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☞ See Prospectus on 1st page.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 15, 1849.

THE CONDITION OF IRELAND.

Address to the Public.

From the Relief Association of the Society of Friends in Ireland.

In reviewing our proceedings for the two years and a half which have elapsed since the formation of this association, and in contemplating the present unhappy condition of our country, the conviction is painfully forced on us, that the public bounty distributed through us, as well as the relief afforded from other sources, whatever may have been their value in affording a temporary alleviation of wide-spread misery, have produced scarcely any permanently useful result.

Our original circular appealed to our brethren in religious profession in this country and in Great Britain. It was responded to, not merely by those to whom it was addressed, but by many unconnected with our religious society in these countries, and also by the citizens of the United States, to an extent and with a munificence unparalleled in the history of benevolent exertions. The contributions confided to us, in money, food, and clothing, amounted to about £200,000, of which more than one-half was sent from America.

The means placed at our disposal have indeed been large. We have felt the responsibility thus imposed on us, and our best exertions have been given for their judicious application. Several of our members have from time to time visited the more distressed parts of the South and West, in order, by obtaining a fuller knowledge of their condition, to be enabled the better to administer to their relief. We sought for and obtained the co-operation of benevolent persons in all parts of the country. Wherever it appeared judicious to form local committees, we endeavored to work through such means; but in the great number of cases in which the isolation of the parties rendered united action impracticable, we trusted to individual exertion. In carrying out our objects, an extensive correspondence has been kept up. More than 40,000 letters have been received or written by the committee in Dublin, and a proportionate number by auxiliary committees in the country. We have also been brought into personal communication with men of all ranks and all classes, whether soliciting our assistance on behalf of the poor around them, or engaged in similar endeavors to alleviate the prevalent distress.

Gratuitous issues of food have been made to the value of £130,000; clothing has been distributed exceeding £10,000 in value; and grants of money have been made to the amount of £20,000. The total number of grants has exceeded eleven thousand. Feeling the demoralizing tendency of such extensive alms-giving, we have endeavored to encourage industry. We have made grants in aid of local manufactures—have supported industrial schools—have advanced money in loans for the assistance of fisheries, and in a few cases with highly gratifying results. In order to encourage the culture of green crops, which might prove some substitute for the potato, we have distributed nearly 200,000 lbs. weight of turnip, carrot, parsnip, cabbage, and other such seeds; and we also undertook the temporary cultivation of about 800 state acres of land in green crops, by spade labor.

But the contributions entrusted to us have borne but a small proportion to the whole expenditure for the relief of the country.—Money has been expended to an unprecedented amount. The British Relief Association dispensed about £400,000. The distribution by other relief associations may be estimated at fully £200,000. The collections by local committees in Ireland exceeded £300,000. If we add to these the numberless contributions of private benevolence, and the remittances from emigrants for the relief of their friends at home, the aggregate may be safely estimated at £1,500,000 sterling. The advances by government were on a most gigantic scale, amounting to nearly ten millions sterling!

From these various sources a large amount of relief was afforded at a period of great distress, and many persons were preserved, for a time at least, from that starvation which, without such assistance, appeared inevitable. But we are saddened by the conviction that, with a very few exceptions, no permanent good has been done. We feel the condition of our country is not improved, that her prospects are even worse, because her people have less hope. Many of those who were most active in administering to the relief of their neighbors, have fallen victims to exertions of mind and body beyond their capability to sustain. Others have withdrawn from the work, in despair of effecting any good. The pressure of private affairs, and, in many cases, of pecuniary difficulty, has forced others to discontinue their efforts. Thus, voluntary exertions have almost ceased, and even for the administration of the legal relief, paid agents are necessary throughout a large part of the country.

The calamity fell first on the lowest class, especially the laboring population of the South and West. In losing their crop of potatoes they lost all, and sunk at once into helpless and hopeless pauperism. The small farmers still preserved hope. With great exertions, and submitting in many cases to extreme privations, they again cropped their ground. A second failure of the potatoes pauperized these also. Then came the increased poor-rates, heaviest in those districts which were least able to bear them; weighing down many who, without this last burden, might have stood their ground; alarming all by the unaccustomed pressure of an undefined taxation; and greatly reducing the small amount of capital applicable to the employment of labor. The landed proprietor, in order to provide for the payment of rates, has been obliged to leave much useful work undone, thus lessening the number of laborers employed. In many cases, his chief effort has been to diminish the population by a frightful system of wholesale evictions, and thus get rid of a tenantry who, under happier circumstances, would have been a source of wealth, but whom his inability to employ, after the failure of the potato, had converted into a heavy burden. Despair of succeeding at home has driven, and is still driving, vast numbers of the most industrious of the middle classes to transfer their energy, and a considerable amount of capital, to other countries, which offer a freer scope for exertion.

The paupers are merely kept alive, either in the crowded workhouses, or, in alarming numbers depending on out-door relief; but their health is not maintained. Their physical strength is weakened—their mental capacity is lowered—their moral character is degraded. They are hopeless themselves; and they offer no hope to their country, except in the prospect so abhorrent to humanity and Christian feeling, of their gradual extinction by death. Many families are now suffering extreme distress, who, three years since, enjoyed the comforts and refinements of life, and administered to the necessities of those around them. Thus we have seen the flood of pauperism widening more and more, engulfing one class after another, rising higher and higher in its effects on society, until it threatens, in some of the worst districts, to swallow up all ranks and all classes within its fatal vortex.

Meanwhile, there is much land lying waste which was formerly cultivated, while the strength of the country is standing by idle; anxiously asking for work, and willing to accept the lowest wages, but finding no one to employ them because the owners of the ground have not the money to pay them—and the dread of undefined taxation, and uncertainty as to the future, prevent others from taking the land on lease.

Residing as we do, for the most part, in the large cities, or in the comparatively prosperous districts of the east and north, we see little more of the extreme distress of our countrymen than the people of England.—But we find our poor rates increased by the influx of country paupers; we see them begging in our streets; we witness the effects of the gradual reduction of the means of the country in the diminution of its trade; our constant intercourse with various parts of Ireland makes us acquainted with the progress of destitution, and the question involuntarily arises, "When and how is the end to come?" To trust to the poor law and do nothing—to wait until pauperism is extinguished by the death of the paupers—is to wait until the country is stripped of her strength by the loss of her people. To convert Ireland into one large union is to bind the living to the dead.

