CHESS GOSSIP.

One of the reputed origins of chess is that it was expressly invented for the purpose of teaching a youthful despot that a king, after all, although of course the most unportant personage in the realm, is still able to effect little or nothing without the assistance and support of his subjects. The Indian sage who thus undertook the duties of reformer of royalty and professor of chess, improved the occasion both to convey other truths and render access to the presence

If chess at the outset served as a lesson and also as an opportunity of communication between great personages and those below them, it has subsequently not less frequently answered the same purposes of introduction. When noble Ebbeson went to Bohemia to seek a wife for his master, King Valdemar, of Denmark, they dressed the Princess in blue silk, and led her into the great hall. They then brought the chess-board and the table of massive gold, that the noble Ebbeson might play with the Princess and converse with her alone. At the third move they were agreed; noble Ebbeson had won a good wife for his King.

Ferdinand and Miranda's game, in the Tempest, had much the same sort of character, with the pleasant difference, however, of love making in person instead of by proxy:-

Miranda. Sweet lord, you play me talse.
Ferdinaud No. my dearest love.
I would not for the world.
Miranda. Yes, for a score of kinggoms you should

wrangle, And I would call it fair play.

A similar desire for semi-official tele-a-teles with gentlemen attached to her Court might be one reason of our Queen Elizabeth's fondness for chess. She even firled by means of chessmen: as when she sent Sir Charles Blount, afterwards Duke of Devonshire, a golden chessman, and that the queen, which he wore with a red favor, and which caused the Earl of Essex to remark, with affected contempt, "I perceive now that every (col will have his tayor.) The consequence was that Sir Charles challenged him. They fought in Marybone Park, where Essex was dis armed and wounded in the thigh.

In Western Europe the game of chess is played by two adversaries only, and never, like domi-noes, cribbage, and some other games, by one against one or by two partners against two, at pleasure. But the Russians have a chessboard for four players at once, who play two against two. The men for this chessboard are also more numerous than ours.

Chess is supposed to be an imitation of war. Phrenologists tell us that the faculty denoted by the organ of Locality gives what is called coup dwil, and judgment of the capabilities of ground. It is necessary to the military draughtsman, and is of great importance to a general. Dr. Gall mentions that he had observed the organ large in distinguished chess-players; and he conceived their talent to consist in the faculty of clearly mastering a great number of possible positions

The squares of the chessboard, amounting to sixty-four, constitute a very remarkable number. It is not divisible, in any way, by any odd numbers, but is divisible by multiples of two, and by two itself, until unity is reached at last. It is both a square number and a cube number; it is also both the square of a cube number, and the cube of a square number. For it is the cube of four, which is the square of two; and it is the square of eight, which is the cube of two; twice two are four, and twice four are eight, and four times four are sixteen, and four times sixteen, sixty-four.

Chess has been played on a regal scale, with living men, in appropriate costume, on a natural fighting-ground—a lawn converted into a chessboard by paring the grass for the squares of white, or on a floor prepared for the purpose. Don Juan, of Austria, used one of the halls in his palace as a chessboard, the different squares being represented by pavements of black and white marble, while disguised soldiers acted as

At chess each player has sixteen men, occupying at the outset the two rows of squares nearest to each player, and consequently leaving the four intermediate rows (consisting altogether of thirty-two squares) vacant and open for the conflict. The chessmen are of two classes. Eight pawns, pions, pioneers, or common soldiers, alike in form, occupy the second row from the player; while eight principal pieces, of different name, shape, and power, are ranged behind them. The positions of the pieces on the board are noteworthy, because they are not exactly the same for both players. It makes some difference, in the earliest moves whether you are in the habit of playing black or

