THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH .- PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY APRIL 28, 1866.

GIANTS, DWARFS, AND FAIRIES.

- Cornwall is one of the most original and on: of the most un-English of English counties. It of the most un-English of English Counters. It is an isolated Celtic district, abutting on the old Saxon iroptier. Glinging to the pist, jealous of the new, the Cornish miners and ishermen, stay-at-homes themselves, and unvisited by many strangers, have retained among them more old legends and traditions of the past than even the Weish or the Highlanders.

In several parts of Cornwall there still exist huge rocks, said to have been used by the giants when hurling or playing at athletic games. The Titans of Trecrobben and St. Michael's Mount oiten met to play at "bob-buttons," The throw was generally made from Trecrobben Hill, and the Mount was the "bob," on which huge slabs of rock served for the buttons. Hohourn of the Cairn was a grant, who is said to have married a farmer's daughter. Once, when watching some Cornishmen hurling he was so pleased at the game made by a young peasant that in sheer good-nature he killed him by patting him on the head. The giant of Trebiggan was a much less benevolent son of Anak. He is said to have dined every day on children whom he fried on a flat rock outside his cave. His arms were so long that he would snatch the sailors from ships passing by the Land's End; and sometimes, after having had his fun, replace them again.

In some of these "drolls," it is too evident that the story-teller has well earned his name by having embroldered the old legend, and that, too, pretty handsomely. Of these aberrations from truth, the history of "Tom and the Giant Blunderbuss" is a painful example. Tom was a lazy young giant near Hayle, and his unwieldy rival lived in a castle towards St. Ives. Tom, in driving a waron full of beer from market, tres passed on the giant's territory. The giant attacked him with his club, which happened to be a yourg elm tree; Tom fought him with a wheel and an axle-tree, and eventually ran aim through the body with the pole. As a reward for his fair fighting and courage, the giant lett Tom all the gold, copper, and the in his castle. This generous gant figured for centuries in the old guise-dances at Cornish (estivals. The giant Bolster was another hero of Titanic days. He lived on St. Agnes Beacon Hill, and the earth-work near Trevensunance Porth still bears his name. This monster could stand with one foot on St. Agnes Beacon, and the other on Carn Brea Hills, six miles apart. A bad husband, he employed his wife in carrying and removing blocks of granite from hill to hill. He fell in St. Agnes, and that virtuous lady, weary of his importunities, offered to marry him if he would fill a hole in the cliff at Chapel Porth with his blood; but as the hole opened into the sea, unknown to the obtuse and unobservantgiant, he fell a victim to his love. The red stain still visible in the cliff shows where the deluge of blood once poured. Nor was the giant of Goran, who dug the huge intrenchment there, twenty feet broad, and twenty four feet high, is one night, one whit wiser. The latter fiend being ill, called in a subtle doctor, who played him the old trick. He grew at last so weak, that the great medicine-man kicked him over the cliff and killed him. The promontory is still called the Dodman or the Dead Man. The Cupboard, a curious gorge on the coast near Portwreath, was once the cavern of the giant Wrath, who waited there for wrecks and drifts. Wading out to sea, he used to tie the boats to his girdle, walk back to his den, and there devour the luckless fishermen. Jack the Tinkeard figures largely in the giant stories. He was a friend of that Tom who slew Blunderbuss, and was remarkable for a bull's-hide coat, which was as tough as iron. He thrashed Tom at singlestick, and taught him to draw a bow with his toes, so as to kill hares and kids that were almost out of sight. Jack drove the enchanter Pengerswick out of his castle, and dug a pit for a vicious old giant at Morva, into which Jack's enemy fell, and broke his wicked old neck.

Very much akin to the giants, though dating only from the seventeenth century, is the Demon Tregeagle, that terror of Cornish children. This demon, when in the flesh, was the steward to a lord down Bodmin-way; he de-stroyed deeds, forged titles, and persecuted the poor. As a magistrate, he put to death inno-cent persons, to hide his own iniquities; as a landlord, he was rapacious, grinding, and un-scrupulous. He is reported to have murdered his sister, and broken the hearts of his wives and children. On one occasion, his spirit is said to have been called into court as the witness in a case of a disputed title to some land. Reluctant to retire, the lawyers and churchmen were at last compelled to bind Tregeagle to empty out Dosmery pool with a pierced limpet-shell. The Dosmery is a black, lonely pool on the Bodmin moors. One night, chased by demons and hell-hounds, Tregeagle fied to Roach rock, thrust his head in at the east window of the chapel, and implored help of the hermit. The monks of Bodmin then gathered together, and sent the erring spirit to the shore at Padstow to make trusses of sand, and ropes of the same material, with which to bind them. Every night he packs them together; every day the breakers roll them level again. Worn out the breakers roll them level again. with his howlings, the priest of Padstow banished him to Bareppa, and there condemned him to carry sacks of sands across the estuary of Loo, and empty them at Porthleven, till the beach was clean down to the rocks. Every night the sweep of the Loo round towards the Lizard effaced the poor creature's labors. One night, however, the mocking devils tripped up the sack-bearer, and so Tregeagle fell, and the sand pouring out, raised the bar that destroyed the harbor of Helstone Once more banished, the unjust steward was sentenced to sweep the sands from Portcurnow Cove round Tol-Peden-Penwith headland. There Tregeagle still labors His roarings are heard during the coming storms, and on the moors his shricks pierce the night-winds. The "merry maids," or mermaids, figure as margely in Cornish as they do in Breton mythology. They are descended from the Greek Sirens and the Norse water-spirits, and are firmly believed in all through the tin country. Morva, a parish between Zennor and St. Just, is famous for them; and families still exist there who are supposed to have received gifts from them. At Morva they are seen as "ladies" on the rocks, going from the shore to isolated reefs, or weeping and wailing on the beach. Padstow harbor is said to have been choked with sand by a mermaid, in revenge for being whot at by a fisherman. The town of Seaton, near Looe, was, tradition also says, overwheimed with sand for a similar reason. Near the beau tiful serpentine cove of Lamorna, not far from the Lizard Cliff, a lady shows hereelf previous to a storm with comb, mirror, and other fitting decorations, to compensate for the fish's tail. Before a wreck, she has been heard singing plaintively, the moaning spirits along the shore echoing her lamentations. Young men are known to have swum off to the rock that she haunts, lured by her songs; but they have never returned. At Cury, near the Lizard, there exists a tradi tion. An old man walking in a retined, cove, came suddenly upon a rock on which was seared a beautiful girl, with fair hair so long that it covered her whole body. Alarmed at the in-trusion, the mermaid slid off the rock into a deep transparent pool, and there, crying, angry, and frightened, held a parley. It appeared she had strayed from her husband and family, who were asleep out of the reach of the hot sunshine, in cave at Kynance Cove. She implored the old man to take her on his back to the sea, as there was a dry bar of sand now stretching between her and her watery home. For this favor, she gave him her comb, and the power to break witches' spells, to charm diseases, to discover thieves, and to restore stolen goods. Whenever afterwards the old man wished to see his young friend, he had only to go to the half-tide rock, and comb the water with the mermaid's comb He afterwards carried the water-spirit to a secret place where, unobserved, she might see the funny "people, who had their tails split so that they might walk on them." The mermaid offered to make the old man young again, but he refused; nor would he obey her wish, to visit her home under the waves. In a valley near Perranzabulos, by "the buried church of the sands," there is a still wilder tra-The wife of a yeoman named Penna, dition. while bathing her infant daughter in a pool amid the arched rocks of Perran, suddenly saw the child, as if in a paroxysm of joy, leap from

