### LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

FELIX HOLT, THE RADICAL. By George Ellot. Harper & Brothers. Philadelphia Agents: J. B. Lippincott & Co., and G. W. Pitcher. Felix Holt is emphatically the sensation, both in this country and in Great Britain. There has appeared no action for years which has produced such a profound impression, to which more attention has been attracted, of which more has been written; and there has hardly ever been a book on the merits of which there is so general a unanimity of opinion. All join in pronouncing it a novel of undoubted power, of a style at once the most difficult, yet the most finished known to literature, and to write which required superior ability. We will, therefore, be understood when we devote considerable

space to its examination. George Eliot first appeared before the realing world in "Adam Bede," issued some eight years since. From the moment of its appearance she took a foremost place among the novel ists of the day. She inaugurated a new school of fiction, a school which arose just in time to save all novels from proscription. The reader was sick of the sentimentality of the works of Byron and Scott; he was disgusted with the too broad humor of the imitators of Fielding and Smollett, while the sensational, never in much repute, had degenerated into nothing but elaborate loot-notes to the "Newgate Calendar."

We feet no hesita ion in saying that Mrs. Lewis Is the savior of the novel. Had she not appeared, we would have been disgusted, because or the excellence of Dickens and Thackeray, with all their fallacies, and either have fallen into the stupia propriety of Trollope, or thrown ourselves into the arms of the questionable Mrs. Wood and Miss Braddon. But "Adam Bede" prevented such a necessity, and introduced a style of fiction as legitimate as the most standard works of history, and as exquisite as the works of Sir Walter Scott, when arst they took England by

In George Eliot's writings we have a series of personal sketches, each distinct, yet each so blended as to form a group having relative position, and woven together by the thread of events. Each character has an exact importance in the book. There is no sudden introduction of a new hero, who, after attracting attention for a while, disappears utterly, to make place for another with whom the reader is unacquainted. We start with a certain set of personages; we follow them throughout the work. We see those whose outlines are boldly marked, and have more merit because of their being in the background. In fact, as the Round Table enthusiastically observes, Mrs. M. Lewis resembles Shakespeare in her power of delineation. It is from this characteristic action on the para of each of the members of the dramatis persona that we feel not only an interest, even and consistent throughout, but also an admiration for George Eliot above all other writers.

We here give an outline of the plot. In ordinary novels, we would hesitate to give the plot, lest we should destroy the reader's interest. But no such feelings influence "Felix Holt." Whoever reads the work in order to be absorbed with the dramatic effect, had better close it at once, Whoever seeks to real a novel at once artistic and adhering closely to characteristic delineation, let him read it with care, and he will not find his attention flagging because we give an outline of the story.

Harold Transome, helr to Transome Court, Treby-Magna, in Loumshire, returns in his thirty-fifth year from the East, whither as a younger son he had gone to make his fortune; and happening back at the eve of the general election which followed close upon the Reform bill, resolves to stand as radical candidate to: the county. But a canvass, especially where a vigorous opposition is anticipated, requires the adjunct of a skilful agent; and Harold therefore keeps in check the investigation he is eager to make into the management of the family estate by Matthew Jermyn, his mother's solicitor, because this legal gentleman appears to be the man most available for electioneering purposes. Meanwhile the political excitement is thickening. Philip Debarry is the Tory caudidate of Treoy-Magna. The Whig interest, in the mining quarter of Sproxton, has its representative in Mr. Garstin. There are questionable meetings at Chubb's tavern, in the coal district, where Johnson, a Transome subagent, is at work stirring up the materials for a riot. There are also consultations, public and private, in the county town, in which Churchmen and Dissenters freely mingle, white among the latter few are more interested than the Rev. Mr. Lyon, of Chapel Yard. To his quiet home, full of indignation at the sham arguments of the hustings, comes Felix Holt, son of the quack doctor, who has flung his father's prescriptions out of the winclow, and resolves to support his widowed mother by watchmaking and teaching school, rather than live longer on the sale of cheating compounds. Thither comes also Mistress Holt, with querulous complaints of her son's folly; while in and out of the dingy little tenement we catch stray glimpses of the loyous child-like beauty of Esther, the pastor's daughter. This lovely girl, so different in her naive ways and lady-like carriage from all her homely surroundings, puzzies Felix, aggravates him, and finally leads him into attempting to infuse more of seriousness into her nature. There is, in fact, a mystery about Esther.

