NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Bebate between Messrs. Kelley and Raudall in the House of Representatives, on Thursday, the 16th instant.

The question coming up on the bill allowing solored men to vote in the District of Columbia. Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, obtained the floor

Mr. Speaker, the discussion of this bill has been lengthy and the arguments have been ample. I should not feel it necessary at this time to occupy the attention of the House on the subject, but for the fact that my native State, during the course of this debate, has been alluded to. My colleague from the fourth district (Mr. Kelley) has stated to you here that prior to 1838 negroes were allowed the privilege of the elective franchise in the State of Pennsylvania. The gentleman has told the truth in that particular, but he has falled to tell the whole truth. Sir, is he not aware that a judicial decision has been made in Pennsylvania upon this very point? Fennsylvania abolished slavery on the 1st of March, 1780, and ever since that period her legislation has tended to ameliorate the con-dition of that race, but at the same time her legislation and the position of parties in that State, have uniformly recognized a distinction between the two races. Our Constitution of 1790 contained the word "freemen," and under that provision of the Constitution negroes claimed the right to vote in Pennsylvania, and I believe it is well authenticated that they did vote. But, sir, at the October election in 1835, in the county of Luzerne, a negro applied to vote; the in-spectors of the election conducting the polls denied him the right to vote, and, his vote was rejected, whereupon a suit was instituted, and a decision given in his favor in the lower court, and that decision was overruled by the Supreme Court in 1837. The country was delivered by Court in 1837. The opinion was delivered by Chief Justice Gibson, and his opinions are fully known to every lawyer in this House; he stands as a jurist at the head. The opinion of the court was unanimous, concurred in by four other gentlemen of almost equal talent and reputation with himself. The question turned upon the word "freeman," whether it meant a citizen, and entitled him to vote. That decision of the court, while it was unanimous, was also clear on the point of declaring that the word "freeman" meant white men, and not black men, and that consequently black men were not entitled to vote under the Constitution of 1790. The question was further agitated until a con-vention met in January, 1838. My distinguished colleague from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens), the

Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, was a member of that Convention, and if I mis-state anything that there occurred he can correct me. This question was agitated there, and in order to set the matter at rest and have no further equivocal language in the Constitution, the word "white" was inserted by a vote of nearly two-thirds, after a lengthy and one or the most intellectual discussions that has ever taken place in any public body in Pennsylvania. So much for the right of the negro to vote in Pennsylvania. I thought it necessary, in answer to the statement of my colleague that negroes voted in Pennsylvania, to give the true and correct history, both judicial and political.

My colleague stated further that it was the Democratic party which adopted that amend-ment to the Constitution and deprived the negro of the right to vote in that convention. am glad to say, from my leading and from my associations with the party, that the Democratic party of Pennsylvania have uniformly been against extending the right of suffrage to the Mr. Kelley-Will my colleague yield to me for

a moment? Mr. Randall-Certainly.

Mr. Kelley-I do not understand my colleague to deny that colored men were veters at the foundation of the Government, and thence down to 1835. Do I rightly understand him? Mr. Randall-I do not deny that some colored

people in Pennsylvania voted down to the year 1835. But I say that according to the judgment of the court they voted illegally, when they had no right to vote. Mr. Kelley-In other words, that in 1835 we had a Dred Scott decision in the State of Penn-

Mr. Randall-It was no fabulous or made-up case at all, but a case upon the facts.

Mr. Kelley—Does the gentleman mean to say

that the Dred Scott case was a fabulous case? Mr. Randall-I used the terms so familiar to the gentleman and the party to which he be-longs, who constantly call that a fabulous and made-up case. I am not going to be led into a discussion of the Dred Scott decision at this time. I desired to refer the gentleman to the decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; and he cannot escape from it.

