HOW COULD I?

He carried my satchel to school,
And me through the drifts carried too;
Could I think why he hugged me so closely?
If I couldn't, how could I?—could you?

He told me my eyes were quite black,
And the brightest of any he knew;
I blushed and looked down—could I help it?
If I couldn't, how could I?—could you?

He left on my cheek a warm kiss,
Then off with the lightning speed flew;
If I could I'd have scolded him soundly;
If I couldn't, how could I?—could you?

A TRUE BOHEMIAN.

Poor Henri Murger, himself a *jeune ombre* and a Bohemian, dying in a Paris hospital at the early age of thirty-two, writing of literary men in the preface to his wonderful "Scenes de la vie de Boheme," asserts that the "*Vie charmante et vie terrible*" of Bohemianism, with its terminations of the Academy, the Hospital, or the Morgue, is possible only in Paris. We may hope, for the sake of our English *litterateurs*, that such now is the case, and that the time has forever passed, when, as Thomas Carlyle says, "an Otway could still die of hunger, not to speak of your innumerable Scrogginses, whom the Muse found stretched beneath a rug, with 'rusty grate unconscious of a fire;' stocking night-cap, sanded floor, and all the other escutcheons of craft time out of mind the heirlooms of authorship," the day when an auther of no mean repute could point out in warning to aspirants the result of a life-long devotion to literature:—

"In vetchy bed or loathsome dungeon end
Thy idled life."

or the age when a man, nobly gifted as was Savage, could remain homeless, and often without food, studying in the busy streets, and writing his productions, with borrowed pen and ink, upon scraps of paper picked out of the kennels during his weary rambles; living by chance, occasionally partaking of a good meal at the table of a patron when the state of his clothing was such as to permit him to accept an invitation; and sleeping, in winter, in dens and holes, with the profligate and debauched of both sexes; or in summer, *a l'hotel de la belle etoile*.

Unfortunately, the race of "Jacob Tonson's ragamuffin is not yet extinct, and with the heart-breaking cry of dying David Gray, "Am I not worth fifteen pounds?" ringing in our ears, we cannot see the golden sands of Pactolus for very tears. So far, however, as regards morality of life and conversation, we may accept the dictum of Alexander Smith, in "Dreamthorp," that the poets of our day have "improved upon their brethren in Johnson's time, who were, according to Lord Macaulay, hunted by bailiffs, and familiar with spunging-houses, and who, when hospitably entertained, were wont to disturb the household of the entertainer by roaring for hot punch at 4 o'clock in the morning. Murger's pictures of the Bohemianism of to-day are photographs of the lives of the majority of the English writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and more especially those who lived immediately prior to or contemporary with Shakspeare, many of whom were adventurers, living as much upon their wits as by the exercise of the talent which they too often prostituted; men who, as Disraeli the elder says of Amherst, having lost their own characters, "hastened to reform the morals and politics of the nation," writing words of wisdom and living like fools and knaves, wearing the Nessus robe of genius, and trailing the sacred garment through every possible scene of vice, devoting their pens to the service of everything honest and true, and their lives to the pursuit of everything vicious and false. First and foremost in the ranks of such men stands Robert Greene, M. A., one of those unfortunate beings whose sins may be known by the number and duration of their fits of repentance. "Meane schollars may have high thoughts though lowe fortunes," said he, in one of his numberless prefaces: but in his case the low fortunes were only the natural results of his own folly. Almost forgotten to-day, Oldys speaks of him as "the greatest refiner of language in his time," and it has been suggested by Charles Knight that the passage in the *Midsummer Night's Dream*—

"The thrice three Muses mourning for the death
Of learning late deceased in beggary,"

is an allusion to him. If so, the reference may be considered as a graceful *amende honorable* for the numerous plagiarisms from Greene's writings, of which Shakespeare had been guilty.

