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#### TAINE ON ART.

ecimen of French Asthetic Criticism. The name of Taine is becoming here a promient one in the annals of contemporary critical terature. This prominence is not owing merely o the fact of the great ability of the writer, but the circumstance of his devoting his attention topics of direct interest to people in this part

the world. His criticisms on English literaure have been widely read, and republished here; and their power and keen appreciation have given the author a certain popularity among thoughtful readers, which will insure attention for such other of his works as may be

introduced to our public.

Taine is the Professor of Esthetics and of the History of Art in the Ecole des Beaux Arts at Paris. In that capacity he delivered, in 1864, a series of lectures, in which he undertook to explain art by social influences and natural causes, the experience of humanity, elimate, and other conditions of a similar nature fur-nishing the facts on which his theory rests. These lectures have been translated by Mr. John Durand, an American gentleman of artistic tastes, now residing in Paris, and published in book form by Bailliere Brothers of this city and London-we might say this city and elsewhere, for the Baillieres have establishments at Melbeurne, Madrid, and Pariv, as well as in the metropolises of England and America. We understand that they intend issuing a variety of translations from the best French authors of the present time, thus working a field of literature which is by no means too familiar to even well-educated American readers. They announce other works by Taine, and also trans-lations from Janet, Laugel, and Remusat.

The present series of lectures is entitled "The Philosophy of Art," and is divided into two parts, treating of the "Nature of the work of and the 'Production of the work of Under these two heads are grouped chapters or lectures treating of various de-

M. Taine starts by premising that a work of art—a picture, a tragedy, or a statue—evidently belongs to a group composed of all the works of the artist producing it. He alludes to the family hkeness of the works of any individual artist. "We know," he says, "that every artist has his own style, a style recognizable throughout his productions. If he is a painter, he has his own coloring, rich or impoverished; his favorite conceptions, vulgar or refined; his attitudes, rules of composition, and manner of working. This is so true that a connoisseur placed before an original work not signed by any prominent master, will be able to inform you with nearly absolute certainty by whom the work is executed, and it sufficiently experienced and delicate in his perceptions, the period of the artist's life and the particular stage of his development to which the work belongs." He maintains that in order to comprehend a work of art, or a group of artists, we must clearly comprehend the general social and intellectual consistion of the times to which they belong. A little further, he expresses the more direct scope of his present lectures:-

"I propose for you this season the history of painting in Italy. I shall attempt to revive for your contemplation the mystic milieu, in which appeared Giotto and Beato Angelico, and to tals end I shall read passages from the poets and dary writers, containing the ideas entertained by the men of those days concerning happiness, misery, love, faith, paradise, heil, and all the great interests of humanity. We shall find documentary evidence in the poetry of Dante, of Guido Cavalcanti, of the Franciscans, in the Golden Legend, in the Imitation of Jesus Christ, in the Fioretti of St. Francis, in the works of historians like Dino Campagni, and in that vast collection of chroniclers by Muratori, which so naively portray tae jealousies and dis-turbances of the small Italian republics. After th's I shall attempt to place before you in the same manner the pagan milieu, which a century and a half later produced Leonardo da Vinci, Michael Angelo, Raphael, and Titian, and to this end I shall read either from the memoirs of contemporaries-Benvenuto Cellini for instance or from the diverse chronicles kept daily in Rome and in the principal Italian cities, or from the despatches of ambassadors, or, finally, from the descriptions of fetes, masquerades, and civic receptions, which are remarkable fragments, society, as well as the lively poetic sentimeat, the love of the picturesque, the great literary sentiment, the decorative instincts, and the passion for external splendor which characterized the people of that epoch-the ignorant multitude, as well as the great and the culti-

We do not intend to critically review the criticisms of M. Taine, but merely to direct to them the attention of those of our readers in-terested in the aesthetics of literature; and we cannot do this better than by making a few brief extracts.

BUBENS AND RAPHAEL.

"Let us, for illustration, take up Rubens' termesse.' These blooming merry wives and superb drunkards-all of the busts and rubicuns visages of these riotous overted animals-probably had their counterparts in the 'fatiess of these pursy times.' Nature, in her exuberance, might well aspire to produce such gross forms and such coarse manners, she only half accomplished her task; other causes intervened to stay this excess of a carnal joyous energy. There is poverty, for instance. In the best of times, and in the best countries, many people tail to get sufficient food, conse-quently fasting, or at least partial abstinence, misery, and bad air, all the accompaniments of indigence, oppose the development and impetuosity of innate brutality. A suffering man s not so strong, and he is more restrained. Re-ligion, law, police regulations, and habits due to steady labor, operate in the same direction; education also contributes its mite. Out of a hundred of the creatures of that day, who under favorable conditions might have furnished Rubens with models, only five or six, perhaps, could be of any service to him. Suppose now that these five or six figures in the actual fetes he witnessed were confused with others of a more or less ordinary and mediocre stamp, and again, that at the moment they came under his eye they exhibited neither the attitude, the ex-pression, the gestures, the fury, the costume, or the disorder requisite to make this teeming excitement apparent. All these insufficiencies indicate that nature is obliged to summon art to aid her; unable to mark the character of the scene with sufficient distinctness, it is necessary for the artist to take her place.

