TRICHINA.

BY ANNA B. HALLIDAY.

O ghost of dire disease, that ages past
Tortured King Herod to his bed of death,
Why do you rise, and o'er the present cast
Your foul and loathsome pestilential breath?

In calm security can we no more
Indulge the taste for pork we loved so well,
No tenderloin, conseling as of yore,
Attracts our senses by its savory smell.

No more for breakfast with accustomed ease
We order ham and eggs, or sausage brown,
A vague unrests our conscious palates seize,
'Tis not a pig-my fear that casts us down.

Ye epicures of pork, beside your plate
A microscope will tell th' unwelcome news,
Multum in parvo—what a sorry fate,
To turn us Gentiles into seeming Jews!

And thrifty wives who ever deemed it just
To "save your bacon" for a time of need;
In such a motto cease to put your trust:
The subject is curtailed for life indeed.

WRESTLING MATCH.

Contest Between Pritchett and Mitchell —Pritchett Victorious.

A wrestling match came off yesterday afternoon, in the rear of Trimble's Hotel, on Penn street, between Uzilo Pritchett, a well-known New York athlete, and John Mitchell, a native of Ireland. The arrangement for the match has been made public for several days, and a large number of the "fancy" were in attendance, betting their "piles" on their friends, and succeeded in relieving the uninitiated of their spare cash. About three o'clock the combatants entered the ring. Pritchett is about six feet in height, well developed, and apparently a strong and muscular man, while Mitchell is some six inches smaller, and, although muscular, did not exhibit the strength of his antagonist. Upon the contestants appearing in the ring, the odds were freely given in favor of Pritchett (five to one), and a difficulty was experienced in getting the bets taken even at that figure. Several persons, who were not acquainted with either party, staked their money freely on the odds, but, as the sequel proved, they lost their funds. David Lewis acted as second for Pritchard, while Captain Mat. Steel appeared as the friend of Mitchell. The contestants were in excellent condition, but before the contest commenced Pritchett announced to the audience that he was working on a "sure thing," and offered to bet one hundred dollars that the first throw would result in his favor. The offer, however, was not accepted, when the combatants staked the entrance money, amounting to over three hundred dollars, upon the result. The contest then commenced, and after a slight parley, Mitchell seized Pritchett by the head, and endeavored to throw him forward upon the ring, when his antagonist fell heavily upon him, and succeeded in winning the first throw. Time, fifteen and a half seconds. After waiting for ten minutes the contest was recommenced, but the superior agility and strength of Pritchett were again developed, and he won the second time in nine and a half seconds. When the referee announced that Pritchett had won the battle and the stakes, which amounted to eight hundred and fifty dollars, a movement was set on foot to raise a purse for Mitchell, and in a few minutes a handsome sum was collected, which was presented to him by Captain Steel. A number of the Independent Police were on the ground, and succeeded in preserving good order. Several members of the sporting fraternity from a distance were present, and they appeared to be greatly interested in the result. It was announced that a friendly contest would take place during the present week, in one of our public halls, between several well-known amateurs.—*Pittsburg Commercial, 6th.*

The College of Cardinals.

Translated from the French Journal "La Presse."

Petrucelli de la Gattina, member of the Italian Parliament, publishes a series of letters, in which he discusses the probable consequences of the not distant decease of the actual Pope Pius IX. As in that event the College of Cardinals will have to play the principal part, the following particulars will be read with interest. The College of Cardinals numbers at present fifty-eight members, of whom eighteen have been nominated by Gregory XVI, and the other forty by Pius IX; twenty-five of them are from the former and actual Papal territory, fifteen from the provinces of Italy, eighteen from foreign nations, viz., eight Frenchmen, five Germans, three Spaniards, one Belgian, and one Portuguese.

The senior of the college is Cardinal Mattei (nominated in 1832); but the oldest member as to his age is Cardinal Alamede y Brea (born in 1781); after him come Ugolini Bellici (born in 1783), and Sycitowski (born in 1785). These cardinals, and some of those who in age come next to them, also a certain number of cardinals of foreign (not Italian) origin, in case the Pope should suddenly die, will not assist at the conclave, and unless the present Pope should nominate some twelve or fourteen more cardinals, only forty to forty-four cardinals are likely to take part in the election of the next Pope.

