

JUDGE STROUD'S OPINION OF AN ALIEN.—The Jurors of the District Court commenced the term of which commenced yesterday morning, appeared, with few exceptions, in answer to the summons issued by Sheriff Thompson. The number having passing duties, begged to be excused. Those who were very deaf received a passport to liberation. Others, not having such excuses, were retained, as the business of the court must not be interrupted. Among the applicants who were exempted, was a British subject. He presented a certificate of alienage. The Judge looked at the paper, and then at the applicant.

"How long have you been in this country," asked the Judge.

"Nine years," responded the man.

"And not a citizen yet?" replied the Judge.

"No, sir, not yet."

"Take your certificate—*leave the country as soon as possible.*" was the reply of his Honor.

The fellow did not hesitate leaving the court room, but whether he will leave the country before a certain contingency may force him, is another matter.

FIGHTING EDITORS.—Captain Henry A. Lantz, formerly editor of the Reading *Daily Times*, arrived in this city yesterday, and is stopping at the St. Lawrence Hotel. At the outbreak of the rebellion, Captain Lantz laid aside the pen and took up the sword. He has used it gallantly in the Army of the Potomac, under General Burnside, in his famous North Carolina expedition, and at Newbern under General Grant. Captain Lantz recruited, last week, ninety men in the city of Reading for his regiment, the 50th P. V. He is for the immediate suppression of the rebellion, and will never lay down his sword until that is accomplished.

Colonel Wm. B. Sipes, another fighting editor, is now in our city. He also thought the sword as mighty as the pen, and, therefore, laid by the latter. He has since been on a number of fields of glory, and has done the "State some service."

CALL ACCEPTED.—The call extended by the German-street Presbyterian Church, from the city to Mr. DeWitt, late of Hoosac Falls, New York, has been accepted. The church, we understand, is at present in a flourishing condition. The sum of $15,538 23 has been collected for the purpose of purchasing and finishing the edifice. The title of the property has been conveyed to the trustees of the Presbyterian House. The expenditures have been equal in amount to the receipts. They were for church's sale, repairs, chandeliers, ground rent, contractors, insurance, tower bell, carpenter work and painting, conveyancing, recording deeds, &c. The church is now entirely free from incumbrance.

FROM FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC PORTS.—The bark Sea Eagle, Capt. Howes, arrived at this port from Matanzas yesterday, with 473 hhds. and 70 tierces of molasses. The schooner Ellen, Capt. Crowell, also arrived yesterday from St. Stephens, N. B., with 1 500 bbls. calcined, and 300 do. land plaster; 50 000 shingles, and 4 000 laths. The bark Idco Kimball, Capt. Ulmer, arrived from New Orleans. She brought 273 hhds. sugar, 770 bbls. and 149 hf. bbls. molasses, 175 bbls. and 1 hf. bbl. syrup, 10 quarter bbls. of golden syrup, 2 bales of cotton, and 135 empty casks.

CHESTNUT HILL HOSPITAL.—The chaplain of the Chestnut Hill Hospital, Rev. Henry S. Spackman, desires us to acknowledge the noble donation of $1 000, received by him from Mrs. Rev. W. Butter, Miss L. E. Claghorn, and the Misses Adelaide and Margaretta Sager, ladies in charge of table No. 14 at the hospital. The "Chestnut Tree" has been applied to finishing and furnishing the extensive chapel and reading-room of this hospital, thus largely contributing to the social happiness and religious welfare of its numerous inmates.