It would appear that the parents of our Bohemian were poor people, natives of Norwich, where the poet was born about the year 1550. It is a mystery how they were enabled to afford their son an education at the University of Cambridge, but that they did so is shown by his Master of Arts degree. He also went upon the "grand tour," as was usual with the young gentlemen of that age, but it may be that the ready wit and good-fellowship for which he was distinguished had obtained for him the patronage and friendship of young men of high social position, and who found the means whereby to defray his expenses, being in return immortalized as "wags as lewd" as himself.

This journey affected all his future life, for there can be no doubt, judging from his broken hints and confessions, that he brought back with him many evil habits. Shortly after his return to England, he married an amiable and beautiful lady of good family and fortune, and, sad and strange to say, after the birth of their first child, he basely and cruelly deserted her, never returning, although it is evident, from many allusions to her scattered through his writings, that he bitterly repented the foolish act, but he seems to have lacked sufficient moral courage to return and crave forgiveness. He had written successfully even when at college, but it was not until he had squandered his wife's fortune that he joined the "unutterable shoe-black-scrap army of authors," and began to write for daily bread. From this, in all otherwise gloomy period of his life, there shines one gleam of goodness, inasmuch as it appears that, although he did not dare to return to his wife, he did not squander all his earnings in dissipation, but sent part of his income to the excellent woman whom he had deserted. To say that he was dissipated is only to say that he was a sixteenth century *litterateur;* had he been moral and temperate, he would have been a *rara avis*. Ben Jonson himself, and the minor lights by whom he was surrounded, fell into the same vice of drinking, which, at that time, had attained almost to the dignity of a science, the great dramatist being nick-named Canary-bird, on account of his fondness for Canary, and tradition has it he used to get drunk, and then go home to bed, "and when he had thoroughly perspired, then to study." Drummond, of Hawthorne, says candidly that drink was "the element" in which Jonson lived. Almost without exception the men-about-town writers of that day were roysterers and revellers, or at least whenever they had the means they were so.

One day they were compulsory anchorites, and the next they were sage Sybarites. In those cases where they died in their beds, like Peele, their deaths were attributable not to the gradual decay of nature, but to their vices; in other cases they managed like Marlowe to receive a stab in a brawl about a courtesan. Such dun-driven poets and others who had all their vices without any spark of genius, were Greene's boon companions, the very tavern-keepers, as he himself said, making much of him until he was more in their debt than he ever meant to pay "twenty nobles thick." Surrounded by drunkards, it would not have been surprising had his palate lost its taste for the fine clear draught of Castalian; surrounded by worse characters of the opposite sex it would not have been astonishing had he failed to see the wondrous calm beauty dwelling in the divine eyes of Pallas Athene. Such, however, was not the case. Whatever his life was, and it scarcely could have been more unclean, his writings continued to be pure, just as poor Dick Steele, during the most immoral period of his life, wrote the "Christian Hero," a religious volume, "which the contrition of every morning dictated, and to which the disorder of every evening added another penitential page." Pamphlets, plays, songs, and poems flowed rapidly from his pen; but it is impossible to put faith in those of his defamers, such as the villanous Harvey, who allude to their immorality, for although many of Greene's pieces are lost to us, the number still left is very considerable, and they assuredly will not only bear comparison with, but will stand in favorable contrast to, the words of most of his contemporaries. His own remorseful confession, too, is equally valueless, and must have been penned in some moment of painful depression, when all his sins and frailties were magnified to his distempered vision, for in another place, a "wanton pamphlet," to which he alludes with regret, is the beautiful "Philomela," dedicated to that good woman the Lady Bridgett Ratcliff, and certainly containing nothing unfit for such a virtuous gentlewoman to read. That there are many sentences in his writings which would not be allowed to pass unreproved to-day is undeniable; but compared with the effusions of other light writers of his time, Greene's books are singular in their freedom from coarseness. The few blemishes are not owing, and cannot be traced, to any native impurity of imagination, but are attributable in a great measure to the laxity of the age; and it is as unfair to judge his writings without taking into consideration the times in which they were sent forth, as it would be to condemn Fielding because his characters swear and talk slang as naturally and fluently as gentlemen did when that author portrayed them.

