SOMETHING ABOUT CLOCKS.

Chauncey Jerome, whose Connecticut clock manufactory failed a few years since, through the fault of others, involving Mr. Barnum, began life anew some time since near Chicago. Five miles out from that city he established a new manufactory, which is now capable of turning out one hundred thousand clocks a year. Mr. Parton tells us that Mr. Jerome expects to be able to sell them at New Haven quite as cheap as those made in New Haven. A new English volume by Edward Wood presents some interesting facts concerning the origin of clocks. The clepsydra or waterglass was used by the ancients for measuring time. The sand glass, in which sand took the place of water, was a modification of the clepsydra. These time-keepers were called clepsammia. They were in use before the time of Jerome, A. D. 331-420. The candle clocks of Alfred are well known. Martinelli, of Spoleto, in a curious work, 1663, speaks of clocks going by earth, air, fire, and water. In the fire-clock the motion was produced upon the principle of a modern smokejack, the wheels being moved by means of a lamp, which also gave light to the dial, the hours being given out by the explosion of crackers set at proper intervals. In the airclocks the hours were measured by the descent of a weight expelling the air through an orifice in a tube, and giving motion to wheel-work. In 1669, the Grand Duke Cosmo was astonished to see at the Royai Society's rooms in London a clock the movements of which were derived from the vicinity of a loadstone. This was the earliest precursor of the modern electrical clock. It seems impossible to fix the date when clocks with wheels and weights were first invented. Boethius is said to have made one in the year 510 A. D. Pope Paul I is reported to have sent a wheel-clock to King Pepin in 756. We are told that the Arabians first made clocks to strike in 801. Rabanus Mauras is said to have sent a clock with a bell to a friend about the year 840.,

WHEEL-CLOCKS, The honor of inventing a wheel clock is also given to Pacificus, Archdeacon of Vienna, who died in the middle of the ninth century. Gerbert of Fleury, atterward Pope Sylvester II, has credit for a similar invention about the year one thousand. It is not clear whether the allusion of Dante is to a mechanical clock or to a sun dial, or whether the orologium in signe given to Sherborne Abbey by William the Sacrist, in the twelfth century, was of either nature. St. Paul's Cathedral, as evidenced by the computus bracerii for A. D. 1286, had its orologiarius or clock-keeper, and an agreement for altering and completing the wheelwork of the clock is extant in Norman French, dated November 22, 1344, between the Dean and Chapter and Walter the 'Orgone" of Southwark. The great clock house at Westminister was set up by Edward I in 128-9, out of a fine of seven thousand marks for corruption and malpractice levied upon Si Ralph de Hengham, Chief Justice of the Kng's Bench. Another clock tower was encted there by Edward III in 1365-6.

The same writer tells us of the ORIGIN OF WATCHES.

The origin of the watch, though not readily t be assigned to any particular date, is certinly not of the same antiquity as that of the fled or stationary clock. The first step twards it was obviously the invention of a cded spring as the motive power, instead of a eight and pendulum. And this appears to hre been made during the last quarter of the fibenth century. Nuremberg has generally hd the credit of the earliest "pocket clocks"-Mremberg eggs, as they were called, from tair oval shape. The same honor has been ed by Blois upon less plausible grounds. Ien China is said to have introduced the ininto Germany, whence it passed into lance, and so into England. Peter Hele, of Aremberg, who died in 1540, as early as 1490 nde small watches of steel, which pointed d and struck the hours, and might be worn

SECONDS DESCRIBED.

By the year 1500, the manufacture was so f improved as to describe seconds of time, awhich period such watches were used for aronomical purposes by George Purbach, a nthematician of Vienna. In 1544, the guild Master Clockmakers in Paris secured from Incis I the exclusive privilege of making ceks and watches, both large and small. The Indon Clockmakers' Company was incorpored by charter of Charles I, 1631.