RELIGIOUS COLLECTIONS.—From the annual report of the managers of the Theological Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, we learn that the receipts in aid of the institution amounted to the large sum of $17 552.35 of which $14,971.22 was raised by voluntary contributions from the Catholics of this Diocese, given mostly in sums of one dollar or less. The contributions from the churches within the limits of the city of Philadelphia amount to $8,222 20, and from those in the country places, $6,769 03

NEW SEWERS.—At the stated meeting of the Board of Surveyors, yesterday, sewers were recommended to be erected on Brown street, from Ridge avenue to Seventeenth; on Lombard street, from Fifth to Sixth; on Bainbridge street, between Lombard and South; on Ninth street, south of Vine; at Barnwell and Spruce streets, and Kershaw and Cherry streets. They are all to be constructed at private expense, with the exception of the first named, which is to be at the expense of the city.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—Two new counterfeits were put into circulation yesterday. They are 20s, Bank of Gettysburg, Pa. Well executed, the vignette being wanting. The signatures on counterfeit are R. Smith, President, W. G. McPherson, Cashier, while the genuine are signed G. Swope, President, T. B. Carson, Cashier.

2s, Stroudsburg Bank. Description not received. Better refuse all 2s for the present.

THE demand for tickets to the Freedmen's Meeting at the Academy of Music this evening having exhausted the supply, all persons having tickets which they do not expect to use are earnestly requested to leave them at the rooms of the Association, No. 424 Walnut street, this morning, at as early an hour as possible.

TO REPORT AT CHESTER.—The members of the 31st Regiment are ordered by Colonel Gregory to report this evening at 11 o'clock, at Independence Square, fully armed and equipped, to proceed to their rendezvous at Chester.

BOUNTIES PAID.—Last week the sum of $225,000 was paid by the City Treasurer as bounty to volunteers.

THE POLICE.

[Before Mr. Alderman White.]

John McDonnell was arraigned on Sunday morning, before the police magistrate of the Fifth ward, on the charge of the larceny of a watch, and attempted larceny of a watch, the property of John Mullover. It seems that, on Saturday evening, Mr. M. and a number of his fellow-men held a meeting in a public house at the northeast corner of Water and Walnut streets, to concert measures relative to a standard rate of wages. McDonnell entered the tavern, and became very familiar with the men, feeling their watch chains, and asking the time. Presently Mr. M. felt a sort of jerk at his watch, and the next moment the defendant started out of the door. He was speedily arrested, and a part of the chain was found to have been taken, the watch remaining safely in the pocket of the owner. The defendant said he came from Newark, N. J., four days before the transaction, and was in search of employment. He was committed in default of $1,000.

Enlisting a Minor.

Joseph Young was arraigned at the Central Station yesterday, on the charge of enlisting a minor named Dougherty. "Owing to the noise, confusion, crowd, and want of proper accommodations, we are only able to give the pith of the affair. It seems, as near as we could understand the evidence, the minor was an apprentice to the defendant. The lad wanted to go to the war, and said if defendant would agree to it, he would give him $375. The defendant did agree, the lad was regularly enlisted and instead of paying the amount promised, sent $175 (we understood) to defendant. In the meantime, the mother of the young soldier got wind of the affair, and this resulted in bringing defendant, if not to the bar of justice, at least to the bar of the Central Station, preparatory to being sent to the other.

The counsel for defence went into quite a labored argument, or rather an elaborate expression of his opinion that defendant had done nothing wrong. The magistrate did not agree with the learned gentleman, and therefore ordered the defendant to enter bail in the sum of $600 to answer at court.

As the subject of enlisting minors may daily come before the magistracy of this city, it may not be improper to state the ruling of the court in such cases. The Judges of courts have decided time and again, on writs of habeas corpus, that a minor cannot be enlisted into the service of the country without parental consent. In every such instance minors have been discharged, with the proviso, however, that restitution be made of all property or money obtained by them by enlisting.

[Before Mr. Alderman Dougherty.]

Selling Liquor without a License.

Robert Fox, the proprietor of Fox's Owino, was arraigned on Saturday evening on the charge of selling liquor without a license. The evidence as to the selling of liquor was positive. The accused was held to bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer at court. It is said that proceedings have been instituted against defendant for using a drop-curtain and shifting scenes in his establishment without having taken out a license. The fine for the violation of this law is $500. The suit is necessarily a civil one.

[Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.]

Another Arrest.