her arms, and disappear in the water. The mother's terror and agony were soon, however, removed by the babe swimming up to the surface of the water smiling, and brighter and more beautiful than before. The mother saw no difference in the child, but the mother saw no difference in the child, but the old crones in the village at once dubbed it a mer-maid's changeling. Years passed away as they are in the habit of passing, and Selina Penna grew, up a beautiful woman. The squire's nephew, urged by the praises of a malevolent man, a rejected suitor of her mother's, saw her, fell in love with her, and seduced her. Broken-hearted at her diagrace, she died, and was buried in the churchyard on the sands. The night after a rement the suitors of mother's diagrace. a revel, the squire's nephew (Walter Trewoofe), straying on the sands, heard a voice singing diruc, and passing round a rock, discovered in beautiful woman seated at the mouth of a cavern. She was like his buried love, but she disappeared when he seized her by the hand. On another visit to the same cavern, the maiden, as be addressed her, turned into a mermaid, who setzed him in her arms. A storm rose, the waves broke round the rock, and Wal er Trewoole found too late that the vengeance of the water-spirits had overlaken him. Sill the mer-maid clasped him, till the eca washed them both to the highest pinnacle of the rocks, and then bore them out to the ocean. That night, during the hercest of the storm, the water-spirits were seen tossing from one to another the corpse of the seducer and destroyer of one of their race. The Cornish fairies are less sprightly nd more malevolent than those of and Devonshire. There are five species of Cornish inites-the Small people; the Spriggans, the ghosts of the giants who guard treasure; the

Piskies, mischievous sprites who mislead travellers, and ride the farmers' horses; the Knockers, or mine spirits; and the Browneys, or domestic sprites.

The Small people are by some supposed to be the old Druids, gradually becoming smaller and smaller, because they will not renounce their idolatry. They resemble the elves of Scandinavia in many of their attributes. Others imagine them to be the spirits of the old inhabitants of Consult when had been been before the birth of Cornwall who lived centuries before the birth of hrist. Too bad for heaven, too good for hell, they are condemned to remain on earth, and to grow smaller and smaller, till they turn into ants, and then perish.

ants, and then perish. The Irish have almost the same belief, only they say that the fairies are a portion of the failen angels, who, less guilty than the rest, were suffered to undergo, a final state of probation. At St. Ives there is a tradition of a poor woman, who lived on one of the hills near Zenor church-tower, being intrusted by the fairies with a child to nurse. By using some water to wash her eyes with from a magic ewer, where to wash her eyes with from a magic ewer, supplied by the child's father, she became pos-sessed of the power of seeing the fairies any-where and at all times. Detecting the fairy father stealing fruit at St. Ives' market, her power became known, and the fairies put out her right eye. When she got home the boy was more and from that hour she and her husband gone, and from that hour she and her husband became poor. Scrofulous children, in Cornwall, are often supposed to be changelings. Some thirty years

