THE REDISCOVERY OF DANCE'S REMAINS AT RAVENNA.

Before entering on the more immediate subject of this paper, it may not be uninteresting to relate a few of the circumstances connected with my search for the document that has furnished materials for this article. They illustrate in a very remarkable manner the interest taken in literary and archæological matters in the new capital of Italy.

Having heard in England that a Commission had been appointed by the Italian Government last year to inquire and report upon Dante's tomb at Ravenna, the extraordinary rediscovery of the poet's remains, and their condition, shortly after my arrival in Florence at the beginning of last winter, I made inquiries respecting the labors of the Commissioners, and especially for their report, which I incidentally heard had been presented to the Italian Gov-ernment and ordered to be printed.

Although my inquiries did not at first lead to any information whatever on the subject, I naturally supposed that I had not gone to the proper quarters, though it might be reasonably apprehended that every person in Florence, o even moderate education, would be more or less acquainted with the labors and results of such a commission as this. But when applications to gentlemen holding high official appointments, luding the secretary of the municipality of Florence, were equally fruitless, I confess that my astonishment became as great as my disappointment, for not only did I fail in seeing a copy of the report, but I could gain no intelligence whatever respecting its existence.

As a matter of course, I expected to find the document in Vieussienx's extensive and excellent library; but it was not there, nor did a copy exist in the vast Magliabecchian, or, as it is now more generally called, National Library. It would probably weary the reader were I to

relate all the incidents connected with my search for this report. Enough, however, has been said to show that intellectual activity among the Florentines is still at a very low ebb, and that though the printing presses in their city have greatly increased in number, and there doubtless are many signs that life's pulses are beating quickly at this centre of the peninsula, the causes are more allied to politics than to art or literature.

At length I received apparently authorite information that the object of my search existed in the Department of the Minister of Public Instruction. Acting on this, I procured a letter to the Secretary, but this gentleman was at Turin with his chief (a not uncommon answer, by-the way, given you at present in Florence, the between that city and Turin not being yet wholly severed), and his deputy had gone to breaklast—it was 12 o'clock. A second and third visit were equally unsuccessful: the secretary was still absent, and there was no person attached to his department who could

give me any information.

Such was the condition of affairs, when, on the occasion of my fourth visit, the secretary and chief being still at Turin, I made my wants known to the porter who had answered my inquiries, and whose intelligence was evidently of no common order. Apprised of these, he pro-ceeded to inform me that he thought there was a gentleman in an office on the upper floor of the ci-devant convent, who might be able to give me precise thformation. Accordingly, furnished with his name, after having threaded several labyrinthine passages, I discovered his office. He was at his post—received me very courteously, and after some delay—for he was not quite sure where copies of the reports were to be found-kindly placed one in my hands.

Those who have been engaged in a long hunt for a rare book, which has resulted in finding it on perhaps a small book-stall in an obscure alley, will best appreciate the delight that I felt when I became possessed of the document, a translation of the principal portion of which is subjoined. And, if my readers share my opinion respecting its great interest, they will agree with me that it is most extraordinary that its existence should not have been well known in Florence, at least by the educated class among whom my inquiries were made. We might almost be disposed to believe that Byron's lines-

Lake Scipio, buried by the upbraiding shore,

are still applicable to the citizens of this poet's native town. For what boots it erecting a colossal monumental statue of the immortal author of the "Divina Commedia," if they are entirely ignorant of facts which should stir

them deeply.

As my little history may entail criticism, it is right to add that, although the report bears the date of the 12th of June, 1865, it was not printed until the autumn of last year, and, moreover that it has not passed through a publisher's

Let us now turn to the report itself. It is preceded by the following preface:—"Reterring to the solemn and almost miraculous re-discovery of the remains of Dante on the 27th May, 1865, the Minister of Public Instruc-tion, by command of his Majesty the King of Italy, declares and appoints Commendatore Conte Giovanni Gozzadini, Conte Zasponi, Syndic of Ravenna, Commendatore Vanucci, Commendatore Professor Guliana, Cavallere Professore Paganucci, Conte Cappi, Librarian of the Public Library of Ravenna, to be his Majesty's Commissioners, and further appoints Conte Gozza-dini President. These are to act in concert with the municipality of the city of Ravenna, which was a loving mother to the Alighieri family in time of trouble. And they are, moreover, hereby desired to draw up a report of their preceded by a copy of their official

"Instructions to the Commissioners Appointed to Inquire Into and Verify the Facts Relating to the Rediscovery of the Bones of Dante.