The quaint Dissenting minister had had one romance, A Frenchwoman who, years before, had crossed the Channel in search of the father of her child-lost in the vicissitudes of the continental war-enanced to fall under the good man's care, and on news of the death of her husband in London, was induced out of gratitude, if not from positive liking, to marry her kind protector. She also had pa-sed away, and Mr. Lyon, removing to Treby-Magna, retrained from disclosing to Esther, whose love daily became more necessary, that which he could not but believe would paralyze all that was instinctive and natural in her affection. The secret, however, was not descined to be preserved. The chance loss of a locker, by the valet of young Debarry, led, by a chain of events not unknown in real life, to the discovery that Esther was the daughter of Christian Bycliffe, and therefore heiress by reversion to Transome Court. Lawyer Jermyn is the first to get hold of this fact, and, concealing names, employs it as a check to Harold's disagreeable investigations into old accounts. We find at this cris's that Mrs. Transome, a cold and haughty woman, with

some great sorrow weighing on her, exhibits a painful anxiety to prevent any ropture between the two. The election meanwhile goes wrong. Felix Holt, while endeavoring to prevent a dangerous riot, accidentally causes the death of a king's officer, and is arrested as a leader of the mob. The last of the elder branch of the Transomes is also killed in the tumult, and the property must pass from the younger branch, if an heir of the Bycliffes survives. While Jermyn is pressing this circumstance on Haroid's attention, the latter, torough another source, learns the story of Esther; and, after a family consultation, Miss Bycliffe is invited to Transome Court. Here a few weeks pass joyously away, and a vague rumor floats along the countryside that the half-century-old difficulty between Bycliffe and Transome is to meet a peaceful solu-Son in marriage.

When, however, the day of trial of Felix Holt comes round, the aspect of things changes. There had grown up between Esther and the young radical an affection which, though obscured by circumstances, now manifested itself in ardent love. Miss Bycuife employed all her influence with Harold to secure his acquittal. She even presented herself in the witness-box, to the surprise of every one; and when the verdict of guilty was pronounced, it was her earnestness which led the country gentlemen of all parties to unite in forwarding to Government a petition for pardon. Transome, who had acted unsuspiclously throughout, and still believed that Miss Bycliffe was tree, sought her hand only to be refused. The sequel is in part a painful one. Harold, unmindful of his mother's entreaties, was relentless in his conduct towards Jermyn, when the latter, stung by insults and the dread of a legal inqui-ition, retorted before a crowd of the gentry with an open avowal of what had hitherto been a doubtful scandal. The lawyer with whom he had quarrelled was his own father! The gloom of this cruel discovery is only partly lighted up by the generous renunciation by Miss Bycliffe of all claims on the estate. Harold Transome, of course, quits Treby-Magna

for the continent, and Esther marries Felix Holt. From this synopsis it will be seen that there is nothing in its plot of sufficient excitement to warrant the attention it is attracting, or account for the unusual favor being bestowed. It is because of the nice biending of the characters, their consistency, their rational conversation and rational actions, that we read of them as though they were real acquaintances, and feel as though they were indeed familiar to our sight. We can picture each one, and understand their train of thought.

It is too often we feel called upon to complain of a work in which sufficient care has not been bestowed upon the style. But the reverse is the fault with Felix Holt. We have cause to regret that such an elaborate revision was made and such studied sentences secured. It gives to some parts a stilled appearance, which may be mistaken for affectation. This is particularly noticeable in the opening chapters. The utmost elaboration is resorted to, so much so, indeed, that perspicuity is often sacrificed to sound. For instance, we are at a loss to understand the following sentence, describing a country view:-

"But everywhere the bushy hedgerows wasted the land with their straggling beauty, shrouded the grassy borders of the pastures with cat-kined basels, and tessed their long blackberry branches on the corn fields. haps they were white with May, or starred with pale pink dog-roses; perhaps the urchins were already nucting among them, or gathering the picticous crabs. It was worth the journey only to see these hedgerows, the liberal homes of rketable beauty—of the nurnle-blassamed ruby-berried night-hade, of the wild convolvuin climbing and spreading in tendrilled strength till it made a great cartain of pale-green hearts suckle, which, in its most deheate fragrance hid a charm more subtle and penetrating than Even it it were winter the hedgero ws showed their coral, the scarlet haws, the deep crimson hips, with lingering brown leaves to make a resting place for the jewels of the hoarfrost. Such bedgerows were often as tall as the aborers' cottages dotted along the lanes, or clustered into a small hamlet, their little dingy windows telling, like thick-filmed eyes, of nothing but darkness witnin."