In alluding to the course pursued by us in the administration of our trust, our object is to show the extensive intercourse we have had with all parts of the country, and the opportunity thus afforded us of forming a correct opinion of its present state, and of the means most likely to contribute to its improvement. The propriety of making such a statement of our views has on several occasions been urged upon us, but we have hitherto been unwilling to obtrude ourselves on the public attention. Our conviction of the urgency of the present crisis must plead our apology—a crisis which affects not Ireland alone, but the whole empire. Paupers from our western districts crowd the cities of Great Britain as they do those of Ireland, and are even now depressing their laboring population by an undue competition. The distress moves onward day by day, and unless checked in time threatens ultimately to involve both counties in one common calamity.

We have long felt that the chief ground of hope, the main source of improvement is the improved cultivation of the soil; and that the surest means of effecting this object is by affording security to the cultivator. That this security does not generally exist in Ireland is admitted. On this point there is scarcely a second opinion among thinking men in this country. The laws which regulate the title to, and the conveyance of land, require to be changed, so as to give the utmost freedom to its sale and transfer—so as to pass those estates, whose proprietors are irretrievably ruined, into other hands—and to enable those who are partially encumbered to free themselves from their difficulties, by disposing of part of their landed property. Until this be effected—until the soil of Ireland be held by a clear and marketable title—until the owners be enabled to sell the whole or any part of their property without the ruinous delays and the heavy costs which now prevent them—until the creditors of a landowner have those facilities for enforcing payment of their debts by the sale of his property, to which justice entitles them,—we are convinced, and we feel ourselves bound thus publicly to state our decided conviction, that it is vain to hope that Ireland can raise itself from a state of poverty and degradation. The potato may grow again, and by its assistance our country may be enabled to escape from the immediate pressure of its difficulties; but without those changes in the laws relating to the tenure and conveyance of land, which shall open a free scope for the employment of its capital and its industry, and give ample security to the cultivators of the soil, we cannot hope for general and permanent improvement.

An enormous expenditure of money has failed to relieve us. It could not do so unless free scope were opened to the energies of the country. The partial remedies which have been applied, have served but to tighten the net which trammels the exertions of the great mass of our population. Measures of a much more decided character are necessary to produce any permanently useful effect. The situation of the country is daily becoming worse. There is no time to lose, if those now suffering are to be saved. Money must still be advanced for temporary purposes, during the interval which will elapse before efficient measures can be brought into general and active operation. But our paramount want is not money,—it is the removal of those legal difficulties which prevent the capital of Ireland from being applied to the cultivation of its soil, and thus supporting its poor by the wages of honest and useful labor.

We believe these views to be founded in justice and sound policy, and therefore essential to the social regeneration of our country; but we do not propose them as a panacea for all her evils. It is not for us to attempt to penetrate the secret designs of the Most High; but we may, without presumption, regard the mysterious dispensation with which we have been visited in the blight of the potato, as a means permitted by an all-wise Providence to exhibit more strikingly the unsound state of our social condition.—The momentous events which have been passing around us have drawn public attention to some of those evils which have long weighed down the energies of our population, and hence we are encouraged to hope that this awful visitation may, in the Divine mercy, be over-ruled for good; and that the darkness which now surrounds us may be but the prelude to the dawning of a brighter day on our suffering country. But while adverting to the necessity of legislative and social changes, may it ever be reverently borne in mind that all human means will be unavailing without the blessing of Him who ruleth in the kingdom of men.

Signed by direction of the Relief Association of the Society of Friends in Ireland.

JOSEPH BEWLEY, } Secret's.
JONATHAN PIM, }

Dublin, 8th of 5th month, 1849.

REPUDIATION OF CONTRACTS.

"Repudiation of just debts by those who contract them is a crime. But has one generation a right to mortgage the property that it bequeaths to another? And is posterity bound by the acts of its predecessors? If not, who could blame the British people if they should throw off the weight of debt incurred by the ambitious wars of her rulers through many years of wrong and oppression?"—*Southern Argus.*

Mr. Jefferson was the first to broach this theory in our country; but he lived to see its fallacy. It would, indeed, be a most salutary doctrine which should prevent one age, after exhausting its own means, from drawing on posterity for the supply of its extravagance, or the support of its ambition. Wars would be less ruinous, if they could no longer be carried on upon the credit of those who are yet unborn. But this cannot be. There are no lines to separate and distinguish the generations of a community. The stream of existence never stops to admit of measurement. One age passes away from another as insensibly as the twilight fades into night. Then it is not unreasonable that we should bear some portion of the burdens in accepting the benefits of our progenitors. For the world is in continual progress, and every generation receives from the past more than it pays. The enjoyments we possess are but the gradual accumulation of benefits which one age has transmitted to another. There is no danger that posthumous obligations will crush the energies of a new race.

The average duration of the same generation of men is, according to the latest estimate, calculated to be about eighteen years and three quarters, and at the end of that time a majority of those who contracted have passed away. If so, according to the doctrine which would justify repudiation of State debts at home, old contracts would be no longer binding. It is difficult to see, if the theory be admitted, why the debts of to-day should be binding even a year hence, for as fresh generation succeeds to generation, every year brings forward a large proportion of men wholly exempt from the obligation of paying principal or interest, and a mere majority has no right to bind those. This, as has been said, is one of the ingenious speculations with which Mr. Jefferson amused his literary leisure; while as a statesman he made treaties binding the United States to an indefinite period, amounting in a single case to fifteen millions of dollars, without so much as considering what posterity might think of it.

This same posterity, however, is luxuriating in the enjoyment of the legacy, and would not part with it for all the cost multiplied a million times.—*Newark (N. J.) Adv.*

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

The senior editor of the Enquirer, and Public Printer to the State, writes from the Fauquier Springs, on Saturday night, a pleasant letter, from which we learn that the ball room has been quite commodiously fitted up for legislation by day, which, we may presume, is not intended to interfere with dancing by night. The letter says:

"By the active exertions of Col. Munford, the accomplished Clerk, the farther division of the spacious ball room has been neatly covered with matting, a *dais* has been elevated, and on it a rocking-chair of Mr. Speaker Hopkins (who is here)—and twenty small tables and 120 chairs, and some benches arranged in order for the House of Delegates. The Senate chamber is not yet fitted up, Mr. Speaker Scott not yet having arrived. It is probable that a large room will be arranged in the northern corner of the building, opposite the great hotel, once familiarly known as "Rowdy Hall." In the improvement of the age, however, it no longer deserves so bad a name. The Senate will there have "scope and verge enough."