"So it is with every superior work of art. While Raphael was painting his 'Galatea,' he wrote that, beautiful women being scarce, was following out a c neeption of his own. This signifies that, forming a certain idea of human nature, composed of joyousness, serenity, and a noble digmified sweetness, he could obtain no living model satisfactorily meeting these require ments. The peasant girl or the laboring girl that posed for him, had hands deformed by work, feet spoiled by their covering, and eyes disordered by shame, or showing the effects of her degrading profession. In the portrait of the Fornarina, the shoulders fall too suddenly, while the arm above the elbow is meagre, and the expression is wanting in intelligence. he painted from her in the Farnesini Palace, he completely transformed her, developing a character in his painted figure of which the real figure only contributed parts and suggestions.

'Thus the province of a work of art is to render essential character, or, at least, some capl tal quality, the predominance of which must be made as perceptible as possible. In order to accomplish this the artist must suppress whatever conceals it, select whatever manifests it, correct every detail by which it is enfeebled, and recreate those by which it is nullified."

A MUSICAL CRITICISM.

"Musical sound is composed of continual vi-orations of equal rapidity, which stready implies a mathematical relationship; in the second place, two sounds being given, the second may be comsosed of vibrations two, three, or four times the rapidity of the first; accordingly there is be-tween these two sounds a mathematical relationship, which is figured by placing them at an equal distance from each other on the musical stave. If, instead of taking two, we take a num-

ber of sounds, and place them at equal dis-tances apart, we form a scale, which scale con-stitutes the gamut, all the sounds being thus bound together secording to their relative pesi-tions on the gamut. You can now form combinations (liaisons) of sounds, successive or simul taneous, the first order of sounds constituting melody, and the second harmony. This is music; It has two essential parts, based, like architecture, on mathematical relationships, which the

artist is tree to combine and modily.
"Music, however, possesses a second property, which endows it with peculiar virtue and an extraordinary grasp. Besides its mathematical properties sound is the analogue of a cry. Under this head it conveys, with unrivalled precision, delicacy, and force, moods of suffering, joy, rage, indignation—every species of agitation or emotion an animated sensitive being is capable of, even to the most secret and most subtle gradstiens. From this point of view it is suni lar to poetic declamation, turni-hing a specific type of music called the music of expression, like that of Gluck and the Germans, in opposi-tion to the meledious school of Rossini and the Italians. Whatever a composer's point of view may be, every musical work springs from these two sources, both forming groups of sound, linked together according to mathematical law, and in correspondence with the passions and diverse states of the moral being. The musi-cian, therefore, who conceives a certain salient important character, whether joyous or mourn ful, the tenderest love or extremest rage, any idea or sentiment whatever, may freely and combine sounds in mathematical and moral union to manifest it."

GOTHIC CATHEDRALS.

One of the most remarkable and best written of these lectures is that on "The Greek Pariod." An ther lecture on "The Mediaval Epoch" contains a most eloquent description of the pro-cesses of thought and action which resulted in the Gothic Catnedral. Nothing in the whole book is more brilliant than this lecture, from which we would quote the following passages:-

"Let us observe the growth of the new Gothic edifice. In opposition to the religious of antiquity, which were all local, belonging to castes or to families, the Christian religion addresses itself to the multitude, and summons all men to salvation. It was necessary, accordingly, for this new edifice to be very large, and capable of containing the entire population of any one city or district—the women, the children, the seris, the artisans, the rich, the poor, and the great. The small cella once occupied by the Greek god, and the portico devoted to the processions of free citizens, were not sufficiently capacious to accommodate this immense crowd An enormous structure was required, lotty naves, multiplied and crossed with others, and measureless arches and colossal columns; mountains had to be levelled by generations of workmen flocking for centuries to it to labor for the salvation of their souls before the monument could be completed.

"The men who frequent it are saddened, and the ideas they come in quest of mournful. They neditate over their miserable existence, full of trouble and bounded with a guif, over hell and its endless panishments, over the sufferings and passion of Christ crucified, and those of persecuted and tortured saints and martyrs. Listening to such religious teaching, and supporting the burden of their own lears, they could ill-accommodate themselves to the beauty and joyous effect of pure light; the broad invigorating light of day is accordingly excluded; the interior of the edifice remains sombre and luguirlous; all the light that penetrates through its openings is transformed into purple and crimson tints and the tints of topaz and amethyst, into strange mystic flickering hues seeming to afford glimpse of the splendors of paradise.

"Delicate over-excited imaginations like these are not content with simple architectural forms. And first, form in itself is not sufficient to interest them. It must be a symbol of and designate some august mystery. The e-line with its transverse naves represents the cross on which Christ died: its circular window with its brilliant petals figures the rose of eternity, all the leaves of which are redeemed souls; all the dimensions of its parts correspond to sacred numbers. Again, these forms in their richness, strangeness, boldness, delicacy, and immensity, harmonize with the intemperance and curiosity of a morbid fancy. Vivid sensations-frequent, bizarre, va ried and extreme-are necessary for such minds. They reject the column, the horizontal and transverse beams, the round arch: in short, the beautiful simplicity of antique architecture; they manifest no sympathy for those noble creathat seem to have been born and to last without effort, whose beauty and existence are inseparable, and the inherent excellence of which needs no addition and requires no orna

