NOT HUNG ENOUGH.

Some Remarkable Escapes from the

We do not, as a nation, hang so many culprits as in bygone years. We may by-and-by cease to inflict this awful punishment at all. But so long as the law, and religion, and justice, and public sentiment are considered to warrant the continuance of this ancient mode of retribution, so long ought there to be no mockery, no misso long ought there to be no mockery, no mis-take, no trickery about it. If a man survives after hanging, without a proof of his innocence accompanying his recovery, it would be in-finitely better to society (of his wretched self we say nothing), that he had not been hanged at all; seeing that the sense of just punishment would be swallowed up in a kind of pity for the novelty of his position.

novelty of his position.

Now such things have occurred, sufficiently often to merit attention. Men have recovered their lives—or rather retained life under nearly desperate circumstances—in splte of what seemed to be a due infliction of the punishment of death by suspension. Something of this possibility of escape was owing to the mode in which the punishment was usually inflicted; and to many it may probably be unknown that a change has been made in recent times in the construction and arrangement of the apparatus for carrying out the last great penalty of the law.

For something like six hundred years, at any

rate, such escapes have from time to time been recorded. In 1264 there was a woman named recorded. In 1264 there was a woman named Inetta de Balsham condemned to death for collusion with robbers; she was hanged, and remained on the gibbet (if the records of the time are to be trusted) no less than three days; and yet she survived to receive pardon from Henry III. In 1313, Matthew of Enderby was hanged for some crime of which he had been convicted; he was cut down, and revived just before the body was about to be interred. In 1363, Walter Wynkeburn was hanged at Lejeester; when cut Wynkeburn was hanged at Leicester; when cut down, he was carried in a cart to the cemetery of the Holy Sepulchre in that city; he gradually regained sensibility while the cart was rumbling along, and escaped with life. Similar cases occurred in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The seventeenth century was exceptionably full of such instances. Dr. Plot mentions the strange lot of a Swiss, on the authority of Dr. Obadiah Walker, master of University College; this man is said to have been hung no less than thirteen times without losing his life, his windpipe having been converted by discase into been converted by disease into a substance almost as hard as bone.

No instance has been so much discussed and

written about as that of Anne Green, which took place during the time of the Commonwealth. Judges and physicians alke referred to it, as affording illustrations tor or against legal and medical testimony. This poor girl was executed at Marston, in Oxfordshire, on December 14, 1650, for infanticide, a charge which could only be proved against her by much straining of the law; this severity, and a knowledge of the wrong she had suffered in other ways, made her an object of much public sympathy. The hanging was accompanied by certain coarse and shocking pullings and strikings of the body and limbs, which in those days were supposed to insure more effectually the death of the victim, and to lessen the period of suffering. After hanging the usual time, she was cut down, actually tram-pled on while prostrate, and left with the rope unslacked round her neck. Sne was put into a coffin, and consigned to the doctors for dissec-To the surprise of all, when the coffin was opened, the bosom was seen gently to heave; upon which, brutal blows and pressure were brought into requisition. The incident was too remarkable, however, to remain concealed; and men of superior position took up the matter. Sir William Petty, Dr. Wallis, and Dr. Clarke, who at that time filled the three offices of Professor of Anatomy, President of Magdalen Col-lege, and Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University, being present at the intended dissection, per-ceived that the heaving of the bosom was followed by a slight rattling in her throat. "Here-upon," said Dr. Plot, "desisting from their former purpose, they presently used means for her recovery by opening a vein, laying her in a warm bed and using divers remedies respecting her senselessness, head, throat, and chest; insomuch that within fourteen hours she began to speak, and the next day talked and prayed heartily. During the time of this her recovering, the officers concerned in her execution would needs have had her away again to have it completed on her; but by the mediation of the worthy doctors and some other triends with the then governor of the city, Colonel Kelsey, there was a guard set upon her to hinder all further disturbance till he had sued out her pardon from the powers then in being; thousands of people in the meantime coming to see her, and magnifying the just providence of God in thus asserting her innocence of murder."