"About seventy members are here to-night, and others are expected in public and private conveyances to-morrow. They present a cheerful and healthful appearance, and the cool and delightful mountain air to-day has made them forget the cholera, and every other disease. I am pleased to hear the universal opinion, that they mean to work vigorously and industriously, to finish the Code in the shortest possible time, at all hazards and to the last extremity. They will have but little to distract their attention, and I cannot doubt that they will work faithfully and do their duty. Of course there is a very large preponderance of mails—but the scene is much enlivened by the smiles of some of the members' wives and families, and a few resident ladies. Next week, as we hear by common rumor, two or three of the Benedicts of the Legislature are to be blest with sweet wives, who will also grace the scene. Though there may be no balls for some time to come, Weber is already here with his exquisite music, and in his band is one of the famous Steyermarkische; as also Wagner, whose fine solos on the clarionet, in the Richmond Theatre, you cannot have forgotten. Legislation over, the evenings will be pleasantly beguiled by sweet music.

"Though taken by surprise by this forced march of the dignitaries of State, Colonel Ward and his efficient aids de camp have done a vast deal to put the establishment in apple-pie order, and in a few days all will be right. I have never seen the place look so beautiful."

The Public Printer means to use the mail for the transmission of manuscripts and documents. The members have all united in a petition to the Postmaster General to establish a daily mail between the Springs and Fredericksburg.

NURSING CHOLERA PATIENTS.—In the address of the New York Board of Health, it is stated that there is no reason to apprehend danger of contagion from cholera. This is an important fact that cannot be too well ascertained nor too generally made known; as, divested of its contagious character, the disease is robbed of half its terrors, and those whose friends are attacked are enabled to use their best exertions in combatting it, unappalled by the fear of self-sacrifice.

KENTUCKY EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—Zachariah Wheat has been appointed by Gov. Crittenden, Judge of the 8th Judicial Circuit, in the place of the Hon. C. Tompkins, resigned, and Thomas E. Bramlette, Commonwealth's Attorney, in the place of Mr. Wheat.

There is a fellow in Philadelphia, we are informed, so aristocratic that he *cut his own acquaintance* the other day by mistake.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

DR. METCALF ON OZONE.]

At a time when general attention is called to the alleged specific for cholera coming to us from Chicago, we are pleased to be able to lay before our readers the following abstract of a paper, read by Dr. Metcalf, before the New York Homœopathic Physicians' Society, at the last meeting of that association, and directed by them to be published:

The medical world of our Allopathic brethren having been lately startled with the fiftieth announcement of the discovery of the cause of the Asiatic cholera, and of a ready and infallible specific for it, and the attention of the public having been somewhat excited thereby, I have thought it would not be unacceptable to the society to lay before them some considerations upon the subject.

I shall briefly state the history of *Ozone*, the alleged atmospheric poison supposed to be the cause of cholera; its chemical nature and properties; investigate the evidence that it is the cause of that epidemic, or of any other; and finally consider its relation to sulphur, the new specific.

It was, no doubt, one of the earliest observed phenomena in meteorology, that an object struck by lightning, was surrounded for some time after the occurrence by an atmosphere having a peculiar odor. It is, indeed, one of the most familiar parts of the description of such an accident at the present day, that the place was filled with a smell generally described as "*sulphurous.*" When the identity of lightning with electricity mechanically developed, had been established, and the power of repeating the great transactions of nature in miniature, upon the laboratory table was obtained, the same phenomenon was observed to attend the passage of an electric spark through the air, or the silent discharge of the positive fluid from a pointed wire. It was also remarked that in the decomposition of water by galvanism, a similar odor appeared at the positive pole when gaseous oxygen was evolved. These well established facts seem to have excited no curiosity fruitful in results, until some ten years since they attracted the attention of Professor Schœnbein, of Basle, a name then well known to science, and since more widely spread as that of the discoverer of gun-cotton. He has since labored assiduously on the subject, and to him we are indebted for most of the facts with which we are now acquainted.

Professor Schœnbein started with the hypothesis that the odor observed was due to a peculiar substance developed by the passage of the current of electrity, and which he proposed to call "*ozone*;" a word derived from the Greek, and signifying "*smell.*" He ascertained that it was possible to impregnate the air of a glass jar very strongly with the peculiar odor, and that if closely stopped, it would remain for any length of time apparently unaltered, but all attempts to isolate it entirely from other bodies or so to accumulate it as to render it visible, were entirely unsuccessful, and it remains to this day what its name imports, only a smell.

The original mode of preparing it was tedious and unproductive; it seems to have consisted in passing electric sparks through oxygen gas confined in a jar, or in procuring oxygen by galvanic decomposition of water with gold or platina poles. Schœnbein, however, soon discovered a more fertile source of ozone, in the action of pure and clean phosphorus upon moist oxygen. If a small piece of that substance be placed in a jar containing such a quantity of water that it shall be only half immersed in the fluid, and the whole be then exposed to a temperature of 70 or 80 deg. of Farenheit for a few hours, the air of the jar will be found strongly charged with ozone.

The properties of this curious product are very remarkable. It has a most powerful odor resembling that of phosphorus or arsenic, and so strong, that an infinitesimal quantity produces a sensible impression on the olfactory nerves. It is one of the strongest oxidizing agents known to chemistry. It is a more powerful bleaching principle than chlorine, destroying vegetable colors with great rapidity, and is exceedingly poisonous when breathed. By virtue of its power of oxidation, it destroys carbureted, sulphureted, and arsenureted hydrogen, transforms sulphorous and phosphorous into sulphuric and phosphoric acids, decomposes iodide and ferro-cyanide of potassium, converts many protoxides into peroxides discharges the color of sulphuret of lead and of other sulphurets, decomposes ether, alcohol, and organic matters, and destroys completely and with great energy all vegetable coloring matters. While effecting these changes it disappears itself, its characteristic odor vanishing with great rapidity. A very low degree of heat also destroys it, for on passing ozonized air through a glass tube gently heated by a lamp, it issues entirely deprived of smell.