since a poor woman of the hamlet of Treonise lost her little boy in a wood. It was found some days after, asleep on a bed of fern. By his own account he had been lored into the centre of the wood by supernatural music. Falling asleep, a beautiful lady appeared, and had led him through the palaces of Fairyland. The Gump of St. Just has always been notorious as the revelling ground of the Small Paople. On one occasion an old miner hid himself near the gump, in hopes of seizing some of the fairy treasure. At the due time he saw the hill open to the sound of music. Every blade of grass was hung with colored glow-worm lamps, every turze bush sparkled with little stars. Presently appeared innumerable courtiers, soldiers, musicians, and crowds of servants bearing vessels of silver and gold, and cups hollowed out of jewels. Last of all, on thrones, carried on a platform, came a young prince and princess. As the marriage feast began, the old man stole round to the back of the mound, to get nearer for a sight at the royal table. To his surprise, the mound was dark there, and as he looked over the hillock, he was startled by seeing thousands of little eyes all intently and mischievously fixed on him. Screwing up his courage, he took off his hat, and raised it to cover the prince, prin-cess, and their little table of gold plate, when a shrill whistle was heard—his hand remained motionless in the air, and the banquet disappeared. There was a buzz round him, as of flight of angry bees, and from head to foot he was pricked and punched. Then he rolled down the mound, and lay speechless, his arms and legs, like Gulliver's, secured by thousands of little silken strings. As the moon shone out he saw a fairy, no larger than a dragon-fly, stamping on his nose, and dancing with glee. When the sun arose he found that he had been tied to the ground by gossamer webs. He shook himself, and was free. Wet, cold, and sulky, he returned home to tell his misfortune to his friends This was a fairy wedding; but a fisherman of Lelant had once the good fortune to see the funeral of a queen of the fairies. He was returning from St. Ives laden with pilchards, when he heard the bell of Lelant Church toll as if it was muffled. Making his way over the waste and hills of blown sand, he looked in at a window and say that the building was illuminated. The faries dug a little hole near the sacrament table, and placed in it the body of their queen, throw ing in upon it flowers and myrtle branches. When the mourners began to shrick, the fisher man involuntarily shricked too. Instantiv the lights were extinguished, and the intruder was rursued, and pricked and pinched till he had left the little folk far behind in his maddened flight. These Small People, too, are sometimes as thievish as they are mischievous. Not many years since a tavorite red-and-white cow of a farmer at Bosfrancan ceased to give her usual quantity of milk. On the evening of one midsummer's day, the dairymaid who had milked this cow plucked a handful of clover to put on her hat to steady the bucket. Among this clover there happened to be a stem with four leaves; this gave the girl power to see the Small People. When she locked there were thousands of them filling buttercups and forglove flowers from the milk and laughing and drinking as they gathered their stolen beverage. By her mother's advice the dairymaid instantly rubbed the cow's udder with fish brine, to scare the Small People. The cow never yielded much milk alter that, but pined away, and nothing throve with the farmer. The little green spots between the cairns, near the Logan Rock, are called "The Small People's Garden." On summer nights music is heard there, and hundreds of little lights are seen moving among them. Far out at sea the fishermen smell the scent. By day the flowers turn to mere ferns and sea-pinks. Sometimes the fairies hold fairs. Some miners saw one once at Bal Lane, Germoe. Next day one of them, as he told the story in the mine, fell down the "bob pit," and was killed. His companion, who called fairies "wicked, spitcful devils," was thrown down stairs, and dreadfully bruised. In many fairy stories, as in "The Adventures of Cherry of Zennor," a pretty country girl is hired by a fairy to nurse his child. Beguiled into Fairyland, where all is sunshine, and flowers "grow spontaneous in the open air," she gene-rally contrives to steal some fairy ointment, annointing her eyes with which, she is enabled to see the fairies, and all their mischievous The theft is discovered, and she is pranks. banished to earth, where she sometimes pines or becomes crazed. In the famous case of Anne Jefferies, a laborer's daughter at St. Teath, 1626-1698, who described her adventures in Fairyland, the existence of fits is sufficient to show that the girl was either very diseased or a great liar. But the Cornwall Celts have wilder stories than those of the fairies' pranks. They believe in the Demon-horse that tempts benighted travellers to mount it; they tell of a suicide ghost rising from its grave on the cross roads, and leaping up behind a drunken farmer, who had shouted to it. At Boscean, the well-known Spectre Bridegroom legend prevails. In the Cornish story, however, the unhappy girl is saved by a blacksmith, who, with a red-hot iron, burns her dress from the hold of the spectre. Even in the present century, however, wild beliefs have sprung up in ignorant parts of

at Hodmin for the murder of her husband, a crime to which she had been in digated by a horse-dealer, known in the district as Yorkshire Jack. On the scaffold the man appeared, and kiesed his paramour before the bolt was drawn. It was said that he had there promised to join her after death. The horse-dealer went to sea, and on his return from the Mediteranean in a iruit-ship, was washed off the deck by an enor-mous and supernatural waye, and prevently, in a lightning cloud, the sailors saw the Devil, Sarah Polgrain, and Yorkahire Jack pass away out of sight. Bad weather in Ludgvan is still attributed to the exertions of Sarah Polgrain.

There is a curious superstition also at Gorn hilly, on the lizard promontory. On a large, lonely plece of water there, known as "Croit Pasco-Pool," there is sometimes seen by night a chostly vessel with lug-sails spread. "The Ghost of Rosewarne" dates from the reign of James 1, when Ezekiel Crosse, a low attorney, fraudu-lently obtained the estate. The ghost of one of the Rosewarnes appeared to him as an old man, and led him to a cairn containing treasure. He used to appear to Crosse constantly afterwards when he was dining with his friends, to whom he had always to represent the ghost as an idiotic and deaf and dumb intruder. Worn out at last by this spiritual persecution, the attorney urrendered the ill-cotten estate to a person of the ghost's showing. Crosse eventually, it is said, destroyed himself, and the ghost appeared and rejoiced as the bad man's funeral was passing by the treasure cairn. Let us now turn to the legends of the miners,

ince two-thirds of the Cornishmen spend half their days underground. All tin workers believe in "the Knockers," or "Buccas," spirits who in-dicate productive lodes by blows with invisible picks and sledges. They are supposed to be the ghosts of those eld Jews who crucided our Lord, and were sent as slaves by the Roman emperors to work the Cornish mines. It is certain that Jews farmed the mines in the days of the early Norman kings. The miners say they often see little imps dancing and tumbling about the mine timber when they come to work. Every mine has its own tradition. At Wheal Vor, a white rabbit always appears in one of the enginehouses before a fatal accident; it has been often chased, but never caught. About thirty years since, at the same mine, a man and a boy were blown to pieces while blasting. The engineman, shocked at the mere fragments of flesh that were alone left, took them on a shovel, and threw them into the blazing furnace. From that time, the engineman declared that troops of little black dogs haunted the place, whether it was open or shut; and it was found difficult to get men enough to work the machine.