The performance of these early specimens of t watchmaker's art was, we may suppose, vy imperfect. About the year 1650, metallic ains were commonly substituted for the catcord previously in general use. A great provement was introduced in the year 1658, Ithe invention of the spiral or pendulum ging applied to the arbor of the balance. 's first idea of this spring is attributed to ingenious mathematician, Dr. Hooke. It thoroughly carried out in 1665, under his ections, by the celebrated watchmaker, omas Tompion. A watch of that kind made f Charles II bears that date, together with names of both inventor and constructor. The first repeater was made by Quare, in The horizontal escapement was in-*ted in 1724.

CURIOUS WATCHES,

one of the most singular freaks of the art w the lilliputian repeater, no bigger than a Her two-penny piece, set in a ring, presented Beorge III in 1764, by the celebrated Arnold, Devereux Court, Strand. A curious watch made for Louis XV by Coupson, Jr., of his, in 1764, in which a simple spring was sstituted for the barrel, the mainspring, the din, and the fusee. It required no winding, was set in motion for twenty-four hours the simple push of a knob, like the striking sing of a repeater.

WEARING TWO WATCHES.

bout that period the foppery of wearing t watches came into vogue, and was speedily fowed by the ladies. To avoid expense, livever, a dummy, or fausse montre, of some swy material often took the place of a real In Paris all sorts of whimsical toys were thed out by Julien le Roy, entitled etrennes cmométriques; and he was even outdone in t line by J. B. Baillon, horologies de la reine, ve, by falling in with the luxurious and wteful fashions of the Court, died the richest whmaker in Europe.

THE CHIGNON QUESTION.

Dr. Cobbold, in a recent lecture before o of the London scientific institutions, and to relieve the minds of the fair sex from 's fear of some of those unpleasant fallacies with have been propagated lately concerning emons." He said that they had been led telieve that the minute microscopic orgamis found attached to the hair had some getic relation to pediculi; and consequently th by wearing these appendages to the piely called "phthiriasis." He assured his wers that there was no ground for alarm. Torganisms were neither entozoa nor true epa. It was quite impossible that these loy organized ectoroa should develope them- | not so fearless as it was."

selves into any insect form. They closely resembled the bodies which are found in the flesh of healthy animals, and which attracted a good deal of attention at the time of the cattle plague, because some observers incorrectly supposed them to be peculiar to the flesh of the animals affected with that disease. These ectozoa had more or less conspicuous vegetable affinities; that is to say, they resembled the lowermost algo and the fungi in respect of their mode of growth and develop-

THE EXPOSITION.

The earthworks of the Paris Exhibition, including the Park, amount to upward of half a million cubic yards. The ironwork amounts to 13,200 tons, of which 10,000 tons are in the great machinery gallery. The windows of this gallery present a surface of 53,700 square yards, and those of the other galleries 25,000. The palace itself occupies an area of 140,184 square yards. Of this, 61,000 square yards is occupied by France, 21,653 by England, and 2900 by the United States.

PHOTOGRAPHY. M. Bazin, a foreign artist, has contrived an apparatus for photographing objects at the bottom of the sea. His photographic studio consists of a strong sheet-iron chest, perfectly water-tight, with water-tight windows, that are in the form of lenses. The electric light is used, and renders distinctly visibly and objects lying at the bottom of the sea, so that they may be photographed, and thus their value and position be accurately marked. M. Bazin has remained at depths of nearly 300 feet for about ten minutes. This application of photography promises to facilitate the recovery of lost objects and the raising of sunken ships.

ELECTRIC GUNS. A gun has been invented, says the Scientific Review, in France, in which electricity is very ingeniously applied to the ignition of the charge. Two small electric batteries are inclosed in the stock, the conducting wires of which emerge at the surface, near the breech, and by a very simple means are connected, at pleasure, with a very fine platinum wire within the charge, so as to render it incandescent, and thus ignite the powder. Cartridges thus prepared cannot, as those containing fulminate often do, explode them-selves; but it is not probable that the contrivance will ever be more than a scientific curiosity, unless found to answer for artillery.