Henry Jeffries, charged with being concerned in the recent outrage upon Casper M. Berry, at the Railroad Hotel, Germantown, was arraigned at the Central Station yesterday afternoon. Mr. Berry testified to the facts of the attack, and stated that he wished to be distinctly understood that he identified most positively the defendants, Samuel Jeffries and Sam. Smith, as being concerned in the outrage. Mr. Berry has not yet fully recovered from the effects of the attack that was made upon him. The defendants were committed to bail in the sum of $1,000. This amount was entered by a man who was bound over at the Central Station on the 22d inst., on the charge of larceny, growing out of the robbery of the 5-20 bonds stolen from the Pennsylvania Railroad building.

THE COURTS.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

The February session of this court began yesterday. Samuel C Ford was appointed foreman of the Grand Jury. Petit jurors having answered to their names, were then discharged for the day, and the court adjourned till this morning.

Supreme Court—Before Justices Thompson, Strong, Read, and Agnew.

Opinions were delivered yesterday in the following cases:

By Woodward, C. J.—Pounder vs. Foos' Executors. Judgment affirmed.

By Thompson, J. Fetter vs. Witt et al. C. P., Union county. Judgment reversed and a *venire de novo* awarded.

Weltzel vs. Griffin. C. P., Northumberland county. Judgment reversed and *venire de novo* awarded.

Pollock et al vs. Kreitzer et al. C. P., Northumberland county. Judgment reversed and *venire de novo* awarded.

David Man & Co. Northumberland county. Judgment reversed, and a *venire de novo* awarded.

By Strong, J.—Murphy vs. Russell; Russell vs. Murphy. C. P., Schuylkill county. Appeal of Michael Murphy dismissed, with costs, and decree of the court below reversed and set aside, and complainants' bill dismissed, with costs.

By Read, J.—Brolasky vs. Thorne. D. C., Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed.

By Agnew, J.—Lodge vs. Barnett. Nisi Prius. Judgment affirmed.

Appeals of Richard Williams and wife and Ruth Ann Moore, in Morris' estate, 1 Yr. C., Chester county. Decree of the court below confirmed, and appeals of Williams and wife and Ruth Ann Moore dismissed, with costs.

In this case, Woodward, C. J., delivered a concurring opinion.

Hazlett vs. Foster. C. P. Clearfield county. Judgment reversed, and the record remitted for further proceedings in the court below.

Lettitia White's estate, Morris' appeal. C. P. Philadelphia. Ordered that accounts be confirmed with the sum of one hundred and forty-eight dollars and six cents, and that the same be deducted from the sum of five hundred and twelve dollars and seventy-four cents, the balance found against them, leaving the sum of three hundred and ninety-four dollars and thirty cents, which is now decreed to be the true balance in their hands. Costs to be paid by the appellee.

Geddes vs. Jenkins. C. P., Northumberland county. Opinion by Thompson, J. Judgment affirmed.

IMPORTANT TO STOCK AND LOANHOLDERS OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION CO. *Ashton and others* vs. *The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company.*

The plaintiffs are composed of stock and loanholders, and the object before the court was the right of the defendants to convert $1,800,000 of scrip into the stock of the company six years before the maturity of the mortgage loan. The contracts were assigned to be made to be, 1st, the increase of the capital stock of the company; 2d, to take the money thus raised and provided by the terms of the mortgage, for the payment of the loan; 3d, to pay the debts of the company. George Campbell and John C. Knox, for the plaintiffs, contended, 1st. That the act of 24th of March, 1863, does not authorize the issue of the bonds to be secured by the mortgage in pursuance of the powers it contains, to be applied to purposes of conversion.

2d. That the proposed arrangement would be a violation of the express contract made by the company with the holders of the bonds, as set forth in the statutes of 1842.

3d. That even if such an arrangement were lawful, it is not shown that adequate provision is made for the discharge of the bonds when due.

4th. That the proposed conversion would greatly impair the value of the stock, and prejudice the rights of the existing stockholders, and cannot, therefore, legally be made without the assent of all the stockholders.

