FOREIGN SCIENCE.

HIGH TEMPERATURE.

In a paper addressed to the Paris Academy of Sciences, M. Schlœsing describes an apparatus of his contrivance for obtaining temperatures of extraordinary intensity from illuminating gas. The conditions necessary for this purpose he states as follows:—

First. Combustion without excess of air or gas totally effected within the space to be heated; and

Sec nd. A ra idity of supply of the combustent gas sufficient to maintain the high temperature, notwithstanding loss of heat from the sheaths or other causes. To satisfy these two conditions, he injects air into a copper tube three or four decimetres in length. A little beyond the orifice of this tube two holes are pierced opposite to each other; here the tube is surrounded by a sleeve fed with the gas which, drawn in by the current of air, rushes into and mixes with it. The supply of gas is regulated by a stop-cock, that of the air by a given pressure. When this mixture of air and gas is ignited, it produces a large blue flame, the calorific power of which does not appear to be more intense than that of a common blow pipe of equal dimensions; but if the flame penetrates into a refractory envelope without drawing in any exterior air, the flame becomes shorter, and the combustion is entirely effected in a narrow space. No explosion is to be feared, but the burnt gas must have a proper outlet from the furnace.

SPONTANEOUS GENERATION.

While MM. Pouchet, Joly, and De Masset are resting after the conflict, or sharpening their weapons for a new onset, M. Victor Meunier continues the war on his own account with M. Pasteur. A few weeks ago the latter gentleman reluctantly replied to M. Meunier's attack, objecting to the manner in which his experiments had been conducted. M. Meunier now comes with a rejoinder founded upon a new series of experiments, the results of which will be best understood from his "conclusions." He says:—

First. That M. Pasteur is mistaken in saying that any balloon provided with a bent neck must be barren, because the sinuosities of the neck prevent the entrance of all atmospheric germs, for M. Meunier shows that the balloon may either be barren or fruitful, according to the putrescent substance introduced into it, and that whether the neck be straight or bent the results will not vary. If M. Pasteur got no animalcules in his experiments, it is simply because the substance he employed was not of a nature to give any.

Second. That M. Flourens some months ago said:—"In order to have animalcules, what must be done if spontaneous generation exists? Air and putrescent substance must be brought together. Now, M. Pasteur does so, and gets nothing from it. Hence spontaneous generation does not exist." To which absolute argument M. Meunier replies that his not experiments do not allow of the question being put in that way any longer; for that if nothing is obtained when bile or manure is put into a balloon with a bent neck, plants and animalcules are produced if both be put in instead. Hence the choice of the substance is an important condition, which M. Flourens has not taken into account.

Third. That one of M. Pasteur's fundamental arguments being that since balloons filled with air in certain and at different places sometimes have animalcules and sometimes not, the atmosphere sometimes does and others does not contain germs; to which M. Meunier replies that as balloons with bent necks present quite as different results as those with straight ones, while no germs can get into the former from the air, it follows that the air has nothing to do with it.

A NEW MOTOR.

The London *Sun* speaks of a recent trial of a new principle of motion, as applied to vessels, entitled the Hydraulic Propeller, Ruthven's patent. The *Nautilus*, to which the power has been applied, was built expressly to show that it can, with less horse-power than ordinary river boats, equal them in speed.

The *Nautilus*, at the trial, started from Vauxhall Bridge Pier at eleven o'clock in the morning, and run up and down the Thames in company with other river steamers, and held way with them steadily, gaining a little on some. She ran between Vauxhall and Westminster Bridges, with the wind and tide, in 4 minutes 26 seconds, and against in 8 minutes 22 seconds, being at the rate of 13·5 and 7·2 miles per hour respectively, or at the average speed of 10·35 miles per hour—say 10¼. She then steamed down the river, and when off the Tunnel Pier, with both strong wind and tide in her favor, going at full speed, was made to stop suddenly by reversing the valves. She stopped dead in less than ten seconds, and in about a quarter of her length. The new propeller is nothing more nor less than water taken in under her bottom, and set in motion by simple machinery worked by a steam engine. The water is discharged in a heavy stream on both sides of the vessel; consequently, there is nothing outside the vessel to be injured by any accident. Another important novelty is that the vessel is quite independent of her rudder, and is worked under the complete control of the master, officer of the watch, or man on deck, without any communication with the engine.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