"To collect, as far as possible, all information, whether written or traditional, relating to the sepulchre of Dante, and to the incidents nected with the burial or removal of his remains between the years 1321 and 1677, inclusive. "To ascertain whether the bones of Dante were removed in 1677 from the sepulchre in which they were placed by the Frati Minori, and if so, to discover the locality to which they were conveyed.

"To examine the wooden chest in the Braccio-forte sepulchral chapel, said to contain the bones of Dante, particularly for the purpose of ascertaining whether the chest bears any marks by which it may be referred to the year 1677, or

"To ascertain, as far as possible, whether the buman bones in the above chest are such as have belonged to a man who ceased to live at the age when Dante died, and to examine with great minuteness the cranium, and compare it with the cast taken from the mask of Dante bequeathed by the Marquis Torrigiani to Florence, and preserved in the Reyal Uffizi

"The Commissioners are, moreover, invited and authorized to make any further investiga-tions within or without the above sepulchral chapel, which may be at all likely to throw further light on the particular subject of this inquiry, due care being at the same time taken that no investigations be made without the full concurrence of the municipality of Ravenna," Report of the Commission appointed to verify the facts connected with the rediscovery of the bones

The Commissioners appointed to examine and verify the facts connected with the rediscovery of the bones of Danie assembled on the morning of the 6th of June, 1865, in Ravenna, when they were most courteously received by the honora-ble municipality of that town, all the members of which testified the most ardent desire to assist their inquiries by every means in their

All historians, biographers, commentators and writers of epitaphs agree in stating that Dante Alighleri died in Ravenna, on the 14th of September, 1321, and was honorably interred in area lapidea, near the Church of the Frati Minori; the epitaph attributed to Giovanni del Virgilio. which has been reproduced with others of a later date, having been placed over

his tomb. Tors sepulchre, erected by Guido Novello da Polents, appears to have been only provisional, as it was intended to replace it by another in all respects more worthy to contain the remains of the divine poet; but Guido, having been expelled from Ravenna, and dying young, was unable to carry out his noble inter Under these circumstances, in 1483, Bernardo Bembo, at that period prætor in Ravenna for the republic of Venice, ordered Pietro Lombardi to make a marble monument in honer of the poet, the front of which bore a basso-relievo of Dante, with a new epitaph. The ravages of time having greatly injured this monument, it was restored and redecorated in 1692, at the expense of the city of Ravenna, by the investigation of the Florentines Domenico Maria Corsi, Cardinal Legate of Emilia, and Giovanni Salviati, Pro-Legate, Lastly, in 1780, the Cardinal Legate, Luigi Valenti Gonzaga, ordered the small temple which still stands to be erected in which the sculpture by Pietro combardi is preserved.

This simple history of the first tomb of Dante gave rise to a long discussion, with the view of testing its accuracy, and eliciting, it possible, further details. None, however, of any great moment were brought to light.

How long the poet's remains, which were assuredly deposited with great care in the first tomb prepared for them by Guido Novello, remained in their resting-place, is uncertain. It is probable, however, tast a few years subsequent to 1231, they are a located to the subsequent to 1231. quent to 1321 they were privately removed, prior to the arrival in Ravenna of Cardinal Bertrando del Poggetto, Legate of Pope John XXII, at Bologna, who had come for the avowed purpose of barbarously disinterring, excommunicating, and burning the remains of Dante. These projects were, however, happily trustrated by the Fiorentines Pino della Tosa and Ostagio da Polenta, who boldly came forward as champions of Danie's fame. When the apprehensions arising from Pope John's designs had subsided, the remains of Dante were probably replaced in the monument erected for them by Bembo, in which they remained until new apprehensions induced the triars of San Francisco to remove the precions treasures again, which shed lustre on their con-This removal took place in 1519, at which period the Florentines petitioned Pope Leo X to exercize his papal authority to cause Dante's remains to be transferred to their city: and as this Pope was a Florentine, and a member of the powerful house of the Medici, and Michael Angelo had, moreover, offered to erect a suitable monument, in an honorable locality, to the poer, in Florence, the friars of San Fraucisco had the more reason to apprehend that the remains of Dante would be abstracted.