An American writer, alluding to Dryden, who, under different circumstances to those by which Greene was surrounded and influenced, stooped to become a parasite, writing comedies teeming with licentiousness, says: "Had he lived in the reign of George III, he would not have been more immoral than Churchill. Had he lived in our days his muse would have been as pure as that of Campbell." Had Robert Greene lived in a purer age, doubtless the few blemishes would not be found in his writings.

Greene's life during the period of his association with Nash, Marlowe, Peele, and other Bohemians, was afterwards described by himself as the days of "an arch play-making poet," whose purse, "like the sea, sometimes swell'd, and anon like the sea fell;" but whose labors were so well esteemed that "seldom he wanted," although he "had shifte of lodgings when in every place his hostesse writ up the wofull remembrance of him, *his laundresse and his boy*, for they were ever in his household, besides retayners in other places." The reference to his laundress and his boy throws a light upon a dark and intensely painful portion of his history. Leading a life so opposed to all that was good and peaceful, it became necessary for him to employ a strong band of blackguards "to guard him in danger of arrestes," as says one of his contemporaries. The leader of this gang was a noted ruffian named Cutting Ball, who was afterwards hung at Tyburn, or as Greene said, "trussd under a tree as round as a ball," and immortalized by Nash, who in one of his pieces threatens an individual that "ballets" shall be made of his death, "as there was of "Cutting Ball." This man's sister, "a sorry ragged queene," Greene took under his protection. Very little is known of her, save that she was the mother of his child Fortunatus, or, as his enemies designated it, *Infortunatus*, and that for some years she shared his checkered fortune. The child died the year following that of its father's untimely end, and there is an entry of burial at St. Leonard's Church, "1593. Fortunatus Green was buryd the same day," the entry immediately preceding it bearing the date August 12th. The sudden and disgraceful deaths of so many of Greene's boon companions do not appear to have affected him, for his days continued to be spent with the "lewdest of the land." In the society, however, of such men he appears to have used all his powers of observation, learning all their tricks, and studying all their knavery, slang, and cant. The knowledge so acquired afterwards was turned to so good account in an exposure of the doing of that "unclean generation of vipers," as to render his life unsafe. At this period he appears to have been quite friendless, unless alehouse companions may be considered friends; and his daily life was a round of debauchery, varied by hours of bitter but unproductive repentance, followed by nights of literary labor, when, with the fumes of wine still hanging about him, he wrote sentences which would do no shame to the most moral writer of to-day. The deeper the degradation of his life, the brighter and finer his ideas appear to have been, and one can easily understand how poignant must have been the remorse of a man who knew what was right and good, and yet had not the moral courage to follow it. The inconsistency of such a life of vice and debauchery with his better nature and with his deal, is manifest from a code which he drew up for the proper conduct of life, but which, alas! he himself was unable to act up to, embracing as its sentences such as the following:—

"Let God's worship be thy morning worke, and his wisdome the direction of thy day's labour.

"Rise not without thankes, nor sleepe not without repentance.

"Of thy wife be wise; make her thy secretary; else locke thy thoughts in thy heart; for women are seldom silent.

"Let thy children's nurture be their richest portion; for wisdom is more precious than wealth."

And also from his advice to Philador:—

"First, serve God; let him be the author of all thy actions. Please him with prayer and penance, lest if he frown he confound all thy fortunes, and they labors be like the drops of rain on a sandy ground. . . . . Be secretary to thyself, and speak no more to any privately that thou wouldst have published openly. . . . . Be not too prodigal, for even they that consume thee laugh at thee: nor too covetous, for sparing oftentimes is dishonor. . . . Little talk shows much wisdom; but hear what thou canst, for thou hast two ears. . . . . Turne not to a painted godeesse, but to a pitiful God."