The chessboard is placed between the players in such a way that each has a white corner square to his right. The cestles occupy the corner squares. The name and signification of the castle have curiously varied. In the middle ages it was rokh, from the name of the labulous Arab bird which fetched Slubad the sailor his diamonds. The Italians converted this into recea, signifying also a rock, or a fortress, whence the French naturally called it a tour. But the operation known as "castling," in which the rokh passes over the king, is evidently much more appropriate act to be performed by a bird than by a fortress. On the Chinese chess-board the castles are called *toke*, or chariots of war. The Icelanders replace the castles by little captains, which the schoolboys name centurions. They have swords by their sides, and their cheeks are swollen, as if they blew in the horn which they hold in both hands. The castle moves perpendicularly and horizontally, up or down, to the right or to the left. Its value is estimated as equal to five pawns. Next to the castles, on the same row, stand the two knights, and after them, in the same way, the two bishops.

Of all the pieces on the chessboard the knight is the only one whose movements have never been modified; they are also the most singular and original, recembling those of none of the others. He goes from his own square to the second from him of an opposite color, passing the square directly before, behind, or on either side him, to the one diagonally situated either to the right or the left of it. In doing this, he only is at liberty to leap over either his own pieces or his adversary's. The sole condition re quisite is that the square to which he moves be vacant or occupied by an enemy's piece.

The peculiarity of the knight's move has given rise to a curious problem, whose origin is lost in that convenient hiding place, the night of ages. The knight's problem consists in making him move to every one of the squares of the ches-board without alighting on the same square twice. Two thousand years ago the Brahmins had a way of doing it, which they seem to have kept a secret known only to their own caste, transmitting it from generation to generation.

Modern travellers in the Indian Peninsula have seen the teat performed by priests, who refused to communicate the clue to their method. About the middle of the last century the question attracted the attention of the learned; and in 1759 the Berlin Academy of Sciences offered a prize of £160 for the best treatise on the subject.

Since that date many have been the solutions given, some even overcoming an increase of the original difficulty; thus the Abbe Durand and one Solvyns, or Slyvons, made the knight start from any indicated square, to thish on any other indicated square of the opposite color to the first. The latter author demonstrated mathe-matically that there exist 20,160 different ways of resolving the knight's problem. Troupenamade the knight traverse the chessboard in two series of moves; the first series completely overrunning the thirty-two lower squares; the second series the thirty two upper ones. Morever, at the sixty-fourth square the knight is exactly within a move of the first. Van der Monde also gave a solution with a like termination.

give three clues to this chequered laby rinth, in order somewhat to satisfy our readers' curiosity. In the first, the knight starts from the square numbered 1, then to 2, then to 3, and so on, till he arrives at 64, the square con-

42	89	64	9	40	21	46	7
a	10	41	68	48	В	89	20
12	48	60	86	22	57	6	47
58	62	11	80	25	28	19	88
33	18	54	27	56	23	48	t
68	59	81	24	29	26	87	18
14	38	2	51	16	85	4	49
4	200	10	0.4	-	65	2.00	001

1 61 15 34 8 50 17 86 In the second, Morvre's, he pursues a different ourse, finishing on a square remote from his

.84.	49	50	11	36	39	24	1
21	10	35	50	23	12	87	40
48	33	62	57	88	25	2	18
9	20	51	54	68	60	41	26
82	47	58	61	56	58	14	8
19	8	55	52	59	64	27	42
46	81	6	17	44	29	4	15
7	18	45	80	5	16	43	28

commenced from any one of the four corner squares of the chessboard. The third, and the most ingenious, was pubished by Euler, the celebrated mathematician,

42	57	44	9	. 40	21	48	7
Eß	10	41	58	45	8	89	20
12	48	56	61	22	59	6	47
68	54	11	80	25	28	19	38
83	18	62	27	60	23	49	7
68	64	81	24	29	26	97	18
14	28	2	51	16	25	4	49
1	52	15	84	3	80	17	20

This set of moves has the signal merit of reurning on itself, or being endless. At square 64 the knight is within a move of square 1. With the route well impressed on your memory, you may make the knight start from any indicated mare on the chessboard. Suppose square 28 to be fixed on; you have only to move to square 29, and so on till square 27 be reached, when the

board will have been completely traversed.

