#### CHEMICAL ACIDS.

Manufacture of Sulphuric, Nitric, and Muriatic Acids.

The extent of the chemical knowledge acwith regard to acids memory can generally tell ms very little indeed, and nine out of ten o return from the loggy attempt to recall for present use something of the hard-studied chem-istry of the olden days of school, and birch and terule, with only the vague impression that an "acid" is something sour. Those of us, perhaps, whose literary tastes have led us to the perusal of the "Mysteries of Paris," may recollect the fate of that amiable assassin who washed his face in sulphuric acid in order to place himself beyond recognition by the police, and may have a tolerably distinct idea that oil of vitriol (sul-phuric acid) is not as great a beautifier for the complexion as hily-white night-blooming emande-sozodont, but beyond this our acidulous chemical knowledge is among the things that were. The object of this article is to show that there is more acid manufactured than is abso lutely required by those gentlemen who desire to burn off their noses and cyclids that they may not be recognized by Detective 12,972 B; and also to tell where and how the said acid is made, and for what other purposes it is used.

The three chemical compounds known as acids," which are most extensively employed in the arts and manufactures, are surphuric acid or oil of vitriol, nitric acid or aquafortis, and muriatic acid. Though Philadelphia is probably the headquarters of the chemical manufacturing business, there are, nevertheless, two large establishments for that purpose in the immediate vicinity of New York. From the obliging superintendent of one of these we have obtained the

facts hereinafter embodied.

For the manufacture of the acids known in commerce very extensive and costly works are required, and the persons employed in the manipulation of the various ingredients must be men of superior intelligence and some education. as well as of a first-rate degree of mechanical The slightest carelessness, from either inattention or pure ignorance, might result in the most serious consequences to the workmen, to the neighbors, and to the stock and machinery employed. This will become apparent when a glance is taken at the nature of the materials

Sulphuric acid, or oil of vitriol, is made from sulphur and nurate of soda. The former article is one product of volcanic action, and is always abundantly tound in all countries subject to carthquake or other volcanic phenomena. It is, also found in great quantities in lands where such disturbing agencies completed their alloted work ages ago. It is a substance too well known to require special description. Nitate of soda comes from South America; that is, the best quality of it does. There is, however, another salt so nearly resembling it that the one may be substituted for the other in manufactures, and frequently is so substituted; and that salt is nitrate of potash. This is better known to most of us as ordinary saltpetre. The great supply of this is drawn from the East Indies, but of late it has been too expensive to be used in the making of acid, where nitrate of soda could be procured.

The war, which affected every sort of trade and business indirectly, laid its remorseless hand immediately upon this manufacture; the reason was that the needs of the nations who were desirous of cutting each other's throats and blowing each other's heads of had to be supplied, even if the more quiet pursuits of peaceful men had to suffer thereby. Gunpowder cannot be made without a certain proportion of "villanous saltpetre," and to supply the quantity required by the powder-mills all other trades requiring for their prosecution a modicute of this same substance had to suffer, that the killing of men might go on unchecked.

It can be easily seen that, requiring as it does the use of large quantities of the two active ingredients of gunpowder, the manufacture of chemical acids must needs be attended with danger and conducted with great care, Gunpowder, as is well known, is composed of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal. As the latter substance is entirely inert, it follows that the other two are the active agents in making powder the tremendous agent it has ever been And yet so carefully are these combustible used in the chemical works, that we have yet to hear of the first accident involving loss of life that has occurred in the United States.