Careful only to have "a spel in his purse to conjure up a good cup of wine with at all times," as Nash said of him, Greene appears to put all consideration for the morrow upon one side, living day by day from hand to mouth, and trusting to the pen which never failed him until the unsteady hand and trembling fingers refused any longer to guide it, to bring him not only the means wherewith to purchase food, but also to support his extravagance. It is, however, satisfactory to find that although his companions, Marlowe, Peele, and Nash, were more than careless in matters of religion, Greene's sins in this respect appear to have been more of omission than of commission. All his references to the Divine Being seem to have been dictated by a true reverential feeling, and in allusion to Marlowe's plays, he said, "I could not make my verses get upon the stage in tragical buskins . . . . daring God out of heaven like that atheist Tamerlane." So far, however, as immorality of life was concerned, there does not appear to have been much, if any, difference. If their writings differed from each other in degree of purity and morality of sentiment and purpose, the lives of the Bohemians of that day were wonderfully similar—excepting from this charge, however, Lodge, who, although an associate, seems to have led a virtuous and quiet life; and Shakespeare, who can scarcely be considered a Bohemian, and whose only connection with Greene appears to have been the founding of *As You Like It* upon Greene's *Rosalynde*, and of the *Winter's Tale* upon his *Pandosta*, in the latter of which plays the great dramatist plagiarized Greene's error of placing Bohemia upon the sea-coast.

It could not be expected that a life made up of discordant elements could be a prolonged one. The end soon drew near. In August, 1592, he was the principal guest at a feast, where he partook too freely of pickled herrings and Rhenish wine, and a severe illness followed. He lay at "shoemaker's house near Dowgate;" and, as is usual with boon companions, found himself deserted by those who had sat at his table, lived at his expense, laughed at his wit, and profited by his wisdom. He remained there a month, none of his old companions visiting him. Nash, afterwards trying to explain his conduct, urging in defense that they had not been very intimate friends, but only "companions for a carouse or two;" and it is extremely probable that had it not been for the pitiful malignity and venomous spite of Harvey, who hated Greene because the poor Bohemian had made some allusion to the fact of Harvey's ancestors having been ropemakers, and who, to suit his own base ends, learned from the landlady, "with tears in her eies, and sighs from a deeper fountaine, for she loved him dearly," the sad narrative, we should not have had any account of Greene's death. In the shoemaker's house, near Dowgate, the poor Bohemian lay, his apparel pawned for a few shillings; gone the gay doublet and hose; gone the gallant sword; gone every article of clothing save a ragged shirt. Patient and penitent, the successful author, poet, and dramatist prepared for death, the shoemaker's wife and the mother of his child, Fortunatus, watching day and night, attending to his cry for "a foaming pot of Malmsey," and almost terrified by his expressions of remorse and woe. In place of the accustomed oath, prayers such as "O Lord, forgive me my manifold offenses, and in thy mercy, Lord, pardon them all," issued from his fast paling lips. About nine o'clock in the evening of the day preceding that of his death, a person called upon him with "commendations" from the woman he had deserted, "whereat he greatly rejoiced," and confessing that he had deeply wronged her, expressed a wish that they should meet. Fearing, however, that such would not be the case, he wrote to her:—"Sweet wife, as ever there was good-will or friendship between thee and me, see this bearer, my host, satisfied of his debt. I owe him ten pounds, and but for him I had perished in the streets. Forget and forgive my wrongs done unto thee, and Almightie God have mercie upon my soul! Farewell, till we meet in heaven, for on earth thou shalt never see me more. Thy dying husband, Rob. Greene." This letter was written upon the 2d of September, 1592, and upon the following day he died, the poor shoemaker's wife crowning the pallid brow with a wreath of bay leaves, and paying four shillings for a winding-sheet, and six shillings and fourpence for his interment. He had given her husband a bond, at the foot of which he had written one of the most pathetic notes of the kind in the whole range of literature:—"Doll, I charge thee by the love of our youth and by my soule's rest, that thou wilte see this man paide, for if hee and his wife had not succoured mee, I had died in the streetes. Robert Greene."