The character of the two last Popes furnishes some revelations concerning the qualities of the cardinals. Gregory XVI, who was in constant dread of all liberal ideas, filled the College of Cardinals with reactionary members; Pius IX, although less influenced by this fear, was still open to suspicion of every kind of capacities, and therefore always preferred to bestow the cardinal's hat upon simple-minded and pious ecclesiastics, or such as were believed to be so. Like the paradise of the saints, the College of Cardinals was peopled by him with "the poor in mind." The saints who have been beatified by the present Pope are generally, like the martyrs of Japan, men without any culture.

Similar principles guided him in his nominations of cardinals, with the exception of foreign cardinals, who are usually recommended and presented by their respective courts. In regard to this, Pius IX, who in other things is accustomed to listen to the advice of Antonelli and Merode, follows his own inspirations. If on such and similar occasions he desires any advice, he addresses himself to some obscure monks, of whom as one of his chief counsellors is mentioned Padre Piccisilli, a very reactionary, narrow-minded, and fanatical Jesuit, who, however, passes for well instructed, but whose head is filled only with scholastic subtleties.

During the eighteenth century the College of Cardinals assumed a deliberative character; in the nineteenth, it has become bureaucratical. Its political color is now decidedly black, and it is reactionary to such a degree that even Pius IX is considered by them as revolutionary. The majority of them are devoted to an exaggerated religious austerity. There are among the cardinals only a few professional men, as for example, Bofondi, who is a clever jurist; Caterini and De Lucca, who are considered good canonists; Dom Pitra, who is an oriental scholar, and Di Pietro, who has the reputation of great sagacity; as the best bishops are reputed Corsi, Riario, and Di Angelis.

The most narrow minded of all is Monsignore Caraffa—the least considered, Grassellini, who began his career as a police officer. Barnabo and Guidi are said to be well versed in philosophical matters. Antonelli passes for the craftiest of all, but of his scientific instruction little is known. De Andrea is given out by his colleagues as crazy on account of his coming from a family of madmen. Bofondi, Guidi, Pietro, Mertel, Pontine, Grassellini, and Sylvestri are, besides De Andrea, pointed out as "progressists." Di Angelis, Riaria, and Guidi are said to have the best chance of becoming the successors of the actual Pope. The most reactionary of all is Monsignore Altieri.

In the election of a new Pope no account is made of the foreign cardinals. Since Adrian VI it has become a fixed principle not to elect a foreigner as Pope. Those foreign cardinals who are rich, of high birth, and of influence near their courts, are sometimes honored with a few votes, but never elected. Only Italians become Popes.

That which exercises the least influence upon the election of a Pope is, without any doubt, the holy spirit which is invoked to this purpose: the powerful courts and their representatives are of greater weight. However, at present, the diplomatic corps has no great power. The Austrian Ambassador, Mr. Bach, has the most credit with the College of Cardinals; also the Prussian and Belgian Ministers, Messrs. Von Schlager and Carolus, are on good terms with them. Senor Pacheco, the Spanish Ambassador, would, on account of his declared Catholic principles, enjoy particular favor if, politically, he were not too liberal in their eyes.

The Portuguese Ambassador, Duke de Saldanha, who, as chief of the Catholic party, was by his Government, so to say, sent into exile to Rome, is looked upon with particular favor by the present Pope. The least influential of all is certainly the French Ambassador. In all times before and after Louis XIV, this was the case; whether the French diplomats show themselves liberal or bigots, whether they favor the political power of the Pope under that of Italy, the Roman Court looks on them with the same hatred and the same suspicion.