Whether the latter were replaced in the sepulchre restored by Cardinal Corsi seems to be questionable, for it appears that herce quarrels prevailed between the Frati Minori and the Commune of Ravenna respecting jurisdiction over the tomb. The enmity between these bodies was so great, that when the commune wished to restore the sepulchre, they were under the necessity of sending thirty-two policemen to protect the workmen engaged in the task. Thus protected, the sepulchre was finally completed in 1692. It then appears to have been securely closed, encucled by an iron railing, and the key of the door committed to the keeping of the heads of the communes. And in order to assert their jurisdiction over the chapel containing the sepulcare, they caused the following inscription to be placed over the door:—"S. P. Q. R. jure at zere suo tamquam thesaurum suum mumvit, instauravit, ornavit.

But, although the friars were in this instance beaten, they refused to acknowledge the supre-macy of the commune of Ravenna, and stoutly maintained that the tomb of Dante was their exclusive property, their establishment having, as they stated, been granted the ground on which it stood in 1261, by the Archbishop Filippo Fontana, with the adjoining houses and gardens. They further appealed to Rome against the commune of Ravenna, alleging that the latter, by restoring the mausoleum, had violated their rights and ecclesiastical privileges. The question became still more involved in 1692, when a prisoner with two accomplices having escaped from prison, fled to the mausoleum, and, grasping the iron railing encircling it, claimed right of sanctuary. But having been seized by the police, and recommitted to prison, a question of privilege was raised, and referred to the Council of Ecclesiastical Immunity in Rome. The latter consulted Archbishop Raimondo Ferretti, who replied, on he 9th August, 1694, that Dante having been declared a heretic after his death, the place of his sepulture, though originally sacred, was now undoubtedly polluted, and consequently no longer possessed the privilege of sanctuary. The friars endeavored to upset this decision by affirming that the chapel no longer contained Dante's bones. But the Archbishop would not allow this to be any reason why the place should be entitled to ecclesiastical immunity. Be this as it may, it is evident that the friars were greatly interested in keeping the remains of Dante rigidly concealed, apprehending that hey might fall into unsafe and unworthy hands. It also further appears that in 1780, when Cardinal Valenti Gonzaga erected the superstructure of the small temple of Pietro Lombardi, the tomb was solemnly opened, in order to re-establish the fact whether it contained Dante's remains. The result of the examination is not clear, for, according to the obscure language of a contemporary historian, there was found that which made doubt no longer necessary (vi si rinvenne cio che era necessario per non dubitarne) -words which admit of two interpretations. However, it is to be obserted that constant traditions maintained that Dante's bones were no longer in his sepulchre: and this is confirmed by a manuscript note lately found in a book, which there is evidence to prove was written at the close of the last cen-This note states that at that period the tury. tomb of Dante was opened, and nothing found within. This, observe the Commissioners, is unwelcome information, and if no steps have since been taken to verify the statement, it was probably because there was an unwillingness to

Happily, however, we now pass from this region of doubts, and are able to cast clear light

accept as certain so painful a truth.

on the remainder of our interesting history The city of Ravenna, having resolved or celebrating the sixth centenary of Danie's birth, good fortune brought a circumstance to light which created a sensation, and the more so, as it occurred only a few days before the inaugura tion of the monument erected to the poet's honor in Florence. With the view of increasing the interest in Dante's tomb, the municipality of Ravenna determined on removing the wal adjoining the chapel of Braccioforte. By its removal the tomb would become isolated, and thus better seen. Accordingly the work of demolition was commenced on the 27th of May last year, and bad not proceeded long, when from a recess within a closed door in the wall tumbled a rude wooden chest, which flying open as it came to the ground, disclosed human bones and inscriptions on the inner as well as outer sides of the chest, to the effect that the remains were those of Dante,

The discovery having been communicated to the authorities of Ravenna, a searching ex-amination was made of the chest and its contents, and these having been carefully noted the chest was confided to the charge of a detachment of the National Guard, whom it remained until the Royal Commissioners went to Ravenna. Before, however, proceeding to examine the chest and its contents the Commissioners resolved on having the ancient sepulchre of Dante opened. This was effected on the morning of the 7th June, in the presence of the Syndic of Ravenna, and all the nunicipal authorities of that town, and a depu tation of those of Florence. The result was that the tomb was only found to contain, according to the evidence of the chief surgeon, Glovanni Puglioli, and Doctor Claudio Bertozzi two phalanges of a hand and one of a foot, with some fragments of laurel-leaves mingled with organic remains in a state of powder. The bones and the latter substances were carefully col-lected, and placed by the Syndic of Ravenna in the hands of the President of the Commission, in order that they might be submitted to more detailed examination and chemical analysis, and