The following are new methods introduced in France. The salts of uranium now attract particular attention, and the following process is recommended by M. Leroy Gates:—

Dissolve 333 centigr. of nitrate of uranium in 155 cubic centimetres of water; to this solution add a saturated solution of bicarbonate of soda, stirring constantly, until the liquid has become quite alkaline. A yellow precipitate is soon formed, which is separated by filtration, after which so much distilled water is added to the liquid as will bring it to 186 cubic centimetres. This the author calls solution No. 1. Solution No. 2 consists of 97 centigr. of chloride of gold dissolved in 186 cubic centimetres of water. For toning, mix 31 cubic centimetres of each in one litre of lukewarm water, whereby a sort of alloy of gold and uranium is deposited on the photograph.

Mr. Watson Simpson's *opalotype* process has been modified as follows by Mr. Seely. It is a dry collodion process, producing very rapid and satisfactory results. The collodion should be prepared as follows:—Ether, 248 cubic centimetres; alcohol, 155 do.; gun-cotton, from 6 to 9 gr.; chloride of strontium, from 2 to 3 gr. This collodion should be left to stand till perfectly clear, and then decanted. The silver bath is prepared with 0·388 gr. of alcohol, 16·82 do. of nitrate of silver, and about 2 gr. citric acid. Of this pour drop by drop one part and a half into six and a half of the former, stirring continually. The collodion thus obtained will keep a long time in the dark; it is spread out as usual in a dark chamber, left to dry, and then employed when required.

Nitrate of silver, which is extensively used in photography, is by no means sold in the shops in a pure state, and photographers who wish to produce superior copies should therefore purify it. The following is Mr. Maxwell Lyte's process for the purpose:—The trade article is first partially purified by crystallization; it is then redissolved to saturation in boiling water, and one per cent. of nitric acid is added. The liquid is constantly stirred while cooling. A crystalline powder is gradually deposited, which is collected on a filter and washed with water acidulated with ten per cent. of nitric acid. The salt thus obtained is chemically pure.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At a recent sitting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, information was communicated in regard to the volcanic phenomena of the island of Santorino. According to the accounts received from this source, the convulsion is on the increase, and several small islands have made their appearance around Nea Kammoni. King George's promontory is in full eruption, its flames being visible from the sea at a distance of fifty miles. A vessel having gone too near, a certain quantity of volcanic matter fell on her deck, killing or injuring several of the crew. Mephitic emanations, which spread all over the neighborhood, are becoming thick enough to be dangerous. M. Ch. Deville confirmed these particulars from his private information; both Mounts Etna and Vesuvius are feeling the influence of the eruption of Santorino. The large crater of Mount Vesuvius is getting rapidly filled up; its depth, which was about one hundred and fifty metres, being now reduced to forty.

A paper was received from M. Nickles on the dissolution of gold, showing that the number of substances capable of dissolving gold is much greater than has generally been believed, and comprises all etherized perchlorides, perbromides, and periodides; also the unstable sesquichlorides, sesqui-bromides, and sesqui-iodides, and iodine in a nascent state.

M. Civale, Jr., exhibited his new photographs of the Alps, and a large album filled with his panoramic views elicited a very flattering mention from M. Elie de Beaumont.

The Academy has appointed a commission for conferring the grand prize of mathematics in 1866; the members appointed were MM. Delaunay, Liouville, Mathieu, Faye, and Laugier.

M. Coulvier-Gravier sent in a paper in support of his strange and highly problematical thesis, viz.:—That shooting stars are the cause of the various meteorological phenomena, the recurrence of which has hitherto baffled the acumen of all scientific men. In this paper he finds that the resultant of the falling stars moves eastward in dry weather, and towards the southwest in the rainy season. This rule seems to have been confirmed in 1865. In that year the average temperature was twelve and one-half degrees Cent., and in 1864 two degrees less. This again, he says, confirms his theory, since in 1864 the resultant of the falling stars was east-southeast, and in 1865 it was southeast; so that 1865 was to be warmer and a little more stormy or rainy than 1864; which, he says, has actually occurred. Even admitting this to be a fact, we fail to see how he arrives at his conclusion. If in 1864 the resultant was more to the east than in 1865, his theory leads to quite a contrary conclusion; for 1864 ought to have been dryer, and consequently warmer than 1865—a year, by the way, characterized by a disastrous drought in autumn.