Now, as to the gentleman's allegation that it was the Democratic party who took away from and deny to the colored people the right to vote. Sir, that party have always had the co-operation and the aid of vast numbers of the other party. The Convention which met in 1838 elected, as its presiding officer, Hon. John Sergeant. It was a Whig Convention; its organization was Whig; yet two-thirds of that Convention voted to insert in the Constitution of Pennsylvania the word "white," and I can give the gentleman additional authority, such authority as he heretofore usually regarded as wise. I allude to the gentleman who is now the Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, Hon. William L. Meredith. He spoke in that Convention; and tor the purpose of edifying my colleague (Mr. Kelley) I will read one or two extracts from his speech there. He says, in the course of his

"He was willing to extend political rights as far as he could, with reference to the happiness, well-being, and security of society. But he had doubts as to the propriety of admitting the colored people into our political family, on the footing of others, Now, is not that sound authority for the gen-

tleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley), colleague? Mr. Meredith is the leviathan, to speak, of the Pennsylvania bar. Again, he "There is something peculiar in the relation in which the colored race stand to the whites, which renders a distinction inevitable. It has been said

that it is enough to show a man is a citizen, to show that he has the right of suffrage. This is not the case, the white man who has not paid a tax or who is a minor, or who has not been assessed, is not the less a citizen, not the less entitled to protection, yet he is not permitted to exercise the right of suffrage." Furthermore, let me say to the gentleman that

he is seeking to do that here, upon the people of this District, which he failed to make an issue at home. He claims the power to force upon the people of this District negro suffrage. But why does he claim the power to do this here, when he fails to make the same issue in his own

Mr. Kelley—The gentleman is slightly mis-taken there. When I was quite a young man, and somewhat active in the Democratic party, I united with others in petitioning the Legislature of my State to initiate a change of the Constitution so that every man who was not a pauper or a telon could be a citizen in the full enjoyment of the privileges of citizenship; and I have not a constituent, whether he belongs to my party or that of the gentleman, who does not know that I plead the cause of justice and right, and advocate the extension of suffrage to every tax-paying adult male citizen who has not

been convicted of crime. Mr. Randall—I am glad the gcatleman has in-formed me what his record is. But I want to know whether his action during the last canvass was in favor of negro suffrage? And I want to know if he is willing to answer the question, whether he is willing to go before his constitu eats at the next election upon that is ne? I

pause for a reply.

Mr. Kelley—If there be in my district a house into which I have not put a copy of my remarks on negro suffrage, and the gentleman will give me the name of the proprietor. I will send him one. I mean that every man in the district shall know just where I stand, and that I am anxious to give every laboring man the right and power to protect the interests of labor at the ballot-

Mr. Randall—Yes, sir; the gentleman is willing that e ery man in his district shall know that he is in favor of imposing negro sufrage upon people that he has no interest in, or con- | and dressing.

nection with, that he has no right to represent, except through the agency of the Constitution. But, sir, will he go before his constituents and advocate a proposition to strike out the word "white" from the Constitution of Pennsylvania? I sppeal to the history of the party in Pennsylvania to which the majority here belong. The distinguished gentleman at the head of the Committee on Appropriations (Mr. Stevens) reported the Reputhican platform for Pennsylvania, and I ask whether negro suffrage formed any part of

Mr. Keliey-The gentleman says I am willing

Mr. Keliey—The gentleman says I am willing to impose negro sudrage upon people here in the District whom I have no right to represent.

Mr. Randall—I said, "except through the agency of the Constitution."

Mr. Kelley—That excepts the whole case. I was going to refer to our constitutional duty, for I have supposed that under the Constitution it was made the duty of Congress to legislate, and not only to legislate, but that it should exclusively legislate for the District.

Mr. Randall—I admit all that, And yet in the face of the expression of opinion such as we

face of the expression of opinion such as we have had here in the District, almost unanimous, and with a vote larger, except in a few instances, and with a vote larger, except in a few instances, than has ever before been polled in this city, we find the gentleman voting to force negro suffrage upon the people of this District, and failing to take any steps to give the same right to the people whom he directly represents, the colored portion of the people of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Kelley—I would like to ask my colleague (Mr. Raudall) whether any steps can now be

(hir. Randall) whether any steps can now be taken on that subject, or whether the Constitution of Pennsylvania does not provide that it shall be amended only once in five years? And whether it was not amended so as to let our soldiers vote two years ago, to the great disgust of the Democratic party?