"The principle they adopt is not the plain half circle of the arcade, or the simple angle formed by the column and the architrave, but the com plicated union of two curves intersected by each other, forming the ogive. They aspire to the rigantic; they cover square acres of ground with masses of stone, bind pillars together in mon-strous coloumns, suspend galleries in the air, elevate arches to the skies, and stage upon stage of belfry until their spires are lost in the clouds They refine on the delicacy of forms; they sur round doors with series of statuettes, and festoon walls with trefoils, gables, and gargoyles; the intermingle the tortuous tracery of mullions with the motley hues of stained glass; the choir seems to be embroidered with lace, while tombs, alters stalls, and towers are covered with mazes of slender columns and fringes of leaves and statues It seems as if they wished to attain at once infi-nite grandeur and infinite littleness, seeking to overwhelm the mind on either side, on the one hard with the vastness of a mass, and on the other with a prodigious quantity of details. Their object was evidently to produce an extra-ordinary sensation; they simed to dazzle and

"Proportionately, therefore, to the develop-ment of the style of architecture, it becomes more and more paradoxical. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, the age of the flambovant Gothic of Strasburg, Milan, York, Norem burg, and the Church of Brou, solidity seems to have been whelly abandoned for ornament. The cathedral sometimes bristles with a profusion of pinnacles, and its exterior is draped with a acework of mouldings; walls are hollowed out and almost wholly absorbed by windows; they lack strength, and without the buttresses raised against them would tall; ever disintegrating, it is necessary to establish colonies of masons bout them constantly, to repair their constant decay. The embroidered stonework, more and more frail as it ascends the spire, cannot sustain itself; it has to be tastened to a skeleton of iron and as iron rusts, the blacksmith is summoned to contribute his share towards propping up this unstable, delusive magnificence. In the interior the decoration is so exuberant and complex, the groinings so richly dis-play their luxurious tangled vegetation, and the stalls, pulpit, and railings so many intricate, tortuous, fantestic arabesques, that the church no longer seems to be a sacred monument, but rather a rare example of the jeweiler's art. It is a vast structure of variegated glass, a gigantic piece of filagree work, a spiendid fete costume, as laboriously trimmed as that of a queen or a bride; it is a dress due to nervous, over excited feminine imaginations, as were the extravagant costumes of the day, the delicate, morbid poesy of which denotes in its excess the unnatural sentiments, disordered brain, and feverish, impotent aspiration of an epoch to which we owe the development of the knight

and the monk. This style of architecture, which has lasted for four centuries, is not confined to one country or to one description of edifice; it is spread over all Europe, from Scotland to Sicily, and it is employed in all civil and religious and public and private monuments. Not only do cathedrals and chapels bear its imprint, but fortresses, palaces, costumes, dwellings, furniture equipments. Its universality accordingly attests the great moral crisis, at once morbid and sublime, which, during the whole of the Middle Ages, exalted, and at the same time disordered

The Emperor Napoleon's recent speech, consisting of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four words, was transmitted to the furthest part of France by the telegraphh in little over

### PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS, — SEALED PROPOSALS, IN duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M, MONDAY, the 18th day of April, 1868, for the delivery of 6000 head of BELE CALTLE on the hoof, for the use of captured Indians. The cattle to be delivered to the A. U.S., for Indians at Fort Summer, New Mexico.

convered to the A. C. S., for Indians at Fort Sumner, New Mexico.

The first delivery to be on the 1st day of July, 1866, and to coness of 500 head of cartie; the subsequent deliveries to be in such numbers and at such times as may be required by the undersigned.

The cartie must be from three to five years old, and must weigh at least 400 peunds net (their weight to be ascertaines according to manner laid down in the Subs Regulations of 1863), and to se of the best marketing quality. No Sings, Buils, Cows, or heiters will be received.

Whenever, in the opinion of the A. C. S. for Indians, at Fort Samner, the cattle presented do not rulfil the conditions nere set forth, as many as do not will be rejected. Ten per cent of money due contractors will be retained until the contract is fulfilled.

Two responsible persons must sign each bid, Two responsible persons must sign each bid, guaranteeing that if the contract is awarded to the party or parties therein proposing, they will enter inte ample bonds for one faithful fulfilment of the contract, and when the parties thus offering as sureties are unknown to the undersigned, their ability to reimbu se the loss to the United States, which would accrue in case of failure, must be attested before a magistrate or other officer em-powered to administer onths.

The parties to whom this contract is let will be ex-

pected to fill the contract themselves—any sub-letting of the contract will be considered as a failure to com-ply with the contract, and the contractor will be held ply with the contractor, responsible therefor, Endorse on the envelope "Proposa's for Beel Cattle, at Fert Sumner, New Mexico" W. H. BELL.

Captain and C. S. and Brevet Major, U. S. A.
Office Furchasing and Depot C. S., District of New
Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M., February 7, 1866. 81234

R M Y S U P P I E S. OFFICE OF SUPERVISING COMMISSARY, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE. NASHVILLE, 1988., February 21, 1866. SEALED PROPOSALS.

which must be in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M.,

THURSDAY, March 15, 1866, supplying FRESH BEEF, of good and marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat (necks shanks, and kidney tal-lew to be excluded) for issue to the troops and others supplied by the Government with rations, at the following posts in the Military Division of Tennessee:—Atlanta and Macon, Ga., Nashville, Chattanooga, Tenn; Huntsville, Aia, and at all posts drawing supplies from the above-named posts.

Contract to be in force six months, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1866, and ending the 30th day of September, 1866, or such less time as the Commissary-General of Subsistence may direct. The necks of the cartle slaughtered for beef to be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast

The shanks of fore quarters to be cut off from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of hind quarters nom six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock joint.

Payment will be made monthly, or as early thereafter as tunds may be received therefor, and in such lunds as nay be furnished by the United

States.