The piece which we call bishop is named by the French fou, meaning thereby not "madman," but fool, jester, or buffoon, as appears, amongst other proofs, from a chess masquerade danced

before Henry IV, in 1607.
"The order thereof was this:-Two men, masked, spread a great cloth chessboard, whose squares were red and white, each about a loot and a half in width.

"After that the violins sounded, and two dressed in Spanish costume, each with a long wand in their hand, entered dancing a balet of a grave measure, and then placed themselves each on a camp-stool on opposite sides of the half. When they were seated, to another air de balet entered the eight carnation-colored pawns. They were little children, who danced very prettily, and who performed amongst themselves a bals of sundry and diverse figures. At the last figure each took rank on his square. The eight white pawns had also their own proper balet, differing in airs, steps, and figures. These took their places straight in front of the others. The four rocs made their entry, and, after several figures, stationed themselves behind the pawns, each on his proper square. In like manner the knights danced their entry, and ranged themselves in their places. Also the fools, armed with baubles and bucklers in hand, with a certain form of combats and different figures, betook themselves into their squares,

The Abbe Romain, in his poem on chess, "Au jeu d'echecs tous les peuples ont mis Les animaux commuss dans leur pays: L'Arabe y amet le leger dromadaire. Et l'Indien l'elephant; quant a nous.

l'euple faiot, nous y mettons des tous ' 'Among their chessmen, nations have put the animals common in their country. The Arab takes the light dromedary, and the Indian the clephant; as for us, a comical people, we employ

ida, in his Latin poem, which has been greatly admired, calls the bishops sagittifere juvenes, archers, a title very suitable to their diagonal movements. Among Charlemagne's chessmen, preserved in the Abbey of St. Denis, the bishep was represented as about

to let an arrow fly.
Turk'sh and Arabian chessmen, in obedien to religious scruples, never imitate the forms of men or animals. The Abbe Toderini saw a set made of oriental agate, cariched with gold. In Persia he found a greater tolerance of graven mages on chessboards. An elephant (our castle had two men on his back; and the king was ensbrined, as it were, in an elaborate kiosk, pelvedere, or bower .- London Society.

Observations Upon Wine.

From a readable article in the Cincinnati Comnercial on wine, we extract:-The precise origin of the Catawba grape is not known, although it is supposed to derive its name from the Catawhi river, in North Carolina. It was first brought prominently into notice about lorty years since, by Major John Adlum, a well-known American wine-grower, who found it in the garden of a German, near Washington, D. C. The most celebrated grape now grown in North Carolina is not the Catawba, but the Scuppernong. The yield of this variety is prodigious, and it is said that 2000 to 3000 gallons of wine per acre have been made from it. This sounds rather apocryphal, when it is considered that the average yield of the vineyards of France (the most profic wine country in the world) does not exceed 200 gallons per acre—that, in this sicinity, it is an uncommonly time vineyard which yields 300 gallons of Catawba wine to the acre. Dr. Mosher gives Buncombe county, North Carolina, as the origin of our Catawba; but we never supposed anything half so good could have come from Buncombe, which we should rather credit with such stories as the above about the yield of the Scuppernong.

There are over one hundred varieties of Ame rican grapes, the most of which are of little value for cultivation. The kinds chiefly grown in the West are the Catawba, Cape, Isabella, Herbemont, and Missouri, the former being by far the most valuable and successful, and, in fact, the only one grown on a large scale for wine. Our wine is quite distinct in character from any of European origin, having a peculiar musky flavor, which is displeasing to many when first tasted, though preferred by some, and, after long use, reliefied by most wine drinkers. The California red wines have become, or late years, somewhat noted, but they are, in character, less pure and wholesome than the wines of Ohio. The American wines are none of them rich in alcohol, containing, in fact, the smallest per-centage of spirit of any wine in the world. The following table now shows the relative percentage of alcohol in some of the principal wines in