MORE ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

Inexhaustible Rome has lately yielded some extremely interesting antiquities discovered under San Crisogono, a very curious church in the Trastevere, which is supposed to date from the time of Constantine the Great. The discoveries consist of vaulted chambers covered with inscriptions in black lead; a tomb containing the skeleton of a young girl, and some very curious objects of jewelry. This church is supposed to occupy the station of the 7th Cohort of the Guards.

An English writer argues that the English people mainly are indebted to Scott for their

LOVE OF LANDSCAPE. He says:--"We are apt to attribute it all to the influence of Wordsworth's poetry in a general way; and yet it is not very like Wordsworth. He is no doubt its chief analyst and spokesman; but he did not exactly create love of natural beauty. The taste for outdoor life and green fields came back full tide on all our writing after the coffee-house life of the last century; and Scott, we think, did most to stimulate and raise it. Wordsworth tells us all Wordsworth's thoughts about the paternal pines of Borrowdale, and states that the cataracts blow their trumpets from the steep. Scott throws himself into his scene, and forgets himself in it; he tells you what the cataract really was like with straightforward love , and force and fern. and heather, and birches, and big stones; it does not occur to him that cataracts sound like trumpets, and in point of fact they never do; their sound is deeper than any which metal ever made. And we think that most young artists must begin with Scott, at least.' Muscular Christianity has, perhaps, carried

the love of mountain scenery too far in the direction of adventure; but much is forever due to him who cunningly mingled the sylvan feeling with the contemplative, and taught the hunter to delight in the hills as much as

The London Engineer affirms that THE WHITWORTH GUN

surpasses all others in use. It says:-"It is time that the results of the Armstrong and Whitworth competition were well understood and acted upon. We have now the know-ledge that, with thousands of costly guns in the service, there is one every way superior, which we have not got-superior in range and accuracy, and in respect of the cheapness of its projectiles. As an instrument for propelling shot to great distances, and with the certainty of hitting the mark, the Whitworth rifled cannon is superior to any other ordnance ever known. This superiority is, of course, one of degree only; but it is very often by a moderate amount of advantage, and not seldom by even nice shades of difference, that actions and the fate of nations are decided. Mr. Whitworth, by his hexagonal bore and shot of corresponding form, can rifle a gun with a quicker twist than is practicable upon any other plan."

A writer in Macmilian's Magazine, in describing the life and traits of GERMAN GIRLS.

says:—A child is seldom sent to another town to school; the extra expense of board and lodging is a serious item, and the Germans are proverbially a frugal people. Thus, even in he holidays, there is no change; the children do not, as with us, 'come home' from school; they are at home; they only have more time for the discussion of their little spites and jealousies, more coffee drinking, more gossip, and more liberty. As time goes on, and the little girl buds into early maidenhood, this passing to and fro through the public streets has serious disadvantages; she becomes self-conscions, has a bowing acquaintance with her friends' brothers, and system of coquetry is carried on which has no good influence on her character. I say coquetry advisedly, for it is not the 'firtation' we see among young people in our own country, begining openly in fun, and ending in amusement; nor is it that sort of school boy love, which is at times so life-enduring that the little fourteen-year old Etonian with the club foot ceases to be an object of ridicule in his all-absorbing passion for Mary Chaworth. Boys and girls never play together in Germany, as our boys and girls do; therefore, the young fraulein of fourteen who has a bowing acquaintance, and something perhaps more, with her friends' brothers, since they arrange to meet her on their way from college, or on her way to school, is conscious that these tacit arrangements are not allowed, are wrong, and to be enjoyed after the surreptitious manner of stolen fruit. She has had hitherto coffee and gossip, but now a fresh stimulant comes into her life; she ceases to be natural; she has the consciousness of something to conceal, and her eyes become less candid, and her gaze is