Now what does all this mean? What is such a hedgerow as is here described? Let us picture it according to the description. It would be a bushy beauty, abounding with the following rlants, which the reader may never have scen growing luxuriantly together without the hand of man interiering-hazels, blackberries, corn, dog-roses, nut-bearing trees, crab apples, ruby-berried nightshade, convolvulus, honeysuckle, and scarlet haws. Really, we should judge we were in some botanical garden, and not within an uncultivated field of old England. Then, again, what is meant by the "dingy windows" of the hedgerows, which, "like thick-filmed eyes," told "of nothing but darkness within ?" A few such sentences would be too exhausting a puz.le. We are thankful there are few such. From this it will be seen what we mean by over-elaboration. Too much care had been bestowed, and that the success of the work was most dear to the author's heart is proved by her leaving England to escape the critics. Surely, after such a welcome, she may return and fear no adverse criticism.

We do not intend to particularize the characters. Of them all, we think that Harold Transome is probably the most distinct, not excepting Felix himself. Felix had one fatal peculiarity, and that was an undying antipathy to collars or cravats. When we consider the developments in regard to paper collars, we do not wonder at Felix if he bad a desire to leave his neck beautifully bare. As, however, the scene is laid thirty-five years ago, we fear it must be imputed to eccentricity rather than discernment. But then he was a radical, and radicals do not wear collars. There is a radical Philadelphia Copperhead who, probably having read the puff of "Felix Holt," years ago abjured collars, and to this day festifies his admiration for the prest unterritied by a sublime disregard of all care for his giraffe-like throat.

But we have already extended our review top far to undertake to call attention to the many though minor beauties with which the work is thickly strewn. We can conclude by endorsing the words of Blackwood, for July, which ends a complimentary review with the statement that the temptation in a notice of such a book is to transfer half of it in the shape of extracts into its own pages. To discuss its merits is like expatiating to a friend upon the curious flavor of a particular vintage of which you are fortunate enough to possess a dozen or so. You may have the consummate judgment of a connoisseur, and powers of description that might make your own fortune as a novelist; but you will give your listener a much clearer notion of what the wine is like by setting a bottle before him.

### LITERARY NOTES.

-Blackwood's Magazine for July contains very little to interest readers on this side of the Atlantic. The indomitable Von Borcke has disappeared from its pages, but his place is worthily supplied by somebody who writes of "The Principles and Issues of the American Struggle," in the insolent and dishonest spirit for which Biackwood's has long been notorious in its treatment of American affairs. There is a paper on "Westminster School;" one on "The Panic in the City;" and one on "The Collapse" of the Russell-Gladstone ministry; a review of "Felix Hott;" a song called "What Shall We Do for Coal?;" continuations of "Sir Brook Fossbrooke" and "Cornelius O'Dowd;" and the first part of a new serial novel, "Nina Balatka, the Story of a Maiden of Prague," of which it would be unfair to pronounce an opinion without a longer acquaintance.

- De Bow's Review, published at Nashville and New York, has reached this month the second number of the second volume since its resuscitation. It is devoted mainly to the gloriscation and material improvement of the South but with its essays on various questions touching Southern agriculture and commerce, and remi-niscences of the war, it mingles literary articles of average merit, on subjects not always of the most recent interest. The August number contains a paper, by R. J. Barnwell, on "The Tournament" in general, with particular reference to a meeting of ladies and gentlemen last May at Memphis, where an attempt was made to revive the time-honored custom in our own

country. —D. Appleton & Co. have published a new work on chess, written by Miron J. Hazeltine, chess editor of the New York Clipper, and connected editorially with other chess publications It contains a full collection of games played by the most famous champions, which are ex-plained by notes. The book ought to have a general circulation among the devotees of chess, -A devotional manual entitled "The Name above Every Name," prepared by the Rev. Samuel Cutler, has been published in a small but neatly printed volume. It contains devotional and practical meditations for every week in the year, with a text for every day in the year, on the Scriptural titles of our

Saviour. -The first volume of a history in French of the late civil war, written by Ferdmand Le-compte, late a Heutenant-colonel in our army, s published at Paris. The work will give to French readers not only a reasonably accurate view of the events of the war, but, as well, an explanation of the causes which led to it, and the conditions under which it was fought.