It was further urged that by the terms of the mortgage the company stipulates with its creditors, that it will make no dividend of profits to its stockholders, without such dividend, they shall after demand on main unpaid, and that the profits shall, in the first place, be exclusively applied, after the completion and repair of the works, to the interest and then to the principal of such loans and other debts which shall be from time to time due and payable, and that after the payment of such division made therefor, six per cent. may annually be divided amongst the shareholders. All excess (if any) to be put into a sinking fund to be held for the benefit of bondholders, or for such other purposes as may require, and afterwards for the benefit of the stockholders of the said company.

Has the mortgage contract, Can the security be changed, modified, or lessened by the action of the mortgagee, without the assent of all the beneficial mortgagees? That the addition of $1,800 000 to the capital stock of the company, and the annual payment of six per cent. dividend thereon, would lessen the amount which otherwise would be applied to the sinking fund, annually $108,000, cannot be denied.

In answer to the position taken by the Company and by the counsel for the scrip holders that the Company had abundant means to provide for the security of such loan-holders as objected to the conversion, it was argued that when it was considered that the sinking or *contingent fund* had actually been during the year 1862, decreased by the sum of $210,000, whilst the floating debt of the company had increased in the same time by the sum of $372,672.43; that the whole continent fund at the close of the year 1862, twenty years after the creation of the mortgage, was but $697 690.00, while the floating debt was $725,189 31; that the cost of restoring the canal to its condition before the flood of June, 1862, would be $500,000 or substituting a railway from $600,000 to $800,000, surely no one could safely predict, that the distribution of the profits amongst the shareholders instead of applying them to the sinking fund, would not interfere with the prompt payment of the mortgage debt when due. It was utterly inside to take the business of 1863 as a test for future profits, for it was well understood that the coal carrying improvement companies have, within the last year, done a amount of business, and received profits greater by beyond what can reasonably be expected for the future. But without regard to what has been actually accomplished in the past, or what is hoped for in the future, the bondholder has an undoubted right to claim the security contracted for, without change, alteration, or substitution. To say that the company may increase the stock, because it has lessened its debt, was to render inoperative that clause in the mortgage which declares that the profits shall, from time to time, be applied to the payment of the debt as the same shall become due and payable.

As regards the scripholders, it was contended that the contract between the company and the scripholder was, that the company will pay its funded debt when due, or if it was not then demanded it will make adequate provision for its payment and will THEN release its scrip by the issue of new shares of stock to as many as desire it.

Ed K. Price and G. Mallory, on behalf of the scripholders, argued that the act of March 4, 1863, authorized a new loan and mortgage "for the general purposes of the business" of the company. This implied the right of the company to take the existing mortgage loan, and thereby release the company from the peculiar restrictions of the mortgage of 1842. The company might then have the funds raised by the proposed mortgage of $3,100,000, and besides these other effects amounting to $1,778,250, and

This mortgage of 1842 is not inflexible in its terms as to only all suitable arrangements for the relief of the company and stock and scripholders. The process of investment, of funding, of impounding and compounding them, is not one of insurable prohibition by the loanholders, but only "*so far as their security may require.*" And so far as their security may require, it is the desire of the scripholders that the managers and the court shall take care of them. For this, the stockholders' third resolution amply provides, namely, that the managers shall span that trustees, "to whom a sufficient amount of good money securities of the company shall be assigned, amply to secure all the holders of certificates, secured by the mortgage of 1842, remaining unpaid or unsatisfied as aforesaid, when their securities shall become payable." It is only after all this that the fourth resolution asks that the scrip be made stock certificates, and not then until the Supreme Court shall sanction such conversion. Will that compel or join the defendants from doing what they propose to do, but with the sanction of this court?

But what will be the ability of the company to pay this mortgage debt in 1870?