																							Į.	V	d	0	nt.	
Port Wine	ı,				c	5.00	8.	ı,	Ġ	'n	e:	.,	175	9	919	٠,	×	ě.	8.3	è		ж)		6		e.		0000
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Sherry				×	ø	8		,	K		* 9	ŭ	4	Ŕ	. ,	ű	¥		ö	Ŷ	÷	.,	,	Ŷ,				2227
Burgundy	o.	1	24	Ñ.	4				Ä	h.	1	ï	4			4			. 1	6	Ŷ,	8			ŝ	65		.2
Claret			1					i,		63	ò		×	ř.		4	2		8	8	ï,	×	1	'n.	i			1
Catawba		-		8		50	804		ú	ĸ,		'n		o		×	×	60	k) 4	Ċá.	ŵ	63	i di	60	is	9	to	1
The white																												
cepted from	41	ie	9	ıl.	ю	g	è	ú	t	n	fi	BI	m	e	n	it		à	G	1	h	e	v	¥	ы	11	111	ú
from eight t																							~	11.7			7	7.7.7

A young man named Julius Merritt, of Cambria, Michigan, acc dentally shot himself on Friday night, while blowing into the muzzle of his gun. The charge passed into his mouth and out of the back of his head, killing him instantly. Mr. Frink, a neighbor, aged about sixty years, who was sent for to come to Merritt's, was so overcome by the occurrence that he dropped cead at the gate just before he reached the scene of the accident.

PROPOSALS.

ANIHEACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY. NAVY DEPARTMENT.

BURFAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
December 26, 1865.

Sealed Proposals for furnishing Antiracite Coal
for the Navy, to be delivered during the balance of
the fiscal year ending 89th June, 1866, will be received at this bureau until 10 o'clock A. M., 29d
January, 1866.

These recognitions are also be re-These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Anthracite Coni for Steamers," that they may be distinguished from other business letters. The offer must be for the delivery of 8000 tons, of

coal must be of the best Buck Mountain or

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects, for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers, clean, of uniform quanty, selected free from impurities, unnixed, of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory, and be subject to such inspection as to quality and quantity as the Department may direct. The coal must, in all respects, be satisfactory to the inspector of inspectors to be appointed by the bureau, who will have the right of peremptory rejection. ejection.
The coal is to be delivered on board vessels, at

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels, at such place in the port of New York as may be designated by the Bureau, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Bureau, the existencies of the service may require; commencing when the vessel is reported reads to receive cargo; furnishing, if demanded not less than 1900 tons per day, to be distributed to cach vessel, as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

In the case of failure to deliver the ceal in proper quantity, of the proper quality, and at the proper time and place, the Bureau will reserve in the contract it e right to purclase forthwith, at the contract it e right to purclase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense that which may seem necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrance or other charges to which the Navy Detartment may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractors will be deficied from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, on the forms and conditions above stated at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extract arge of any kind.

The offer as required by law, must be accompanied by a will be accompanied by a will be proper to more

offer as required by aw, must be accompa nied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they under-take that the budder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation, at such time as may be presented by the Bureau, with good and sufficient securities, to turnish the supplies pro-

No proposition will be considered unless accompanies by such guarantee; and the Department reserves the right to reject all the offers, if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so.

serves the right to reject all the offers, if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so.

I wo or more surefles each in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by a United States District Judge. United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

As additional and collateral security, twenty per cent. will be with held from the amount of all payments, which reservation is not to be paid, except by authority or the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complled with; and the remaining eighty per cent. or other amount that may be due upon each bill, will, when a proper certificate is intrinshed by the inspector, and the bill approved by the Bureau, be paid by such navy agents as the contractor may name, within ten days after the warrants for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in the delivery of the coal—in the quantity or the quality, and at the place and time directed by the Bureau—then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the Urited States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.

ing to the act or acts of Congress in that case pro-

yided.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and, as early as practicable, a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency agency by them. named by them.