But will there be any conclave at all as long as it has to deliberate under the influence of a foreign army? Rumor is speaking of a secret brief of the Pope Pius IX, by which, in contradiction with prescriptions which have been observed till now, he orders that instead of waiting until after the usual nine days of mourning after his death, the Cardinals shall immediately proceed to the election of a new Pope, *praesente cadavere* (in presence of his corpse). It is possible that such a brief really exists, but probably it will not be carried out unless the Romans should make good their old privileges concerning the election of a Pope and the administration of the vacant Holy See. Otherwise, nothing would justify such a hasty step, and a Pope elected in such haste would scarcely be considered valid according to the canons, and certainly not to be acknowledged by all the European powers. France would be justified in declaring to the newly elected Pope, "You are the product of an intrigue, and in no manner the elected of the Catholic world."

Several times it has happened that the French Cardinals, in presence of hasty proceedings before the election of Popes, threatened to leave the conclave. On the other hand, it is perfectly true that Papal bulls prohibit the election of a new Pope in presence of a foreign army. This has been carried even so far that when Alexander VIII was being elected, the Spanish Cardinals insisted upon, and carried their point, that the French galleys which had brought the French Cardinals to Civita Vecchia, and on account of stormy weather had remained there, should leave the port.

It is not probable that the French army, which still garrisons Rome, will so easily leave it on that account. Its removal would also scarcely be desirable in the eyes of those pious Monsignori who are afraid of nothing so much as to leave Rome to the Romans.

The Agawam Paper Mill Burned—Loss $50,000.

The large brick paper mill at the station in Mittineague, owned by the Agawam Paper Company, was destroyed by fire on Saturday. The origin of the fire is unknown. The main body of the building is a wreck, and all the valuable machinery in it is destroyed, with the exception of the four rag engines, which are saved, but considerably damaged by the falling in of the roof upon them. That portion of the ell of the building which contained the Fourdrinier machine, worth $12,000 or $15,000, was saved. The entire paper stock on hand, to the amount of about $20,000, was destroyed. The mill, at the time of the fire, was running its full quota of hands, employing some forty or fifty. The loss is estimated at $50,000. Members of the company think it will prove a much larger sum. The insurance upon the building, all in the agency of R. E. Ladd, of this city, amounts to $55,000, apportioned as follows:—Fire and Marine of this city, $10,000; Hampden and Massasoit of this city, City of Hartford, Charter Oak, and Ætna and Hartford, of Hartford, Western Massachusetts of Pittsfield, and Lorillard and Security of New York, $5000 each.—*Springfield Republican, March 5.*

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY

WONDERFUL SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY

DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S

ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE

No. 1220 WALNUT Street,

Electricity in all its Various Forms Administered for the Cure of Chronic Diseases.

Within the past five years, *thousands* of patients have been treated at this office, suffering from almost every form and condition of disease common to humanity, and in nearly all cases a benefit or perfect cure has been effected. Palsy, deafness, blindness, rheumatism, dyspepsia, cancer, and all the old knotty diseases that are a physician's curse, as it proves his inability to eradicate, are by our method comparatively easy of cure. Specimens of tumors of large growth extracted by means of Electricity alone, without pain, without the use of the knife, ligatures, or any other means, may be seen at our office by those interested. We are willing to undertake any of the following diseases, with every hope and prospect of success, with very many others not here enumerated:—

1. *Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.*—Epilepsy, Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.

2. *Organs and Tissues connected with the Digestive System.*—Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.

3. *Respiratory Organs.*—Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic disease of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pneurodynia or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.

4. *Fibrous and Muscular System.*—Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors.

5. *Urinary and Genital Organs.*—Gravel, Diabetes and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.

6. *Diseases Peculiar to Females.*—Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Anteversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries, Painful, Suppressed, Scanty, or Profuse Menstruation, Leucorrhœa.

TO LADIES we can recommend this treatment as one of UNVARIED SUCCESS. Almost innumerable cases have come under treatment at our office who can testify to this fact. Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department.

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

A. J. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, No. 916 Spruce street; A. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, St. Louis, Missouri; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Delaware; R. A. Semple, thread manufacturer, Mount Holly, New Jersey; W. B. Smith, Iron-founder, No 1022 Hanover street, Philadelphia; George Dougiass Local Express Company, Philadelphia; J. W. Bradley, publisher, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Robert Work, No 51 N. Third street; Colonel I. N. Sweeney, assessor, Second District of Philadelphia, Walnut and Eighth streets; George O. Evans, No 418 Arch street, below Fifth; William Pelouse, type founder, Third and Chesnut streets; Ed. McLane, manufacturer of cotton goods, with very many others.