It is shown in the 4 of company's answer, in available assets to the amount of..... $3,330,400 00

Add to this from Exhibit F. 2b. moveable effects, bills receivable, &c..... 900,841 19

Cash on hand..... 88,835 73

$4,374 236 92

The nominal contingent fund is not the company's entire resource for the purpose. It is the resource of the company, and beyond these all that they have of their works, coal lands, wharves and property, that are security for their debts. Their works and property cost $7,454,365 65 (Company's Answer, 4), and are worth all their cost and more, for though a portion of the works have been swept away by the floods the essential parts have been renewed and repaired out of revenue, and, bearing a yearly increasing tonnage, have become on that account more valuable, while the coal lands have largely enhanced in value.

It was submitted that the scripholders are *pro rata* owners with the stockholders as to all the property and profits of the corporation, only excluded from receiving their share of profits in *cash* because at present impeded by mortgage contract as *security* for creditors, yet equally with stockholders entitled to share the profits, but having to wait the actual receipt of them until liberated from a temporary suretyship. Such seems to be the import of the scrip resolution letting scripholders into a participation of the profits of the company. It becomes an article of association between the two classes of owners; and as mutuality of fortune must be taken and adjusted according to the articles of their association, so must be the accounts of these associated owners under their charter. (*Compiler.* 166.)

On behalf of the company, William M. Meredith argued that the stockholders have no right to use the charter to enjoin the managers against settling apart funds to secure the loanholders, or determining that adequate provision has already been made for them, nor against converting the scrip into stock, for none of these things were alleged to be in violation of the charter; they concern merely "the business and affairs of the company," of which the charter provides that the "Board of Managers" shall have the direction.

As to *loanholders* the complainants have no right to ask an injunction of the court on the ground of the proceed use of the bonds. If they think that the proposed use of them is illegal, or for any other reason do not desire to have them, they have only to decline receiving them. But if they have the benefit of a bill filed by a creditor to restrain his debtor from *offering* to pay him in bad money, or to give him a bad security in exchange for a good one for a debt not yet payable. So can the *loanholders* object to the settling aside of any funds for their ultimate payment, or to the mere conversion of it a scrip into stock; for the first cannot injure them, and in the second they have no direct interest. In the consequence of such conversion, to wit, the payment out of the profit of the company of an annual dividend of six per cent. to the holders of such stock, the *loanholders* have a direct interest, and thus have a right to contest the conversion on the ground that such payment of dividends will diminish the fund *provided for their security.*

These are then for the consideration of the court two questions—viz:

1. Is the proposed use of the bonds (to be issued under the act of 1863) illegal? And this question is presented by the complainants as *stockholders.*

2. Will the payment out of the annual dividend of $108,000, to the holders of stock, into which it is proposed to convert the scrip, be in violation of the rights of the loanholders under the mortgage of 1842? And this question is presented by the complainants as *loanholders.*

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until TUESDAY, February 23d, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Government with (2,000) two thousand HORSES, of the following description, viz:

ARTILLERY.

For Artillery, (2,000) two thousand Horses, from (15½) fifteen and one half to (16) sixteen hands high, between four and eight (8) years of age, of dark colors, free built, and to weigh not less than one thousand one hundred (1,100) pounds.

PROPOSALS.

The full name and post office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

If a bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or the bid will be considered as the individual proposal of the party signing it.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, nor the oath of allegiance be will be required from successful bidders before signing contracts.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier General D. H. Rucker, Quartermaster United States Army, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Horses."

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid is accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

Blank forms of proposals will be furnished on application to this office.

INSPECTION DELIVERY, &c.

All Horses contracted for under this advertisement will be subject to a rigid inspection, and those not conforming in every respect to specifications will be rejected.

No Mares will be received.

The Horses must be delivered in this city within twenty days after notice of the acceptance of bids.

Payment to be made upon the completion of the contract, on receipt of a certificate of the inspector, which shall be in full.

These Horses will be awarded in lots of (200) twelfhundred each, unless the Chief Quartermaster should deem it for the interest of the Government to vary the number.

The Chief Quartermaster reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids that he may deem too high.