Mr. Randall — Yes, sir; the Constitution of Pennsylvania provides that the step towards

procuring an amendment to that constitution shall be taken at a certain period; and that is the step which I wish to see my colleague have the boldness to take in reference to this question of negro suffrage

Mr. Kelley—Which step the gent'eman will find me ready to take as soon as time opens the door which, is now barred against the movement. Mr. Randall—Let me ask the gentleman whether, when the Republican party adopted its platform at Harrisburg last fall, that was not the time to declare the true intent of that party on this question of negro suffrage. I know that, when it was affirmed, during that campaign by the Democratic orators, that the true intention of the Republican party was to introduce negro of the Republican party was to introduce negro suffrage, the charge was vehemently denied. That cunning politician, Mr. Cessna, the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, went so far as to issue an address denying that the right of suffrage was a question in the canvass. My colleague fought under the banner of that that gentleman, endorsing, I believe, everything that he said.

I desire only that the true history of Pennsylvania and the true history of the now dominant party in that State, in reference to this subject shall be fairly and fully known. When my col league affirms that the negroes had the right to vote in Pennsylvania up to the period of the adoption of the Constitution of 1838, and that the Democratic party were alone responsible for depriving them of that right, I desire that he shall exhibit all the facis, so that this House may understand the whole case, not merely a part of it.
Mr. Kelley—Does the gentleman mean to inti-

mate that I did not advocate colored suffrage during the last canvass in Pennsylvania? Mr. Randall—I did not hear every speech that the gentleman made; but I read the reports of very many of them, and I never heard or saw

anything in his speeches in reference to that. Mr. Kelley—It may be that the gentleman did not read it in the newspapers; but let him inquire in all the counties in which I spoke, from the Delaware to Lake Erie (and it was in a majority of the countles on that long line) and he will not find a man, woman, or child who heard me, who will not tell him that I advocated

colored suffrage, Mr. Randali—I ask, Mr. Speaker, why the gentleman's party did not put that principle in the platform? Acting with that party, the gentleman was talking one way and looking another, like the boy in the boat, who looked one way and rowed another. The party with which the gen-tleman acted wanted to gull the people, their orators saying in one place that they were in layor of negro suffrage, and in another place declaring that they were against it. I admit that in northwesiern Pennsylvania some of the advocates of that party threw down the gauntiet, and raised the question of negro suffrage directly; but in every other part of Pennsylvania they ignored that question.

Mr. Kelley-I will only remind the gentleman

that the Twentieth and Twenty-fourth Wards of Philadelphia are not in northwestern Pennsylvania; and in both of those wards I advocated colored suffrage, apparently very acceptably to

Mr. Randall-I have given the gentleman an opportunity to answer my question, and I have answered every question which he has propounded to me. I now desire to ask him whether he is in favor of amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania by striking out the word "white" in the clause defining the qualifications of electors?

Mr. Kelley-I reply to the gentleman that I am in favor of striking out that word "white" as soon as the Constitution will permit. I have a high regard for Franklin, Benezet, and the men who with them laid the toundations of our Government and gave to the English language one of the grandest things in its literature, the pre-amble to the act of 1780, by which Pennsylvania, in the midst of the war of the Revolution, gave to the world the first example of the members of a ruling class, in gratitude to God for blessings bestowed on them, conferring freedom and citizenship upon their slaves. I had rather, sir, pass my life in humble privacy, surrounded and sustained by the spirits of those good and great men, than have the multitude shouting applause for my efforts in a bad cause in the halls of Congress, or elsewhere.