the afternoon, rendered it the more necessary to make a careful examination of the bones dis-covered on the 27th May in the chest. Accord ingly, on the 11th June, in the presence of the same parties who had witnessed the opening of the sepulchre, the chest and bones were submit ted to a most careful examination, with the following results:—The chest was of such rude workmanship as to render it evident that it had been made by a person wholly unskilled in the att of carpentry; one of the sides measured 77.5 centimetres, while the opposite side, which should have been of the same length, only measured 74's centimetres. The two inscriptions were not cut in the centre of the superficies of the sides of the chest, but were placed in irregugular positions. That on the outside is as fol-

DANTIS OSSA A ME FRE. ANTONIO SANTI HIC POSITA AND 1677 DIE 18 OCTOBRIS.

The other inscription within the chest runs DANTIS OSSA DENUPER (816) REVISA 3R IUNIJ. 1677.

The first inscription is in larger characters than the second, but the letters are not so deeply cut; both inscriptions, however, have evidently been graven by the same hand. The characters of the two inscriptions were also found to be in almost all respects, similar to those in a book written by the same Fre. Antonio Santi pre-erved in the archives of the municipality The identity of the characters is very apparent in the small as well as large i-tters, but espe-cially in the cadital D's, which in the book as well as in the inscriptions within and without the chest, consist, so to speak, of three portions, being, according to three persons from Bologna, Bergamo, and Ravenna skilled in writing, the work of the same hand. Thus we have the strongest evidence that Italy is

adebted to this Frate Santi for the preservation of Dante's remains; for he it was who, at a time of impending danger, had placed the precious

bones in a locality where they would be sa.e.

The Commissioners were, therefore, very naturally extremely degrous of ascertaining who this Frate Santi was. Their researches, which were long and laborious, showed that his parents were Leonardo and Elisabetta Ingoli that he was born on the 3d August, 1644, in Ravenna; became a member of the Frau Minor, and that in 1677, when he placed the chest within the wall, he was Chancellor of the Convent of San Francisco. The archives of this establishment contain his official signature as Chancellor to capitulary documents between 1672 and 1679. Subsequently Frate Santi was elected guardian or head of his convent.

The Commissioners draw especial attention to the fact, that between the 19th May and 20th June, 1677, and between the 3d and 20th October of the same year, there are no official records showing that the chapter of the convent med during those periods, and they deduce from this iact the inference, that the abstruction of Dante's remains from their original sepulchre, and placing them in their new resting-place, was a secret known only to Santi and a few other persons; the more likely to be kept, as no meetings of the chapter were held at the time when the poet's remains were removed.

We now come to one of the most interesting

parts of the report—the examination of the bones found in the chest. This appears to have been made with great care and skill, the Commissioners having had the assistance of the highest anatomical authorities.

The bones, they state, are those of a robust

adult male, rather advanced in manhood. teriorly, they are rather black, presenting the appearance that bones generally have when long enclosed in metallic, marble, or wooden recep-Their texture has not undergone any remarkable alteration, and what is even more surprising is the fact that, with the exception of the round headed articulations at the extremity of certain long bones, and in some localities of the cranium, no important change from time or damp is apparent.

It was found that the bones, compared with a perfect human skeleton, wanted precisely those portions which were found in the original senulthre; and it was further noticed that the hue of the surface of those phalanges was similar to that of the bones found in Frate Santi's wooden chest. The length of the skeleton was one metre and fifty-five centimetres. If to this length be added that of the soft parts, such as the carte tages, etc., of the human subject when living, i tollows that the bones were those of a man o middle stature. The weight of the bones, with out the head, was four kilogrammes and 150 grammes; the cranium weighed 730 grammes.

Examination of the skeleton of the trunk and of the four extremities, showed that th clavicles were considerably curved-due to the resistance of the humeri and scapulars-as were also the bones of the thigh, legs, and feet. The sacrum was found joined to the first portion of the coccyx. The femurs were forty-four centimetres and five millimetres long.