In making sulphuric acid, the principal app

ratus consists of certain furnaces, steam-boilers. receiving vats, condensers, and receivers. There is first a long row of melting reforts, under which fierce fires are burning. retorts are not untike the ordinary steam-boiler in shape-being long, iron cylinders of perhaps a foot and a halt or two teet in diameter, by it-teen feet in length. Into these cylinders or retorts the sulphor is placed, and a strong fire built in the fornaces immediately underneath. When the sulphur has begun to burn, and also to melt, which it does simultaneously, a nam-ber of large iron pois, filled with the nitrate of soda, are introduced into the cylindrical retorts and deposited immediately upon the top and in the midst of the burning mass of sulphur. The fires are kept up to their maximum tempe rature, and shortly the soda also begins to melt, and the lumes of the two fusing substance unite into a third vapor, distinct from either of the originals, and in this form the dense, heavy led up from the back of the retorie through wide mouthed pipes into the condeasarg tanks on the story above. Of these condensing tanks there are, at the chemical works we saw, two-one, known as the little "tank," is of the diminutive size of twenty-five feet long. twenty-five test high, and twenty-five test wide thus giving a perfect cube-snaped room, capable of containing 15,625 cubic feet of gas. Into this miniature receptacle the vapor from the retorts is first passed; thence it goes by large pipes into the "large tank," which is truly of most formidable dimensions. It is one hundred and fifty feet long, thirty-five feet high, and thirty-five wide, thus containing 182,750 cubic feet. In this huge tank the gas is mixed with heated steam, forced in through pipes, which are let in through the side of the room. In a few minutes after the admission of the steam the guses begin to condense and to drop from the root and sides and to fall in a continuous shower upon the floor. Here it forms a pool about a foot and a half deep, and one hundred and fitty long, affording the most favorable opportunity that could possibly be desired by any enterprising gentleman desiring to take a bath in the real genuine oil of vitriol. From this floor the acid is drawn off by

syphons and put into glass vessels known as carboys," which contain ten to twelve gallons by measure, or about one hundred and twentyfive to one hundred and thirty-five pounds o

Any gas which remains uncondensed in the large tank is passed into a tall condenser shaped like a huge chimney, and which is titled with coke. From this condenser it passes also through another filled in like manner, which two are expected to reduce the whole of the gato liquid form. These tanks and condensers are all lined with sheet-lead, weigning six pounds to the square foot. Lead is the only substance that will periectly withstand the action of pure phuric acid. Even the edges of the various pieces of this leaden lining cannot be fastened with ordinary solder, but must be joined with pure lead. For the same reason there can no inside supports of metal or wood, as either would be quickly destroyed by the eating action of the acid. Therefore the entire root of the huge tank is built on the "suspension-bridge" plan, and there are no supports or braces what-

Muriatic acid is manufactured from common salt and sulphuric acid. The process of manu-facture is similar to the one already described The salt is put into cylindrical retorts, which are sealed, all but a small circular hole, through which is afterwards introduced the oil of vitriol, after which the aperture is sealed. Fires are then kindled, and the gas driven of through a pipe in the back of the retort. This gas is conducted through a long series of glass receivers to the top of the building, thence down through another line of similar condensing vessels, and into the stone-ware receivers, from which the acid is drawn off into the carboys for

The refuse salt which is left from both these processes is sulphate of soda, or the common Glauber's salts, and are sold to make soda ash, which is used to a great extent in the manufac

ture of glass. Sulphuric scid is largely employed in refining petroleum: in fact, were it not for the cheap-ness of sulphuric acid, many of the petroleum wells would be worthless, owing to the refining their product, which could not be done so as to pay by a costly process on a small scale, Nitric acid is largely employed by dyers, and also in the making of percussion-caps, and for

many other uses.

Muristic acid is used in large quantities for the purpose of rendering railroad ties and sleepers and railroad bridge timber impervious to moisture. By a peculiar process, and the addition of other materials, muriatic acid is transformed into chloride of zinc, and is, by tremendous pressure, forced into the pores of timber, the moisture having been previously extracted therefrom. This process so preserves the timber that no amount of exposure to moisture will affect it, nor will insects attack it. At the chemical factories where the above

described acids are manufactured, a number of other important articles are made. Among these are aquatortis, which is simply unpurited nitric acid, muriate of tin, oxy-muriate of tin, nitrate of irou, nitro-muriate of tin, tin crystals, acetate of tin, sulphate of soda, salts of tartar, aqua ammonia, concentrated aqua ammonia supho-muriate of tin, what is known as "plam spirits," and various other compounds, greater part of these last-named articles are used almost exclusively by dyers, and with the acids are employed for coloring, bleach-