The nature of ozone is one of the most unsettled points in chemistry, as there are some who deny its very existence. Schœnbein, surprised by its extraordinary bleaching powers, was at first led to consider it as a new elementary body of the chlorine series; at another time he suspected it to be the long sought base of nitrogen; but he has finally settled down into the opinion that it is a peroxide of hydrogen not identical, but isomeric, with that prepared by Thenard. Faraday attributed the odor of the electric discharge to the formation of an exceedingly minute portion of nitric acid by the combination of the elements of the atmosphere, but subsequently abandoned the hypothesis, as the odor appeared when no nitrogen was present. Messrs. De La Rive and Marignac, of Geneva, believe that ozone is oxygen brought into a peculiar condition by electricity; in other words, that it is an alotropic form of oxygen. Others suppose it to be nitrous or nitric acid, phosphorus or hypophosphorus acid, oxygen and phosphoric acid, arsenious acid, hyponitric acid, and organic matter altered by phosphorus.

It does not concern us to settle these disputed points—time and extended experiments can alone throw light upon them, and enable us to ascertain the truth. In the meantime, it were to be desired that we had more accurate observations respecting the action of this agent upon the animal economy. What we know on this point is soon told. Schœnbein states that a mouse introduced into a jar containing ozonized air, expired in five minutes, and that three or four inspirations of the same air by himself, caused a disagreeable strangling sensation near the throat and chest. If we add that it is said to produce catarrhal symptoms, similar to those caused by the inhalation of chlorine, we have exhausted all our information on this subject.

The testimony as to its action as a cause of cholera is almost as soon disposed of. If a paste, composed of common starch, into which a little iodide of potassium has been introduced, be spread upon paper, and strips of this be exposed to air containing ozone, the salt will be decomposed, and the liberated iodide will attest the decomposition by combining with the starch to form its peculiar blue compound.

These strips are considered by Schœnbein as a very delicate test for ozone, and by their aid he has detected a minute quantity of that agent as almost constantly present in the atmosphere. He is farther of opinion that he has observed a sensibly greater amount of it in the air during the prevalence of influenza than at other times, and has suggested that possibly these two facts may be connected. A similar conclusion has been reached by one or two observers in Great Britain who have repeated these experiments. There is, within my knowledge, no farther testimony to the matter than this, and this is manifestly insufficient to establish a respectable scientific probability that the prevalence of influenza and the presence of a large amount of ozone than usual in the air, are ordinarily coincident facts. A much more extended induction, a larger number of observers, a more accurate knowledge of the habitudes of ozone, and a series of observations embracing a greater range of country and climate would be necessary to establish this connexion, and a still farther and different series to show that they stand in the relation of cause and effect.

The suggestion, then, that ozone is the cause of influenza is a mere suggestion—it may be truth, but as yet it has not reached the region of probability. It has been asserted to be the cause of Asiatic cholera, not from direct observation, but simply on account of some fancied connexion between the two epidemics; but it is evident that this assertion stands one degree more remote from truth than the other, until it is shown to be at least probable that such connexion between the diseases is not wholly imaginary.

If any, however, are disposed to regard either supposition as sufficiently probable to warrant them in taking precautionary measures against ozonic influences, and are inclined to put faith in the administration of chemical antidotes to their power, they need not go far to find a most ready and abundant supply, from which they may make a selection at pleasure. It is the great peculiarity of ozone, that it imparts oxygen to every substance capable of oxidation, with which it is brought in contact; every substance, therefore, susceptible of ready combination with oxygen, will destroy ozone when presented to it, and may be used as its antidote. Thus, either powdered charcoal, iron, antimony, tin, zinc, bismuth, arsenic, sulphur, or a few drops of metallic mercury introduced into a jar containing ozone, immediately destroy its peculiar odor and characteristic reactions. The same effect is produced by organic matter, either animal or vegetable, and by sulphureted, phosphoreted, carbureted or arseniureted hydrogen, and a drop of chloroform, either alcohol, or spirits of camphor, will instantaneously effect the same end. Sulphur, then, far from being the only chemical antidote to ozone, must share that honor with a copious list of substances, among which those which are more volatile and more oxidable than itself must take precedence of it in power. It has been stated, though I have not seen any statistics purporting to be official or accurate on the subject, that the vicinity of sulphur springs and factories has remained unvisited by cholera. If ozone, as it exists, diffused in the atmosphere, produce any deleterious effect upon the human system, it would not be surprising if those living in the neighborhood of sulphur springs, or employed in factories in which sulphur, zinc, arsenic, phosphorus, or mercury are freely used should be free from such effects, whatever they may be: living in an atmosphere impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen, or with some other antidote to ozone, this substance would be destroyed before reaching them. No conclusion, however, can be drawn from such a case, that the internal administration of sulphur or of any other antidote to those not protected by a similar atmosphere, will avail them as a prophylactic, much less that it will cure the disease when once fairly in possession of the system. Organic matter itself, the very tissues of the body, must instantly decompose it as soon as brought in contact with them, and it is probably in the moment of that decomposition that the morbific influence, if any, is impressed upon the organism. This impression, once made, the series of morbid phenomena to which it gives rise must be met by the *simile*; a merely *chemical* antidote is no longer of any avail.

The present position of the question, then, may be shortly summed up as follows:

It has been stated by Schœnbein as the result of a few experiments, that during the prevalence of influenza in his vicinity, his ozone test-strips were more rapidly and deeply colored on exposure to the atmosphere than at other times.

It has been hence inferred that ozone is the cause of influenza.

Cholera, in northern climates, having been very generally preceded by an epidemic of influenza, it has been hence concluded that these two diseases depend upon a common cause, and that that cause is ozone.

A hypothetical cause having been thus discovered, it is further supposed that the chemical antidote to the cause is the proper remedy for the effect.

It has been assumed, with how little reason we have already seen, that *sulphur* is the especial and peculiar chemical antidote to ozone, and hence that both cholera and influenza are to be prevented and cured by the internal administration of sulphur.