AMERICAN RIFLEMEN'S LEAGUE.—The various rifle clubs and associations of the United States have formed a general organization, with the purpose of stimulating a friendly intercourse among members of rifle practising societies, in cultivating the art of rifle shooting, and in diffusing a knowledge of the use of firearms generally among the nation, similar to the organizations of Germany and Switzerland at the annual gatherings of which tens of thousands of the best marksmen of the world congregate for the purpose designated. The second annual convocation of the League of the United States will be held at Chicago this year, commencing on the 13th of June, and continuing for five days. Preparations upon the most extensive scale, and at an enormous outlay, are in contemplation to accommodate the riflemen from all parts of the Union.

FORGED RAILWAY TICKETS IN ENGLAND.—A curious system of fraud has been practised upon the Great Northern Railway Company in England. A large number of forged tickets between London and Holbeck having recently been passed by travellers, efforts were made to detect the guilty parties, and a man was apprehended with one in his possession. Like most of the tickets which had previously been tampered with, it had originally borne the words "London to Hornsey," but these had been ingeniously altered into "London to Holbeck," and the ticket had been used for the longer journey. In the lodgings of the man were found paints, brushes, and other materials employed in the conversion of the tickets, as well as a ticket which had been partially altered.

A JUSTIFIABLE DOUBT.—When the brave Corporal Caithness was asked, after the battle of Waterloo, if he was not afraid, he replied, "Afraid! why I was in a' the battles of the Peninsula!" And having it explained that the question related to a fear of losing the day:—"Na, na; I didna fear that. I was only afraid that we should be a' killed before we had time to win it."

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GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*

Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS

Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons a such rates as are consistent with safety.

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THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
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Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also, on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

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Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or Current Funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—

On all orders of $25, two per cent discount.

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All orders should be sent to

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THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AN ANY AMOU . 11 13

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MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the w
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100 000	United States 5 per cent. loan	'71....	$95,000·00
120 000	" 6 " "	'81....	128 100·00
200 000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes		194 375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan		90.555
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan		53 250
125 000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan		112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		20,000·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		23,750·00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		23,75
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia		13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company		8,580·0
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company		3,250·00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call		40,000·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan		18,900 00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property		170,700·0
$1,036,850	Par.	Market value	$996 560 00
	Real Estate		36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made		121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company		40 511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies $ 133. Estimated value		2,910·0
	Cash in Banks	$55,956 89	
	Cash in Drawer	$78 48	
			56,035·37
			$1,253,630·18

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For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,

$2,506,851'96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308·81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467·53. INCOME FOR 1866 $310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE **1829** *OVER*

$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

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THE PROVIDENT
LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,
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In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
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PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866.

The attention of capitalists seeking a profitable investment is invited to this sale.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General (Division of River and Rail Transportation), at WASHINGTON, D. C., until the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, etc. the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

This route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

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

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

More particular description of the property can be obtained at this office, or at that of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, at New Orleans.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at the rates paid by Government at the time to the New York Central Railroad.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government,

Ten per cent cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

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

Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the Division of River and Rail Transportation, Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, D. C.

By order of the Quartermaster General,
ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., in charge of Fourth Division Q. M. G. O. 4 23 t131

PROPOSALS FOR ELECTROTYPED ENGRAVINGS.
OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING,
WASHINGTON, April 23, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 14th day of May, 1866 at 12 o'clock, for furnishing one set of Electrotyped Pages of the illustrations of Machinery, etc., accompanying the Report of the Commissioner of Patents for the year 1865.

The drawings will be furnished on paper to the contractor, who must arrange them into pages in numerical order, as nearly as is consistent with neatness and compactness; and the execution of the work, in every respect, must be fully equal to that furnished for the published report for 1864, which has been adopted as the standard for the present volume. The plates are to be delivered at this office free of cost for transportation, subject to the approval or rejection of the Superintendent of the Public Printing. Bond and approved security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

The work will comprise about five thousand illustrations, making over seven hundred pages, measuring 43 by 8 inches. Bidders are required to propose for the work *by the illustration*, with the understanding that, when more than one *figure* is required to illustrate an invention or design (as is sometimes the case), the whole number of figures will be estimated and paid for as a single illustration.

Any further information that may be required will be furnished upon application at this office

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, Washington, D. C., and endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Patent Office Report."