11.e form of offer, guarantee, and certificate is here-

with given:—

FORM OF OFFER

I (or we), of —, State of —, hereby agree to furnish and deiny: — thousand tons of — anthraciae coal for steamers' use, at —, at the rate of — per top of 2240 pounds, amounting to—dolars, the whole in coal formity with the provisions and forms of the advertisement of the 28th cay of and terms of the advertisement of the 26th cay of December, 1865, from the Navy Department, and hereunto appended

Should my (or our) offer be accepted. I (or we) request to be informed at _____, and that the contract may be forwarded to _____ for signatures and servificares. (Signed) (Pince.)

(Da.e) FORM OF GUARANTEE. We, the undersigned residents or-

in the State of _____ and of ____, in the State of _____, here by jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee that in ease the foregoing bid of _____ be accepted. ____ will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at _____, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureness for the elivery of the anti-ractic coal proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 26th Dec. mber. 1865, hereto appended, and under which it was made: and in cose the said. which it was made; and in case the said fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guaran-tee to make good the difference between the offer of Witness, (Signed). (Signed),

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge ard belief, the above-named guaranters, —— and —— are good and sufficient.

To be signed by the United States District udge, United States District Autorney, Collector, or Navy Agent. 12 26 tu4s

A SSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE. A PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, January 9, 1866.
Scaled Proposels will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, January 13, 1866, for the delivery at the United States Storehouse, Hanover street wharf. Philade phia, properly packed and ready for transportation the following escribed Quartermaster's Stores, viz.:-

100 Paint Brushes, from 4 to 0 O. best Clinton's, 25 Varsish Brushes, assorted, best Clinton's, 25 Coal Oil Lawps, No. 2, best, for office desks. 100 Lamp Chimneys, coat oil, No. 2, 100 do. do. do., No. 2j. 10 dozen Lamp Wicks, do., 1j. inch wide,

10 gross Wicks, Nos. 1 and 2. 3 gross Wicks, 1 inch wide. ,310 pounds Manitia Rope, | inch wide, for Wagon

dozen Chamois Skins.

barrels Conl Oil, in very best barrels.

barrels Sperm Oil, in very best barrels. 6 galions Castor Oil.
10,000 pounds White Lead, in oil, Lewis', in 25, 50, and 100-pound kegs.
2 500 pounds Patty, in 200-pound kegs.
1,000 pounds Venetian Ked, in oil, in 3, 5, and 10-

pound cans. 400 pounds Chrome Yellow, in oil, in 3, 5, and 10pound cans. 300 pounds Patent Dryer, in oil, in 8, 5, and 10

pound cans.
5 barrels Spirits of Turpentine in tight and best pounds Pulverized Pumice Stone. barre's Japan Drying, test Turpentine. gross one-pound Packing Bott es. gross two pound Packing Bottles.
gross Large Bottle Corks,
gross Vial Corks.

All of the above-named articles to be of the best quality, and to be subject to inspection.

Samples of the articles hid for must be delivered at the Usited States Warehouse, HANOVER STREET WHARF, twenty four hours previous to the opening of the body. e opening of the bids. Budders will please state the time of delivery o

article, bid for. Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantes, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed too I proposals to be made out on the regular forms, which will be furnished on application at this office By order of

Colonel WM. W. McKIM. Chief Quartermaster, Philade phia Depot. HENRY BOWMAN, Captain and A. Q. M.

NEW MUSIC STORE. — WILLIAM H
BONER & CO.
No. 1162 CHESNUT Street.
Dealers in American and Foreign Music; Planos, Melodeens, and Musical Instruments of a l kinds; also, a superior quality of Strings constantly on hand. 11 73m

PROPOSALS.