When first put into the market from the factory, sulphuric acid is worth from four to five cents per pound; infric acid, infect to twenty cents per pound; muriatic acid, four to five cents per pound.

carboys, or glass demijohn shaped vesselin which the acros are sent to market are always carefully boxed up, to avoid, as far as may be, the danger of breaking, inasmuch as the con-sequences of breaking a ten-gallon jug of cil of cotrol on a steamboat deck might not be pleasant.

A few years since, a gentleman who spent ar eveing with old King Whiskey and a lew friends went bome to the chemical factors where he was employed, to sleep. Feeling thirsty he tood a drink from a stone pitcher, filled with what he supposed to be water; it proved, however, to be sulphuric acid. Of course death at once en sued.—Rufus King Browne, M. D.

#### NOTORIOUS FREEBOOTERS.

Scandinavian Robbers-English Pirates.

An article on "Brigandage" in the last number of the Westminster Review, founded on the recent narratives of Mr. Moons' experiences in Italy gives a series of curious sketches of notorious freebooters of mediaval and modern times. Two of these stories are as follows:-

THE THIRTY ROVERS OF JOMSBURGH. "It is impossible to read some of the stories of the old Sea Kings of Scandanavia without feel ing admiration for the splendid daring and stoical disregard of life exhibited by those poblest and most romantic of robbers. Take the famous Norse legend of the thirty rovers of Jomsburgh, for instance, who were captured by Jarl Hakon, king of Norway, about the year 924. The king had determined to cut off the heads of all his captives, and appointed Thorkell Leire, one of the most famous of the Norwegian chieftains, to act as executioner. The Jonisburgh men were made to sit down before the king on a log of wood, with their less bound together by a rope. Osier twigs were twisted in their hair, and a slave stood behind each to keep his head steady. Soon three heads rolled to the ground before the mighty sweep of Thorkell's axe. Then turning to the rest of the captives with a mocking smile, the Norwegian chief asked them what they thought of death. 'I only beg of thee,' said one, 'to be quick over thy work. Thou knowest it is a quesion oft discussed at Jomsburgh, whether or a man teels anything after losing his head. If, after my head is cut off, I throw this knife at thee, that will show that I retain some feeling: if liet it tall, it will prove the contrary. Now strike.' Thorkell did as he was told; but no sooner was the man's head struck off than the kuite fell to the ground from his powerless grasp. 'Strike the blow in my face,' said the next; 'I will sit still without flinching. Watch my eye, to see it I wink: for the rovers of Jomburgh know how to meet the stroke of death without betraying any emotion.' He kept his

promise, and received the blow without winking "Then Sigurd, the son of Bui the Taick, a fine coung man in the flower of his age, with ion air hair as fine as silk flowing in ringless over his shoulder, then addressed Thorkell :- I tear not death, but I must pray thee not to let my hair be touched by a slave, or stained with my blood.' Upon this one of Hakon's followers stepped forward and held Sigurd's head instead of the slave; but as Thorkeil's battle axe was whizzing through the air, Sigard twitched his head forward so strongly that the axe passed him untouched, and cut off both the hands of the warrier who held nim. The fierce Hakon was hugely delighted at this practical joke and his son, Eirek, immediately loosed Sigurd from the rope. Thorkell, however, being determined not to be baulked of his prey, now rushed with uplifted axe upon Vagn Akason another of the captives; but the crafty sea rover threw himself on the ground, so that Thorkell fell over him and cut the rope with his axe. Being thus freed from the bonds which held him, Vagn sprang up, and cut down Thorkell with his own weapon. Eirek then asked Vagn whether he would accept life from his hands. 'Willingly,' was the reply, 'pro-vided thou wilt give it to all or us.' Upon this the rope was loosened, and the twelve rovers who had escaped death returned to their native rocks. This Vagn was the most unruly and flerce of the Jonsburgh men. He sought admittance to the piratical community when he was only twelve years old, and when their chief, the celebrated Palnatoki, refused his application on the ground of his youth, Vagn coolly replied that he was as strong as a vonth of eighteen, and offered to fight the most famous of the rovers, Jarl Sigvald, in proof of his asser-tion. The challenge was accepted, and Vagn pressed his autagonist so closely with his battle-axe that the chief was obliged to interfere to vent Sigvald from being killed by the formidable boy.