With his books and papers another letter, addressed to his wife, was found, in which he expressed regret for having made her "a woeful wife;" and said, that he was "as voyde of helpe" in his extremity, as she had been of hope; and concluded with a sad summary of his sorrows and aspirations. "All my wrongs muster themselves about me; every evil at once plagues me. For my contempt of God I am contemned of men; for my swearing and forswearing no one will believe me; for my gluttony, I suffer hunger; for my drunkenness, thirst. Thus God hath cast me downe, that I might be humbled, and punished me for example of others' sin; and although He suffers me in the world to perish without succor, yet trust I in the world to come to find mercy by the merits of my Saviour, to whom I commend thee, and commit my soul. Thy repentant husband, for his disloyalty, Robert Green."—*Temple Bar.*

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TO THE AFFLICTED.—The treatment is mild and gentle, producing no shock or unpleasant sensation whatever. Our professional intercourse with the afflicted will ever be characterized by perfect candor and honesty, and those whose complaints are incurable, or do not admit of amelioration, will be frankly told so, and not accepted for treatment. It matters not what may be your complaint, or how long you may have suffered, or how much, or what course of treatment you may have been subjected to, or what disappointments you may have experienced, if the system is not worn out—if sufficient vitality remains for reaction—there is a fair prospect of recovery.

REFERENCES.—The diseased and all interested are referred to the following-named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others, at No. 1220 WALNUT Street.

A. J. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, No. 916 Spruce street; W. B. Smith, iron founder, No. 1022 Hanover street; George Douglass, Local Express Company, Fifth street above Chesnut; J. W. Bradley, publisher, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Robert Work, No. 51 N. Third street; Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Assessor Second District, Philadelphia, Walnut street, below Eighth; George Evans (Evans & Hassall), military goods, Arch street, below Fifth; Mr. Pelouze, type founder, Third and Chesnut streets; Ed. McLane, manufacturer cotton goods—all of this city. A. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, St. Louis, Mo.; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Del.; R. A. Semple, spool cotton manufacturer, Mount Holly, N. J., with very many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of diseases can apply at the office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the office.

All letters addressed to

DR. S. W. BECKWITH,
No. 1220 WALNUT Street,
4 12 thsm 2m8p Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimney from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one third the oil. Call and see them, they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 10

GOVERNMENT SALES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1139 GIRARD Street,
PHILADELPHIA, May 17, 1866

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, on the grounds at West Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, May 26, 1866, sale commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely, the Buildings, etc., heretofore known as the Satterlee United States Hospital, viz:—

83 Frame Buildings.
2 Board Walks.
2 Cedar Water-Tanks, capacity 24 000 gallons each.
1 do. do. do. 1 000 gallons.
2 do. do. do. 1 800 gallons each.
1 Iron Water-Tank, capacity 1,200 gallons.
3 do. do. do. 900 gallons each
6 Cooking Ranges.
1 Abbott & Co.'s Coal-Scale.
1 Woodward Steam Pump.
1 Morris, Tasker & Co.'s Steam-Pump, No. 1.
3 Horizontal Tubular Boilers
1 Upright Boiler, with iron chimney.
1 Flagstaff, 112 feet high.
1 Lever Pump (J. West's patent).
2 Wooden Wash-Troughs.
9 Iron Hoppers.
12 cases Pigeon-Holes and Book-Racks.
2520 feet Picket Fence.
45,500 Bricks, in chimney-stacks and ranges.

The Frame Buildings contain about:

640,389 feet Hemlock and White Pine Scantling.
184,047 feet Tongued and Worked Boards.
269,827 feet Flooring Boards.
840,000 feet Rough Boards.
6442 feet Shelving.
99 feet Office Railing.
Also, 8 Sentry Boxes.

The buildings will be sold separately.

Terms of Sale: Cash, Government funds. A deposit of ten (10) per cent. to be paid on every accepted bid; the balance to be paid immediately after the sale.