1 REASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD. WASSINGTON CITY, January 6, 1866.

WARRINGTON CITY, January 6, 1866.
Scaled Proposais with be received at this office until 1 c'o.ock P. M., on PRIDAY, the 9th day of February, 1866, for supplying the Light-neuve Establishment with sixty thousand gallons of the best quality pure Winter Strained Orl, either Lard or Sperm, to be divised into tour lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside of the favorance and property wassels, or at the warenouse livered at the times undermontioned, slongelde of the Government supply vessels, or at the warenouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the liaspecting Officer, or other aut orized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, from-bound, well-made casts, suitable for shipping, in good order, of a capacity each of from fifty to eighty gallons—not to exceed the latter. The Oil may be desivered at Boston or New York, at the option of the bidders. The place of delivery in each case must be distinct y stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

the contracts.

The four lots will be delivered as follows, viz.:— Lot No. 1.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) galions on the 2d day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the the 2d day of April, 1898, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2.—Fitteen thousand (15,600) gallons on the 18th day of April. 1888, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 1st day of June, 1886, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 4.—Fitteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 1st day of August, 1888, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Separate proposals will be received at the same

Separate proposals will be received at the same ime for 5500 gallons of Colza or Lard Oil, to be de-ivered as above suppliated, at Detroit, Michigan, on

the 1st day of May, 1808

No bid will be considered unless from a manufac-torer of the article.

No part of the Cri proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved, to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be of the best quality pure Winter 8 rained this and tree from mixture with other or alerior of a and adu terations.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the Sperm,OI will be employed, viz :--spe-eric gravity, burning, the amount of residuum, and any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclu-sions that may be deemed necessary.

The Lard Ol will be subjected to special tests, and

The Lard Oil will be subjected to special tests, and will be rejected unless found to be, in reward to burning and fluidity under reduction of temperature, and in every other respect equal to that of the standard adopted by the Board, or which a sample will be furnished on application to the Lighthouse Enlineer at Boston, Massachusetts.

The casks must be guaged, under the direction and

The casks must be guaged, under the direction and personal supervision of the Inspecting Officer, by a custom house or other legally authorized and sworm gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are re-moved from the cellar or warehouse of the contrac-tor. The tem-craiter of the Oil will be accurately noted, and the measurements reduced to the standard temperature of 60 deg. Fahrenheit, by tables pre-

pared for the purpose.

Froposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all or the lots, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be debrered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly, written out in full, the kind of oil offered, whether Sperm, Lard, or Colza, the rate per gailon. the number of the lot or lots bid for, and the place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids subnitted by different members of the same

firm or copartneiship will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, aithough it may be the lowest, for other considers tions than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than those specially called for in

this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fourth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithin performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guar-Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States district indge, attorney, navy agent, or collector of the customs, to the effect that, if the bid be accepted, the bidder will duly execute a contract m good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said, arty and the next lowest budder. offer of the said , arty and the next lowest bidder.
All bids must be scaled and endorsed 'Proposais for oil for Light-houses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.
All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

on the day specified. Payments will be made for the several lots of oll within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States. By order of the Light-house Board.
11125t ANDREW A. HARWOOD, Secretary.

O FFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, December 19, 1865.

PROFOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION. Scaled Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on the 31st day of January, 1866, for the

Irusportation of Military Supplies during the year 1866, on the following routes:

ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth Learnie, and Riney, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missour river, north of Fort Leavenworth and south of south of the state of the state of the south of th latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are of may be established in the Territories or Nebraska, Dacorah, Idano, and Utab, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east or longitude 114 degrees west; and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will

port sain stores in each of the months from April to Septemper inc usive, of the year 1866. ROUTE NO 2—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kan-sas, in the State of Missour, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of lati-tude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth; and to Fort Union, N. M., or other

Leavenworth; and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Gar and, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, et the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union or such other depot as may be established in the ferritory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be longinged in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November inclusive, of the year 1836.

The weight to be transported each year will not

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on Koute No. 2, and 0,000,000 pounds on No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, lard, bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said pacters, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

trins of this advertisement.
The amount of bonds required from the contractors will be as follows:

On Route No. 1. \$100,000

200,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidger and person offered as security will be Proposals must be indersed:—

Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1,' 2' or '3'" as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the repurements of this advertisement. Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once and to give the equired bonds for the faithin performance of the

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General; but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered. Contractors must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1866 and they will be required have a place of tusiness or agend at or in the vici-nity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may b By order of the Quartermaster General.