-A. S. Barnes & Co. have published a "Bible Reader," consisting of judicious selections from the Scriptures, adapted for reading in families

The Modern Revolution in Style. "But perhaps the most wonderful revolution in literature has taken place with regard to our anguage, and the use of it. The changes above mentioned occurred in a natural, or at least an ordinary course of fashiou, for letters yield to tashion as well as dress yields to it. It would serve a man very little nowadays to give his days and nights to the study of Addison, and it would serve him less to make his intellectual whitebaits converse in the tone of the whales in the Ramider. In the wig period you should have a model, or rather there were one or two models, and you should ape, measure, and manage exactly according to them. This would be a good plan if the models were perfect. We can understand, for example, how such models could be et up in France with the authority of the Academicians; but we have no Academy in England, Our language has managed to wax. and kick, and grow strong without the least care or nursing. We can point to writers whose periods tail with as graceful a cadence as those t Cicero, and to writers whose sentences are as close and as pregnant as those of Livy. Con-sidering that, save 'Johnson's Dictionary' (a single-hand work), we have had no exact register of our wealth in words, and no means by which their shades and colors could be sorted, we have reason to be proud.

"Still, we are not out of danger. We take extraordinary freedom with our language. We scarcely give it fair play. What havoe Mr. Carryle has made with it, and for how many sins of others in this connection has he to answer! Raw German recruits, French dandy phrases words even with Latin lackets and Saxon trew so to speak, marching like 'Falstaff's' regiment through his books, and you are 'blasphemous to the eternal verities,' or something equally crimial and unusual, if you do not con prehen I the udicrous collection. We confess, if such style were defunct, we should not regret Mr. Carlyle is a man of gerius, and his whims form but a part of him; his imitas are mostly blockheads, and the air Mr. Carlyle's barbaric strains is all they can pick up. The author of the Latter-day Pamphlets' has one disciple, however, of whom he may be vain. There is the plaines vicence in 'Our Mutual Friend' that Mr. Dickens has been touched with the 'eternal This is not surprising when we bear in mind the peculiar characteristics of Mr Dick(ns' genius, and his habit of regarding the grotesque side of emotion, just as Mr. Carlyle does the grotesque side of thinking. It is natu ral, then, that they should approximate on the ground of language. Both aim at a mystical point, and both endeavoring for striking situaions, come now and again within hail of each

"Perhaps the most perfect style for precision perspicacity, and ease, of our time, is to be tound in the works of Mr. John Stuart Mill. It is wonderful now clearly he conveys an idea which you scarcely know to be new until mastered it. Nor is this style devoid of crna-If you hold up a glass of spring water to the light you can see the prismatic colors in though the water be pure and pellucid as crystal. If you read Mr. Mill's sentences a second or third time, the colors and the beauty of the language unfold, but it first does its businessperiectly. Mr. Herbert Spencer follows close after Mr. Mill, and, venturing into more temote quarters, deserves great credit for the absence of that muddy profundity which philoophers often try to pass for wisdom.

"After all, we must concede that a writer who wants to introduce a novel notion must often go round about in order to bring it to us; and these notions multiply faster than the means of expressing them. A simple idea may be inclosed in a simple word, but an idea may involve a complex proposition outside it-elf and lately bern, so lately born and so suddenly that ther s a difficulty in finding swaddling clothes for it Johnson tells us, 'It will be found, in the pro gress of learning, that in all nations the first writers are simple, and that every age improves in elegance. A saturated intellect soon becomes fastidious; and knowledge finds no willing reception till it is recommended by artificial diction,' A 'saturated intellect' is Johnsonese for a well-stored mind, and the doctor wants to say, in his native tongue, that plain words only suit plain neople, and that you must have 'artincial diction' for educated folk. send diction, otherwise book-English, has been wisely discountenanced, and should not be resorted to save, as we before remarked, where the originality of view necessitates an original combination of words or a placing of them in an original light. What chapges our language has yet to undergo, whe her Hamle: will appear as obsolete as The Wife of Bath, whether Mr. Tentyson will be cone for as Chaucer was, are speculations arising out of our subject, which, at present, we must leave here, believe, however, that a service would be rendered to our literature by reducing it to some sort of order or method, and that a due con sideration of the dead styles would be a fitting preface for the work."-London Reader,

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LIGHT BAROUCHE do ..... 50 90 to 350 HEAVY do do ..... 75 ... to 500 EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS 27 50 to 90 WAGON AND SELF-ALJUSTING ....... 15:00 to 30 GENTS do do..... 840 to 7 Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Borse Covers Brushes, Combs. coaps Blacking Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Begs and Eacks, Lunch Baskets Dress ig and Shirt Cases Trunks and Vallses No. 1216 CHESNUTST.