The returns made by the English Poor Law Board for the month of December last shows that at the close of the year 1866 the number of paupers in receipt of relief in England and Wales exceeded 900,000, showing an increase of 21 per cent, as compared with the corresponding period of 1865, but a decrease of 2-6 per cent. as compared with 1864, owing to the improvement since that time in the manufacturing districts. The increase of pauperism at the close of 1866 was not very great in any division of the kingdom except the metropolis, but there it exceeded 20,000 and amounted to nearly 20 per cent. The number of persons receiving out-door relief in the metropolis increased from 71,312 at the

ENGLISH PAUPERISM.

end of 1865 to 89,727 at the end of 1866. A PHOTOMAGNETIC COMPASS. An English naval engineer, Mr. Corridi by name, has invented an ingenious contrivance for ascertaining a ship's course during a

On the dial of the compass, instead of the star which indicates the North, a circular opening is made, furnished with a small lens. The light shining upon the compass penetrates through the lens, and traces a black mark or ine on a sheet of sensitive paper underneath, which is made to move at a certain speed by means of clockwork. The sensitized paper turns with the ship, and as the needle remains perfectly steady, every designation or alteration of the course is photographed on the paper.

CHEAP BATHS. Arrangements are now being made in several of the English villages for insuring a free use of soap and water among the poor. At Redhill, for example, hot and cold baths are provided three days a week-for women and children from one to five o'clock, and for men from six to nine o'clock-free of all charges save a penny for soap and use of towels. bath may be had on special evenings for sixpence. A washhouse has been fitted up with oppers, tubs, a patent wringing machine, etc., with an ironing room attached, available three days a week at the charge of a penny an hour, soap and soda being sold at cost price. Special care is taken to prevent the linen from houses in which infectious diseases exist being received into any part of the building.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S BOOK. Queen Victoria, says a London correspondent, has written a work, entitled "Leaves from a Journal in the Highlands," which consists of about forty papers, descriptive of her life at Balmoral and the neighborhood. The work is llustrated by photographs and wood-ents from er majesty's sketches. It contains, among ther interesting matter, three long accounts of the incognite journeys made by the Prince Consort and herself to different parts of Scotland, and the adventures which they met with. In one of the papers she gives an account of the preaching of Dr. Norman McLeod, of Glasgow, and after stating how astonished she was that any one could preach "so eloquently and touchingly without notes," she adds, "And then he prayed so kindly for me and the Prince in the after prayer that I was deeply touched; but when he invoked God's blessing on the children, I felt a great lump come in my throat." She had not expected to be prayed for so kindly by a Presbyterian, and least of all did she expect him to remember the children. I think there is something touching in this simple note of the queen-wife and mother, which shows how true a woman she is. Only forty copies of the work have been printed for special friends and favorites, but sooner or later it will of course be reprinted, and will be a most interesting addition to contemporary literature. What would the world not give for such a work by Queen Mary or Queen Elizabeth? The copy from which I have quoted bore on the title-page the

"To dear Jeannie G---, in remembrance of many, many happy hours—gone never to return again, from V. R."

INSURANCE COMPANIES. BROOKLYN

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Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladles' apart
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32 stuth2m

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK.

N THE ORPHANS COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, Estate of ROSANNA HUGHES, Decea The Additor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JEIL MCGLENSY, xecutor of the last will and testament of ROSANNA Executor of the last will and terminent of ROSANNA ILGHES, deceased, and to report distribution of he balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet he parties interested for the purpose of his apointment on FRIDAY, April 5, 1867, at 3 o'clock P., d., at his office, No. 152 S. FOURTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

2Etuths56* J. HOWARD GENDELL, Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADEL

THIA.