It is not stated by Dr. Plot whether the medical men satisfied themselves concerning the cause, anatomical or physiological, of her preservation; but they sought to ascertain whether there were any peculiar mental phenomena connected with he. recovery. They found that the half-hour of hanging had left no special impression on her memory. "She came to herself as if she had awakened out of a sleep-not recovering the use of her speech by slow degrees, but in a manner altogether (all at once), beginning to speak where she left off on the gallows.'
Among all the printed narratives of this remarkable case there is none that offers a clear explanation; and we are left to our surmises on the subject. There was a strong religious blas in the public mind at that period; and this feel-ing led to a belief in the direct interposition of Heaven in Anne Green's favor. The undergraduates of Oxford University viewed the matter in another light; they sought to exercise their wit and poetry on it; and there have been preserved twenty or thirty epigrams written by them, and signed with their names-one of which was "Mr. Christopher Wren." Anne Green, having received a pardon after this strange resuscitation, retired with her friends to Steeple Barton, where she married, had a family and died in 1659.

Somewhat about the same period, one Gordon, a highwayman, was condemned for execu-tion. He found means, when his sentence was no longer doubtful, to obtain the aid of a young surgeon, who, shortly before the execution, fixed a small tube through an opening cut in the windpipe. The artifice failed in its intended effect in this case; the culprit being a very heavy man, drew with too much weight; he breathed for a few minutes, when removed, after hanging, but did not recover. In 1658 a female servant was hanged for some crime at Oxford; she was kept hanging a longer time than usual, probably on account of the wonderful resuscitation of Anne Green a few years before. She was cut down, and the body allowed to fall to the ground with much violence, yet she lived; but the severity of the law insisted upon her undergoing a second and more tatal hanging. There has, it appears, been a difference of opinion among legal authorities concerning this double infliction of the sentence. Some contend that if a man is hanged, that is enough; if the executioners do their work clumsily. he ought not to bear the consequences, but rather should be given "the benefit of the doubt." On the other hand, it is contended that the sentence means execution, and that execution means hanging by the neck until the culprit be dead; so that if hanging lails once, it must be tried again.

In 1697, one Richard Johnson was hanged at Shrewsbury for murder. For a purpose which he planned while in prison, he obtained a promise that his dead body should be laid in a coffin without being stripped. His purpose was detected a little too soon; for life being obser-vable in him after he had hung half an hour, a man was sent up the ladder to examine into the probable cause of this prolonged vitality. It was found that Johnson had twisted cords around and under his body, connected with two rings or hooks near his neck; a double shirt, and a periwig without flowing curls, concealed these contrivances. The poor wretch was stripped of his ingenious apparates, and hanged a second time more effectually. In 1705, a burgiar, named John Smith, was hanged at Tyburn; a reprieve came after he had been hanging about fifteen minutes; he was immediately cut down, removed to a neighboring house, bled by a surgeon and respond to lite. se, bled by a surgeon, and restored to life, case of Margaret Dixon was one that excited great interest at Edinburgh in 1724. She was hanged for infanticide; the body was cut

down, placed in a coffin, and removed in a cart to Musselburgh by her friends, with a view to interment in the parish churchyard. The jolting of the cart, and the admission of air through some mjury which the coffin sustained, appear to have combined in resuscitating the voman, for she showed evident signs of before the cart had proceeded one-third of the distance. She was removed, revived, prayed with by a minister, and received back into the circle of her friends. She lived creditably many years afterwards, had a large family, and sold salt about the streets of Edinburgh—where she was known, on account of her strange escape, as "Half-hanged Maggie."

William Duell was one of those who had re-vived when almost under the dissecting knife, This man was hanged for murder, on a gibbet put up at Acton, in 1740. After hanging for twenty minutes, the body was cut down and taken to Surgeons' Hall for dissection. The attendants stripped and washed the body, and the surgeons prepared for their labor. Just as they were about to begin, however, they perceived faint signs of life in him; he groaned feebly, and his breathing became gradually more and more perceptible. They bled him, and in the evening he was able to sit up again. He was conveyed pack to prison; but there was too much public excitement to justify the authorities in hanging him again. In two days he recovered his health. Fever and delirium had rendered his memory a blank, and he had lost all recollec-tion of the hanging. It was supposed by the surgeons that a full flow of blood at the time had enabled his system to resist the tightening of the veins, and to have thus restored him to life—not to liberty, however, for he was after-wards transported. In 1752 Ewen Macdonald was hanged for murder. After the body was cut down it was taken to Surgeops' Hall and placed ready for dissection. The operating surgeon, having to leave the room for a short time, was surprised on his return to see the man sit-Professing more professional zeal than human'ty, the surgeon took a mallet and killed Macdonald outright, in order not to be disappointed of an opportunity for dissection. This atrocious case gave rise to much indignant comment at the time. In 1767, a tailor, named Patrick Redmond, was hanged at Cork for highway robbery. After hanging less than the usual time, the body was cut down and conveyed hastily to the house of an actor named Glover, who found means by friction and fumigation to revive him. Redmond had the incre-dible audacity to go to the theatre on the same evening, and, to the horror of the audience, pubicly thank Glover for having saved his life."