The iron and terra cotta pipes to be sold by the foot, more or less as they lie buried in the ground, to be dug up and the ground filled in by the purchaser, and by superficial measurement amount to

1868 feet of 4-inch cast-iron water pipe.
174 feet of 2 inch cast-iron water pipe.
651 feet of 2 inch gas pipe.
75 feet of ¾-inch water pipe.
2356 feet of 10-inch terra cotta pipe.

Plans of the buildings can be obtained and schedule of the lots seen upon application at this office.

The buildings, &c., must be removed within thirty (30) days from date of sale, and will be at the risk of the purchasers.

The Market Street Passenger Railway cars pass near the Hospital every three (3) minutes.

By order of
Brev. Brig. Gen. GEO. H. CROSMAN,
A. Q. M. G., U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME,
5 17 8t Capt. A. Q. M.

SALE OF STEAM GRIST MILL AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster General, there will be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M.

ON WEDNESDAY, May 23, 1866,

at 12 o'clock M., the following described public property, to wit:—

ONE (1) STEAM GRINDING AND FEED MILL,

(frame, with massive granite foundations), 40 by 80 feet, with coal, hay, and engine houses attached, all constructed of the very best material, and in the most substantial manner.

Also, at the same time and place, the machinery and appliances of the mill, consisting of

ONE (1) ENGINE, OF 100-HORSE POWER,

with cylinder of twenty-two (22) inches diameter and twenty-four (24) inches stroke, set upon a heavy cast-iron bed-plate, with cold and hot water pumps and heater, and a cast-iron fly-wheel, with driving-pulley, of the same material, ten (10) feet in diameter and twenty-four (24) inches face, with Judson's patent governor.

TWO (2) BOILERS, OF 60-HORSE POWER EACH,

made of the best boiler iron, five-sixteenths (5-16) of an inch in thickness, five (5) feet in diameter, and fourteen (14) feet five (5) inches in length; each boiler containing seventy-six (76) lap-welded flues, each three (3) and one-fourth (4) inches in diameter, with all the requisite appendages.

TEN (10) PAIRS OF REED'S PATENT BUCKINGHAM THIRTY (30) INCHES SPRING MILLS,

constructed of solid French burr millstone, and set in heavy, well-balanced frames, with hay-cutters, elevators, and conveyors sufficient to cut and handle the hay, grain, and prepared feed on the most economical and labor-saving plan.

The shafting 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 burrs, etc. The main driving belt is of four (4) ply rubber and twenty-four (24) inches wide. The belts for driving the mills, etc., are of the best oak-tanned, patent stretched leather.

The Engine, Boilers, 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 fifteen months.

If deemed advisable by the agent of the Government 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 July next, unless otherwise arranged with the owner of the grounds.

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, Assistant Quartermaster, Giesboro, or to this office.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge 1st Division,
Quartermaster-General's Office. 4 18 5w

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.

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 from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

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 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 Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. 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 Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. Boats on the river now charge, it is stated, for freight to Brownsville, as high as $5 per barrel, and for passengers $15 each.

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

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 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 paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and 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. 4 23 tM31

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS,
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
9 13 4p Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

PROPOSALS.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LUMBER.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until

MONDAY, May 21, 1866, at 12 o'clock M.,

for the purchase of 842,960 feet of Government Lumber, of the following sizes and descriptions, viz:—

18,000 feet 1½ inch Oak.
100,000 feet 2 inch Oak.
100,000 feet 2½ inch Oak.
129,000 feet 3 inch Oak.
10,000 feet 3½ inch Oak.
78,000 feet 4 inch Oak.
10,000 feet 5 inch Oak.
10,000 feet 2 inch Hickory.
6,500 feet 3 inch Hickory.
14,000 feet 4 inch Hickory.
39,000 feet 1½ 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.
3,500 feet ¾ inch Pine.
34,800 feet 1 inch Pine.
37,000 feet 1 inch Pine.
25,000 feet 4 inch Poplar.
18,000 feet 1 inch Poplar.

The above is a very superior lot of well-seasoned Lumber, and can