Scharate bids will be received for each of the above posts or one bid may include them all.

No bids will be received from persons who come under the exceptions of the President's Amnesty Proclamation, Nor will bids in which such persons are interested, eithes directly for indirectly, be received, unless they can produce the pardon of the President. Bids from all other persons under said Procla-

mation must be accompanied by the Amnesty l'roposals must be accompanied by a preper guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, stating that it a contract is awarded they will enter bonds for the faithful fulfilment of the con-The undersigned reserves the right to reject any

and all bigs offered.

Indorse cavelopes "Proposals for Fresh Beef," and nacr) as the same to the undersigned.

M. P. SMALL.

Brevet Colonel and C. S.,
Nashville, Tenn.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
March 5, 1895.
Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Fresh
Leef and Vegetables," will be received at this Bureau
until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 15th day of March instant, for the supply of Fifty Thousand pounds of FRESH BEEF and Fifty Thousand pounds of FRESH VEGETABLES, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard and Station, as required the Beet and Vegetables must be of good quality

and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound. The Beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and

twenty per cent. in addition will be withhold from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will, on no account, be paid until it is fully omplied with. Every offer made must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible per-sons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five

days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish

days, with good and sufficient surelies, to furnish
the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied
by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that
the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed
and has the license required by act of Congress.

The Department reserves the right to reject any
proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

3 5 10t

FRANKFORD ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA Ya., March 3, 1866.
Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by
the undersigned, at his office, at FRANKFORD
ARSENAL, up to 12 o'clock M. of the 10th instant, FRESH BEEF

of the best quality, necks and shanks excluded, to the detachment stationed at this Arsenal. The beef to be delivered four (4) times a week, at the rate of 130 pounds, more or less, each time. The Commissary of Subsistence reserves the right to reject any unsatisfactory bid. GEORGE D. RAMSAY, JR., Byt. Captain U. S. A., A. C. S.

G OVERNMENT SALE OF SURPLUS HARD BREAD.
SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. A.,

No. 8 S. GAY STREET.

BAITMORE, Md., Fe. ruary 27, 1868.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this effice until SATURDAY, March 17, 1866, for the purchase of surplus HARD BREAD on hand at this depot. Proposals must state that the offer is made under advertisement of this date. The bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each. No ropesals received for less than twenty (20) boxes.

Purchases will be delivered on board of transports

without excense to the purchaser.

Payment required in Government funds on notification of acceptance of bid. Twenty days allowed purchasers to remove stores.

Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for hard Bread," and addressed to

THOMAS WILSON,

Brevet Lt.-Col. and C. S. U. S. A.,

2 26 17t

Brevet Brig. Gen. Volunteers.

# EUREKAI

THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE

## THIS IS NO HAIR DYE.

THE IMMENSE SUCCESS with which this prepara-The limmense success with which this preparation has met during the short time it has been before
the public, ass induced the thousands and tens of thousands whe have used and attested its virtues, to pronounce in the ONLY and THUE Hair Restorative. The
Eureka has been introduced into all the principal cities
both hast and West, and having satisfully performed all
that is claimed for it, has super-seed all other Hair Preparations. The Fureka restores Grey Hair to its original
color; prevents the hair from failing out, by causing a
healthy condition of the scalp, imparting to the hair a
softness and goes, and youthut appearance that no
other Hair Preparation can produce. The Eureka is free
from all impurities or poissoned drugs and can be used
without setting scalp or hands.

Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by

ROBERT FISHER, Sole Agent, No. 25 N. FIFTH Street, St. Louis, Mo. Agents for Pennsylvania, DYOTT & CO., No 232 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia. 1 20smw3m

### GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CHIEF QUARTERMASIEN'S OFFICE, LEFTOT OF WARHINGTON, LEFTOT OF WARHINGTON, LEFTON, D. C., March 2, 1866. Will be sold at Pub ic Anction, under the direction of Brevet Licettenant-Colonel JAWES M. MOORE, A. Q. M., at Warehouse No. 5, on New York avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, Washington, D. C., on IUESDAY, March 29 1866, at 10 c'clock A. M., a large lot of Quartermas ern' Stores, consisting of—

mas ers' Stores, consisting of 14 Pork Barrels, Acid. 19 Adzes, assorted, 4 Beilows, 32 Bevels, 182 feet Leather Belt-102 gailons Alcohol, 82 feet Rubber Belt-4 Auville Augers, assorted, 652 Axes, assorted, ing, 1,281 Bits, assorted, 18 Blocks, assorted, 20 Coffin Boxes, 3 Wood Boxes, 80 Broad Axes, 191 Hand Axes, 85 Balls and Chains 22 Carpenters 2 Wood Boxes, 12 Dredging Boxes, 1 Oranghing Board, 225 Chair Bottoms, 125 Chair Backs and 100 Wood Beaches, 8 Wash Boards, 19 Copper Boilers, 99 Door Bolts, assor'd Arms, 100 Chair Backs, 108 Chair Legs, 3 050 Chair Stretchers, 500 Spring Window Be ta, 82 lbs. Horax, 6,000 Copper Bottoms, 000 tamp Chimneys, 000 lbs. Fire Clay, 000 lbs. Fore Clay, 000 lbs. Copper, 500 Stove Doors, 400 Chairs, assorted, 400 Field Desks, 100 Office Desks, 4 Plumb Bobs.
6 Circulat's Boilers,
4 Steam Boilers,
2 Marking Brushes,
588 Whitewash Bru's,