The present century has not been without its instances. About fifty years ago, a servant girl was convicted of administering poison to the household of a farmer, in a fit of passion at some petty injury. A legal doubt having led to a postponement of the execution, the steady demeanor of the girl led to her being employed as a servant by the jailer at Durham. One morning, the governor received, much to his regret, and to the regret of many of the citizens, an order for the immediate execution of the girl. She was hanged, but the rope broke; and the wretched girl remained crying at the foot of the gallows, while a man hastened off on horseback to fetch a new rope. This distressing scene was perhaps scarcely a case in point, so far as concerns resugnitation after benefits. far as concerns resuscitation after hanging; but it is one of the instances of deferred executions, which are so bad, because they give rise to hopes destined to disappointment. In another instance (mentioned, like the foregoing, in Notes and Queries), a boy of only 13 or 14 was capitally convicted, out respited indefinitely on account of his youth. He remained in the jail at Worcester, was found to be a docule lad, and became a general favorite both with the jailer and the prisoners; everybody believing that his full pardon would come soon. One day he was playing at ball in the yaid, full of life and glee, when suddenly, to the utter dismay of the jailer and the immates of the prison, an order arrived, after many weeks of delay, for the execution of the poor lad; and the execution accordingly took place. An instance more in point is that of a man who was executed at Tyburn, and whose apparently dead body was purchased by a surgeon for dissection, and brought to his house. A servant wishing to see the body, stole into the room, and found the man sitting upright on the dissecting table. The surgeon, a humane man, shipped him off quietly to America, where he amassed a fortune, which e bequeathed to his benefactor Sir Jonah Barrington, in his "Personal Sketches," mentions the case of one Lanigan, who was hanged for the murder of Captain O'Flaherty. Lanigan survived, by some means which are not explained; and Sir Jonah saw him at the house of Mr. Lauder in the Temple. He was smuggled ever to Abbeville, where he died many years afterwards in the monastery of La

Some of these momentous escapes have plainly depended on the imperfections of the gibbel as compared with the drop. These imperfections led to the abandonment of the one kind of dread apparatus for the other. Several state-ments have been made in she public journals, from time to time, concerning "the last gibbet;" but many of these are destitute of meaning, unless we take into account the exact particulars of each case. In 1856 the Examiner said: "A few days ago (April), the last gibbet erected in England was demolished by the workmen employed in making the extensive docks for the Slake, on the Tyne." This statement was shortly afterwards disputed; for, later in the same year, a gibbet was still left standing on Ditchling Common, in Sussex. It was known among the surrounding villagers as "Jacob's Post" being named after a clarific part of the surrounding villagers. being named after a culprit concerning whom a copy of verses was long current in the neighborhood, recording, among other things,

At Horsham Gallows he was hanged there The thirty-first of August that same year; And where he did the crime, they took the pains To bring him back, and hang him up in chains.

It has been stated that the last gibbet erected England was at Saffron Lane, near Leicester, in 1832; it was soon afterwards removed by order of the Secretary of State for Home Affairs. Whatever may the exact dates, however, when the last gibbet was erected, and the last demol-ished, it is certain that the drop has been almost, f not quite, substituted for it in England. In the old gibbet, the wretched culprit was turned off from a laddder at a height which, it was supposed, would elevate him sufficiently above the ground or platform; whereas the drop consists of a trap-door, which, being suddenly opened by the withdrawal of bolts underneath, causes the whole weight of the culprit's body to be in an instant at the mercy of the noose. Some of the instances of escape are doubtless attributable to the careless way in which the prioner was turned off the scaffold, or rather ladder, on which he ascended to the gibbet; some to the insertion of a tube which might prevent the constriction of the throat; some to the opening of an orifice in the windpipe by an expert surgeon; some to a natural hardening of the windpipe, which occasionally happens; and some to a steel collar, connected with an elaborate system of braces and bandages. These varieties offer elucidations of most of the cases of resuscitation that bave been recorded.