I will only add, in conclusion, that however much our allopathic friends may be bewildered and led away by newspaper reports of wonderful resurrections under the use of sulphur, thanks to our polar star, the law of similitude, we are in no such danger. If there be any drug in the pathogenesis of which the records of our school are especially rich, it is certainly sulphur, and the homœopathic physician, in consulting them, will never be at a loss to know beforehand what cases will be profited by its administration, and what will need some other of the rich and varied contents of our materia medica.

Legal Intelligence.

United States District Court for New York—June Term, 1849—Before Judge Betts.

DECISION.—Christopher L. Rose vs. A. & L. Willetts, May 26.—Held that it was irregular and unauthorized by the practice of the court for the libellant to demand of the respondents an answer to the libel originally filed by him against the ship Alexander and her master.

Held, that under the rules of the Supreme Court, and according to the practice of admiralty courts, the libellant, by his petition filed in this case is entitled to the property attached to and bound by the original suit in this case or its proceeds, proved to be in possession of the respondent, and to require him to produce it in court or to show cause in excuse for so doing.

Held, that the reply of the respondents to the petition and monition to that end, cannot be treated as an answer to a libel and be made subject to exceptions for insufficiency or defect—but the petitioner is entitled to ask the judgment of the court on his proofs, as to the inadequacy of cause shown by the respondents against his petition.

Held, that the exceptions by the petitioner be overruled with costs.

Augustus Zerega, *et al.*, vs. Edward Poppe, *et al.*—June 13, 1849. Held that the undertaking in the bill of lading set forth in the pleadings to deliver 20,063 litres of oil at New York at the freight of two cents, American money, the gallon, is to be held, in the absence of any agreement or stipulation of the parties to the contrary, to mean the gallon measure established or recognised at the port of delivery.

Held, that the statutes of the United States, not having established a gallon measure, or fixed the capacity of a gallon, this bill of lading, executed at Antwerp by the master of an American vessel, must be accepted as contemplating that measure by which entry of the article named can be made, and according to which duties are imposed or reserved thereon under the laws of the United States, and not as having regard to any foreign measure, or to the local laws of the particular State in which the importation may be made.

Held, that the freight list accompanying a shipment, is not proved by mutual consent of the shipper and ship-owner, and if produced, could not prove their understanding of the terms of the contract of affreightment, nor does it preclude the ship-owner from demanding the freight reserved according to the legal import of the bill of lading, and accordingly the refusal to produce the same on the reference in this cause, cannot enure in behalf of the respondents in proof that a gallon measure different from that of the United States Custom-House was the one contemplated in executing the bill of lading.

Accordingly held, that the exception by the respondents to the report of the commissioners, finding the contents of the 32 casks of oil to be according to the United States Custom-House guage—and stating the balance of freight due the libellants after deducting the balance of the oil lost, be overruled.

Wherefore it is ordered and decreed, that the libellants recover against the defendants, the balance of $10 62, so reported due. Held, that the payment by the respondents of $16 10, duties charged at the custom-house on the oil not delivered the respondents, was not a payment for the benefit of the libellants, and cannot therefore be allowed the respondents against the freight payable, and the exception of the respondents to the report of the clerk in this behalf is overruled.

Held, that the subject of controversy between the parties before suit brought and stated upon the libel and answer, being relative solely to the question, which party should bear the loss of the cask of oil, lost after being received on board the ship, and no dispute or difference existed between them in respect to the amount of freight payable for the oil delivered, and all the testimony in the cause on the hearing being directed to that issue, and the same being adjudged in favor of the respondents, it is ordered and decreed by the court, that the libellants are not entitled to costs against the respondents in that branch of the litigation.

Held, that the respondents, not having directly tendered the money due for freight, and having carried on the case to a reference, and caused the accumulation of expense upon the question of the amount thereof, and then taken exception to the report of the commissioner in the premises, they are not entitled to recover costs againts the libellants in that behalf.

But as the litigation on neither side appears to have been conducted from oppressive or vindictive motives, but to have been carried on to determine questions of considerable uncertainty and doubt as to the respective rights and liabilities of the parties under the bill of lading and their several acts; and as the decision has not been entirely in favor of either party, it is ordered that neither party recover costs as against the other.

General Benton's great Speech.

In reading this speech, however, we have been tempted to regret that Mr. Benton has not gone yet further, so far at least as to admit the expediency of prohibiting slavery in the territories. He holds that Congress has a right to enforce such a prohibition; he is against slavery, he tells us; he would resist its introduction into California and New Mexico; the ordinance of 1787 was a noble and wise ordinance in his view, and the same policy which we then adopted in regard to the Northwestern Territory ought, he thinks, to be pursued in the government of the country acquired from Mexico. He believes, however, the express prohibition of slavery in these provinces to be necessary, and since slavery does not now exist there, and cannot be introduced but by act of Congress, and he would not vote for a regulation which he thought to be simply superfluous.

But is a law unnecessary, we should ask Mr. Benton, the object of which is to end an angry controversy? He complains of the agitation of this question as disquieting the Union. The prohibition of slavery by Congress would effectually compose the agitation. When opinions are divided in regard to a point of existing law, declaratory statutes are often passed by a legislature. On this question of the right to hold slaves in New Mexico, opinions are divided—not the opinions of shallow politicians merely, but the opinions of men who are looked up to as expositors of the constitution; the opinions of able and learned jurists. Can any man say how the question would be decided if it were to be brought before the Supreme Court of the United States?—Mr. Benton may tell us how it ought to be decided; but can he give us any guarranty that his views would be adopted by the Court? Under such circumstances, a formal assertion of the right of Congress over the question of slavery in the territories, and a declaration that the institution is unlawful within their limits, seems to us as far from superfluous and unnecessary as we can well imagine.

If the politicans and public men, and legislatures of the southern States, were all of the same opinion as Mr. Benton, there would be no occasion for the exercise of this right. It would then be acknowledged that slavery has not, and cannot have a legal existence in the new territories, and all public authorities, courts of justice and individuals, would govern themselves accordingly. To such a state of things, Mr. Benton's notion of the inutility of the prohibition of slavery in the territories is perfectly well suited. But as long as the right to hold slaves in the territories is asserted by a powerful party, holding an influence mighty beyond its actual numbers, and numerously represented on the Supreme Bench of the United States, it is very unsafe to leave the question as it now stands without any declaration of Congress on the subject.