I am for so enforcing the provisions of the Constitution of the United States that its inter-pretation and application shall be in accordance with what I believe Washington and Madison to with what I believe washington and madison to have understood it to express. I do not wish to impose upon South Corolina and Mississippi what I am not ready to adopt in Pennsylvania; and as the Constitution confides the election of members of Congress to those who have the right to vote for the lower House of the Legislaure, I believe it has also the power to decide who shall vote for the lower House of the Legis-lature. Therefore, sir, I hope we will pass a law defining who shall vote for the lower House of a Legislature in each and every State of the Union. That will settle all our difficulties, and thencefort h armed rebellion will be impossible.

Signs of Cold Weather.

Punch notes the following signs of a cold nap. It is probably sharp winter weather:— When you think that you don't know whether think that you don't know whether the first bell has been rung or not.

When it strikes you that your watch is at least ten minutes fast; and so if you get up when the minute hand is "at a quarter to" ou'll be in capital time. That if you could only be taken out of bed to be washed and dressed in a second by machi-

ery, you wouldn't mind getting up.

That another five minutes' sleep will make ou all right for the day.

That it's three minutes to the half-hour, and you'll get up exactly at the half-hour.

That it's iust one minute past the half-hour, so you'll get up exactly at the the thirty-five That as five minutes won't make much differ-

cace, say, get up at the quarter punctually.

The following considerations will also lead you to the conclusion that the winter has come at

That you can't get up without hot water. That you don't think that water is quite hot. That he had better bring a little more water, lease; and take care that it's quite hot. That you can't get up until your clothes are a'll

ready for you.

That a little snooze while James is bringing the clothes (and while he letches some more not water) will do you all the good in the world. That when you do get up, you won't be a secThat you'll get up in exactly two minutes from

That (the two minutes having passed) you'll just settle what you're going to do to-day, and then get up.

That, if that's the first bell, you've plenty of time; and if it's the second, We no good hurrying up now, as you're late anyhow.

The consideration that is generally required before making a move out of bed, is in itself a

pretty sure sign of the presence of winter.

is something entirely different from skating in Philadelphia. In Chicago the pond owners advertise not only "Ice in splendid condition, band of music in attendance," but still greater attractions. At one it is announced that "Miss Currie A. Moore, the Concord skater, skates this afternoon." Miss Moore, it seems, has somehow or other taken Chicago by storm. The Republican thus speaks of her: thus speaks of her :-

"Miss Moore wins her own laurels, and wears them with all the grace of a queen. Attired in a crim-on silk skirt, a velvet basque trimmed with ermine, and a jaunty skating cap, her personnel is aitractive in the extreme—at once a model of simplicity and good taste. Her evolutions are natural, graceful, and is periect harmony with the music. When she waltzes around the inclosure, hundreds of gleved bands beat applante. There is no assumption on her part, no skating for lavor. She glides over the key mirror like a fairy, without effort. Her pironette excels that of the trained ballet girl upon the randed stage. It is statuerung and benutiful in the sanded stage. It is statuerque and beautiful in the extreme."

Another park owner states that the "original Jack Falstaff, with his original awkward squad, will shortly appear at his park." Another seeks to attract skaters with a grand tournament, at which "valuable (?) prizes" are given to the most graceful and accomplished, and closes with announcing a "benefit for the poor."

-In Minnesota the snow is from two to three

PROPOSALS.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BURFAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
December 23, 1865.

Sealed Proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal
for the Navy, to be delivered during the balance of
the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1866, will be received at this bureau until 10 o'clock A. M., 23d
January, 1866. January, 1866.

These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Anthracite Coal for Steamers." that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 6000 tons, of

The offer must be for the delivery of 6000 tons, of 2240 pounds.

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

naval steamers, clean, of uniform quanty, selected free from impurities, unnixed, of which the con-fractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory, and be subject to such insp tion as to quality and quantity as the Department may direct. The coal must, in all respects, be satis-metery to the inspector or inspectors to be appointed by the bureau, who will have the right of peremptory

by the bureau, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

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 exigencies of the service may require; commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo; furnishing, if demanded not less than 1000 tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel, as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal in proper quantity, of the proper quality, and at the proper time and place, the Bureau will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contract the proper quality, and at the proper quality and emurrage 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 deducted from their bills.