Assigned Estate of WARNER F. FERGUSON.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to sudit, settle, and adjust the account of THOMAS GREENBANK, assignes of the estate of WARNER F. FERGUSON, and to report distribution of the balance in the bands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, April 8, at 4, past 3 o'clock F. M., at his office, No. 32 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

S 28thstu5t

E. H. THARP, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of ELIZABETH MAHONEY, Decea
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit. Figure 1. Figure 2. Figure

IN THE ORPHANS COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of GEORGIE H. WILSON, Deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ALBERT B. LINDERMAN and JACOB R. SENSEMEN, Executors under the of George H. Wilson, deceased, and to report tion of the balance in the bands of the account distribution of the balance in the balance in the purpose of his appointment on WEDNESDAY, April 10, A. D. 1867, at 40 clock P. M., at the office of FURMAN SHEP-PARD, Esq., No. 419 WALNUT Street, second-story front building, in the city of Philadelphia. 3 30 stuths:

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FEBRUARY 13, 1887. "Our Marvin's Patent Safe, a No. 9, double-door stood the severest test in the large fire of Saturday night. It fell from the second floor, and was exposed to an INTENSE HEAT, FANNED BY A STIFF NORTH WIND. The exterior from frame-work melted in several places, yet the inside is not touched. We were pleased on opening it to find every thing ALL RIGHT. We have every confidence in the Fire-Proof Safes made by Marvin & Co. "WHITFIELD & BILLING,"

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Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and holsted. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

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PROPOSALS.

DHILADELPHIA DEPOT

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1189 GIRARD STREET, March 30, 1867. Proposals will be received at this office until Proposals will be received at this office dutal 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, April 9, 1807, for im-mediate delivery at the United States Store-house, Hanover Street Whari, properly packed and ready for shipment, of the following de-scribed Quartermaster's Stores, viz.:— 5 dozen Brass Case Locks (wardrobe), 3

5 dozen Brass Case Locks (wardrobe), 3 inch.
4 dozen (each) Brass Desk Locks, 2 and 3 tumbler, 2½ inch and 3 inch.
150 lbs. Chrome Green in Oil, in 1, 2 and 5 lb, cans,
75 lbs. Chrome Green "Dry."
1 gross (each) Brass Butts, "Narrow," 3 in, and 3½ in.
1200 feet Window Glass, 300 lb x 12, 200 lb x 14, 100 lb x 16, 100 lb x 18, 100 lb x 18, 200 lb x 20, 200 lb x 24.
6 dozen each, Chest Handles, "flush," 3½ x 4 lb, and 3 x 4 lb.

6 dozen each, Chest Handles, "flush," 3½ x
4½ in, and 3 x 4 in,
1 gross smooth Bastard Flies, 6 doz, 12 in., 4
doz, 12 in., and 2 doz, 16 in.
350 gallons Spirits of Turpentine,
2 gross Facking Bottles, 1 gross 1 lb., and 1
gross ½ lb.
1 gross Bottle Corks, "good,"
1 gross Vial Corks, "large."
300 lbs. Flaxseed Meat.
48 bottles Powell's Liniment, not "Embrocation."

cation."
400 gallons Coal Oil.
300 gallons Sperm Oil.
100 gallons Nests-foot Oil.
100 gallons Linseed Oil, "raw."
120 gallons Linseed Oil, "boiled."
40 gallons Linseed Oil, "boiled." gallons Olive Oil.

10 gations dive On, 50 gations Alcohol, 8 dozen Brushes, Paint, 6°, "Clintons," 6 dozen Brushes, Paint, 5°, "Clintons," 5 dozen Sash Tools, No. 8, 8 dozen Sash Tools, No. 6.

250 Corn Brooms,
350 Stable Brooms.
18 gross Files, "Handsaw," 3-3 in.; 3-3½ in.;
5-4 in.; 5-5 in.; and 2-5½ in.
75 lbs. Irish Glue, "light."
15,000 lbs. Nails, Cut-6000 lud.; 6000 3d.; 3000 6.½
50 lbs., each, Finishing Nails, ½ in., l½ in., l½ in., and l½ in.
3 dozen Buck Saws.
2 dozen Chamois Skins.
12,000 lbs. White Lead, in Oil, "Lewis," 40 kegs25 lbs.; 60 kegs-50 lbs; 80 kegs-100 lbs. 250 Corn Brooms,