# HARNESS.

A LARGE LOI OF NEW U. S. WAGON HAR-NESS, 2. 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HAR-NESS, SALDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales-to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS. Re. 114 MARKET Street.

## GOVERNMENT SALES.

TELEGRAPH MAIERIALS AT AUCTION.

CHEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. , August 6, 1289.
Will be so'd at tubic ancion under the directors
of Breve Leunerant to one James M Moore, Assistant Quartermaster, at Warnhouse on G Street,
near IW men & street, Washington, on Triurs
DAY, Atgust 30 a 10 A. M., the 10 lowing Telesinpa 3 aternis, &c:—
22. Ecardsic 's Signal 95 000 pounds Wire Iron.
10 esgraph Instruments 68 miles In-u ated Telegraph Wire.
24 Beardsicy's Instru
met 68.
12 Augers.
10 crowbars.
11 intform Scale.
11 vatform Scale.
11 coal Stove, with ripe.
10 is miners.
12 local Stove, with ripe.
13 fruning Knives.
14 ut Reels.
15 Empty Heels.
15 Empty Heels.

10 : ammers. 7 Oiler . 8 truning Knives. 73 Empty Reels, 67 Reel Stands, 16 Reel Stands, delivery, 6 Reel Handles 6 I argo Ree: Stands. 18 Small Ree: Stands 6 Rut ber Cement Flesks. s, ools Copper Wire, No 28. 8 So dering Acid Bottles 6 hui ber Sleeves, 83 m.

No 28. 5 spools Copper Wire, No. 30 7 pounds Gutta Percha (in shee s) Lurge Gear. mali Gear. hir ps. S Hit.ps.
72 Notices and Straps.
117 iron Spakes.
244 Forous Cups.
162 (13) oz A. o. d ; Pla162 (13) oz A. o. d ; Pla163 (15) oz A. o. d ; Pla164 (16) oz A. o. d ; Pla165 (17) oz A. o. d ; Pla-Screws. 29 Rubber R nes.

162 (13) oz A. o. d.) Platina (15) oz. A. o. d. o. d. Platina (15) oz. A. o. d. o. d. Platina (15) oz. A. o. d. o. d

remove their goods. Byt. Maj. Gen and Chief Quartermaster, 19t Depot of Washington, D. C.

A SSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 8, 1866. LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT HARNESS. R DING SADDLES, ETC.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at it c United States
Government Warehouse, HANOVER Street wharf,
Philacetp a Pa on SAIURDAY, August 18th,
and WEDNESDAY, August 22d, 1866, commencing
on each of the dalas specified at 10 o'c ock A. M., in

cts to stid purcha-ers. large quantities of the toll ing described Haines, etc, viz:—
Lead Amburance Hainess, etc , viz:—
Lead Amburance Hainess, re-aired, sets of,
Lead Mule Hainess, worn, sets of,
Wheel Mule Hainess, worn, sets of,
Mcclelan acoles worn
Colars, a sorted (Mule and Horse), worn.

Wayon Bridles, worn.
Wagon Saddles worn.
Fead Hatters and Chains, worn.
Neck S raps and Chains, worn.
All this trarness is made of the best materials, strong and serviceable and was careunly inspected when not saved by by Government and its control of the serviceable and was careunly inspected.

when pure a ed by he Government, and is now so d'ecause the war is eaded, and is no longer needed for the army
Failroads Passenger Railroads, and Express Companies, Wanufacturers, Farmers and Harness Dealiers are respectfully invited to attend the sale. Such an opportunity will no occur again. It is probably the ast large to all Government Harness than the sale of the sale target of the company through the sale target of the sale target.

tie ast large lot of Government Harness that will be sold in this city, and will not bring a sything bke is true value. Auch money may be made by purchasers resulting and disposing of the same in The West and elsewhere

Terms of Sale—(ash in Government funds, a deposit of twenty-five per cent to be paid on every accepted bid, the balance within twenty-four bours atti the sa e.

All articles purchased must be removed within

two days from date or sale. Bievet Brigadier-General G. H. CROSMAN, Assis ant Quartermaster-General, CEORGE R ORME, 8711t Byt, Major and Assis ant Quartermaster.