Did Sir Walter Scott rely on his imagination alone, or was he depending on a real narrative, when he wrote the striking scene of Bonthron's execution in the "Fair Maid of Perth?" It will be remembered, by the readers of that novel, that Bonthron received a hint from Dwining, the physician, that an attempt would be made to preserve him from any fatat result of the hanging, and that the hangman would be pariy to the manouvre. The execution took place, apparently in the usual way, and the hangman remained near the suspended body about haif an hour, after which he contrived by a rule to get rid of the assembled multitude. Early next morning, when the populace re-turned to enjoy the spectacle of chaining the dead body to a permanent gallows, they surprised and enraged to see that the body had been removed. At midnight, it afterwards appeared, three men had quiety approached the spot, cut down the body, reanimated the almost spot cut down the body, reanimated the atmost stilled wretch, and smuggled him away. One of them was Dwining, the physician, and he explained to the other two in what manner Bonthron had been specially prepared to un-dergo his execution scatheless. He pointed out that death by hanging results from a compres-

THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH .- PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1866. sion of the veins, which drives the blood to the brain instead of to the heart, and also that the ungs, owing to the ligature of the cord around the thorax, no longer receiving the need-ful supply of air, another cause of suffocation arises. The problem would be therefore, how to effect the hanging so that neither the veina nor the windpipe should be too much com-pressed. Dwining solved this problem thus, as described by himself:—"I get me certain band-ages made of the search substance with ages, made of the same substance with your horse-girths, having especial care that they are of a kind which will not shrink on being strained, since that would spoil my experiment. One loop of this substance is drawn under each foot. foot, and returns up either side of the leg to a cincture with which it is united; these cinctures are connected by divers straps down the breast and back, in or ler to divide the weight, and there are sundry other conveniences for easing the patient; but the chief is this. The straps or ligatures are attached to a broad steel collar, curving outwards, and having a hook or two, for the better security of the halter, which the friendly executioner passes around that part of the machine, instead of applying it to the bare throat of the patient. Thus, when thrown off from the ladder, the sufferer will find nimself suspended, not by the neck, if it please you, but by the steel circle that supports the loops in which his feet are placed, and on which his weight really rests, diminished a little by simi-lar supports under each arm. Thus neither friendly executioner passes around that part of lar supports under each arm. Thus neither veins nor windpipe being compressed, the man will breathe as tree, and his blood, saving from fright and novelty of situation, will flow as temperately as your valiencies', when you stand up in stirrups to view a field of battle."

PROPOSALS.

PROFOSALS FOR BUILDING A NAVAL HOSPITAL AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.
BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY,
NAVY DEFARTMENT WASHINGTON, D. C.

roposals will be received at this other for the

Proposals will be less than and construction (complete) of a Navai Hospital at Philade phia.

Plans and specifications of the proposed buildings can be seen at the office of John Mcartaur, Jr., architect, No. 209 S. Sixth street, Philadelphia, who will afford all bidders every information necessary to a full understanding of the requirements of the Department in the matter of the erection and construction of the Hospital aloresaid

Each proposal, to be considered, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, certified by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer, as to their competence and willingness to guarantee to the sum of thirt, (30) per cent, of the whole amount of the proposal offered, cent, of the whole amount of the proposal offered, that the bioder or bidders so guaranteed (should the contract be awarded him or them) shall, within ten days of the acceptance of his or their bid, eater into contract with the Navy Department for the erection and construction of the Hospital and its apouttenances, and carry through the same to completion,

according to the terms of the bid and the plans and specifications above mentioned.

Proposals must state the shortest time required to complete the contract, with the understanding that between two or more bids of equal amount, the De-partment will give the preference to that naming the shortest time.