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

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

All letters addressed to

DR. S. W. BECKWITH,

2 1smw No 1220 WALNUT Street, Phila.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, IN duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, the 16th day of April, 1866, for the delivery of 6000 head of BEEF CATTLE on the hoof, for the use of captured Indians. The cattle to be delivered to the A. C. S., for Indians at Fort Sumner, New Mexico.

The first delivery to be on the 1st day of July, 1866, and to consist of 500 head of cattle; the subsequent deliveries to be in such numbers and at such times as may be required by the undersigned.

The cattle must be from three to five years old, and must weigh at least 400 pounds net (their weight to be ascertained according to manner laid down in the Subs Regulations of 1863), and to be of the best marketable quality. No Stags, Bulls, Cows, or heifers will be received.

Whenever, in the opinion of the A. C. S. for Indians, at Fort Sumner, the cattle presented do not fulfil the conditions here set forth, as many as do not will be rejected. Ten per cent. of money due contractors will be retained until the contract is fulfilled.

Two responsible persons must sign each bid, guaranteeing that if the contract is awarded to the party or parties thereon proposing, they will enter into ample bonds for the faithful fulfilment of the contract, and when the parties thus offering as sureties are unknown to the undersigned, their ability to reimburse the loss to the United States, which would accrue in case of failure, must be attested before a magistrate or other officer empowered to administer oaths.

The parties to whom this contract is let will be expected to fill the contract themselves—any sub-letting of the contract will be considered as a failure to comply with the contract, and the contractor will be held responsible therefor.

Endorse on the envelope "Proposals for Beef Cattle, at Fort Sumner, New Mexico."

W. H. BELL,
Captain and C. S. and Brevet Major, U. S. A.

Office Purchasing and Depot C. S., District of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M., February 7, 1866. 3 1 23t

ARMY SUPPIES.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING COMMISSARY, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE, NASHVILLE, TENN., February 21, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS, which must be in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M.,

THURSDAY, March 15, 1866,

for supplying FRESH BEEF, of good and marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat (necks, shanks, and kidney tallow to be excluded), for issue to the troops and others supplied by the Government with rations, at the following posts in the Military Division of Tennessee:—Atlanta and Macon, Ga., Nashville, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Huntsville, Ala., and at all posts drawing supplies from the above-named posts.

Contract to be in force six months, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1866, and ending the 30th day of September, 1866, or such less time as the Commissary-General of Subsistence may direct.

The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef to be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down.

The shanks of fore quarters to be cut off from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock joint.

Payment will be made monthly, or as early thereafter as funds may be received therefor, and in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Separate bids will be received for each of the above posts, or one bid may include them all.

No bids will be received from persons who come under the exceptions of the President's Amnesty Proclamation. Nor will bids in which such persons are interested, either directly for indirectly, be received, unless they can produce the pardon of the President.

Bids from all other persons under said Proclamation must be accompanied by the Amnesty Oath.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, stating that if a contract is awarded they will enter bonds for the faithful fulfilment of the contract.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all bids offered.

Indorse envelopes "Proposals for Fresh Beef," and address the same to the undersigned.

M. P. SMALL,
Brevet Colonel and C. S.,
2 26 16t Nashville, Tenn.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES—NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, March 5, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 15th day of March instant, for the supply of Fifty Thousand pounds of FRESH BEEF and Fifty Thousand pounds of FRESH VEGETABLES, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard and Station, as required.

The Beef and Vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound.

The Beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will, on no account, be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer made must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed and has the license required by act of Congress.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government. 3 5 10t

FRANKFORD ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 3, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned, at his office, at FRANKFORD ARSENAL, up to 12 o'clock M. of the 10th instant, for furnishing

FRESH BEEF

of the best quality, necks and shanks excluded, to the detachment stationed at this Arsenal.