JOHN D. DEFREES,
4 23 3w Superintendent of the Public Printing.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 23 1866.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 10 A. M., April 28, 1866, office No. 1103 Girard street, third floor, or directed to him, Post Office Box No. 1338 Philadelphia, for furnishing the troops, employes, Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, etc., at Philadelphia, and within a circuit of ten miles from the Exchange, including Frankford Arsenal, with

FRESH BEEF,

of a good marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, excluding necks, shanks, and kidney tallow; the Beef to be delivered free of cost to the troops, employes, etc., within the circuit aforesaid, in such quantities as may be from time to time required by the proper authority, and to continue in force SIX MONTHS, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, and subject to his approval, commencing on the 1st day of May, 1866.

Upon acceptance of the offer, security and bond in the sum of three thousand dollars will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

Bids must be endorsed, "Proposals for Fresh Beef."

C. L. KILBURN,
4 23 5t Brevet Brigadier-General, A. C. G. S.

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSEL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia, and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.

BOSTON, March 7, 1859

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 226 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 3 3

M. NATHANS & SONS,

IMPORTERS OF

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No. 630 CHESNUT Street
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One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
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MONUMENTS, TOMBS,

GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.

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1 24 w1m No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

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LARGE SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster General, there will be sold, on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., on TUESDAY, the 8th of May, 1866, and continue from day to day until all is sold, the following described lots of Quartermaster's stores, viz:—

145 sets Cart Harness,	125 lbs Tallow,
38 sets Four-horse Harness,	6 bbls. Salt,
40 sets Ambulance Harness,	80 Oil Cans,
176 Saddles,	6 Platform Scales,
36 Carts,	8 Single and Double Blocks
3 Watering Carts,	28 Crowbars,
17 Army Wagons (four horse),	517 lbs. Railroad Spikes (new),
8 Army Wagons (two horse),	250 Shutter and Gate Hasps
1 Ambulance (four horse),	250 lbs Nuts,
5 Dead-horse Wagons,	700 Open Rings, Bolts, Links, etc.,
37 Portable Forges,	500 lbs Iron,
50 Anvils,	350 Linch pins,
27 Cauldrons,	1200 Staples, Hooks, T's, etc.,
20 Cooking Stoves and Fixtures,	44 pairs Hames,
60 Heating Stoves,	80 Riding Bridles,
300 Benches,	20 pairs sets 4 horse Ambulance Harness (new),
150 Mess Tables,	10 Bridles (new),
2000 Table Spoons,	100 sets Lines and Martingales,
1000 Knives and Forks,	91 Collar Pads,
54 Ladles,	200 Surcingles, Saddle-bags, and Cruppers,
1000 Tin Cups,	1 set Hobbles,
1600 Tin Plates,	70 Blankets,
35 Coffee Pots,	4 sides Belting Leather,
95 Bread Pans,	4 sides Skirting Leather,
250 Manure Forks,	500 Currry Combs,
105 Axes,	700 Horse Brushes,
50 Spades,	13 sheets Sheet-iron (new),
450 Shovels,	250 lbs. Lead,
7 Coal Buckets (large),	50 lbs. Babbit Metal,
950 Water Buckets,	125 Lanterns, Lamps,
318 Head Halters and Ropes (new),	6 boxes Window Glass,
710 Head Halters and Ropes (good),	20 lbs. Rotten Stone,
1000 Head Halters (good),	1 Circular Saw, frame and belting,
200 Head Halters,	2 Circular Saws,
500 Head Halters and Chains,	2 Cross-cut Saws,
500 Neck Straps and Chains,	4 Wood Saws,
500 Halter Chains,	32 Hand Saws,
250 Canvas Horse Covers,	10 Tenon Saws,
8 Grindstones,	50 Planes (assorted),
32 Axle Boxes,	50 Caulking Irons, Hay Hooks, etc.,
6000 lbs. Scrap Iron,	11 Vices,
3000 lbs. Horse Shoes,	150 Brands (assorted),
500 lbs. Chain,	3 Cleavers,
6 Log Chains,	14 Augers,
4000 lbs. Assorted Iron,	1 Tenon Auger (complete),
1122 lbs. Scrap Iron,	8 Braces and Bits,
6000 lbs. Rope,	60 Auger Bits (assorted),
170 Wall Brushes,	12 Trying Squares,
37 sets Shoeing Tools,	10 Spoke Shaves and Saw Sets,
40 sets Saddlers' Tools,	40 Oil Stones,
50 Hardies,	14 Claw Hammers,
150 Fritchels and Punches,	50 Hatchets,
200 pairs Tongs,	5 Screw Drivers,
100 pairs Pinchers,	12 Monkey Wrenches,
75 Cold Chisels,	11 Drawing Knives,
60 Clinch Irons,	2 Spirit Levels,
250 Hammers (assorted),	5 Adzes and hand Axes,
300 Rasps,	4 Sets Stocks and Dies,
200 Files,	100 Chisels (assorted),
2 Bellows,	500 Halter Squares,
200 Brooms,	200 gross Buckles,
50 Ice Hooks,	10 gross Halter Bolts,
2 sets Shoeing Stocks,	10 gross Rings,
100 Wheelbarrows,	90 Door Bolts and Thumb Latches,
50 Iron Pots,	175 Locks (assorted),
4 Dutch Ovens,	300 Carriage Knobs,
276 Stove Pipe, Joints and Elbows,	20 lbs. Copper Rivets,
50 Camp Kettles,	150 pairs Butt Hinges,
225 Picks,	150 pairs Strap Hinges,
2 Plows,	30 Chairs,
5 Road Scrapers,	2 Office Tables,
3000 Plastering Laths,	25 Office and Field Desks,
90 Wagon Hounds (new),	18,000 Grain Sacks.
27 Feed Troughs,	
88 Double trees and Lead bars,	