As might be expected, the portion of thesosseous remains which engaged the grantes attention, and were subject to the most detailed examination, was the cranum, which in all human skeletons must be considered the mos noble portion, as being the seat of the brain always regarded by anatomists as closely con nected with the thinking organs of man. It this organ, the cavity which enclo ed the brain was filled with grams of rice, which weighed one kilogramme and 420 grammes, equal to 3 1319 pounds avoirdupois. Very accurate mea surements were made of various parts of the cranium, the principal only of which are joined. The diameter from the occiput to the frontal bone was thirty-one centimetres and seven millimetres; the transverse diameter, taken between the ears, thirty-one centimetres and eight millimetres; and the vertical diameter fourteen centimetres.

The periphery of the cranium, measured along two lines starting respectively from points on each side of the most projecting part of the occipital protuberance, and terminating at the nasa! protuberance, was fifty-two cent metres and five u illimetres.

Particular attention is drawn in the Report t he circumstance that the upper jaw had bee furnished with only two incisors (the central incisors) instead of four, and that the right last nolar tooth had not been naturally developed Various prominences were extremely con spicuous on Dante's skull; one in particular was

remarkable for its great size. It was situated near the middle and upper part of the frontal bone, and was of longitudinal form. Though not acknowledging themselves to be disciples of Gall or Spurzheim, the Commissioners draw particular attention to these prominences, and state that, according to the laws of phrenology Dante largely possessed the organs of benevo-lence, religion, veneration, independence, self esteem, pride, conscientionsness, mechanica design, sculpture, and architecture.

Finally, the Commissioners declare with it tigable pride, that Dante's skull denotes the nighest order of brain power, being precisely similar in conformation to the skulis of those individuals who have held supreme dominion over the minds of men, and have been the true masters of mankind.

In order to enable the public to see the he nored remains of Dante, the Commissioners and authorities of Ravenna directed that they should he in state, efficiently protected by glass.

Accordingly, on the 25th June, which was

Sunday, they were exposed to public view in the Bracciotorte Chapel, and it was the opinion of all those who had the high privilege of gazing on the head of the author of the "Divina Commedia," that it possessed all the physical features of the highest intellectual organization. And as it cannot be our privilege to look on this relic of surpassing inferest, it will be satisfactory to our readers, and especially to those who have been in Florence, or who purpose visiting that fair city, to be informed that the mask of the illustrious poet preserved in the Uffizi Gallery, to which allusion has been made, has been found on most careful comparison to be in all respects similar in configuration to the cranium discovered in the wooden chest at Ravenna. The length of the nasal bones agreed precisely, and the same remark applies to all other parts which admitted of measure

ment.

Thus, although, as the Commissioners observe, 75 thetued U.S. Marshal, E.D. of Pennsylvania

some circumstances in connection with Dante's original sepulchre have yet to be made clear, especially as regards its early history, there is no doubt whatever the human remains they examined were the genuine and sacred bones of

I trust that the reader ere this has come to the conclusion that the report from whence foregoing particulars have been drawn is one of rare and surpassing interest. The discovery of any portion of Dante's remains at a time when Italy was about to honor his memory by com-memorating the sixth centenary of his birth with great pomp and solemnity may be indeed regarded, in the words of the Commissioners, as almost miraculous; but when we find that among those remains is the head of Italy's Immortal poet, the discovery may well be considered as one of the most interesting that has

ever been made.

For that head belonged to a man who, six centuries ago, when Italy was torn by political factions, each ambitious for power, and all entirely unscrupulous as to the means employed to obtain it, labored with untiring zeal to bring about Italian unity; yet whose patriotism met no other reward than exite, how bitterly telt appears from those heart-rending lines in the Paradisc:"-

Si come «a di sale Lo pane sitru: e com' e duro calle Lo scendere e'l saur per l'astrui scale. But even more interesting is the knowledge that this head, so wonderfully preserved, was that of one of the most o vinely in spired poets that the world has seen, - Cornhill Magazine for June.

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Being free from Alcohol in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, infusing strength, visor, and new 'fe into all parts of the system, and building up an Iron Constitution. DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY.

From the Venerable Archdeacon SCOTT, D. D.

"Bushas, Canada East, March 14, 1865.

" I am an inveserate Dyspeptic of more than! rears' standing."

I am an invectrate Dyspeptic of more than!

rears' standing."

I have been so wonceriul'y benefited in the
three short weeks during which I wave used the Peruvian
syrup that I can scarce y persuade mysel of the reality.

People who have known me are as oblished at the change,
I am widely known, and can but recommend to others
that which has done so much for me.