At Whent Jewel, a dead hand used to be seen carrying a lighted candle, and moving up and down the ladders. It appeared after a rather bad fellow had fallen down the mine, and been killed. After a suicide at Polbreen mine, near St. Agnes Beacon, a voice used to appear beguil-

St. Agnes Beacon, a voice used to appear begul-ing the workmen. On one occasion, however, it mercifully called two men from a level where a mass of tock soon after fell. The fishermen round the wild headlands of Cornwall have their legends also; for sailors, living as they do, on an element full of myste-ries, are proverbially superstitions. A pilot at St. Ives told Mr. Hunt a story of how one mid-meth strolling on the wharf to watch a yeas el night, strolling on the wharf to watch a vess el, afterwards wrecked, that he had to take into Hayde, he saw a man, who refused to speak, leaning against a post. On looking closer, the pilot saw that there were pieces of seaweed and stick in his whiskers; that the flesh of his face and bands looked as if it were parbolled; and that as he walked the water "squashed" in his shoes. The pilot was ill six months from the fright occasioned by this apparition. All along the Cornish coast the phantom ship is also thoroughly believed in. Years ago, a vessel signals of distress to the westward of St. made Ives' Head. On reaching the ship, which was schooner-rigged, and had a light over her bows, one of the sailors made a grasp at her bulwarks, in order to leap on board; but his hand met nothing solid, and he fell back into the boat as the ship and hights disappeared. The next morning a London vessel was wrecked at Gwithiau, and all on board perished. The Phan-tom Lights—called by the sailors "Jack Harry's lights"—are generally seen before a gale, and the ship beheld resembles the one that is subsequently wrecked.

A: Forthcurno Cove, near the Logan Stone. there is sometimes seen, when the mists are rising from the marshes, a black square-rigged

Cornwall, just as fungi spring up inevitably from damp and decay. A woman named Sarab Polgrain, who had lived at Ludgvan, was hung enow that some wildness, variety, and originality Europe in the wildness, variety, and originality of its legends. Long may it be before the blown sand hills, the great cilifs of jointed granite, the desolate moors, rough with burial mounde, and the little coves, where the sand is so soft and white, and the rocks, so emeraldine under the sea, cease to be haunted by such associations. But, while amusing ourselves with such curious remains of bygone mythologies and old beliefs, do not let us lorget that they are proofs of igno-rance to be lamented, and education still la-mentably insufficient. They give false notions of the Divine rule and governance; and are, however poetical, toe palpably relics of an old pa-ganism, that can never blend thoroughly with Christianity. To the antiquary and poet, the ethnologist and

the student of mythologies, they will always be valuable and interesting objects of study; but, as popular beitels, the sooner they become obso-lete, we think, the better.

PROPOSALS.

NAYY DEPARTMENT.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, } BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, April 17, 1806. Sealed Proposals for each building separately, endorsed "Proposals for repairing buildings at the Noriolk Navy Yard." will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 15th day of May, 1969, at which hear the opening of bids will be commenced for repairing the enfrance buildings, known in the plan of the yard as Nos 19 and 37; Dostshed, No. 20; imher-shed, No. 39; timber-shed, No. 31, and the carpenters' shop, near the ery dock. The offer tor Nos. 19 and 37 will be embraced in one bid, and those for the other buildings must be separate. Bidders will be required to state the amounts for which they will furnish all the materials and com-plete each building according to the plans and plete each building, according to the plans and specifications to be seen at the yard, using such ma-terials as are on hand for each building, which have

been purchased by the Government, as per schedules at the Yard. Each bid must be accompanied by good and sufficient guarantors, approved by an officer of the Government known to this Department, that the bidder will, if his offer be accepted, enter into con tract to perform the work bid for; and the Depart-500 ment reserves the right to accept or reject any or all of the bids, as the interest of the Government may Bicders are requested to name the time in which

they will engage to complete any or all of the build-ings, and if their offers are accepted, they will be held to a faith ul execution of their contract, under

a forfaiture in case of milure Fersons desiring to bid must necessarily visit the yard and examine the present condition of the works, and can there see the plans and specifications to enable them to bid understandingly. FORM OF OFFER. The understanding insert the name or names

FORM OF OFFER. The undersigned (here insert the name or names composing the firm who bid) of (name the town), in the State of (name the State), hereby offer to furnish, under your advertisement dated (date of advertise-ment), and subject to all the requirements of the same, all the materials and workmanship becessary or the complete and only a prostruction of build. for the complete and entire reconstruction of build ing (name the building) in the Norfolk Navy Yard, according to the p ans and specifications exhibited at said Yard, for the sum of (write out the amount). And I (or we) engage to have the said work fully completed in <u>days</u>, exc usive of Su days and holidays, from the date of the contract Should my (or our) offer be accepted, I (or we) request the con-(name the place) for signature and certificate (Here the bidder or bidders and each member of the firm to sign their offer.) FORM OF GUARANIEE.

FORM OF GUARANTEE. The undersigned (name of guarantor) of (name the town), and State of (name the State), and (name of second guarantor, etc.), hereby guarantee that the above named (name the bidder or bidder*) will, if his (or their) offer as above be accepted, enter into contract with the United States, within ten days atter the receipt of the contract at the post office named or navy agent designated; and in case the said (name the bidder or bidders) shall fail to enter into contract, we guarantee to make good to the United States the difference between the offer of the said (name the bidder or bicders) and that which may be accepted. And we hereby declare that neither of us have been defaulters in any contract previously made with the Navy Department.