TWO ENGLISHMEN-LOW AND TEACH, "Low was a Londoner, and his taste for pirace was exhibited at a very early age. It is said that when a boy he used to levy contribution among his companions, and that if any of them refused, a light was the result. His first exploit was to shoot at his captain because the latter ordered him on an expedition just as Low was about to have his dinner. He then set up as a pirate, and was remarkably successful in his captures, chiefly on account of the terror he napired. Once he captured a French ship, and being in want of provisions, he offered to the governor of a French port to give her up provided he would send him a supply. The provi-sions were sent, and Low liberated the crew, but declined to give up the vessel, on the ground that there was a very stout cook on board, who, being a greasy fellow, ought to try well. He then had the unfortunate man bound to the mast, and set the ship on fire. Still more atrocious was his conduct towards the captain and crew of a Portuguese ship which he had captured. Having heard that there was a large sum of money on board he searched all over the vessel, but without suc cess, upon which he ordered the crew to be put to the torture in order to make them say where the treasure was concealed. It then came out that the captain had, during the chase, hung the bag containing the money out of his cabin window, and that when the pirate came on as is conducted through a long series of glass ecceivers to the top of the building, thence lown through another line of similar condensing ressels, and into the stone-ware receivers, from which the acid is drawn off into the carboys for leftvery.

Nitric acid is made from nitrate of soda and window, and that when the pirate came on board he had cut the rope, and the bag had fallen into the sea. This put Low into such a frenzy that he immediately ordered the captain's lips to be cut off and broiled before his eves, after thirty years' practical experience, leave that he immediately ordered the captain's lips to be cut off and broiled before his eves, after which both he and the crew were murdered. The crueity of this singular ruffian did not, how-

sulphuric acid, the process being identical with the one last described in every essential particular.

The refuse salt which is left from both these eredit; he never ill-treated his own countrymen. The only instance in which he fled from the pursuit of a man-of-war was when it was manned y English sailors; and once when he captured brigantine, of which the crew was one-half English and one-half Portuguese, he hanged the latter, and allowed the English to go where

they pleased. "Teach, better known in the West Indies as Black Beard, was a grotesque villair, who de-lighted in a sort of picturesque ruffianism that made him the admiration as well as the terror of the country in which he committed his depre-dations. The soubriquet by which he was known was derived from a black beard of extraordinary was derived from a black beard of extraordinary length, which covered nearly the whole of his face, and which he used to twist into number-less small tails. While in action he had three brace of pistols slung across his shoulders, and ighted matches stuck under his hat, which illumined his dusky face and fierce eyes with an mearthly glare, and, together with his bristling beard and wild gestures, made up a picture that few could look upon without fear. From time to time he would land for the purpose of hold-ing a 'council.' On these occasions, seated under a wild fig-tree, with his band surrounding him, he would consult them about his plans, punish those who had broken the rules of the band, and reward the bravest and most enter-prising. He had a harem of fourteen wives, whom he treated with such brutality that even his crew were horror-struck at his conduct, None of them, however, dared to whisper a word of remonstrance, for they knew his des-poile temper, and believed him to be armed with supernatural power, which enabled him to do anything he wished.
"Those of his companions who were taken