The beef to be delivered four (4) times a week, at the rate of 130 pounds, more or less, each time.

The Commissary of Subsistence reserves the right to reject any unsatisfactory bid.

GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Jr.,
3 3 5t Bvt. Captain U. S. A., A. C. S.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SURPLUS HARD BREAD.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. A., No 8 S. GAY STREET, BALTIMORE, Md., February 27, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, March 17, 1866, for the purchase of surplus HARD BREAD on hand at this depot.

Proposals must state that the offer is made under advertisement of this date.

The bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each. No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes.

Purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.

Payment required in Government funds on notification of acceptance of bid. Twenty days allowed purchasers to remove stores.

Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to

THOMAS WILSON,
Brevet Lt.-Col. and C. S. U. S. A.,
2 26 17t Brevet Brig. Gen. Volunteers.

EUREKA!

THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.

THIS IS NO HAIR DYE.

THE IMMENSE SUCCESS with which this preparation has met during the short time it has been before the public, has induced the thousands and tens of thousands who have used and attested its virtues, to pronounce it the ONLY and TRUE Hair Restorative. The Eureka has been introduced into all the principal cities both East and West, and having faithfully performed all that is claimed for it, has superseded all other Hair Preparations. The Eureka restores Grey Hair to its original color; prevents the hair from falling out, by causing a healthy condition of the scalp, imparting to the hair a softness and gloss, and youthful appearance that no other Hair Preparation can produce. The Eureka is free from all impurities or poisonous drugs, and can be used without soiling scalp or hands.

Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by

ROBERT FISHER, Sole Agent,

No. 25 N. FIFTH Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Agents for Pennsylvania, DYOTT & CO., No 232 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia. 1 29smw3m

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel JAMES M. MOORE, A. Q. M., at Warehouse No. 5, on New York avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, Washington, D. C., on TUESDAY, March 20, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of Quartermaster's Stores, consisting of:—

16 lbs. Muriatic Acid,	14 Pork Barrels,
19 Adzes, assorted,	4 Bellows,
162 gallons Alcohol,	32 Bevels,
4 Advis,	132 feet Leather Belting,
835 augers, assorted,	32 feet Rubber Belting,
692 Axes, assorted,	1,281 Bits, assorted,
30 Broad Axes,	13 Blocks, assorted,
191 Hand Axes,	20 Coffin Boxes,
85 Balls and Chains,	3 Wood Boxes,
22 Carpenters' Benches,	12 Dredging Boxes,
100 Wood Benches,	1 Draughting Board,
3 Wash Boards,	225 Chair Bottoms,
19 Copper Boilers,	125 Chair Backs and Arms,
99 Door Bolts, assor'd	100 Chair Backs,
300 Spring Window Bolts,	108 Chair Legs,
82 lbs. Borax,	3,050 Chair Stretchers,
6,000 Copper Bottoms,	600 Lamp Chimneys,
4 Plumb Bobs,	1,000 lbs. Fire Clay,
6 Circulat'g Boilers,	1,000 lbs. Copper,
4 Steam Boilers,	500 Stove Doors,
2 Marking Brushes,	400 Chairs, assorted,
558 Whitewash Bru's,	480 Field Desks,
859 Paint Brushes, assorted,	100 Office Desks,
391 Varnish Brushes,	300 Bucket Ears,
268 Dust Brushes,	2,236 Fyes, assorted,
19 Clothes Brushes,	1,946 Bastard Files,
2 081 Chisels, assorted,	10,000 Lights Glass,
25 lbs. French Chalk,	2,000 Saucepan Handles,
1 620 Pick handles,	1,294 Chisel Handles,
25,000 pairs Hinges, assorted,	1,541 Axe Handles,
53 Cast Iron Hoppers,	2,000 Window Sash,
25 000 lbs. Iron, assorted,	3,000 gross Screws, assorted,
1,500 Knobs, assorted,	1 100 Shovels, assorted,
2,000 lbs. Lead,	20 000 lbs. Spikes,
2 926 Chest Locks,	1 000 Stove Feet,
3 506 Cupboard Locks,	2,000 lbs Cast Steel,
400 Mallets,	700 boxes Tin,
112,000 lbs. Cut Nails,	1,000 Lamp Tubes,
16,000 lbs. Wrought Nails	105 Cast Iron Traps,
1,000 Frying Pans,	400 yards Silver Tinsel,
2,000 lbs. Wrought Pipe,	6,835 Papers Tacks, assorted,
421 Planes, assorted,	100 Wheelbarrows,
250 Tin Pumps, assorted,	4,000 lbs. Wire,
500 lbs. Iron Rivets,	30,000 lbs. Zinc,
300 lbs. Rods Wire,	6,000 Escutcheons,
	300 Tables, assorted.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all of the property is sold.