859 Paint Brushes, as-800 Bucket Ears, 2,236 Fres, assorted 391 Varnish Brushes, 1.946 Bastard Files. 19 Cioti es Brushes. 2 081 Chisels, assorted, 25 lbs. French Chalk, 10,000 Lights Glass, 2,000 Saucepan Handles, 1,294 Chisel Handles, 1,541 Axe Handles, 2,000 Window Sash, 3,000 gross Sciews, as-1 620 Pick handles, 25,000 pairs Hinges, as 53 Cast Iron Hoppers, 25 600 lbs. Iron, assorted, 1 500 Knot s, assorted, 2 000 lbs. Lead,

sorted, 1,100 Shovels, asserted, 20,000 lbs. Spikes, 1 000 Stove Feet. 2,000 lbs Cast Steet, 2 926 Chest Locks, 3 506 Cupboard Locks, 700 boxes 7in, 1,000 Lamp Tubes, 400 Mailets, 112 000 lus, Cut Nails. 105 Cast Iron Irans 16,000 lbs. Wrought Nails 1,000 Frying Pans, 2,000 lbs. Wrought Pipe, 400 vards Silver Tinsel, 6,885 Papers Tacks, assorted, 100 Wheelbarrows, 4.000 lbs. Wire, 30,000 lbs. Zinc, 421 Planes, assorted, 250 Tin Pumps, as-

500 lbs Iron Rivets, 500 lbs. Rods Wire, The sale will be continued from day to day until all of the property is sold.

The stores must be removed within five days from lerms-Cash, in Government funds.

Brevet Major-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Wa-hington,
CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
Brevet Colonel and Quartermaster.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

TABLES, WHARVES, ETC.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ) WASHINGTON, D. C , February 27, 1866. WASHINGTON, D. C., February 27, 1990
By order of the Quartermaster-General there will
be sold on the premises, at Public Auction, under
the direction of Captain George Z. Browning, A. Q.
M., commencing on MONDAY, April 2, 1866, at 10
o'clock A. M., and continuing from the same hour
each day thereafter (except WEDNESDAY and
I HURSDAY, April 4 and 5, on which days the Mill
and Water Works will be soud, until the whole shall and Water Works will be sold), until the whole shall have been disposed of, the following described pub-lic property, to wit:— Eleven (11) OFF ICES (frame): 28x140 (two stories),

16x20, 16x88 two 20x20 (two stories), 16x28 (kitchen adjoining, 16x16), 12x32, 15x16, two 26x26, and Eighty-nine (89) LABORERS' QUARTERS (frame): seventy-four 16x18, four-teen 12x14, and one 16x16, with shed adjoining, 8x14

Ten (10) DWELLINGS (frame): 28x50 (two stories, with back buildings, 12x32), four 10x24, 15x44, 16x32, 16x28 (with wing 16x17 and two kitchens adjoining, 9x12 and 10x10), 10x20 (with kitchens adjoining, 3x12 and 10x10), 10x20 (with wing 16x14), 24x24 (with shed acjoining, 15x40)

Nine (3) MESS HOUSES (trame): 28x190 (two stories), 15x60 (with wing 10x29), 28x140 (two stories), 5xx130 (with additions, 10x12), 28x140, 28x50 (two stories), 16x50, 16x84, and 28x40.

Thirty-two (32) STABLES (frame): Twenty-four 28x482, six 28x366, one 11x32, and one 18x29 (with shed acjoining, 14x50).

One (1) BOSPITAL STABLE (frame), with 5270 lineal reet of stabling.
One (1) ISSUING STABLE (frame), with 5312 lineal test of stabling Twenty (20) BULL DINGS (frame): 28x82, 28x56, 18x32, 18x81, 15x65, 10x16, four 16x50, four 9x22, 28x432, 28x140, 21x46, 28x300, 20x25, aud 17x17.

SHEDDING, 7758 lineal feet Thirty-two (82) WATER TANKS, 4x16, two feet deep. Seventy-eight (78) MANGERS, Sjx16, three-and-ahaif feet deep. Twenty (20 OUT-HOUSES, One (1) HAY SHED, 112x312

One (1) BAY SHED, 112x312
One (1) GRAIN HOUSE (irame): 56x220.
Three (3) WHARVES: one 40,181 square feet, one 1,169 square feet, and one 2880 square feet.
FENLING, 28 980 likeal feet
One (1,8; ORE HOUSE (frame): 52x150.
Two blacksmiths' ShOPs (frame): 48x160, and 68x160.

One (1) ENGINE HOUSE, 17x32. One (1) ENGINE HOUSE, 17x32.

The buildings will be sold singly, and must be removed within fitteen days.

The buildings will be taken down at the expense of purchasers; but the lumber will, if desired, he delivered by the Government, free of charge for transportation, on the depot wharf.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

A boat for Glesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of said.

wharf every hour during the day of saic. For further information, apply in person or by

Captain GEORGE 1. BROWNING, A. Q. M., Giesbero, D. C., or to this office. Brevet Brigadier-tveneral in charge First Division, Q. M. G. O.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY MACON, GA. By direction of the SECRETARY OF WAR, all

BUILDING MATERIALS. STEAM ENGINES.
MACHINERY, TOOLS.
IRON, COPPER, LUMBER, AND STORES OF VARIOUS KINDS, which were collected at Macon, on, by the Confederate Government, for the erection and perma-

nent operation of a large armory, laboratory, and sessual; and also TOOLS, MACHINERY, AND MATERIALS collected from iron works and armories in the States of Alabams and Georgia, will be sold at FUBLIC AUCTION.