Payments for the work will be made monthly, as it progresses, upon certificate of the architect, statingils amount and quality, and that the terms of the contract have been compiled with—the Department reserving twen y (20) per cent of the whole amount of each certificate until the buildings are delivered into its hands, complete and ready for occu-pancy, according to the terms of the contract for the erection and construction of the Naval Hospital and its appurtenances before mentioned.

All the proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, marked "Proposals for Naval Hospital at Philadelphia"

The proposals will be opened in the presence of the bidders, at the Navy Department, at noon of Tuesday, May 22, 1866. Tuesday, May 22, 1866.

The Department reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids not deemed by it satisfactory or to the interests of the Government

P. J. HOR WITZ.

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Chief of Bureau.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY TEXAS SANFIAGO,

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON. D. C., April 19, 1866 {
The attention of capitalists seeking a profitable investment is invited to this sale.
Sealed 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, title, and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad trom Brazos Santings to White's Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's

Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, tubn-tables, bridges, etc.. the railroad materials and suppl es pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment.

The sale will not include the title to the land.

which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiage to White's Ranche, on the This road is about the line white's Ranche, on the from Brazos Santago to White's Ranche, on the from Brazos Santago to White's Ranche, on the fixed 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 Maxico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville. tended to Brownsyille.

The read siready completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. Boats on the river now charpe, it is stated, for freight to Brownsylland to be a save to be

vi le, as high as \$5 per barrel, and for passengers \$15 The road is five-leet guage, good ties, T rail, and

More particular description of the property can be obtained at this office, or at that of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, at New Orleans. A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and

supplies, whenever required, at the rates paid by Government at the time to the New York Central The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Govern-

ment, Ten per cent cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance el proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any

or all proposais.

Froposa's should be endorsed, "Proposals for purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the Division of River and Rail Transportation, Quartermaster (teneral's Office, Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C.
By order of the Quartermaster General,
ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., in charge of Fourth
4 28 tM31 UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
No. 250 G Street,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1866
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office
until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, May 21, for the pur-

chase, from the United States, of all the IRON WORK for Niveteen Sians of "Howe's Improved Truss Eridges," consisting of the Rods, Bolts, Plates, and Dowels, suitable for the different spans, the latter varying in length from eighty to one hundred and orty-one icet.

The Iron is now stored at the Works of the Cleve

land Rolling Mill Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and will be sold by the gound.

A detailed bill of the iron, and the length of the spans, may be obtained on application at this

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
The United States reserve the right to reject all bids, it not deemed advantageous.
Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for the Furchase c. Bridge Iron."

F. J. CRILLY.

Brevet Major and A Q. M., U. S. Army.

SALE OF ARMY WAGONS CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

DEFOT OF WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON. D. C. April 10, 1866
Scaled Proposals are invited for the purchase of
570 ARMY WAGONS,

in lots of not less than twenty-five.

These wagons are worn, but still serviceable for

These wagons are worn, but still serviceable for road and farming purposes.

Proposals will be received until 12 M., WEDNES-DAY, May 9.

Payment (in Government funds) will be required upon nothication 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 wive his Post Office address endorsed 'Proposals to purchase, Army Wagons," and directed to

Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster, 20 16t Depot of Washington.

PROPOSALS. NAVY DEPARIMENT.

Sealed Proposals for each building separately, endorsed "Proposals for each building separately, endorsed "Proposals for repairing build ings at the Noriols Navy Yard," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 15th day of May, 1868, at which acur the opening of bids will be commenced for repairing the entrance building, known in the plan of the yard as Nos 19 and 37; bost-shed, No. 20; timber-shed, No. 30; timber-shed, No. 31, and the carpenters' shop, near the dry dock. The offer for 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 turnish all the maserials and complete each building, according to the plans and specifications to be seen at the yard, using such materials as are on hand for each building, which have been purchased by the Government, as perschedules 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 contract to perform the work bid for; and the Department reserves the right to accept or reject any or all of the bids, as the interest of the Government may require.

Bidders are requested to name the time in which BURRAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,

Bioders 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 all execution of their contract, under

ings, and if their offers are accepted, they will be held to a faith ull execution of their contract, under a lorfeiture in case of malure.