The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of
Brevet Major-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.
CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
3 3 15t Brevet Colonel and Quartermaster.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, TABLES, FENCING, WHARVES, ETC. AT GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON, D. C., February 27, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General there will be sold on the premises, at Public Auction, under the direction of Captain George Z. Browning, A. Q. M., commencing on MONDAY, April 2, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continuing from the same hour each day thereafter (except WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, April 4 and 5, on which days the Mill and Water Works will be sold), until the whole shall have been disposed of, the following described public property, to wit:—

Eleven (11) OFFICES (frame): 28x140 (two stories), 16x20, 16x38, two 20x20 (two stories), 1ox28 (kitchen adjoining, 10x16), 12x32, 15x16, two 20x26, and 28x75.

Eighty-nine (89) LABORERS' QUARTERS (frame): seventy-four 16x18, fourteen 12x14, and one 16x16, with shed adjoining, 8x14.

Ten (10) DWELLINGS (frame): 28x50 (two stories, with back buildings, 12x32), four 10x24, 15x46, 16x32, 16x28 (with wing 16x17 and two kitchens adjoining, 9x12 and 10x10), 10x20 (with wing 16x14), 24x24 (with shed adjoining, 15x40).

Nine (9) MESS HOUSES (frame): 28x190 (two stories), 15x60 (with wing 10x20), 28x140 (two stories), 28x130 (with additions, 10x12), 28x140, 28x50 (two stories), 16x50, 16x34, and 28x40.

Thirty-two (32) STABLES (frame): Twenty-four 28x432, six 28x356, one 11x32, and one 18x29 (with shed adjoining, 14x50).

One (1) HOSPITAL STABLE (frame), with 5270 lineal feet of stabling.

One (1) ISSUING STABLE (frame), with 5312 lineal feet of stabling.

Twenty (20) BUILDINGS (frame): 28x32, 28x56, 18x32, 16x31, 15x65, 10x16, four 16x50, four 9x22, 28x432, 28x140, 21x48, 28x300, 20x25, and 17x17.

SHEDDING, 7758 lineal feet.

Thirty-two (32) WATER TANKS, 4x16, two feet deep.

Seventy-eight (78) MANGERS, 3½x16, three-and-a-half feet deep.

Twenty (20) OUT-HOUSES.

One (1) HAY SHED, 112x312.

One (1) GRAIN HOUSE (frame): 56x220.

Three (3) WHARVES: one 40,181 square feet, one 11,169 square feet, and one 2880 square feet.

FENCING, 23 980 lineal feet.

One (1) STOREHOUSE (frame): 52x150.

Two BLACKSMITHS' SHOPS (frame): 48x160, and 68x160.

One (1) ENGINE HOUSE, 17x32.

The buildings will be sold singly, and must be removed within fifteen days.

The buildings will be taken down at the expense of purchasers; but the lumber will, if desired, be delivered by the Government, free of charge for transportation, on the depot wharf.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

For further information, apply in person or by letter to

Captain GEORGE T. BROWNING, A. Q. M., Giesboro, D. C.,

or to this office.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General in charge
3 2 26t First Division, Q. M. G. O.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT MACON, GA.