Mr. Benton's argument, however, is well calculated for effect at the South. He tells the slaveholders that they cannot and ought not to resist the exclusion of slavery from the new territories; that its introduction would be a grevious wrong, which Congress has a right to prohibit, and that it is folly to agitate the question, with any hope of being able to propagate slavery in that quarter, inasmuch as slavery is forbidden by the present laws of those provinces, which are in force until repealed by Congress. Those who entertain these views certainly cannot make any strong opposition to the passage of a law expressly enforcing the exclusion of slavery.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

COL. BENTON's noble speech comes to us in instalments. But it is gratifying to find, in every column, the elaboration of some idea which Whig statesmen have proclaimed for years. Uttered by so distinguished a Locofoco, they will be the more likely to take deep root in Locofoco hearts, and bring forth a rich harvest for freedom.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

The steamer Sam Walker, was burnt at Memphis on the 5th inst.

NAVY SUPPLIES UNDER THE BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE,
Memphis, Tennessee, May 30, 1849.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate, for each class separately endorsed "proposals for supplies for navy yards," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, m., on the 29th day of June next, for furnishing and delivering at the navy-yard at Memphis, Tennessee, at such place or places as may be directed by the commandant, free of expense to the government, the materials and articles hereinafter to be specified, viz:

CLASS No. 1.—*Bricks.*

422,400 best quality paving bricks
364,100 " hard burnt do

CLASS No. 2.—*Stone.*

754 perches stone for foundations, in pieces from 6 to 18 inches thick, not less than 18 inches wide, and from 2 to 4 feet long. The pieces must be well shaped, and may be sand or limestone, or both.

210 perches stone in rectangular blocks, 3 to 5 feet long, 6 inches thick, and 18 inches wide.

CLASS No. 3.—*Lumber.*

120 pieces cypress or pine, 23 feet long, 3½ x 12 inches
120 " " " 22 " 3½ x 12 "
120 " " " 12 " 3½ x 12 "
1100 " " " 35 " 10 x 10 for piling
1000 " " " 35 " 6 x 12 "
200 " round timber for piles, 50 feet long, 12 inches diameter in the middle
300 " round timber for piles, 40 feet long, 12 inches diameter in the middle
500 " round timber for piles, 35 feet long, 12 inches diameter in the middle
20,300 feet 1 inch cypress or pine boards, for sheeting
450 " 1½ " " plank
50 cedar posts, 8 x 8 inches, 8 feet long
45 pieces cedar plank, 9 feet long, 1½ x 9 inches
90 " " " 9 " 2½ x 5 "

CLASS No. 4.—*Lime and Cement.*

12,660 bushels of unslacked lime
360 barrels of hydraulic cement

CLASS No. 5.—*Sand.*

31,280 bushels of sand

CLASS No. 6.—*Iron, Steel, and Nails.*

65 pounds bar iron, 3 inches by ½ inch
1100 " " " 2½ " by ⅝ "
2000 " " " 2 " by ⅝ "
1120 " " " 1½ " by 1½ "
125 " " " ¾ " by ¾ "
100 " " 6d cut nails
200 " " 8d "
300 " " 10d "
200 " " 20d "
112 sash weights, weighing 7 pounds each
8 doz best 1½ inch axle window pulleys
12 " 1½ " wood screws, No 12

CLASS No. 6.—*Miscellaneous.*

200 pounds cast steel, 1 inch square
100 " ½ inch round iron
300 " " "
300 " " "
800 " " "
500 " horse-shoe "

CLASS No. 7.—*Copper.*

42 sheets of copper 30 x 60 inches, weighing 11 pound each

CLASS No. 8.—*Paints, Oils, and Glass*

450 pounds of Spanish whiting
3900 " pure white lead
176 gallons of linseed oil
8 " of spirits turpentine
69 pounds of litharge
8 " of lampblack
1 boxes of window glass 10 x 16 inches
3 " best quality crown glass 11 x 20 inches

CLASS No. 9.—*Hardware, Miscellaneous*

1½ dozen 14 inch flat files
1 do 14 do half round files
1 do 12 do flat smooth files
1 do 10 do flat smooth files
1 do 12 do half round smooth files
1 do 12 do square files
1 do 10 do three square do
4 do 6 do do
4 do 5 do hand-saw do
4 do 4½ do do do
2 do 12 do mill-saw do
2 do 14 do do do
1 do 12 do rat-tail do
1 blacksmith's vice (solid box) weighing 60 pounds
10 pounds borax
30 do horse-shoe nails
500 do pig lead
100 do block tin
1 ream No. 2 sand-paper
1 do No. 3 do
50 pounds white chalk
100 do glue
10 dozen mason's lines
20 gallons lard oil
60 do spirit gas

CLASS No. 10.—*Stationery, Miscellaneous*

10 reams best quality ruled letter paper
10 " " foolscap paper, ruled
2 quires Atlas drawing paper
500 quills, No. 80
4 gross best metallic pens
1 dozen pint bottles black ink
½ dozen bottles French carmine red ink
2 pounds red sealing-wax
1 dozen papers black sand
2 " blank books, No. 9, 8vo.
1 " pieces India rubber
12 " black lead-pencils, assorted numbers

CLASS No. 11.—HAY—*Miscellaneous*

25 tons hay

CLASS No. 12.—*Miscellaneous*

16000 pounds of chopped rye
500 bushels of corn
500 do oats
7000 pounds of sheaf oats
8 bushels G. A. salt
3 barrels tar, each barrel to contain 31 gallons

CLASS No. 13.—*Miscellaneous.*

2000 bushels of best bituminous coal.

It is to be provided in the contract, and to be distinctly understood, that the government reserves the right to increase or diminish the quantities of articles contracted for to the amount of fifty per cent. as the wants of the service may require; and whether the quantities required be more or less than those specified, the prices shall remain the same.

All the articles must be of the BEST QUALITY, delivered in good order, and subject to such inspection at the yard of delivery as the bureau may direct, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. For further description of materials and samples, apply to the commandant of the navy-yard.