Among the articles to be sold are:—

9,000 ibs. Copper—pigs. 42,000 lbs. Copper—round rod. 88,000 lbs. Copper—bar. 20,600 lbs. Copper—sheet. 200,600 lbs. Wrought Iron—bar and rod. 500 tons Pig Iron. 750 tons Cast Iron—unserviceable shells, 64,000 lbs. Lead—pivs. 45,000 lbs. Tin—block and sheet. 4,000 lbs. Chain—crane and cable.

15,000 yards Cioth-Cotton, English Serge, ofled and enamelled. 22 000 lbs. Powder. 8,000 icet Belting - gum and leather, assorted 200 Machines-Drills, Planers, Milling, Screw-cutting, Steam and Trip-hammers.

Besides :-35 Unserviceable Cannon, Harness, iron and bronze, Laboratory Stores and Materials, Horse Equipments. Infantry and Cavalry Ac-Spare Parts (new) for Springfield Muskets and Colt's Revolvers, and coutrements, Vagon and Gun Carriage an assortment of frons, 80 broken Gun Carriages,

PAINTS AND OILS.
The attention of Northern buvors is called to this sale, which is a large one, and of valuable property. Full printed Catalogues of the property to be sold can be obtained from the Chief of Ordnance at Washington, D. C., and from the Cemmanding Officer of the Augusta Arsenal, Georgia. The sale will commence on WEDNDSDAY, April 4, 1886, and continue every day until all the property is

O.d.
Terms Cash, in United States currency.
D.W. FLAGLER,
Captain Ord. Brev. Lt.-Colonel,
Com. Augusta Arsenal.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF CONDENNED QUARTER-DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8, 1866.)

Will be sold at in this Auction, at Lincoln Depot,
Washington, D. C., under the direction of Brevot
Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Q. M., on IUESDAY.
March 27, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of
condemned Quartermaster's Stores, consisting of:

Chairs,

Wheelbarrows,

Darks,

Wheelbarrows,

Desks, Printing Press, and Type, 68% bs Lead Pipe, Blankets, 1870 bs. Scrap Cast Iron Horse and Wagen Covers, 30,000 ibs from Tree, 1636 lbs Scrap Leather, Feed Troughs, Haiters, Saddles, Lines Lines,
Wason Wheels, Hubs, 25 Ambulances,
and Eodies,
Drug Mill,
25 Carrs, Anv.l., Tire Bender, 3 Slop Carts, 18 two-horse Wagons, 10 two-horse Spring Fortab e Forges. smiths' Bellows, Warons,
2 iour-horse Spring
Wagons,
125 "Wheeling" Army Pianes,

Saws, Cauldrons, Fire and Water Hose, Hydrants, Bake Ovens, Wagons, 18 Scavenger Wagons, 1 Water Wagon, Etc. Platform scales,

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property is sold. The stores must be removed within five days from

The stores must be contained the stores must be contained as a lerms—Cash, in Government funds.

Brovet Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quar-ermaster,
Depot of Washington. SALE OF GOVERNMENT HOSTIFAL AND FIXIUSES, BEVERLY, NEW JERSEY.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUAETERMASTER, PRILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Will be sold at Public Auc ion, for account of the United States, at Beverly, New Jersey, on SATUR-DAY, March 10, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., all the Suildings and Fixtures belonging to the Government, knewn as Beverly Hospital, as follows:—

8 Frame Ruidings. 2 (salvanized Iren Boilers, 8 lin Coffee Boilers, 8 Frame Buildings, 2 Frame Sinks.

9 Sentry Boxes, 180 Benches, 1 Iron Hopper, 40 Brass Stop and Bibb 5 Tables. Cocks
1 No. 8 Worthington 8 Iron Wash Troughs, 1 Case of Drawers, Steam Pump, Boiler, and Steam Guage, 1 Cast Iron Stove, 1 Wooden Fank, holding 2 Cases Pigeon Holes, 1 Desk, 3 Iron Wash Stands. 18,000 gallons. 24 Cords Pine Wood. 8 Iron Soil Containers, 6 Iron Ranges,

6 Iron Ranges,

ALSO,

21 teet 6 inches 1-inch Galvanized Iron Pipe; 318
feet ½-inch ditto; 204 teet ½-inch ditto; 33 feet 3-inch
Cast Iron Pipe; 30 teet 2-inch ditto; 31 feet 3-inch
Cast Iron Pipe; 30 teet 2-inch ditto; 11 feet 6 inches
1½-inch Lead Waste Pipe; 18 feet ½-inch ditto; 66
teet 4-inch Cast Iron Soil Pipe; 12 feet 6 inches
1½-inch Gas 1:pe; 56 feet I inch aitto; 1 Water Closet
Piunzer; 1 Stop Cock Key
The buildings contain about 51.776 feet Rough
Boards, 20.745 feet Flooring Boards, 35 426 feet
Hemlock Scantling, 694 feet Shelving, and 40 feet
Office Railing.

Office Railing.
Also, a large lot of assorted Lumber.
The 10 o'clock A. M. train or the Camden and
Amboy Railroad will arrive at Beverly in time for Plans and specifications of the property can be This and specifications of the property can be seen upon application at this office.