(Signature of guarantors.)

I certify that the above named (here name the guarantors) are known to me to be good and responsi-ble guarantors in this case, and that the above declarations of the guarantors to this offer are. to the best of my knowledge and belief, true and reliable.

(Signature.) To be signed by the District Judge, District Attor. ney. Collector. Paymas er, or some person known to the Bureau to be responsible. 421 sit COVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILLIARY

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF QUARIERMASTER'S STORES AT THE CAVALEY DEFOT, GIES-BORO, D. C.

TISTORES AT THE CAVALET DEPOT, GES-BORO, D. C. <u>QUARTERIMATER GENERAL'S OFFICE,</u> <u>FILET DIVISION,</u> <u>WASHINGTON, D. C., APTI 23, 1835</u> By order of the Quartermaster Genoral, there will ce so d, cr the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain i.ecrre T. Browning, A. Q. M., on TUESDAY, the 8th of May, 1866, and continue from cay to day until all is sold, the following de-scribed lots of Quartermaster's stores, viz. :-145 sets Cart Harness. 125 the Iallow, 38 sets Four-borse Har. 6 bbis, Salt, nos, <u>80</u> Otl Cans. 40 sets Ambulance Har- 6 Piatform Scales, 8 Singe and Double Blocks, 28 Crowbars, 517 ibs. Bailroad Spikes Dess, 1/0 Saddles,

176 Saddles, 36 Carts, 3 Watering Carts, 17 Army Wagons (four borse), 5 Dead-horse Wagons, 50 Portable Forges, 50 Anvils, 50 Anvil
 a) Formable Forges,

 50 Abvils,

 27 Cauldrons,

 20 Cooking Stoves and

 Fatures,

 60 Heating Stoves,

 600 Benches,

 150 Mess Tables,

 2000 Table Spoors,

 1000 Kinger and Factors,
 etc, 44 pairs Hames, 80 Riding Bridles, 20 pars sets 6 horse Ambu-lance Harness (new), 10 Bridles (new), 1000 Knives and Forks, 54 Ladles, 100 -ets Lines and Martinga es, 91 Collar Pads, 200 Surcingles, Saddle-bags, and Crappers, 1 set Hobbles, 1600 Tin Cups, 1600 I in Plates, 25 Coffee Pots, 25 Bread Pans, 70 Blankets, 4 sides Belting Leather, 4 sides Brighe Leather, 250 Manure Forks, 105 Axes, 50 Spaces, 450 shoveis, 450 Shoveis, 7 Coal Buckets ('arge), 950 Water Buckets, 818 Head Halters and 250 ibs. Lend, 50 Ibs. Babbit Metal, 50 ibs. Lantarus, Lamps, 750 Head Halters and 125 Lanterns, Lamps, Ropes (good), 6 boxes Window Glass, 1090 Head Ha ters (good), 20 lbs. Rotten Stone, 200 Head Halters, and 500 Head Halters and Uhains, 2 Crecular Saws, frame and beiting, 2 Crecular Saws, 500 Neck Straps and 2 Cress-cut Saws, 4 Wood Saws, 82 Hand Saws, Chains, 500 Halter Chains, 250 Canvas Horse Covers, 10 Tenon Sawa. 8 to rindstones.) 50 Planes (assorted). 50 Laulking Irons, Hay Hooks, etc., 11 Vices, 150 Brands (assorted), Axle Boxes, 6000 lbs. Serap Iron, 8000 lbs. Horse Shoes, 500 lbs. Chain, 6 Log Chains, Cleavers, 4000 ibs. Assorted Iron, 14 Augers, 1122 lbs. Ferap Iron, 6000 lbs. Rope, 170 Wali Brushes, fenon Auger (complete) a Braces and Bits, 60 Auger Bits (assorted), 12 Tryleg Squares, 10 Spoke Shaves and Saw Sotte 87 sets Shoeing Tools 40 sets Sadulers' Tools, 50 Hardies, Setts, 150 Pritchels and Punches, 40 Oil Stones, 200 pairs Tongs, 100 pairs Pinctess, 14 Claw Hammers, 50 Hatchets, 5 Screw D ivers, Cold Chisels, Clinch Irons, 12 Monkey Wrenches 11 Drawing Knives, 2 Spirit Levels, 5 Adzes and Hand Axes, Hammers (assorted), 800 Rasps. 200 Files, 2 Bellows 4 Sets Stocks and Dies, 100 Chiels (assorted), 0 Brooms 0 Ice Hocks, 500 Halter Squares, sets Shoeing Stocks, 0 Wheelbarrows, 200 gr as Buckles 10 gross Haiter Bolts, 50 Iron Pots, 10 gross Rings, 90 Door Bolts and Thumb 4 Dutch Ovens Latches, 175 Locks (assorted), 300 Carriage Knobs, Stove Pipe, Joints and Edows, 50 Camp Kettles, 20 lbs. Copper Rivets, 150 pairs duit Hinges, 150 pairs Strap Hinges, 25 Picks, 2 Plows. Road Scrapers,

 Road Scrapers,
 30 Chairs,

 00 Plastering Laths,
 30 Chairs,

 00 Wagon Hounds (new),
 2 Office Tables,

 7 Feed Troughs,
 25 Office and Field Desks,

 Double trees and Lead 18,000 Grain Sacks.

tars, One "Pelton's Eight horse Power," with bearings and boits, shalling, gearing, pulleys, etc.,

ond One Force Pump, capable of forcing twelve thousand (12,000) gallons of water per day. And many other articles not enumerated in the above list. Terms-Cash, in Government funds.