By direction of the SECRETARY OF WAR, all the

BUILDING MATERIALS, STEAM ENGINES, MACHINERY, TOOLS, IRON, COPPER, LUMBER, AND STORES OF VARIOUS KINDS,

which were collected at Macon, Ga., by the Confederate Government, for the erection and permanent operation of a large armory, laboratory, and arsenal; and also

TOOLS, MACHINERY, AND MATERIALS

collected from iron works and armories in the States of Alabama and Georgia, will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Among the articles to be sold are:—

9,000 lbs. Copper—pigs.
42,000 lbs. Copper—round rod.
38,000 lbs. Copper—bar.
20,000 lbs. Copper—sheet.
200,000 lbs Wrought Iron—bar and rod.
500 tons Pig Iron.
750 tons Cast Iron—unserviceable shells.
54,000 lbs. Lead—pigs.
45,000 lbs. Tin—block and sheet.
4 000 lbs. Chain—crane and cable.
15,000 yards Cloth—Cotton, English Serge, oiled and enamelled.
32 000 lbs. Powder.
8,000 feet Belting—gum and leather, assorted sizes.
200 Machines—Drills, Planers, Milling, Screw-cutting, Steam and Trip-hammers.

Besides:—

Harness,	85 Unserviceable Cannon, iron and bronze,
Saddles,	Laboratory Stores and Materials,
Horse Equipments,	Spare Parts (new) for Springfield Muskets and Colt's Revolvers, and an assortment of
Infantry and Cavalry Accoutrements,	
Blankets,	
Wagon and Gun Carriage Irons,	
80 broken Gun Carriages,	

PAINTS AND OILS.

The attention of Northern buyers is called to this sale, which is a large one, and of valuable property.

Full printed Catalogues of the property to be sold can be obtained from the Chief of Ordnance at Washington, D. C., and from the Commanding Officer of the Augusta Arsenal, Georgia.

The sale will commence on

WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1866,

and continue every day until all the property is sold.

Terms Cash, in United States currency.

D. W. FLAGLER,
Captain Ord. Brev. Lt.-Colonel,
3 2 22t Com. Augusta Arsenal.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL AND FIXTURES, BEVERLY, NEW JERSEY.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Twelfth and Girard streets.

Will be sold at Public Auction, for account of the United States, at Beverly, New Jersey, on SATURDAY, March 10, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., all the buildings and Fixtures belonging to the Government, known as Beverly Hospital, as follows:—

8 Frame Buildings,	2 Galvanized Iron Boilers,
2 Frame Sheds,	3 Tin Coffee Boilers,
9 Sentry Boxes,	1 Iron Hopper,
180 Benches,	40 Brass Stop and Bibb Cocks,
5 Tables,	1 No. 3 Worthington Steam Pump, Boiler, and Steam Guage,
108 Trussels,	1 Cast Iron Stove,
8 Iron Wash Troughs,	1 Wooden tank, holding 18,000 gallons,
1 Case of Drawers,	24 Cords Pine Wood.
2 Cases Pigeon Holes,	
1 Desk,	
3 Iron Wash Stands,	
3 Iron Soil Containers,	
6 Iron Ranges,	

ALSO,

21 feet 6 inches 1-inch Galvanized Iron Pipe; 318 feet ¾-inch ditto; 204 feet ½-inch ditto; 33 feet 3-inch Cast Iron Pipe; 30 feet 2-inch ditto; 11 feet 6 inches 1¼-inch Lead Waste Pipe; 18 feet ½-inch ditto; 66 feet 4-inch Cast Iron Soil Pipe; 12 feet 6 inches 1¼-inch Gas Pipe; 56 feet 1-inch ditto; 1 Water Closet Plunger; 1 Stop Cock Key.

The buildings contain about 51 776 feet Rough Boards, 20,745 feet Flooring Boards, 35 426 feet Hemlock Scantling, 694 feet Shelving, and 40 feet Office Railing.

Also, a large lot of assorted Lumber.

The 10 o'clock A. M. train of the Camden and Amboy Railroad will arrive at Beverly in time for the sale.

Plans and specifications of the property can be seen upon application at this office.