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From INSLEY JEWET!, No 15 Avon Place, Boston. I have suffered, and sometimes severely, for 27 years, from dyspepsia I commenced taking the Peruvian syrup, and found immediate benefit from it. In the course of three or lour weeks I was entirely relieved from my sufferings, and have enjoyed uninterrupted health ever

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'I have tried the PERUVIAN SYRUP, and the result
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sm no longer tremulous and debiliated, as when you
last saw me, but s ronger, heartier, and with larger capacity for labor, mental and physical, than at any time
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"I bave been u-ing the FERUVIAN SYRUP for some
time past; is gives me new vigor, buoyancy of spirits,
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HALF A CENTURY WITH THE MOST ASTONISHING SUCCESS, IN CURING COUGHS COLDS, BOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA WHOGFING COUGH CROUP, LIVER COMPLAINT BRONCHTIES, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, ASILMA, AND EVERY AFFECTION OF

THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST. CONSUMPTION.

Which carries off more victims than any other disease, and which buffles the skill of the Physicians to a greater extent than any other malady, often TIELDS TO THIS REMEDY When all others prove ineffectual. AS A MEDICINE,

RAPID IN BELIEF, SOOTHING IN EFFECT, IN IT IS UNSURPASSED:

White as a preparation, tree from noxious ingredients poisons, or minerals; uniting skill, science, and medica knowledge; combining all that is valuable in the vegeta-ble kingdom; for this class of disease, it is INCOMPARABLE: And is entitled, merits and receives the general confi

dence of the public.

SEYMOUR THATCHER M. D.,

Of Herman, N. Y., writes as follows:—

"Wistak's Balsam of Wild Cherry gives universal
satisfaction. It seems to cure a cough by loosening and
cleansing the lungs and allowing irritation. Thus REMOVING THE CAUSE, INSTEAD OF DRYING UP THE COUGH,
AND LEAVING THE CAUSE BRHIND. I consider the Balsam
as good as any, it not the best Cough medicine with
which I am acquainted."

From How Junger SPRAKER, of Canaloharie, N. Y.

which I am acquainted."

From Hon Judge SPRAKFR, or Canajoharie, N. Y. Gentlemen: - This is to certily that myse f and immily have used Dr Wistan's Balsam or Wild Chemay for severa years, and that I take great p easure in recommending it in preference to anything of the kind or the purposes for which it is intended. In case of Asthma, Ph. hears, or affections of the Throat, I have never met with anything equal to it.

Very respectfully, D. VIID SPRAKER.

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The Rev. JACOB SECHLER. of Hanover, Pa.
Well known and much respected among the German
reputation in this country makes to e following statement for the benefit of the afflicted:—
I ear stirs:—Having realized in my lamily important
benefits from the use of your valuable prepara lon—
Wistan's Balsan of Wild Chillen:—It afforts me pleasure to recommend it to the public Some eight years
ago one of my daughters seemed to be in a decline, and
little hopes of her recovery were enter ained. I then
procured a bottle of your excellen. Balsam, and before
she had taken the whole of the contents of the bottle
there was a great improvement in her hea th. I have,
in my individual case, made frequent use of your valuable medicine, and have always been benefited by it.

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE OF TWO
YACHIS OR SAIL BOATS.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, [

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 9, 1868
Sealed Proposa s. in duplicate, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, 12 o'clock M., July 22, this office until FRIDAY, 12 o'clock M., July 22, 1866, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with two (2) Yachts or Sail Boats of from twenty-five (25) to thirty (30) tons.

These boats to be in good condition and ready for

immediate use.

Bidders will state price in writing and figures.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signature must be appended to the guarantee and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney or Collector, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will not be The right is reserved to reject all bids not deemed of interest to the Government.

By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. Army.
HENRY BOWMAN,
7910t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASIER'S SIGRES, CLOTH-

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

DENOT OF WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9, 1836

Will be sold at Public auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 18, 1866, commencing r. 10 A. M., at
Government Warehouse No. 4 and No. 5, situated
on New York avenue, between Eighteenth and
Nizeteenth streets west, under the direction of
Brevet Lacutenant-Colonel JAMES M. MOORE, A.
Q. M., United States Army. CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Q. M., United States Army, A LO: OF UNSERVICEABLE CLOTHING AND CONDEMNED QUARTERMASIER'S STORES,

consisting of about— 947 Trowsers, 310 Jacket - (assorted), 1689 Shirts, 525 Drawers. 263 Saca Con B.