alive in his last battle used to relate how once, upon a cruise, they found they had a stranger on board; how this stranger was seen for several days among them, sometimes below, sometimes on deck, although none of the crew could say who he was, or whence he came; and how at last he disappeared in the same mysterious manner as he had come, and all of them relilously believed he was the devil. The belief that Black Beard was in communication with the Spirit of Evil was still further strengthened by another incident which well paints the grotesque extravagance of the man. Being one lay at sea, and a little flushed with drink, 'Come, said he, 'let us make a hell of our own, and try how long we can bear it.' He then went down with some of his men into the hold, and, after shutting down the batches, filled several tubs with sulphur and other combustible materials, which he set on fire, thus literally involving himself and his men in tire and brup tone; after which he danced about the hold with oaths and frantic gestures, apparently not in the least affected by the choking vapor which filled the air, until his companions, fainting and nearly suffocated, compelled him to release them. His convivial humor was of a similar kind. In one of his drunken fits, while seated in his cabin at dinner, he blew out the canales cocked his pistols, and, crossing his hands, fired on each side at his companions, one of whom received a shot which mained him for life. This story he used to tell himself with great glee, adding that, if he did not now and then kill one of his men, they would forget who he

Among continental brigands the writer give he palm for chivalry to the Klepts, who ruled the Thessalian mountains at the time of the Turkish rule in Greece. The Spanish bandits are said to have robbed their victims with a certain amount of courtesy, whilst Italians are put lowest in the scale, both as regards generosity and courage.

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Analytical Chemis

Analytical Chemis

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ON ALL ORDERS OF \$25,

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

### SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL-CALLING STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING
statistics at Queenstown—The Imman Line, sattling
"CITY OF BOSTON"—Statistics August 18
"CITY OF LONDON"—Saturday August 18
"CITY OF LONDON"—Saturday August 22
"EDINBURGH"—Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North river.

BATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Flist Cabin.—\$95 Steerage.

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Flist Cabin.—\$95 Steerage.

To London.—\$5 To London.—34
To Paris.—180 To Paris.—49

Passage by the Wednesd v Steamers:—First cabin, sli0; steerage, \$35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Hayre, Hambary, Fre-

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hambarg, Bre Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hambarg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, 830, gold, or the equivalent. Tick its can be bought here by persons sendine for their friends.

For inriher information apply at the Company's offices.

87 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

HAMILUS PASSAGE OFFICE

'ANCHORLINE OF STEAMERS,"

'COLUMBIA,"

"CALEDONIA."

"CAMBRIA,"

"INDIA."

Steam to
LIVERFOOL LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN
NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATE: OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS. .\$90, \$80, and 87 issued for bringing out passengers from the abov

LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE. Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL BOTICE—Passengers will take particula
notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line grantin
through tickets at the above rates, from Philadelphia t the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only dely authorized Agent in Fhiladelphia.

Apply to Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE."

1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELsoatch Swiftsure Lines via Delaware and Raritan Canal,
leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all
Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which with be taken upon accommodating
terms, as ply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 122 S. DELAWARE a venue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS .- THE O SHIP CAPIAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCIEW DOCK, begs to in orm his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vesses to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents Ship Carpenters, and Machinista having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to jurnish the same on javorable terms. pared to surnish the same on invorable terms.

Kensington Screw Dock,

## SADDLES AND HARNESS. THE OLDEST AND LARGEST

SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE

## COUNTRY. LACEY, MEEKER & CO., No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.

OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE: BUGGY HARNESS, from ..... \$22.50 to \$150 LIGHT BAROUCHE do ...... 50 00 to 350 WAGON AND SELF-APJUSTING ....... 15:00 to 30 STAGE AND TEAM do ...... 30 00 to 50 Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladles' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets 1 ress og and Shirt ( ases, Trunks and Valises,

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HAR-NESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HAR-NESS, SADDLES, 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

No. 1216 CHESNUTST.