The deliveries of all the building materials, excepting miscellaneous articles and piles, may be commenced forthwith, and must be commenced within sixty days after the date of the contract, and be continued from time to time as, in the opinion of the commandant of the yard, the wants of the service may require, and must all be completed within six months after said date. But no payment will be made until July 1, 1849.

Classes headed "Miscellaneous," to be delivered as required during the fiscal year. On these, the 20 per cent. retained may, at the option of the bureau, be paid quarterly, on the 1st of January, April, July, and October. When deliveries have been satisfactory, the balance (80 per cent.) will be paid by the Navy Agent, within thirty days after the presentation of bills in triplicate, properly vouched and approved.

A rigid adherence to the contract will be required. Bidders, therefore, are especially cautioned not to offer under an impression that an extension of time will be granted or permitted.

Approved sureties in one half of the amount of the contract will be required, and 20 per cent. as additional security deducted from each payment, until the contract shall have been completed or cancelled. The sureties must sign the contract as sureties, and make affidavit that they, in the aggregate, are worth, over and above their debts and liabilities, the full amount of the contract.

Each offer must be signed by the person or persons making it, and his or their residence, as well as the guarantors, naming the town and State, must be distinctly stated.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted, will be notified by letter through the post office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract accordingly for the supplies specified, within fifteen days from the date of notice of the acceptance of their bid a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors to said defaulting bidder will be held responsible for excess of price, if any, over the accepted offer.

Form of offer.

To the Navy Agent at ——, I, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby offer to furnish under your advertisement dated ——, and subject to all the requirements of the same, all the articles embraced in class No. ——, viz: for (here insert the articles and prices carried out,) amounting to, (write the aggregate in words.)

The undersigned ——, of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, as guarantors, hereby undertake that the above-named —— will, if his offer be accepted, enter into contract, as before required, with the United States, within fifteen days after the date of notice, through the post office, of the acceptance of his bid, as before mentioned.

(Signatures.)

I certify the above-named ——, and ——, are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case.

GEO. W. SMITH,
Navy Agent.

June 13—1awtJune 30

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Times for Closing and the receipt of the Mails at the Post Office in Washington D. C.

THE Great Eastern Mail from Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, &c., and Buffalo, &c., will now be received by 9 o'clock A. M., daily; and the Mail to be sent from this office, to and by those places will be closed, as heretofore, at 4 and 9 o'clock, P. M., daily.

The Southern Mail will be closed hereafter, daily at 8 o'clock A. M., and will be received, as heretofore, daily by 5 o'clock, P. M.

The second Eastern Mail and Great Western Mail are received by 8 P. M., and closed at 9 P. M., daily. The Mail Trains, North of Philadelphia, are to arrive there in time to connect with the Train for Baltimore, which brings the Great Mail, to arrive here by 9 A. M. No Eastern Mail is received at this office on Sunday night, and no Eastern Mail to be sent beyond Baltimore, is made up on Saturday night.

The Mail for Annapolis, Maryland and Norfolk and adjacent places in Virginia, is closed every night, except Saturday, at 9 P. M., and is received six times a week, with a Mail from Baltimore, Maryland, by 12 M.

The Mail from Georgetown, D. C., is received twice daily by 8 A. M., and 5 P. M., and it is closed for that place at the same hours.

The Mail from Rockville, &c., Md., is received Monday Wednesday, and Friday, of each week by 6 P. M., and it is closed for those places at 9 P. M. of the same days.

The Mail from Brookville, &c., Md.; is received by 5 P. M. of Wednesday and Saturday, each week, and closed for those places at 9 P. M. of Monday and Thursday.

Upper Marlboro' &c., Md., received by 4 P. M., Monday Wednesday and Friday, and is closed same days at 9 P. M.

Port Tobacco, &c., Md., received Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 5 P. M. closed Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, 9 P. M.

Warrenton, Middleburg, &c., Va., received Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, by 11 P. M., closed at 9 P. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Leesburg, &c., Va., received by and closed at 9 P. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

☞ The postage on newspapers, and that on all printed matter addressed to any foreign country, is required to be paid in advance. The postage is also to be prepaid on letters and packets addressed to foreign countries other than Great Britain, Ireland and Scotland, and Bremen, in Europe, and some places to which they pass through the Bremen post office.

☞ The Office is open from 7 o'clock, A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M., daily, except Sunday, and on that day it is open from 7 to 10 A. M.; from 12 to 1½ P. M., and from 7 to 9 P. M.

CHARLES K. GARDNER, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, Washington, May 21, 1849—tf

EXCHANGE on Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, at sight, in sums to suit purchasers, constantly for sale by [may 14—tf] R. W. LATHAM & CO.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, May 24, 1849.

IN pursuance of the "act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," approved the 26th of August, 1842, separate sealed proposals will be received at this department until three o'clock, P. M., on the 25th of June next, for furnishing the articles of stationery enumerated in each of the subjoined schedules Nos. 1 and 2, that may be required by it for one year from the 1st day of July next; but it is to be understood by persons proposing that the department is to be at liberty to take either a less or greater quantity of any article than is specified, according to its wants during the year.

Each article to be of the best quality, and to be delivered without delay when ordered.

SCHEDULE No. 1.

Writing Paper, hand-made, of linen, laid

10 reams of folio post paper, satin finish, to weigh not less than eighteen pounds the ream, per ream
20 do of note paper, similar finish, gilt, per ream

Envelope Paper, smooth

20 reams super-royal, yellow, per ream
10 do medium, yellow buff, do
10 do do white do
10 do double cap, white, do
5 do blotting-paper, royal, do
50 do brown wrapping, super-royal

SCHEDULE No. 2.