And a large amount or Tools suitable for the use of backsmiths, carpenters, saddlers, tinners, and other mechanics. Also: Fire Hose, Steves, Leaters. Hose Couplings, Hose Pipe, 2105e Nozzles, Ladders, Cotton Paulius, Steam Pump, Platform Scales, Wheelbarrows Cauldrons, Cooking Utensils, Stove Pipes, Elbows, Lanterns, Wheelbarrows, Iron Bedsteads, Wooden Benches Kmves, Bath Tubs.

Bridles Spades, Zune. Old Iron, Riding Saddles, Rope (assorted), l'acking floxes, Biusnes, seven Hose Carriages. One Hand Fire engine, With a variety of other property, together with about 14,000 pounds of Woollen and Cotton Rags. Sale will be continued from day to day until all the property is sold
Purchasers must remove property within five (6)

Purchasers must remove purchasers must remove purchasers must remove purchasers must remove purchasers days from date of sale.

Terms of sale—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,

Byt. Maj. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,

Depot of Washington.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMERS AND VESSEL EFFECTS. DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE. Md, July 11, 1866.

Will be sold at Baitimore, Maryland, on TUES-DAY, July 24, 1866, at 10 o'clock A M., at their ancho age, south side of basin, the following-named Vessels, together with all their Stoles, Auchors, Boa's, etc., belonging to them, now on board,

THE "JOHN ADAMS," Side-wheel double-end ferry boat of 474 tons; length on deck, 148 feet; breadth of beam, 32 feet; over, all 50 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet 2 inches; draft, 7 feet; has

one low-pressure inclined engine; diameter of cylin-der — inches; stroke of piston, 9 feet; well found in all ner outfits; hull good as new, but slight repairs required to machinery. Side-wheel steamer of 325 tons; length on deck, 169 feet; breadth of beam, 24 feet; over all, 46 feet; depth of bold, 8 feet; draft, 5 feet; has one low oresure team engine; diameter of cylinder, 51 inches; strike of piston, 10 feet; in good running order, with

stores on board.

THE "MAYFLOWER,"
Side-wheel seamer of about 400 tons; length on deck, 164 feet; breadth of beam, 23 feet; over all, 44 feet; depth of hold, 6 feet; draft, 5 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of eviinder, 88 inches; stroke of piston, 8 feet; in running order, with stores on board. stores on board

THE "ISLAND CITY." Side-wheel steamer of 198 tons; length on deck, 162 feet; breadth of beam, 22 feet; over all, 38 feet; depth on hold, 5 feet; draft, 3 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; dameter of cylinder, 32 inches; stroke of piston, 8 feet; rebuilt in Baltimore in 1864; in running order, with stores on

Screw steamer of 185 tons; length on deck, 135 feet; breadth of beam, 22; feet; depth of hold, 7 feet; drait, 4 feet 3 inches; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 24 inches; stroke of piston, 2 feet; capacity of cargo about 1809 barres; in fine condition, and well found in all her outlits.

The above vessels are admirably adapted for light tradely and feet their days are feet and the stroke of their days are feet as the stroke of their days are stroke

freights and from their drawing but halle water are fine market boats now only sold for want of further use by the Government. ferms-Cash in Government funds, on the day of By order of the Quartermaster-General
G. W. BRADLEY,
7 13 9t Col. and Ch'ef Q. M. Mid. Mil. Dep's.

LOTHING DEFOR, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL. OFFICE EXECUTIVE AND INSPECTING OFFICER,) OFFICE EXECUTIVE AND INSPECTING OFFICER, PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1866.

SALE OF DAMAGED BLANKETS.

Will be soid at Public Auction on account of the United States, at the Schnyikill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry road, Philadelphia, I'a, on SATURDAY, July 21, 1866. commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.;—(3000) TH REE PHOUS AND WOLEN BLANKETS (DAMAGED).

Samples of the same can be seen upon application at the Schnyikill Arsenal, or at the office of Messre M.

homas & Sons, Auctioneers, Nos, 189 and 141 South Fourth street, Philadelphia. Terms of sale-Cash, Government funds.

Purchaser- must remove the property within five days after date of purchase.

By order of Brevet Brig -Gen GEORGE H. CROSSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. Army. HENRY W. JANES, Brevet Major, A. Q. M. United States Army, 11 9t Executive and Inspecting Officer.

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