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

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

## DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letter-patent for my mode of soministering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain. I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other how in use. DR. C. L. MUNNS No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

### GOVERNMENT SALES.

TELEGRAPH MATERIALS AT AUCTI

CHIEF QUARTERMARTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. L., August 6, 1808.
Will be sold at public auction, under the direct
of Brevet Licuienant Co onel James M Moore,
sistant Quartermaster, at Warchouse on G str
near I wintein sireet, Washington, on THU
DAY, Argust 30, at 10 A. M, the following T
graph Laterials, &c:—
22 Beardslev's Signal 95,000 pounds Wire Ir
Telegraph Instruments 66 miles Insulated T
and Cases.
24 Beardsley's Instru
ments.
10 Reel Stands, small.
12 Augers.

ments. 12 Augers. 10 deel Stands centre 1 Platform Scale, 199 Insulators, block, 10 Crowbars. 4 Cutupg Pivers. 2 Dial Handles. 2 Dial Handles.
10 tiammers.
7 Oilers.
3 Franing Knives.
5 Large Reel Stands.
18 Small Reel Stands.
6 Rubber Cement Flasks.
6 Rubber Gement Flasks.
6 Reel Stands.
8 Soldering Acid Bottles

Soldering Acid Bottles.
Rubber Sleeves, 37 in.
Large Gear. No. 28. spools Copper No. 30 Small Gear. Rings. No. 30.
7 pounds Gutta Per (in shee's).
117 fron Spikes.
31 Insulated Bend 72 Notices and Straps,
288 Iumbiers for Battery
240 Porous Cups,
162 (13) oz A. o. d. Platina Strips,
175 oz A. o. d. Platina 60 cells Portable
25trips.

Telegraph Battery, 368 Zines for Grove etmps. 280 pounds Mercury 1065 pounds Natire Acid.
6 carboys Sulphuric Acid.
14(0 pounds Nails, 40d uron), with So Wrenches, Screw

and 60d.

2300 Insulators, Bracket.

50 Empty Carboys
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
Ten days will be granted purchasers in whice remove their goods. Byt. Maj. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster, 8 7 19t Depot of Washington, D.

A SSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFI PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 8, 180 LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT HARNE RIDING SADDLES, ETC.
Will be sold at Public Auction, at the United St Government Warehouse, HANOVER Street will Philadelphia. Pa. on SAIURDAY, August 2 and WEDNESDAY, August 22d, 1866, commens on each of the days specified at 10 e'clock A. Michael to suit purchasers, large quantities of the following described Harness, etc. viz.

leds to suit purchasers, large quantities of the 16 mg described Harness, etc., viz:—
Lead Ambulance Harness, worn, sets of, Lead Mule Harness, worn, sets of.
Wheel Mule Harness, worn, sets of.
Wheel Ambulance Harness, worn, sets of, McClellan caddles, worn.
Collars, a sorted (Mule and Horse), worn.

Wayon Bridles, worn. Wagon Saddles worn. Head Halters and Chains, worn. Neck Straps and Chains, worn.
All this Harness is made of the best mater strong and serviceable, and was carefully inspe when purchased by the Government, and is sold because the war is ended, and is no lot needed for the army.

Railroads, Passenger Railroads, and Express C
psnies, Manufacturers, Farmers, and Harness I
ers are respectfully invited to attend this sale. S

an opportunity will not occur aram. It is prob-the last large lot of Government Harness that be sold in this city, and will not bring anyt-bke its true value. Buch money may be mad-burchasers reselling and disposing of the sam-the West and elsewhere. TERMS OF SALE — Cash in Government fu a deposit of twenty-five per cent to be paid every accepted bid, the balance within twentyhours after the sale.

All articles purchased must be removed witten days from date of sale.