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.

at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra clarge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid he accepted, enter into obligation, at such time as many he pressulted by the Russey with good and as may be prescribed by the Bureau, with good and sufficient securities, to furnish the supplies pro-

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied 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. to be to the interest of the service to do so.

Two or more sureties 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 withheld 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 compiled with; and the remaining eighty per cent, or other amount that may be due upon each bill, will, when a proper certificate is iurnished 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.

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 forfest and pay to the United 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.

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 named by them. named by them. The form of offer, guarantee, and certificate is herewith given :- FORM OF OFFER.

(Signed)

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 case the foregoing bid of — te accepted. — will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at —, execute the same, with good and sufficient suredes for the cellvery of the anti-ractic coal proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 25th Dec. mber, 1855, hereto appended, and under which it was made, and in case the said. the said -, and that which may be accepted. Witness, (Signed),

(Place) hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge ard behef, the above-named guaranters, — and — are good and sufficient.

To be signed by the United States District .udge, United States District Actorney, Collector. or Navy 12 26 tu4t

CHTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE CITY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Sea'ed Pronosals for books, stationery, and printing,
required by the cit-Commissioners for the year 1853 in
accordance with o'dinance of Cit-Council approved
becember 28, 1865, making an appropriation to this Depariment, will be received at this Office, No 11 state
donse now until 12 o'clock M., Saturday January 20,
1866. Frinted schedules of articles required will be furnished on application at the Cit-Commissioners' Office,
on which the bids must be made.

FHILIP HAMILION
THOMAS DICKSON**
City Commissioners.

OWEN HOUSE, LATE "MARKHAM'S HOTEL." ADJOINING WILLARD'S HOTEL
WASHINGTON, D. C.
THOMAS P JACKS, Proprietor.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD. WARRINGTON CITY, January 6/ 1904. THE FIRE IN CHESNUT STREET

Washington City, January 6, 1906.

Scaled Proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock F M., on FRIDAY, the 5th day of February, 1866, for supplying the Lagnt-nouse Establishment with sixty thousand gallous of the best quality pure Winter Strained Oil, either Lard or Sperm, to be divised into four lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, slongside of the Government supply vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer, or other auti orized agent of the Light-hou-e Board, in strong, tight, aron-bound, well-made cases, suitable for shipping, in good order, of a capacity cach of from fifty to cighty gallonsnot to exceed the latter. The Oil may be delivered at Boston or New York, at the option of the bidders. The lince 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.:—
Let No. 1.—Fitteen thousand (15,000) gallons on
the 2d day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the
proper tesis and ganging can be completed.
Let No. 2.—Fitteen thousand (15,000) gallons on
the 16th day of April 1896, or as soon thereafter as
the proper tesis and gauging can be completed.
Let No. 2.—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.
Let No. 4.—Fitteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the
1st day of August, 1886, or as soon thereafter as
the project tests and gauging can be completed.
Separate proposals will be received at the same
time for 5000 gallons of Colum or Lard Oil, to be delivered as above supulated, at Detroit, Michigan, on
the 1st day of May, 1886.

time for 5000 galions of Coles or Lard Oil, to be delivered as above sipulated, at Detroit, Michigan, on the lat day of May, 1866

No bid will be considered unless from a manufacturer of the article.

No part of the Oil 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 sat sfaction of the person or rersons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to us of the best quality pure Winter S rained Oil and free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations.

I be usual means for determining the character and quality of the Sperm, Oi will be employed, viz :—specific gravity, burning, the amount of residuum, and any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The Lard Oil will be subjected to special tests, and will be rejected unless found to be, in regard to burning and fluidity under reduction of temperature, and in every other respect equal to that of the standard adopted by the Beard, or which a sample will be furnished on application to the Light-house En, incer at Boston, Massachusetts.