SALE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY RAIL-

OFFICE OF ASST Q M U S. MIL. R. R. No. 25) G street,
WASHINGTON, D C., August 3, 1856 Will be sold at public auction at Alexandria, Va., on Hit ESDAY, August 23, the balance of United states Milliam Raile ad Property remaining on hand at that place, consisting in part as fol-

I wo second-c ass serviceable Locomotive Engines, Norma & Son, Luncers; gauve, 4 teet 8j melies. One Tenner Truck two sma One hundred pairs second hand Car Wheels on

Seventy tons "1" Bailroad Iron (45 lbs. to the yard , nearly rew; fitteen Stoyes; two fitteen-ton Hydraulic racks, and ten tons unserviceable Rail-(25) I wenty five tons Wrought and Cast Scrap lich secon -hand Rairond Spikes, Chairs, Rubber Loops, Bload Axes, Mau s, Platform and Conster Scales Lanterns, Oars Desks, Tables, and a va-

No. Frame Buildings
Saies to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., at the
Military Rairoad Wharf, where the Locomorives,
Railroad Iron, and Car \* beels are stored The
lai-tee of the articles will be so d at the Railroad
Supply Store, pear the Orange and Alexander Supply Store, near the Orange and Alexandria

Will be so'd at Pit'sburg, Pa., at eleven o'clock A. M., on (UEcDa), August 28, Eleven new Box Cars, flye test guage; Pennock & Kennett Square, Chester county, Penna., Ferms-Cash, in Government funds. Any further intornation relative to the property

wil be turn shed on application at this office.
F. J. CRILLY,
873w Byt. Major and A. Q. M., U. S. Army. UMBER FOR WALON-MAKERS AT AUC-110N.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON D C., August 2, 1896. Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brovet Erigac el-General C. H. Tompkins, Q. M. U. & A., on WEDNE DAY, August 22, at LIN-COLN DEPOT, commencing at 10 A. M., the toilow-

Ing described lun er:—
About 80 000 leet 2 inch Oak Plank.

" 50,000 feet 2; " " "

" 110 00 leet 3; " " "

" 50,000 leet 3; " " "

" 50,000 leet 4; " " " 15 000 feet 14 " Ash Plank. 60 000 feet 4 20 000 feet 5 10 000 eet 2

Hickory Plank. 5 000 fee 8 8 000 fee 4 20 0 0 feet # This sale is well worthy the attention of Carriage-makers, as this is a superior lot of well-seasoned lumber. It will be offered in lots of 1000 feet, with

the pr vilege of 10,000 feet

Terms—t ash in treveroment funds.
Successful bidars will be required to remove their
purchases wi him fineen days from day of sale.

D. H. RUCKER, Brevet Major Gen, and Chief Quartermaster, 8 8 16t Depot of Washington,

A UCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT PRO-

On WEDNE DAY, August 15, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A M with be sold at public ancion, at the Governm at Warehouse, corner of FIRST street and the LEVEE Louisville, Kenticky, a arge lot of CLot Hing CAMP and GARRISON EQUITAGE, consisting in part of:

845 Great Coats, 3346 Canteens

874 Camp Kettles.

825 Grea. Coat Straps, 88 prs Intv Trowsers, 84 prs M'id " 874 Camp Kettles, 902 ness Pans, 5420 Sheiter Tents, 109 Beli Tents, Planuel Shirts, 81 prs Drawers, 58 Wooden Blankers, 20 Rub) er " 715 Common 1106 Wall rents.

Rub'r Fent Ponchos, K. apsacks, H-versacks, 531 Hospital Tents, 267 1erms-Cush in United States Currency. Proterty to be removed on day of sale, at risk of pu chaser.
By order of Colonel R. C. Rutherford, Depot
J H BELCHER.

FOR SALE-STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS Post apowell a to's Patent Wind Guard and Alf-Hea er for Cost Oil Lamps: It prevents the Chimneys from breaking. Tals we will warrant. Also savas ofte-tbird the oil. Call and see them they cost but ton cents. No. 263 BACE Street Philadelphia. Sample sent to an for the Cult.. States on receipt of 25 Cents. 218

PARASOLS AT \$1-25, \$1-50, \$1-75, AND \$2. Silk Sun Umbrehas, \$1-40, \$1-50, \$1-75. AND H. DIXON 4-18wim | Ke-21 S. EIGETH Str.