Brevet Brig. Gen. G. H. CROSMAN, U. S. A.
Assis ant Quartermaster-Gener
GEORGE R. ORME 8 7 11t Byt. Major and Assistant Quarterma

SALE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY RA OFFICE OF ASST. Q. M. U. S. MIL. R. R. No. 250 G street, Washington, D. C., August 3, 1866 Will be sold at public auction at Alexans Va., on IHURSDAY, August 23, the baand United states Military Railr and Iroperty remains on hand at that place, consisting in part as

Iwo second-c'ass serviceable Locomotive Eng Norms & Son, builders; gause, 4 feet 8) mehes. One Tenger Truck, two small truck Cars. One hundred pairs second hand Car Wheel Seventy tons "I" Bailroad Iron (45 lbs. to yard, nearly rew; fifteen Stoves; two fifteen Hydraulic Jacks, and ten tons unserviceable I (25) Twenty-five tons Wrought and Cast S

Tron, second-hand Railroad Spikes, Chairs, Rul Loops, Broad Axes, Mauis, Platform and Cou Scales, Lanterns, Oars, Desks, Tables, and a ricty of other articles; also, Nine Frame Buildings.
Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., at
Military Rairond Wharf, where the Locomou
Railroad Iron, and Car wheels are stored.
balance of the articles will be so d at the Rain
Supply Store, near the Orange and Alexan
Denor.

Will be sold at Pitisburg, Pa., at eleven o'c A. M., on IUEcDAY, August 28, Eleven new Box Cars, five feet guage; Pennoco., Kennett Square, Chester county, Per builders. Terms-Cash, in Government funds.

Any further information relative to the prop will be turnished on application at this office. F. J. CRILLY, 873w Byt. Major and A. Q. M., U. S. Arm UMBER FOR WAGON-MAKERS AT A

UMBER FOR WAGON-MAKERS AT A TION.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEFOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 2, 1866,
Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direct
of Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. Tompkins,
M. U. S. A., on WEDNE-DAY, August 22, at f.
COLN DEFOT, commencing at 10 A. M., the folling described lumiter:

About 30,000 feet 2 inch Oak Plank,

60,000 feet 2)

50,000 feet 2 j ''
110 000 feet 3 ''
7 000 feet 8 j ''
50,000 feet 4 '' 10 000 teet 5 Ash Plank. 20,000 feet 5 10,000 feet 2 5,000 feet 3 8,000 feet 4 Hickory Plank, 

the privilege of 10,000 feet Terms—Cash in Government funds. Successful bidgers will be required to remove i purchases wi hin fifteen days from day of sale, D. H. RUCKER, Brevet Major-Gen, and Chief Quartermaster, S 3 let Depot of Washington

A UCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT P

On WEDNESDAY, August 15, 1866, commence at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public aucts at the Government Warshouse, corner of FIR Street and the LEVEE, Louisville, Kentucky

Street and the LEVEE, Louisville arge lot of CLOTHING CAMP at EQUIPAGE, consisting in part of 3840 Canteens 845 Great Coats. 845 Great Coats,
825 Grea: Coat Straps,
826 pris Mi'td
902 Mess Pans,
84 prs Mi'td
902 Mess Pans,
849 Canteens,
874 Camp Kettles,
902 Mess Pans,
849 Canteens,
849 Canteens,
840 Canteens,
902 Mess Pans,
840 Canteens,
902 Mess Pans,
940 Canteens,
94

11 Sibley Tents, 561 Hospital Tents, 267 78 Rub'r Tent Ponchos, Klapsacks, 373 Haversneks Terms—Cash in United States Currency.
Property to be removed on day of sale, at ris

purchaser.

By order of Colonel R. C. Rutherford, D.

Quartermaster.

S. F. D.

Captain and A. Q. 1 FOR SALE-STATE AND COUNTY RIGH of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Heater for Coal Oil Lambst it prevents the Chims from breaking. This we will warrant Also saves of third the oil. Call and see them they cost but ten cen No. 203 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to a part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 31

PARASOLS AT \$1-25, \$1.50, \$1.75, Al \$2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, \$1.40, \$1.50, \$1.75. H. DIXON \$18wim \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Se. 21 S. EIGETH Sir.