12 22 38 Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS BENETOFORE STAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

M RSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of sale by the Hon, John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to use directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder. for cash, on the premises, S. R. corner of BROAD and WALLACE Streets, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of January, A. D. 1808, at 12 o'clock M.:—

35 barrels, Smoking Tobacco.

1 Roger Steam Roller.

2 Roger Cutting Machines.

1 Roser Press.

1 Roser Press. 1 Steam Engine and Gauge. 1 Platform Scale 2 lines Shafting and Belting. Drevsing Table Oil Can. Box and Tools. Empty Barrels. Empty Half Barrels. l barrel pure Yara; 1 bale, 90 pounds, box L quorice l'aste. 1 lot Stems. 1 Vice.

Press and Boxes. Drayton Machine Drying Apparatus (pipes), Coffee Mill. Table

1 packing Table and contents, 56 half barrels Chewing Tobacco. 25 lbs. Pulverized Liquorice.

9 cases and 4 lbs. Kilskinick.!

124 bbls. Smcking Tobacco.

5 bbls. part full, Stems of Tobacco.

17 bbls. Stem Tobacco.

3 half bbls., part full, Chewing Tobacco.

252 lbs. baled Tobacco.

bb', Shorts
200 lbs. broken Stems,
6 Empty Barrels,
2 cases Stem Smoking, ot Drvine Frames and Racks. let Steam Pipes. shovels. Fork.

1 ream large Wrapping Paper, 20 mpty Half Barrels

20 * mpty Half Barrels
0,672 lt s. Smoking Tobacco.
1 case Dust er Shorts.
1 bnd. Leaf Tobacco, with sample, No. 55 535.
1 bnd. Leaf Tobacco, with sample, No. 21 487.
1 bhd. Leaf Tobacco, with sample, No. 20 852.
1 bhd. Leaf Tobacco, with sample, No. 55,987.
1 bhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 58,401.
1 bhd. Scraps, No. 58 277.
5 bbd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 52 252.
1 bhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 52 262.
1 bhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 58,969.
1 bhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 58 204.
1 bbd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 58,23.
6 bbd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 58,63.
6 bbd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 58,63.
6 bbd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 58,63.

hbd Leaf Tobacco, No. 58 400. l bhd Leaf Tobacco, No. 68 008, l bhd Leaf Tobacco, No. 56,751. 1 nhd. Scraps. 10 hhd. Stems. S. R., Nov. 211, 206, 206, 196, 212, 198, 201, 263, 269, 212.

200 pounds Scraps. 200 pounds Stems. 100 Staves 1 Lot Samples. 1 Elevator. 2 Hoisting boxes. 2 Casing boards. I Drying apparatus.

79 barrels Smoking Fotacco.

1 Desk, drawers and cases.

1 Pair Scales. Stove. Iron Hat Rack. Letter Press.

1 bs. Heartsease Smoking Tobacco. 250 lbs. Skating Club do 277 lbs. Pure Yara do 1 Steam Boiler 1 Shatting and Belt. Grindstones Cases Seed Leaf Tobacco, 529, 98, 560. Lot coal-one ton Horse. Business Wagon. Set Harness. Straw Cutter

2 Buckets, and other small articles
P. C. ELLMAKER,
United States Marshal, Eastern District of Pennsylvania Philadelphia, January 2, 1866. 1 3wfm6 MARSHAL'S SALE BY VIRTUE OF

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A WIT of sale. by the Hen JOHN CADWALADER. Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be sold at public sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at Powell Serger & Co.'s store, No. 127 N. Front street, at 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 19th day of January, 1896. TWENTY THOUSAND CIGARS, packed in one-tenth boxes.