One "Felton's Eight horse Power," with bearings and bolts, shafting, gearing, pulleys, etc., and

One Force Pump, capable of forcing twelve thousand (12,000) gallons of water per day. And many other articles not enumerated in the above list.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Stores will be delivered on the wharf of the Giesboro Depot, free of expense to the purchaser.

The purchaser will be allowed five (5) days from date of sale in which to remove the stores.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth Street wharf every hour during the days of sale

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge
4 24 12t First Division, Q. M. G. O.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1139 GIRARD STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, on the grounds,

AT CHESNUT HILL, PHILADELPHIA,
ON SATURDAY, May 5th, and MONDAY, May 7th, 1866.

Sale commencing each day at eleven (11) o'clock, A. M.:—

The Buildings, etc., heretofore known as the U. S. Mower Hospital, viz.:—

85 Frame buildings.
6 Cedar Water Tanks, capacity 12 000 gallons each.
1 Cedar Water Tank, capacity 2500 gallons
7 Cooking Ranges.
1 Abbott & Co.'s Coal Scale.
1 Worthington Steam Pump.
1 very superior Steam Engine, 8 horse power, with shafting and belting in fine order; nearly new.
2 Tubular Boilers, 4 feet diameter.
4453 feet of Oak Picket Fence.
170 Lightning-rod Irons.
5 large Wooden Wash Troughs.
55 Wooden Wash Sinks.
49 Iron Soil Containers.
22 Iron Hoppers.
160 Table Tops, and 320 Trestles.
275 Wooden Benches.

The frame buildings contain
1,000 750 feet Hemlock and White Pine Seantling.
785,250 feet Tongued and Worked Boards.
876,110 feet Rough Boards.
298,000 feet Flooring Boards.
50 feet Counter and Shelving, in dispensary.
122,700 Bricks, in chimney stacks and ranges.

The buildings will be sold separately.

Terms of Sale—Cash, Government funds.

A deposit of ten (10) per cent. to be paid on each bid, balance to be paid on condition of the account.

The Iron and Terra Cotta Pipe to be sold by the foot, as they lie buried in the ground, and to be dug up, and the ground filled in by the purchaser, and is supposed to amount to

175 feet of 4-inch, and 2650 feet of 1½ to 2-inch Iron Gas Pipe, more or less

The Iron Water and Drain Pipe is supposed to amount to

700 feet of 6-inch, 1600 feet of 4-inch and 3 inch, each respectively.

500 feet of 4-inch Drain Pipe, more or less, and 4 6-inch Iron Valves.

The Terra Cotta Pipe is supposed to amount to 2700 feet of 14-inch, more or less.

Plans of buildings can be obtained at this office and specifications of the property seen

The ten o'clock A. M. train of the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company will arrive at Mower Hospital in time for the sale, starting from Ninth and Green streets.

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

By order of
Brevet Brigadier-General GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME,
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