The property must be removed within two (2) weeks from day of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of Colonel WILLIAM W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster,
Philadelphia Depot.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, Brevet Major
United States Army. 3 5 5t

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS AND BARGES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, March 1, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the United States Government Wharf, HANOVER Street, Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., on FRIDAY, March 9, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following named vessels and barges:—

STEAM FERRY TRANSPORT "WELLES."
Tonnage, 335 85-95 tons; length, 130 feet; beam, 38 feet; depth, 7 10 12 feet; high pressure engine.

STEAMER "OSCEOLA."
Tonnage, 95 32-95 tons; length, 108 feet; beam, 16 5-12 feet; depth, 5 7-12 feet; low pressure engine.

BARGE "DELTA."
Tonnage, 121 21-95 tons; length, 100 2-10 feet; beam, 17 6-10 feet; depth, 7 8-10 feet.

BARGE "KAUFFMAN C. WARNER."
Tonnage, 123 48-95 tons; length, 99 9-10 feet; beam, 17 5-10 feet; depth, 7 5-10 feet.

BARGE "JOSHUA ZIMMERMAN."
Tonnage, 135 18-95 tons; length, 100 feet; beam, 17 5-10 feet; depth, 8 2-10 feet.

BARGE "UNION."
Tonnage, 127 81-95 tons; length, 93 3-10 feet; beam, 17 7-10 feet; depth, 8 3-10 feet.

BARGE "W. H. PLATT."
Tonnage, 89 62-100 tons; length, 92 7-10 feet; beam, 17 1 10 feet; depth, 6 7-10 feet.

BARGE "ANN McCAFFREY."
Tonnage, 111 7-10 tons; length, 100 feet; beam, 17 8-10 feet; depth, 7 7-10 feet.

The above vessels and barges lie at Hanover street wharf, where they may be examined.

Terms of Sale—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of Colonel WILLIAM W. McKIM, Chief Quartermaster Philadelphia Depot.

HENRY BOWMAN,
3 1 9t Captain and A. Q. M.

SALE OF STEAM BOILER, FORCE PUMPS, WATER PIPE, FIRE PLUGS, ETC., comprising THE WATER WORKS AT GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON, D. C., February 26, 1866.

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

On THURSDAY, April 5, 1866,

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

ONE STEAM BOILER,

30 feet long and three feet in diameter (with two 12-inch return flues), made of ¼ inch boiler iron, with all the necessary appurtenances, including cast-iron front, gauge cocks, globe valves, feed pump, smoke-stack, and hood, steam gauge (Ashcroft's patent), grate-bars, pipe, plugs, reducing pieces, etc., all in good order.

TWO WORTHINGTON STEAM FORCE PUMPS, No. 6, 18-inch cylinder, 9-inch stroke, 25-horse power each, and each capable of pumping and forcing 100,000 gallons of water per day. Connected with them are the requisite valves, glands, couplings, bends, elbows, double-valve oil cups, etc. These Pumps are comparatively new, and in complete working order.

A large quantity of WATER PIPE, as follows:—

5,182 feet 6-inch cast-iron Water Pipe.
12,000 " 3-inch " "
800 " 2-inch wrought-iron "
564 " 1½-inch cast-iron "
2,000 " 1¼-inch " "
1,000 " 1-inch " "
5,000 " ¾-inch " "

THIRTY-ONE CAST-IRON FIRE PLUGS, (Ayres' patent), with all the necessary connections, such as—

Y's,
Bends,
Stop-cocks,
Elbows,
Four-way pieces, Etc.,

all in excellent condition; together with

ALL THE TOOLS, Etc.,

required for making alterations and repairs in water-pipe, such as

Pipe-cutting Machines,
Taps and Dies,
Flyers,
Crabs,
Drills,
Punches,
Caulking Tools, Etc.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Deliveries will be made to purchasers on or before the first (1st) day of May next.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

Any further information that may be desired will be given upon application, in person, or by letter, to Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., Giesboro, D. C., or at this office.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen., in charge,
2 28 tn4 Div., Q. M. G. O.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, January 18, 1866.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE NAVY POWDER AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

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