25 lbs.; 60 kegs—50 lbs; 80 kegs—100 lbs. 250 lbs, Putty, in 25-lb, kegs. 50 lbs, Red Lead, in Oll, 4 kegs—25 lbs; 4 kegs 100 lbs, 100 lbs. Red Lend, "Dry," in 25-lb kegs, 44 gallons Copal Varnish, "Coach-body,"

44 gallons Copal Varnish, "Coach-body,"
extra,
84 gallons Copal Varnish, No. 1.
50 los, Terra Sienna, "Burnt in Oil," in 1
and 2-lb, cans,
50 lbs. Terra Sienna, "Raw in Oil," in 1
and 2-lb, cans,
50 lbs. Drop Biack,
2 pieces Ratinet, "Blue."
75 lbs. Why Lead, "Dry," in 5-lb, papers,
100 los, Biack Paint, in 1, 2, and 5-lb, cans,
1 dozen Varnish Brushes, 20, "Oval,"
All of the above-named articles to be of the
best quality, and to be subject to inspection.

pest quality, and to be subject to inspection.

Samples of the articles bid for must be de-ivered at this office twenty-four (21) hours prerious to the apening of the bids.

Each bid must be guaranized by two respon-ible persons, whose signatures and residences

must be appended to the guarantee and certi-fied to as being good and sufficient security by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed unreasonable, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

All proposals to be made out on the regular forms, in duplicate (which will be furnished on application at this Office), and conform to the terms of this advertisement a copy of which

terms of this advertisement, a copy of which must accompany each proposal.

Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stoves."

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the proposals.

By order of the Proposals. Byt. Brigadier-General G. H. CROSMAN,

Asst. Q. M. Gen. U. S. Army. HENRY W. JANES, Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster, Byt. Major U. S. Army. ROPOSALS. PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND

SCRIP FOR SALE. The Board of Commissioners now offer for sale TWO HUNDRED AND TWNETY THOUSAND ACRES of Agricultural College Land Scrip, being the balance of the Scrip granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this

State. Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor-General's Office, at HARRIS-BURG, until 11 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY,

April 10, 1867. This land may be located in any State or Ter-This land may be located in any state of Territory, by the holders of the scrip upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres, is issued in blank, and will be transferable without entersement or formal assignment. The blank need not be filled until the scrip is presented for possible and only the scrip is presented for possible and the scrip is the scrip is presented in the scrip is the scrip is presented in the scrip is the scrip in the scrip is the scrip in the scrip is the script in t when the party holding it can fill the blank, and enter the and in his can fill the blank, and enter the and in his can fill the blank, and enter the and in his can name. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

ceived for less than one quarter action.

The Scrip will be issued in mediately on the payment of the money to the surveyor-General On all bids for a less quantile than forty thousand acres, one-third of the purchase money must be paid within tenders, and the remaining two-thirds within thin yelsys after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Beart of Commissioners. Board of Commissioners. JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

For the Board of Commissioners. Harrisburg, February 27, 1807. [34:4-10 DROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

DEPOT QUARTERN ASTER'S OFFICE, BAILTIMORE, And. April 2, 1867. Sealed Proposals invited and will be received at this office until MONDAY, at 12 o'clock M. April 15, 1867, for the delivery in the city of Baltimore of one hundred (ion) Cayalry Horses, The Hoises will be subjected to careful in spection before being accepted. They must be spection before being accepted. They must be sound in all respects, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from fifteen to sixteen bands high, from five to mine years old, well adapted in every way for except purposes. The ability of the bidder to mini his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, which guarantee must accompany the

proposal.

The Horses must be delivered within twenty (20) days from date of acceptance of any pro-The Government reserves the right to reject any orall bids. Payment to be made on com-

Piction of contract.
Bids will be endorsed "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," and addressed to incundersigned, Bal-limore, Md.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

A. S. KIMBALL,

Captain and A. Q. M. U.S. A.