D. H. RUCKER,

Brigadier General and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

feb13-6t

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have this, eighth day of February, 1864, entered into Copartnership, under the name and style of BINNEY & SMITH, for the purpose of carrying on WHOLESALE COMMISSION LUMBER BUSINESS.

J. M. BINNEY,
J. P. SMITH.

Office 529 COMMERCE Street.

feb9-1m

NOTICE.—EDWARD MAGARGE IS authorized to act in behalf of the undersigned in our business from January 1st, 1864.

CHAS. MAGARGE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE.—I have this day associated with me in business my son, FREDERICK BROWN, Jr., under the name and style of FREDERICK BROWN. Dropped and continued.

FREDERICK BROWN.

Philadelphia, February 1, 1864.

The solid firm will continue business at the old stand (established in 1829), northeast corner of Chestnut and Fifth streets, Philadelphia.

FREDERICK BROWN, Jr.
FREDERICK BROWN, Sr.

feb2 1m

NOTICE.—JOSEPH LEA & CO. HAVE THIS DAY admitted JOSEPH TATNALL LEA as a general partner in the House.

The business in the city of New York will be conducted under the style of

J. & J. T. LEA & CO.,
112 BEADE Street, New York.

Philadelphia, February 1st, 1864. feb2-12t

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.

OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STS., PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE.

ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES On Goods, by River, Canal, Lake, Road and Land Carriage, to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES. On Merchandise generally. On Stores, Dwelling Houses, &c.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, NOV. 1, 1863

$100,000 State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. Loan	$97,000 00
75 000 United States 6 per cent. Loan of 20 yrs.	75,000 00
20,000 United States 6 per cent. Loan 1881	22,000 00
60,000 City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Loan, 1869 Notes	63,250 00
100,000 State of Pennsylvania 5 per cent. Loan	100,997 50
54,000 State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. Loan	57,830 00
123,050 Philadelphia City 6 per cent. Loan	127,526 00
10 000 State of Tennessee 6 per cent. Bonds	15,000 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds	22,300 00
50,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	53,250 00
15,000 300 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	15,000 00
5,000 100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,225 00
21,000 United States Certificates of Indebtedness	2,650 00
$123,700 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, amply secured	123,700 00
$791,750 Par Cost, $768,737 12 Market Value	$794,200 50
Real Estate	36,353 35
Bills receivable for insurances made	107,947 61
Balances due at Agencies—premiums on Marine Policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the Company	28,919 87
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $6,855, estimated value	3,205 00
Cash on deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days call	$80 000 00
Cash on deposit, in Banks	38,583 33
Cash in Drawer	209 89
	118,789 19
	$1,059,425 52

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallas, Jr., James C. Hand, William L. Hirst, Joseph R. Seal, Henry D. Sharpless, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, Charles Roberts.

Robert Burton, Samuel E. Stokes, J. F. Penington, Henry Sloan, William L. Boulton, Edward Darlington, Agnew Brown, Jacob P. Jones, James Brown, Jr., John R. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, John C. Davis, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
EDWARD S. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. feb16

THE RELIANCE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated in 1841. Charter Perpetual.

OFFICE NO. 308 WALNUT STREET.

Insures against loss or damage by fire, Houses, Stores, and other Buildings; limited or perpetual; and on Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise.

CAPITAL $300,000. ACCUMULATED FUND, $211 865.

Invested in the following Securities, viz:

First Mortgages on City Properties	$106,900 00
United States Government Loans	112,000 00
Philadelphia City 6 per cent Loans	50,000 00
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania 5 per cent. $3,000,000 Loan	18,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Bonds, first and second Mortgage Loans	55,000 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad Company's 6 per cent. Loan	6,000 00
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company's 6 per cent. Loan	5,000 00
Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad 7 per cent. Loan	4,560 00
Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania Stock	10,000 00
Mechanics' Bank Stock	4,000 00
County Fire Insurance Company's Stock	1,000 00
Union Mutual Insurance Company's Stock	380 00
Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania Stock	2,000 00
Loans on Collaterals, well secured	2,200 00
Accrued Interest	6,893 00
Cash in bank and on hand	16,687 86
	$387,211 86
Worth at present market value	$392,864 12

DIRECTORS.