100 cards metallic pens, per dozen cards, (Perry's)
100 do do do (Gillott's, Herst & Son's, or such other variety as may be required,) per dozen cards
50 do Windle's bullion pens, per dozen cards
3,000 quills, 80's, per 1,000
3,000 do pens do
1 gross black-lead pencils Monroe's per gross
1 do do do Fisher's do
1 dozen red-lead pencils, per dozen
2 do ivory folders, 9-inch, per dozen
5 do red tape, No. 21, do
5 do do No. 19, do
5 do do No. 17, do
5 do do No. 15, do
3 do silk taste, narrow, do
3 do do wide, do
1-2 do pounce boxes, ivory, do
1-2 do do cocoa, do
1 do sand boxes, do do
1 do Perry's gravitating inkstands porcelain 3-inch cylinder, per dozen
1 do wafer stands, cocoa, per dozen
1 do erasers, Rodgers & Son's, ivory handle, per doz.
2 do penknives, do do 4 blades, do
1 do do do do 2 do do
1 do ivory-handle wafer-seals, do
2 do ink in quarts, bl'k Maynard & Noye's do
1 pound wafers, red, per lb.
3,000 U. S. Seal do., per 1,000
3,000 for department seal, do
50 pounds sealing-wax, best extra superfine, scarlet, p. lb.
50 do do best superfine, do
2 do India rubber, prepared, do
5 do twine, gill net, do
20 do seine, do
10 do coarse, for packing, do
6 pairs paper shears, Rodgers & Son's, 8-inch blade, per pair
6 do do do 6 1-2 inch blade per pair
1 dozen scissors, per dozen

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and must specify a price, *and but one price*, for each and every article contained in the schedule. Should any article be required not enumerated, they are to be furnished at the lowest market prices, according to quality. Blank forms for proposals will be furnished at the department to persons applying for them; and as, without uniformity therein, the department would find it difficult to make a decision, none will be taken into consideration unless substantially agreeing therewith.

The proposals to be addressed to the "Department of State," and endorsed "Proposals for Stationery." Notice will be given to the person to whom the contract is awarded, who will be required, within five days thereafter, to give bond, with two sufficient sureties, for its performance.

The head of the department is in all cases to decide whether the terms of the contract have been complied with, and to reject any article which may be, in his opinion, of inferior quality as well as to annul the contract upon any failure to comply with the terms within a reasonable time.

PROPOSALS will also be received during the same period, and subject to the same conditions, for the execution of such job printing as may be required by the Department for one year from the 1st day of July, 1848, consisting of—

Blanks on Writing Paper.

Demi size, broadside, per quire
Do half sheet, do
Folio post, broadside, do
Do one page do
Foolscap, broadside, do
Do one page do
Quarter post do do

Circulars and Treaties on Foolscap Writing Paper.

One page on a sheet, printed, per quire
Two do do do
Three do do do
Four do do do

Circulars and Treaties on Quarto Post Writing Paper.

One page on a sheet, printed, per quire
Two do do do
Three do do do
Four do do do

The paper for the above to be of the best quality.

Book Work on Printing Paper.

For composition per thousand ems, for small pica
Do do for brevier
For press-work and paper, per token, for royal
Do do for medium

Separate proposals will be received during the same period for printing, folding, and stitching, in blue paper printed covers, and cutting 11,000 copies of the laws, resolutions, and treaties of the United States that may be passed or ratified at the 1st session of the 31st Congress, agreeably to the conditions prescribed in the act of 20th April, 1818, stating the price per page of the 11,000 copies, and per copy for folding, stitching in blue printed covers, and cutting.

may 25—law4w.

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
Fort Washington, Md., May 16, 1849.

SEALED proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Wood," will be received at this office until 10 o'clock, A. M., of the 19th day of June next, for furnishing 250 cords of OAK WOOD, for the use of the troops at Fort Washington.

The wood to be of the best merchantable quality; cut between the 15th of October and the 1st of April; not less than two-thirds of which to be split; the remainder, or round wood, to be not less than three, nor more than seven inches in diameter; to be neatly and compactly piled on the public wharf at Fort Washington, under the direction and subject to the inspection of the undersigned.

The whole of the above wood to be delivered by the 20th day of September next. Payment to be made on the completion of the contract.

Each bid will specify the price per cord, and will be accompanied by the names of two good and sufficient sureties for the faithful performance of the contract.

T. S. EVERETT, Lieut. 1st Art'y
Acting Ass't Quartermaster.

may 26—3awtl9Je

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States, from the 1st day of July, 1849, to the 30th of June, 1853, inclusive, in NEW YORK will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until 9 a m, of the 13th June, 1849, (to be decided by the next day,) on the routes and in the manner and time herein specified, viz:

NEW YORK.

1051 From Denmark at 7 a m every day, except Sundays: By Deep River, Carthage, Wilna, North Wilna, Antwerp, Somerville, Gouverneur, Richville, De Kalb, and Heavelton;
To Ogdensburg by 8 p m same days;
And back between 7 a m and 8 p m same days; tri-weekly trips from Antwerp, by Oxbow and Rossie, to Hammond, and also from De Kalb to Canton in due connexions.

Proposals to divide the service at Antwerp, so as to run three times a week by the Somerville road, and three times a week by the Oxbow and Morristown road, will be considered.

☞ Bidders will specify the mode of conveyance.

NOTES.

Each proposal should be accompanied by a guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, in the following manner, viz:

"The undersigned —— guaranty that ——, if his bid for carrying the mail from —— to —— be accepted by the Postmaster General, shall enter into an obligation prior to the *first day of July next*, with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed."

This should be accompanied by the certificate of a postmaster, or other equivalent testimony, that the guarantors are men of property, and able to make good their guaranty.

The proposal should be sent to the Department sealed, endorsed "Proposals for route No. —, in ——," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

For the prohibition of bids resulting from combination, and the terms and conditions on which the contract is to be made, see the last annual advertisement.

J. COLLAMER, Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, May 3, 1849. may 6—115J

TO CALIFORNIA GOLD DIGGERS, EXPLORING PARTIES, AND OTHERS.

The subscriber has on hand and for sale, from the Union India Rubber Company, who have the exclusive right to use Goodyear's Patent Metallic Rubber, the following articles:

Tents and Tent Carpets, Knapsacks, Camp Blankets,
Haversacks, Canteens, Leggins, Clothing Bags,
Water Bottles, Tarpaulins, Caps, and Capes,
Sou'westers, Texas Wallets, Gun Cases,
Coats, Cloaks, and Capes, Mexican Pouches,
Overalls and Pantaloons, Gold Pouches,
Air Beds and Pillows, Life Preservers,
Drinking Cups, Buckets, and Basins, Traveling Bags,
Portable Boats, Provision Bags, Saddle Bags,
Gold Washers, Baby Jumpers, Breast Pumps,

And a variety of other articles, at the sign of the Star, between 4 1-2 and 6th streets, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington.

ap 7—eoif S. EDDY.