The casks must be guaged, under the direction and personal supervision of the Inspecting Officer, by a custom house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the collar or warehouse of the contractor. The temperature of the Oil will be accurately noted, and the measurements reduced to the standard temperature of 60 deg. Fahrenheit, by tables prepared for the purpose.

Troposals will be received and considered for each

pared for the purpose.

I roposals will be received and considered for each Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of the lots, at the option of the hidder; but no bid will be considered for a fees quantity than that specified as one lot, to be debyered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly, written out in full, the kind of oil offered, whether of the lot or lots bid for, and the place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids suba litted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to refect any bid, al-

Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, al-though it may be the lowest, for other considerations 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 faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guar-Each oner must be accompanied by a written guar-antee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States district judge, attorney, navy agent, or collector of the customs, to the effect that, if the bid be accepted, the bidder will duly execute a contract be accepted, the bidder will duly execute a contract in 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 party and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and endersed 'Proposals 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

the Light-house Board. Washington City.
All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and
on the day specified.
Payments will be made for the several lots of oil
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, 1886, for the
Transportation of Military Supplies during the year
1866, on the following routes:—
ROUTE NO. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie,
and Riley, 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
latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations

and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territorics of Nebraeka, Dacotah, Idaho, and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of 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 transport said stoics in each of the months from April to September inc. usive, of the year 1868.

Route No. 2—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be designated in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort 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, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union or such other depot as may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory 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 designated in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations th

Proposals must be fedorsed :-Proposals must be indorsed:—
Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No.
1,' 2' or '8'" as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requisements of this advertisement.
Farues to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quarto master-Generat; but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered. Contractors must be in readings for service by the Contractors must be in readiness for service by the lat day of Apri, 1888 and they will be required to have a place of tusness or agency at or in the vice nity of korts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

12 22 88 Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT BURGET, ANOVETHER, WILL BE CONTINUED AN HEBETOFOBE ETAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. IN 13

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF BAFES

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

PHILADELPHIA. January 3, 1866. MESSES FARREL, REMNING & Co.-Genuemen :- We have just opened our Safe, one of your manufacture. which passed through the destructive fire in Chemnt 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 hot when taken on t of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our books, papers, and some ten thousand dollars in meney almost as perfeet as when put in the Fafe. Nothing is injured, it 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. 639 CHESNUT STREET.

ANOTHERTEST

HEBBING'S FIRE-PECOF SAFES,

THE FIERY ORDEAL PASSED TRIUMPHANTLY The Herring Saie used in the office of our warehouses, destroyed by the disastrous fire of the night of the 8th instant, was subjected to as intense heat as probably sny saie will ever be subjected in any fire—so intense that the brass knobs and mountings of the exterior of as me were melted off, and the whole surface scaled and hilstered as if that been in a furnace, and yet whom ovened the contents—books and papers—wore found to be entire and unminured.

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 ruins. Mer chapts. Bankers, and others interested in the protection of their books and papers are invited to call andus amine it.

J. P. Ba! THOLOW,

Agent for Herring's Sa es,

WEATHER STRIPS.

BROWNE'S METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS AND

WINDOW BANDS PREVENT RATILING OF SASH, And totally exclude Dust, Noise, and Odor in summer as well as Cold, Wind, and Rain in winter, from doors and windows of every description, without interfering with their free 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,

11 23thstu2m No. 38 S. FIFTH STREET, Philada.

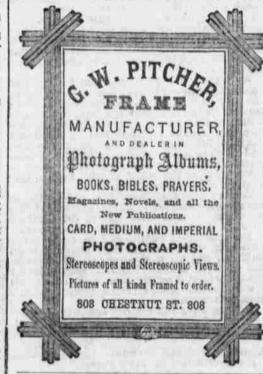
PERSONAL. GREAT REDUCTION IN COFFEE, AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 256 CHESNUT

30 CENTS.—ROASTED RIO COFFEE. AT Street.

35 CENTS.—BEST ROASTED RIO COFFEE, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 40 CENTS-FINEST OLD JAVA, ROASTED, at WILSON'S, No. 226 CHESNUT Street.