Stores will be delivered on the whari of the Giestoro Depot, free of expense to the purchaser.

The purchaser will be allowed five (5) days from A beat for Gresboro will leave the Sixth Street

wharf every hour during the days of sale JAMES A. EKIN, Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge 4 24 12t First Division, Q. M. G. O.

GOVERNMENT SALES,

SALE OF STEAM GRIST MILL. CAVALRY DEI OI. GIESFORO, D. C. QUARTERMASTAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WARHINGTON, D. C., April 17, 1865 By order of the Questermaster General, there will be sold on the premises, at public suction, under the direction of Capitain George T. Browning, A. Q. M.

A. Q. M. ON WEDNESDAY, May 23, 1866, at 12 o'clock M, the following described public pre-

ier and twenty-tour (24) inches face, with Jacson's ratent governor.
iwo (2) BOILERS. OF 60-HORSE POWER EACH.
made of the best boiler iron, five-sixteenths (5-16) of an irch in thickness, five (5) lieft in diameter, and fourteen (14) feet five (5, inches in longth; each toiler co taining seventy-six (76) iap-weided flues, each three (8) and one-fourth (1) inches in diameter, with all the requisite appendarce.
IEN 10) PAIRS OF ELED'S PATENT BUCK-INGHAM THIRTY (30) INCHES SPRING MILLS.
constructed of solid French burr millstone, and and in heavy, well-tainced trames, with hav-outtors, elevatios, and conveyors sufficient to cut and handle the bay, gr. in, and prepared feed on the most open-

elevators, and conveyors sufficient to cut and handle the bay, gr. in, and prepared lead on the most ose-nomical and labor-saving plas. The staffing is of finished wrought iron, and the pulleys of cast-iron, faced and balanced, with hangers and boxes, sufficient to drive ten (10) pairs of barrs, etc. The main driving belt is of iour (4) ply rubber, and twenty-iour (24) inches wide. The belts fer patent stretched leather. The Lapino, Bor ers, Machinery, and Fixtures of every description, are of the very best materials and

work manship, and are still in excellent condition and fine working order, the mill having been in operation only about fideen months. If deemed advisable by the agent of the Govern-ment on the day of sale, the buildings will be sold

leims- Cash, in Government funds.

Furchasers will be required to remove their property before the first (1st) day of July next, unless otherwise arranged with the owner of the grounds.

grounds. A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street whart 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 GEOR(4E T. BROWNING, Assistant Quar-

termaster, Giesboro, or to this office. JAMES A. EKIN, Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge 1st Division Quartermaster-General's Office. 4185w

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERIY, AT FORTRESS MONROE Va. AEMY CLOTHING AND FOUIPAGE OFFICE. FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 26, 1866. The following articles of irregular clothing will be sold at Fubic Auction, at Government Clothing Storehouse, on road leading to Camp Hamilton, Fortress Monroe, Va., on WEDNESDAY, May 19,

86	66 pair 56 citiz 22 pair 7 Mar 23 Zoui 23 Zoui	s leggin s frowse ens' con s brogat ine jack ave vest ave scar	rs, ne its, ne its, nev ets, nev s, new 18, nev	W. W. W.					
1 Terr Pur days	2 Zou 64 gree 22 drei 50 hats ms—Ca chasen from di order o	ave cape ave jack at coats, as coats, and cap sh, m G s must r ate of sa of Quart tary Sto	ets, ne dama dama os, dan overn emove de. ermas	ew. ged. naged. ment their tter-G	prope eneral JOHN nited S	LIV	ER	8, my.	
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		WASHI Dosals I 570 A	DEP NGTO INGTO RMY	N. D. WA	WASI C, Ap or the GONA	ril 19, purch	0N. 196	8	

These wagons are worn, but still serviceable for road and farming purposes. Proposals will be received until 12 M., WEDNES-DAY, May 9.

vessel, with no one on board, that glides over the sands to Bodelan and Chygwiden, and there vanishes. On whoever sees it, ill-luck is sure to fall. The Dead Ship is another superstition necu liar to Cornwall. Years ago a pirate, too wicked even for his companions, was put on shore in the Priests' Cove, near Cape Cornwall. Settling at Tregaseal, the wretch lived by wreckingbeguiling vessels with false lights, and murdering those who escaped the waves. When this man lay dying, a black vessel, with all her sails set, was seen coming into the land against wind and tide; but as the man tell back and died, it bore out to sea again in a whirlwind, and sur rounded by lightning. At the funeral, a black pig suddenly joined in the procession. When the men reached the church stile, the storm again broke out, and the bearers, leaving the coffin without the churchy ard stile, rushed into the church for safety. Then came a blaze and flash ten times fiercer than the rest, and the coffin was seen to fly burning through the air. The huge greenstone rocks of an island near St. Ives are connected with a curious supersui

tion. Some years ago a vessel was wrecked there. The men who went off to the rescue found on board a lady, who held a child in her arms. She refused to part with her charge; and in drawing her by a rope from the vessel to the boat, the child was lost in the boiling waters On recovering her senses, and hearing of the child's death, the lady pined away, and soon after died. Shortly after her buriat, however, her spirit was seen to pass over the wall o' churchvard, traverse the beach, and walk on to the island. There she spent hours looking among the rocks, and as day broke, returned land, and disappeared near her grave. When the nights are very tempestuous or dark, she carries a corpse-light for a lantern; but on fine nights she makes her search without a light. This apparition is supposed to predict disaster to seamen.

Nor are the hardy sailors of Cornwall withou other omens and warnings. The parts of the shore where wrecks have taken place are often haunted. At night, before the coming of storms the voices of dead sailors are heard calling their own names.