Persons 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 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 advertisement), and subject to all the requirements of the same, all the materials and workmanship necessary for the complete and entire reconstruction of building (name the building) in the Norfolk Navy Yard, according to the plans 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 ——days, exclusive of Su days and holidays, from the date of the contract. Should my (or our) offer be accepted, I (or we) request the contract may be prepared and sent to the Paymaster at (name the place) for signature and certificate.

(Here the bidder or bidders and each member of the firm to sign their offer.) the firm to sign their offer.)
FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned (name of guaranter) of (name the town), and State of (name the State), and (name of second guaranter, etc.), hereby guarantee that the above named (name the bidder or bidders) will, if his (or their) offer as above be accepted, enter into contract with the United States, within ten days after the recent of the contract at the post office. after the receipt of the contract at the post office named or navy agent designated; and in case the said (name the bidger 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 bidders) 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.)

Witness. I certify that the above named (here name the guarantors) are known to me to be good and responsible 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.

To be signed by the District Judge, District Attorney, Collector, Paymaster, or some person known to the Bureau to be responsible.

(Signature.)

(Signature.)

421 stt SALE OF GOVERNMENT LUMBER,

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, (WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3, 1866)
Sealed Proposals will be received at this Officential

MONDAY, May 21, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of 843 960 feet of Government Lumber, of the following sizes and descriptions,

Lumber, of the following size 12:—

18 000 feet 1½ inch Oak, 100,000 feet 2 inch Oak, 100,000 feet 3 inch Oak, 129,000 feet 3 inch Oak, 10,000 feet 3½ inch Oak, 73,400 feet 4 inch Oak, 10,000 feet 5 inch Uak, 10,000 feet 2 inch Hickory, 6 500 feet 3 inch Hickory, 10,000 feet 2 inch Hickory.
6 500 feet 3 inch Hickory.
14,600 feet 4 inch Hickory.
59 000 feet 14 inch Ash.
74 500 feet 2 inch Ash.
86,000 feet 3 inch Ash.
20,000 feet 4 inch Ash.

20,000 feet 5 inch Ash. 8,500 feet | inch Pine. 84 800 feet | inch Pine. 87,000 feet 1 inch Pine. 25,000 feet 4 inch Poplar. 13,000 feet 1 inch Poplar. The above is a very superior lot of well-seasoned

Lumber, and can be seen by applying to Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Quartermaster in charge at Lincoln Depot, about one mile east of the Capitol.

Bids will be received for the purchase of ten thousand feet and upwards. The undersigned reserves the right to reject all the bids should they be considered too low. Payment (in Government funds) will be required upon not fication of acceptance of bids, and prior to the delivery of the Lumber, which must be removed within fifteen days after the proposal is accepted. Proposals should be signed with the bidder's full

name, and give his post office address, endorsed "Proposals for the Purchase of Lumber," and D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
4 14t Depot of Washington.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, Va., May 2, 1866

RICHMOND, Va., May 2, 1866 (
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office
until the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing
the United States Government with the following
supplies, viz:—
Class 1, 1000 cords merchantable hard wood.
Class 2, 20 000 bushels Oats, in sacks. 400 tons
prime Fimothy Hay, Laled.
Class 3, 50 tons clean Rye or Wheat Straw,
haled.

baled.
Class 4 Stationery, in such quantities as may be required, including Letter, Foolscap, Fotio Post, Note, Blotting, and Envelope Paper, Envelopes (various sizes), Memorandum 2, 4, and 6 quire Blank Books, Ink (Arnold's Fluid, and Ink Powder, Wafers, Scaling Wax, Quills, Steel Pens, Lead Pencils, Office Tape, Erasers, and Paper Folders—all to be of good quality

Proposals will be made for each class separately, and must designate the article in each class proposed

and must designate the article in each class proposed to be lurnished. The wood, hav, and straw will be subject to inspec Samples of the Oats and the articles on Class

must accompany the proposals.

All supplies to be delivered to the United States
Quartermasters at Richmond and Fortress Monroe
as they may be required, free or expense to the Government, to be paid for on delivery, or as soon there-after as funds may be received. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals which may be deemed incompatible

with the interests of the Government, WILLIAM L JAMES, Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster, Department of Virginia



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where the services of a trustworthy man may be required.

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