The property must be removed within two (2) weeks from day of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of Colonel WILLIAM W. McKIM.

Chief Quartermaster Philadelphia Depot HENRY W. JANES, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, Brevet Major United States Army. SALE OF STEAM BOILER, FORCE PUMPS, WATER PIPE, FIRE PLUGS, ETC., COM-

THE WATER WORKS AT GIESBORO, D. C. QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, B. C., February 26, 1866

By order of the Quarterma-ter- eneral, there will

be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, Assistant Quartermaster,
On THURSDAY, April 5, 1866,
at 12 o'clock M., the following described public property, to wit:
ONE STEAM FOILER,

ONE STEAM I OILER,
30 feet long and three feet in chameter (with two 12inch return flues), made of linch boiler fron, with
all the necessary appurtenances, is cluding cast-iron
front, gauge cocks, globe valves, feed pump, smokestack, and hood, steam ganes (Ashcroft's patent grate-bars, pipe, plugs, reducing pieces, etc , all in good order. TWO WORTHINGTON SIE AM FORCE PUMPS, No. 6, 18-inch cylinder, 9-inch stroke, 25-horse power each, and each capable of pumping and forcing 100 -000 gallons of water per day. Connected with them are the requisite valves, glands, couplings, bends, clbows, double-valve oil cuts, etc. These Pumps are comparatively new, and in complete working

order.
A large quantity of WATF: PIPE as follows:5,182 teet 6-inch cast-iron V arer Pipe,
12,000 " 3-inch " "
800 " 2-inch wrought-iron "

12,000 800 564 1-inch cast-iron 1-mch THIRTY ONE CAST-II: N FIRE PLUGS,

(Avres' patent), with all the . cessary connections such as-Step-cocks, Elbows, Rte.

Four-way pic-all in excellent condition; to-ALL THE 100 Erc., required for making alteration no repairs in waterpipe, such as Pipe-cutting I lines, Taps and Dica Plyers, Crabs, Punches, Caulking Too nds.

Terms-Cash, in Governme Deliveries will be made to he first (1st) day of May ne: A bost for Giesboro will ansers on or before e the Sixth street Any surther information of sale. may be desired will on, or by letter, to be given upon application, i Captain George T. Brown US A. EKIN. Div., Q. M G. O. 2 28tn4

BURRAU RDNANCE PEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CIT anuary 18, 1866, § SALE OF SERVICEABLE
ABLE NAVY FOWDER
STATES NAVY YARD
GINIA.
There will be sold to the 1. ND UNSERVICE-AT THE UNITED NORFOLK, VIRest bidders, at Pubhe Auction, at meen of the 1 day of March, 1866

in the office of the Inspecto Norfolk Navy Yard, by san (524,403) pounds of NAVY 1'( 502,360 pounds se 7,877 " cc. 19,518 " day DERS, as follows:wed. As only about two hundred and seventy-two thou-same toree hundred and fifty two 272,855) pounds of

these powders are in barrels, ourchasers must provice barrels into which the remainder of the pow ders may be emptied from to tanks, for which a period of thirty (30) days wil be allowed. The pow-der in barrels, however, must be removed within ten days from the day of sale, otherwise they will revert to the Government. Terms—Cash, in Government tunds; one-half the the sale, and the remainder to ore the powders are

2 26 15t SALE OF GOVERNMENT CARTS, AMBU-LANCES, AND ARMY WAGONS. CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,) DEPOT OF WASHINGTON
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1886.
Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction
of Brevet Colonel C. H. Tempkins, Quartermister
at Lincoln Depot, Washington, D. C., on TUES DAY,
March 18, 1888, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following-

entioned Government property, viz.:
52 LIGHT CARTS,

160 LIGHT AMBULANCES,

200 ARMY WAGONS, which will be sold singly, and must be removed within five days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash in Government funds. By order of Brevet Major-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Quartermasier, Depot of Washington. CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,

Brevet Colonei and Quartermaster.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF STEAM GRIST MILL

SALE OF STEAM GRIST MILL
CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C.,
QUARTEMASTER GENERAL'S OPPICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will
be sold on the premises, at subtic auction, under the
direction of Captain George 1. Browning, A. Q.
M., on WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1896, at twelve
o'clock M., the following described public property,
to wit:—

to wit:—
ONE (1) SIEAM) GRINDING AND FEED
MILL,
(frame, with massive granite foundations),40 by 89
feet, with coal, hay, and engine houses attached, all
constructed of the very b at material, and in the
most substantial manner.

A.so, at the same time and place, the machinery
ald appliances of the mil, consisting of
ONE (1) ENGINE, OF 160 HORSE POWER,
with cylinder of twenty two (22) inches diameter ONE (1) ENGINE, OF 100 HORSE FOWER, with cylinder of twenty-two (22) inches diameter and twenty-four (24) inches strose, set upon a heavy cast iron bed-plate, with cold and hot water pumps and heater, and a cast iron fivewheel with driving-pulleys of the same material, for (10) feet in diameter and twenty-four (24) inches face, with Judson's ratent governor.

patient governor.

1 WO (2) BUILERS, of SIXTY-HORSE POWER EACH,
made of the best boiler from, five sixteenths (5 16) of an inch in thickness, five (5) feet in diameter, and founteen (14) feet five (5) inches in length; each boiler containing seventy-six (76) lap-welded fines, each three (3) and one fourth (1) inches in diameter, with all the requirite appeneages.