Forth Towan is the scene of a wild beliet. fisherman walking one night on the sands, when all was silent, except the hp and whisper of the tide, distinctly heard a voice from the sea, ex-claiming three times:-"The hour is come, but not the man !" At that moment a black igure appeared on the top of the cliff, then rushed im etuously down the steep path, over the sands and was lost in the sea.

Very often local phenomena have given ris to superstitions intended to account for them At Sennen Cove there is sometimes seen a band of opaque misty vapor that stretches across the It is supposed to be a warning to fisher bay. men not to venture out, as it was always fol lowed by a severe storm. Once when it ap peared, a wicked old fisherman, seeing the weather still fine, ventured out, and beat the fog with a flail, to drive away the "hooper," as he implously said. The boat passed through the bar of thick fog and went to sea; but a storm soon after rose, and it never returned. The "wraith." as the Scotch call such an ap-

parition, is not uncommon in Cornwall.

It foretells the death of the person it resem bles. They tell a story of a wraith of this kind that was seen forty years ago by a smuggling farmer at Newlyn. A boat laden with ankers of spirits was starting at Mullion Cove for New At the last moment, one of the crew, re If yn. At the hast moment, one of the crew, re-membering he had business at Helstone, was left behind. On his return from Helstone, as he passed the top of Halzaphron cliff, he met all the men, with their hair and clothes dripping wet. The boat and crew were never heard of more and the farmer was so affected by the circum stance, that he pined and died shortly after wards.

The innumerable stories of witches and gene ral superstitions, as well as the interesting le

RAILEOAD AT BRAZOS SANFIAGO, TEXAS QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Witness.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866 { The attention of capitalists seeking a profitabl investment is invited to this sale.

Scaled Proposals will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General (Division of River and Rail Transportation), at WASHINGTON, D. C., until the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of all the right, tit c, and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Raliroad from Brazos Santiago to White's

hanche, lexas. The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, etc. the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the roking stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment. The sale will not include the tit's to the land.

The sale will not meltide the tre to the land, which coes not beyong to the United States. This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santingo to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grance From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras. This route is the shortest and best for the immense

traffic between the Gulf of Maxico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rati alone can readily be exlended to Brownsville

The road piready completed saves thirty miles of d flicult and tortuous navigation. Boats on the river now charge, it is stated, for freight to Brownsvi le, as high as \$5 per barrel, and for passengers \$15

The road is five-teet guage, good ties, T rail, and full-spiked.

Blore particular description of the property can be obtained at this office, or at that of the Chief Quartermaster Mihtary Division of the Gulf, at New

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be iurnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at the rates paid by Government at the time to the New Jork Central Railroad.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.

Ten per cent cash, in Government funds, to be ain on a ceptance of proposal. The Government reserves the right to reject any

or all proposais. Proposa's should be endorsed, "Proposals for purand addressed to the Division of River and Rail Transportation, Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, D. C.

By order of the Quartermaster General

ALEXANDER BLISS. Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., in charge of Fourth Division Q. M. G. O. 423 tM31

DROFOSALS FOR ELECTROTYPED EN GRAVINGS.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING, WASHINGTON, April 23, 1866 Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 14th day of May, 1866 at 12 o'clock, is r lurnishing one set of Electro: yped Pages of the illustrations of Machinery, etc., accompany-

ing the Report of the Commissioner of Patents for the year 1865. drawings will be furnished on paper to the The drawings will be firmished on paper to the contractor, who must arrange them into pages in numerical order, as nearly as is consistent with neatness and compactness; and the execution of the work, in every respect, must be jully equal to that iornished for the published report for 1864, which has been adopted as the standard for the present volume. The plates are to be delivered at this office fiee of cost for transportation, subject to the ap-proval or rejection of the Superintendent of the Public Printing. Bond and approved security will be required for the faithful performance of the conbe required for the inithful performance of the con-

tract. The work will comprise about five thousand illus

The work will comprise about five thousand illus-trations, making over seven hundred pages, measur-ing 4! by 8 inches. Bidders are required to propose for the work by the illustration, with the understand-ing that, when more than one figure is required to illustrate an invention or design (as is somedimes the case), the whole number of figures will be estimated and paid for as a single illustration.

and paid for as a single filestration. Any further information that may be required will be furnished upon application at this office. Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned. Washington, D. C., and endorsed on the envelope "Troposals for Fatent Office Report." JOHN D. DEFREES, 423 3w Superintendent of the Public Frinting.

SSISIANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, A No. 1189 GIRARD SIREEL.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24, 1866. Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of

United States, on the grounds. AT CHESNUT HILL, FHILADELPHIA, ON SATURDAY, May 5 h, and MONDAY, May 7th, 1866, Sa'e commencing each day at eleven (11) o'clock,

A M .:- The Buildings, etc., heretofore known as the U.

Cedar Water Tenk, capacity 2500 gailons. 7 Cooking Ranges. 1 Abbott & Co's Coal Scale. 1 Worthington Steam Pump 1 very superior Steam Engine, 8 horse power, with 1 very superior clean Englie, 5 horse power, hatting and beiting in fine order; near.y new. 2 Tubular Boilers, 4 feet diameter. 4468 feet of Oak Picket Fence. 170 Lishtning-rod Bons. 5 large Wooden Wash Froughs 55 Wooden Wash Sinks, 49 Iron Soil Containers. 29 Iron Honners. 22 Iron Hoppers. 160 Table Jops, and 820 Trestics. 275 wooden Benches. The trame buildings contain 1,000 790 feet Hemlock and White Fine Scantling, 735,380 feet Tongued and Worked Boards. 376,110 teet Rough Boards. 298 000 feet Flooring Boards. 50 feet Counter and Shelving, in dispensary.