Depot Quartermaster.

O PENCE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM PANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Pebruary 4, 1867.

Proposais will be received at the Office of the Pennsylvania Radiroad Company, Philadelphia, until the first day of May, 1867, inclusive (unless a satisfactory proposal should be received and accepted previously), from responsible parties desiring to contract with said Company for the establishment of a direct Line of Steamships between Philadelphia and Liverneed.

peol.

Biank forms of proposals, with detailed information, will be furnished upon application to 27 to 1

EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

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THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMLANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR SAVANNAM, GA.
TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings,
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal,
The steamship WYOMING will leave for the above
port on Saturday, April 6, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the
accond wharf below spruce street.
Through passage tickets soid and freight taken for
all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue,
Agents at Savannab, Hunter & Gammell.

[14]

THE PHILADELPHIA AND
LIGHT SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMFANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
VIA HAVANA.
STAROFTHE UNION, 1202 tous, Capt. T. N. Cooksey,
JUNIATA. 1215 tous, Captain P. L. Hoxie,
Will leave this port every two weeks alternately,
touching at Hayana for passengers going and returning. turning.
The JUNIATA will leave for New Orleans April 18, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Sprucostreet.
THE STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans April 18. This Stak Of the Crown teachers and the Chrown teachers and the California of the Ca

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COM-FARY'S REGULAR LINE FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship PIONEER, SIZ tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Saturday, April 6, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below springs atreet. pruce street.
Bills of Inding signed at through and reduced rates o all principal points in North Carolina.
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PARIS EXPOSITION. The new and first-class Ocean-going and Steamship

HAVANA, 2000 Tons Burden, Will make an Excursion from New York to Havre and back, saling from Pier No. 46 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock M., taking Passengers for Paris, London, and Bremen, Returning will sail from Havre on June 5, giving Passengers holding Excursion Tickets about six weeks in Europe. This magnificent Steamship is divided into wate, tight compartments, and has been newly furnished and elegantly fitted up expressly for this voyage.

The HAVANA will only carry first-class Passengers, A FULL BAND OF MUSIC will accompany the Ship. Price of Passage, in currency, to Havre, 8150 and \$175. To Havre and return, \$250 and \$300, seconding to size of State-room.

An experienced Surgeon on board.
For further particulars and passage apply to the Agents, STEPHEN WHITMAN, COMMANDER,

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STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing seni-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

RETURN TICKE'S TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, \$30 GOLD.

CITY OF PARIS STORM STURDAY, April 6
EDINBURGH Wednesday, April 16
CITY OF ANTWERP Saturday, April 16
CITY OF ANTWERP Saturday, April 12
CITY OF BOSTON Saturday, April 12
CITY OF BOSTON Saturday, April 12
CITY OF BOSTON Saturday, April 12
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, as noon, from Pier No. 46, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer safiing every Saturday—
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
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To London 116
To London 116
To Paris 120
To Paris 120
To Paris 120
To Paris 130
Finescept size forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bromen, etc., at mederate rates.

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The undersigned having lessed the KEN-SINCTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical simp-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Capitains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinista having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

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JOHN H. HAMMITT,

Keesington Screw Dock.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICABLE ARTICLES OF ORDNANCE.

Bureau of Ordnance,
Navy Department,
Washington City, March 15, 1867.
There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidders, at noon, THURSDAY, the 11th day of April, 1867, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a lot of old and unserviceable articles of Ordnance, embracing Shot and Shell, about seven hundred (700) Carbines, breech loaders, about twenty-five hundred (2500) Muskets, rifled and smooth bore, Gun Carriages and other Stores.
The articles will be sold in lots.
Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the articles must be removed from the yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

3181A11 Chief of Bureau,

REMOVAL.

D REER & SEARS REMOVED TO NO. 412
of Goldsmith's Hall, Library street. have removed to
No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fifth
streets, where they will continue their Manufactory
of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also
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