Glem Tingley, Wm. H. Thompson, Samuel Bettle, Robert Steen, William Massey, Charles Leland, Benj. W. Tingley, Robert Toland, William Stevenson, Benjamin Carson, Marshall Hill, J. Johnson Brown, John B. Austin.

HENRY D. SHERRERD, President.
WILLIAM HARVEY, Secretary. mo18-1t

LINEN THREAD.

SAMPSON'S ARGYLE, VIRTUE, MILLER, McDONALD'S, AND OTHER FINE BOOKBINDERS' CARPET THREAD,

For sale by

HORACE H. SOULE,
32 North FRONT Street.

fe12-1f

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS

FOR SALE.—1 pair of low-pressure, double acting vertical Steam ENGINES, with 36-inch cylinders, and 7 feet stroke, having a 30-feet-gear fly-wheel, with 154 cogs. Length of cog 18 inches, and 4 inch pitch. Also, a jack-gear of 52 cogs. These Engines are rated at 400 horse-power, and were built by Corliss & Nightingale, of Providence, and are exceedingly smooth-working and substantial machines. The two cylinders can be operated as one machine, or separately. They would be sold singly, or together.

2 Return-Flue BOILERS, 28 feet long, with 76-inch shells. Each Boiler has 20 flues, 5 and 6 inches in diameter. The flues are made of ¼-inch iron, are in good order, and will be sold with or without fronts, pipes, valves, &c.

The above are to be sold for no faults; Engines cost double the power being required for our present work.

They are now standing in good WORKING ORDER, and can be examined at any time, upon application at the NAMBEAG MILLS, Salem, Mass.

JOHN SILBURN, Agent.

feb13-1m

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have this, eighth day of February, 1864, entered into Copartnership, under the name and style of BINNEY & SMITH, for the purpose of carrying on WHOLESALE COMMISSION LUMBER BUSINESS.

J. M. BINNEY,
J. P. SMITH.

Office 529 COMMERCE Street.

feb9-1m

NOTICE.—EDWARD MAGARGE IS authorized to act in behalf of the undersigned in our business from January 1st, 1864.

CHAS. MAGARGE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE.—I have this day associated with me in business my son, FREDERICK BROWN, Jr., under the name and style of FREDERICK BROWN. Dropped and continued.

FREDERICK BROWN.

Philadelphia, February 1, 1864.

The solid firm will continue business at the old stand (established in 1829), northeast corner of Chestnut and Fifth streets, Philadelphia.

FREDERICK BROWN, Jr.
FREDERICK BROWN, Sr.

feb2 1m

NOTICE.—JOSEPH LEA & CO. HAVE THIS DAY admitted JOSEPH TATNALL LEA as a general partner in the House.

The business in the city of New York will be conducted under the style of

J. & J. T. LEA & CO.,
112 BEADE Street, New York.

Philadelphia, February 1st, 1864. feb2-12t

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.

OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STS., PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE.

ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES On Goods, by River, Canal, Lake, Road and Land Carriage, to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES. On Merchandise generally. On Stores, Dwelling Houses, &c.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, NOV. 1, 1863

$100,000 State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. Loan	$97,000 00
75 000 United States 6 per cent. Loan of 20 yrs.	75,000 00
20,000 United States 6 per cent. Loan 1881	22,000 00
60,000 City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Loan, 1869 Notes	63,250 00
100,000 State of Pennsylvania 5 per cent. Loan	100,997 50
54,000 State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent.	57,830 00
123,050 Philadelphia City 6 per cent. Loan	127,526 00
10 000 State of Tennessee 6 per cent. Bonds	15,000 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds	22,300 00
50,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	53,250 00
15,000 300 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	15,000 00
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