122.700 Bricks, in chimney stacks and ranges.

The buildings will be sold separately. Terms of Sale-Cash, Government funds. A deposit of ten (10) per cent, to be paid on each bid, balance to be paid on rendition of the ac-

The Iron and Terra Cotta Pipe to be sold by the foot, as they lie buried in the ground, and to be dug up, and the pround filled in by the purchaser, and is upposed to amount to 175 test of 4-inch, and 2650 feet of 15 to 2-inch Iron

Gas Pipe, more or less Iron Water and Drain Fipe is supposed to

mount to 700 teet of 6-inch, 1600 feet of 4-inch and 2 inch,

Such respectively. 506 sect of 4-meh Drain Pipe, more or less, and 4 5-meh Iron Valves. The Term Cotta Pipe is supposed to amount to 2700 feet of 14-inch, more or less. Plans of buildings can be obtained at this office of section of the property and

and specifications of the property seen The ten o'clock A. M. train of the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company will arrive at Mower Hospital in time for the sale,

starting from Ninth and Green streets. The buildings, etc., must be removed within thirty (30) days from date of sale, and will be at the risk of the purchaser.

order of Brevet Brigadier-General GEORGE H CRO-MAN Assistant Quartermaster-General 5. A.

GEOLGE R. ORME 4 24 11t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT PRO-PERTY.-Will be sold at NEW BERN, North Carolina. a large amount of ORDNANCE and ORDNANCE STORES. Sale to commence on the lôth day of May, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., and con-tinued daily until all the property, the principal classes of which are given below. are sold:-Iron and Brase Guns, Gun Carriages, Harness, Saddies, Halters, Bridles, Blankets, Wheels. 31d Iron, Lead, Smiths', Armorers' and Saddlers' Tools. Old Leather, Sing Shots, Gins complete, Infantry Equipments, Implements for Field and Siege Guns, and other articles too numerous to mention.

and other articles too numerous to mention Correct lists of articles to be sold will be furnished

By order of Majer-General A. B. DYER, Chief of

Ordnance, Washington, D. C. JASPER MYERS, 4 19 to 18 Brev. Capt. Ord. Dept. U. S. A. BRIDESBUEG MACHINE WORKS, BO. 65 N. FROST STREET.

are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, ncinding all recent improvements in Caraing, Spinning, and Weaving. We invite the attention of manufacturers to our exten-

afve works, ALFRED JENES & SQN.

Payment (in Government funds) will be required upon notification of acceptance of bid, and prior to the delivery of the Wagons. The right to reject all bids considered too low is reserved.

These wagons are at Lincoln Depot, about one mile east of the Capitol, and can be seen by applying to Colonel Tompkins the Quartermaster in charge. Proposals should be signed with the bidder's full name, and give his Post Office address, endorsed endorsec Proposale to purchase; Army Wagons," and directed

D. H. RUCKER, Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster, 20 16t Depot of Washington. 4 20 16t

SALE OF SPADES, SHOVELS, ETC.

CHIFF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

DEFOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866 Will be sold at Auction, under the direction of Cap-tain D. G. Thomas, Mihtary Storekeeper at Clothing Lepot, Armory Square, this city, on MONDAY, May 14 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M. :--

17,000 Spaces, new; 5500 short handled and 1500 long-handled Shovels

new: and Sibley Tents, worn.

These Spades and Shovels are from the best manuacturers, and many of them are in original pack-

ages Tents will be sold singly; Spades and Shovels in lots or twelve, with the privilege of twelve

Five days are allowed purchasers to remove their ri ods.

Terms-Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER, Brevet Major-Gen, and Chief Quartermaster, 21 18t Depot of Washington.

4 21 18t Depot of Washington. ORDNANCE OFFICE, UNITED STATES ONAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA, April 24, 1806. On WEDNESDAY, the 9th of May next, at 12 o'clock M, will be sold by ancition, at the Philadel-phia Navy Yard, the following articles in estimated Junk, ten tons.

Old Canvas, five tons.

Ten per cent, of the purchase meney must be de-posited at the close of the sale, the remainder to be paid and the goods removed within five days after the sale.

Commedere H. K. HOFF, U. S. N., Inspector of Ordnance. 4 25 171

G OVERNMENT HARNESS AND SADDLES-NEW AND SLIGHTLY WORN-AN IMMENSE STOCK.-Harness, Saddles, Halters, Beins, Lead Lines, collars, Wagon Covers, Shelter Tents, Portable Forges, collars, Wagon Covers, Shelter Tents, Portable Forges, tte, etc. cs, only \$18. Plated Bit Bridle, \$21. new Officers' and retail

No. 339 North FRONT Street, Philada. 45 lm*

MARRIAGE GUIDE, 0 BY DR. WILLIAM YOUNG.

MARELAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG. MARELAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG. MARELAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG. MARELAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG. MARELAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG. MARELAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG. MARELAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG. MARELAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG. MARELAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG. MARELAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG. MARELAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG. MARELAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG. MARELAGE GUIDE. MARELAGE GUIDE. MARELAGE GUIDE. There are more things 'twixt Heaven and earth. Heratio, than are dreamt of in our philosophy." Let no youns man enter the obligations of maried He without reading every page of DE. YOUNG'S MARE-tic contains one hundred engravings, explaining the ana-tons of the human system, both male and female, with us etal information that every one should know. Price, 50 cents. Sold at DE. WILLIAM YOUNG'S OFFICE, 3174 No. 616 SFRUCE Street, above Fourth.

GREEN PEAS,

GREEN CORN, FRESH PEACHES,

FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS, Erc.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS, DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES COR ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.