1 EN (10) PAIR'S OF REED'S PATENT BUCKING-HAM THIRLY (80) INCHE'S SPRING MILLS, constructed of solid French burr milistone, and set in heavy, well-balanced frames, with hay cutters, ch vators and conveyors sufficient to cut and handle the hay, grain and prepared feed on the most considerable and labor saving plan.

The shafting is of finished wrought from, and the pulleys of cast-frem, faced and balanced, with hangers and boxes, sufficient to drive ten (10) pairs of burrs, etc. The main driving-beit is of four (4) ply rubber, and twenty-four (24) inches wide. The belts for driving the mills, etc., are of the best oaktanned, patent stretched leather.

The Engine Rollers Machinery, and Extures of

tanned, patent stretched leather.

The Engine, Beilers, Machinery, and Fixtures of every description, are of the very best materials and workmanship, and are still in excellent condition and fine working order, the mill having been in operation only about fitteen menths. If deemed advisable by the agent of the Government on the day of sale, the buildings will be sold ment on the day of sale, the buildings will be sold

separately.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
Purchasers will be required to remove their property before the first (1st) day of May next, unless otherwise arranged with the owner of the A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street

wharf every hour during the day of sale.

Any further information that may be desired will be given upon application, in person or by letter, to Captain GEORGE T BROWNING, A. Q. M., Gies-JAMES A. EKIN, Brevet Brigadier General, In charge First Division Q. M. G.O. 2 26 31t

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 2. 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY
YARD, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

There will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidders, in the office of the Inspector of Ordigance of the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y. at noon, on the 3d day of April, 1866, four thousand four hundred and ninety-nine (459) barrels havy Fowders.

These Fowders will be sold by sample, in lots of one hundred, two hundred, and three hundred barrels. Purchasers to furnish barrels into which the powders may be emptied from the tanks. the powders may be emptied from the tanks.

Terms—One half cash in Government funds, and the remainder on the removal of the Powders, for which a period of ten days will be allowed. It not then removed the Powders will revert to the Govern-

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau. 8 8swt41 SALE OF MANURE

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, ) First Division,
Washington, D. C., February 23, 1863
Will be sold at the Cavalry Depot, Gie-boro, D.
C., a large quantity of stock-yard MANURE, which will be delivered to purchasers on the ground, or in barges or boats to be provided by them, at forty (40) cents per cubic vard cents per cubic yard.

Two or more boats (according to size) can be loaded per day. Terms—Cash. in Government-funds. By order of the Quartermaster-General.

JAMES A. EKIN,

Brevet Brigadier-General,

2 27 29t In charge First Division Q. M. G. O.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.
NAVY DEPARTMENT.
WASHINGTON CITY, February 28, 1866. SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY YARD, PORISMOUTH, N. H.

There will be sold to the highest bidders, at Public Auction, at noon, the 12th day of April, by the Ordnance Officer at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, N. H., one hundred and eighty-five thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine (185,969) pounds NAVY POWDER, as follws:—

DER, as follws:-181,600 pounds Cannon Powder, 29,219 "Rifle" 25,150 "Musket " These Powders will be divided into lots of one hundred barrels each Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, and the remainder on the removal of the Powders, for which a reasonable time, but not more than thirty days, will be allowed, the purchasers, however,

to make every exertion to remove the Powders T ARGE SALE OF ARMY TENTS AND TENT

FLIES.
DIPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., March 5, 1836.
Will be sold at Public Auction, FRIDAY, March 16, 1866, at 10 o'clock A M, at the Government storehouse, No. 66 Conway street, Baltimore, Md. 6200 (more or less) unserviceable, worn, and condemned Tents and Tent Flies, consisting in part as 713 Hospital Tents.

2757 Common " 55 Sibley " 20514 Shelter
682 Hospital Tent Flies.
497 Wall Tent Flies.
Five (5) days allowed for removal of property. Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
G. W. BRADLEY,
Colonel, Chief Quartermaster. Middle Military Department. SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND DAMAGED

Washington, D. C., march 1895
Will be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY,
the 15th day of warch next, at Judiciary Square
Warehouses, back of City Hall, in this city, a large
quantity of serviceable and damaged hospital property, principally consisting of Hair Mattres es and Pil- Towels, Sheeus, Pintes, Bowls, Drawers, Mugs. Tin Ware, Knives and Forks, Shirts, Mosquito Nets,

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6, 1866

Counterpanes, spoons, &c. Socks, Forty-eight hours allowed to purchasers to remove Terms cash, in Government funds.
CHAS SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A. Med. Pur.
8-7-7t C. W BOTELER, Auct.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WILMINGTON, Del., February 12, 1866. SALE OF 500 SURPLUS GOVERN MENT MULES,

SALE OF 500 SURPLUS GOVERN a ENT MULES,
All Good and Serviceable,
will be sold at public auction, at Wilmington Del.,
on EVERY FRIDAY during the month or March,
ONE HUNDRED MULES.
The especial attention of purchasers is invited to
the fact that these Mules are large, well paired, and
in excellent condition, being the surplus team Mules
of Washington Denot excellent condition, being the surplus team Mules Washington Depot.

Animals sold singly, sales to commence at 10 A. M. Terms—Cash, in United States currency. By order of Byt. Brig. Gen. JAMES A. EKIN.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVEN Of all descriptions, Of all descriptions,

AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHEANUT Street,
No. 630 CHEANUT Street,
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The mest liberal discount allowed.