70 CENTS.—BLACK AND GREEN TEA SIFT-WILSON'S. in quantities not less than one pound, at GOOD DOLLAR TEA, BLACK AND GREEN, at WILSON'S, No. 226 CHESNUT Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at WILSON S Tea Warehouse, No. 230 CHESNUT Street.



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MANUFACTURERS OF

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VALISES BAGS.

RETICULES, And all styles of goods suitable for

Travellers and Excursionists. A large stock of MOROCCO TRAVELLING BAGS

AND RETICULES, FOR GENTS AND LADIES, Of our own Manufacture, suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS. No. 708 CHESNUT STREET.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his triends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vesses to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels on trusted to him for repaire.

Cautains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' hottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT.

Kens ngton Screw Dock.

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No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET. Constantly on hand a large and varied assoring of Building Lumber. 524

NEW MUSIC STORE.—WILLIAM H
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Dealers in American and Foreign Music; Pianos, Mejodeons, and Musical Instruments of a 1 kinds; also, a superior quality of Strings constantly on hand 11 73m

J. L. CAPEN, PHRENOLOGIST, SUC-cessor to Fowler, We'll & Co., gives written and verbal descriptions of character with Charts. S 12 22 stuth 1m No. 25 S. TENTH Street.

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NEW OFFICE

emperary Office, No. 305 GRESNUT Street, to our old

With greatly enlarged facilities for the

PURCHASE AND SALE OF

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES,

And the transaction of a general Banking business. JAY COOKE & CO.

JAY COOKE,

Philadelphia, January 1, 1866. COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. FROM THIS date, HENRY D. COOKE, HARRIS C. FAHNE STOCK, PITT COOKE, JOHN W. SEXTON, and GEORGE C. THOMAS are pariners with us in the Firm of JAY COOKE & CO., Philagelphia.

WM. G. MUORHEAD. Philadelphia, January 1, 1866. S. SECURITIES

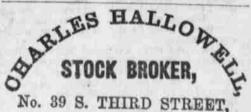
A SPECIALTY. SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS.

16 S. THIRD ST. 3 NASSAU ST., PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 12



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Government, State, and Other Loan and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

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5 20s.

7'30s, WANTED. DE HAVEN & BROTHER No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

1.7 HAIR ESTABLISHMENTS. BAKER'S POPULAR HAIR ESTABLISHMENT—The assortment of Braids, Wigs. Tonpees,
Bandesux. Rapillons, Rouleaux, Tondues, Frises,
Crimpies, Curls, Illusive Scams for ladles, cannot be
equalled by sny other house in the United States, at
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STOVES. RANGES, &c. ULVER'S New Patent Deep Sand-Joint

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

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CHARLES WILLIAMS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

MERIT ALWAYS ITS OWN REWARD. An article possessing Merit will always conquer proju-ulce, abuse, vilification, and aught that envy. hatred, or malice can impose upont t.

CHESNUT CROVE WHISKY
Is a strong evidence of the fact. Decried by numbers
for what—simply if its merits were known and appreclated-it could not tail to become popular-other things less so in proportion. There is no stimulant giving evidence of so much purity as to produce certificates from such highly respectable parties as Messrs. Booth, Garret, and Camac, of Phitadelphia; 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

NO. 225 N. THIRD STREET. M. NATHANS & SONS,

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others, cures Ruptures, irces the cord from all
truss
pressure, will never rust, break, chase, or become flithy; fitted to form requiring no strap;
used in bathing; always good as new Supporters, cit., of improved styles. Lady attendant. Call and exsmme, or send for pamphlet.

12 16 lm

On MONDAT, 8th inst., we shall remove from our No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.