P. C. FLIMAKER.

P. C. FILMAKER,
U. S. Marshal for Fastern District of Penna,
Philadelphia, January 3, 1868.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES THE FIRE IN CHESNUT STREET

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

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1866. MESSES FARREL, HERRING & Co.-Gentlemen :- We have just opened our Safe, one of your manufacture which passed through the destructive fire in Chesnut street. last night. The Safe was in our office, No. 607, which building was entirely destroyed. The Sa'e was in a warm place, as you may well suppose, and was red for when taken out of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our books, papers. and some ten thousand dollars in money almost as perfect as when put in the Safe. Nothing is injured, if we except the leather bindings of the books, which are steamed; the money and papers are as good as ever.

Truly yours, WELLS, FARGO & CO., Per J. H. COOK, Agent. The above Safe can be seen at our store.

FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 CHESNUT STREET.

ANOTHER TEST HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

THE FIERY ORDEAL PASSED TRIUMPHANTLY The Herring Saie used in the office of our warehouses, destroyed by the disastious fire of the night of the 8th instant, was subjected to as intense heat as probably any saie will ever be subjected in any fire—so intense that the brass knobs and mountings of the exterior of same were melted off and the whole surface scaled and blistered as if it had been in a furnace, and yet when opened the contents—books and papers—were found to be entire and unnulured

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

Agent for Herring's Saies,

1 No 558 SEVENTH St., Washington, D. G

WEATHER STRIPS. BROWNE'S METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS

WINDOW BANDS PREVENT RATILING OF SASH, And totally exclude Dust, Noise, and Odor in summer,

AND

as well as Cold, Wind, and Rain in winter, from doors and windows of every description, without interfering with their tree use at all times. WARRANTED GOOD FOR FIVE YEARS, For Circulars, with Price List, References, Etc.

address the Metallic Weather Strip Company. DAVID H. LOSEY, SOLE AGENT. H 23thstu2m No. 38 S. FIFTH STREET, Philada.

OWEN HOUSE. LATE "MARKHAM'S HOTEL," ADJOINING WILLARD'S HOTEL,
WASHING! ON, D. C.
THOMAS P JACKS, Proprietor. 12 23 1m

J. L. CAPEN, PHRENOLOGIST, SUCcessor to Fowler, Wells & Co., gives written and verbal descriptions of character with Charts, daily, at.

12 72 stuth 1 m No. 25 S. TENTH Street.

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SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

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STOCKS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

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5 20^S

7'30s, WANTED. DE HAVEN & BROTHER

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Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Veuchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. 1-10 STOVES RANGES, &o.

ULVER'S New Patent Deep Sand-Joint

HOT-AIR FURNACE. RANGES OF ALL SIZES. Also, Phiegar's New Low Pressure

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CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

MERIT ALWAYS ITS OWN REWARD. An article possessing Merit will always conquer preju dice, abuse, vilification, and aught that envy, hatred, or malice can impose upon it. CHESNUT CROVE WHISKY

Is a strong evidence of the fact. Decried by numbers for what-simply if its merits were known and appre-

clated-it could not tall to become popular-other things

less so in proportion. There is no stimulant giving evi-dense of so much purity as to produce certificates from such highly respectable parties as Mesers. Booth, Garret, and Camac, of Philadelphia; L. R. Chilton, New York; and Dr. A. L. Hayes, Boston. For Nervous Debility, and all diseases requiring a pure, mild stimulant, there is nothing like it. For sale by

bottle, demijohn, or barrel, at 11 No. 225 N. THIRD STREET, M. NATHANS & SONS.

IMPORTERS OF BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, ETC. No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. MOSES NATHANS, HORACE A. NATHANS, ORLANDO D. NATHANS,

a.

REUKAD MANUPACTURER OF LOOKING-GLASS. PORTRAIT,

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9 20 ly

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TO NEW. 11 64m BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS, NO. 65 N. FRONT'STREET,

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our WACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving. We invite the attention of manufacturers to our exten-ALFRED JENES & SON.