

The Signing of Mr. Calhoun's Address—Gen. Taylor and the Calhoun Bill—The Mexican Protocol, &c.—You will have perceived that those who have given it as their opinion that "the probability is that all Southern Democrats will sign Mr. Calhoun's address were wrong. All Democrats are very far from signing it, and among those who have not signed, and will not sign, you will especially notice the old followers of General Jackson. They look upon the address as a second edition of the nullification act of 1822, and are determined to give it what sailors call a wide berth.

I am certainly very far from condemning those who did sign; many of them, because they signed reluctantly, and many because they did not wish their colleagues to be left alone in a step which seemed to commit their section of the country; but I risk nothing in saying that the whole affair was no spontaneous movement of the South, and that, without special pains taken on the part of a few, perhaps but one individual, the whole agitation might have been avoided.

What I wish to guard against, is the belief that the Southern movement is the offspring of party. Party feeling had nothing to do with it in any shape; the very effort of Mr. Calhoun being to break down the organization of parties, in order to divide the country into sectional divisions. I do not believe, however, that in this he has been successful. The fact that twenty-two Democratic members of the House refused to sign the address, sufficiently proves that Southern men acknowledge yet other principles, (besides those laid down in the address,) whose effective influence is strong enough to make them preserve their party characteristics. But without the fusion of parties as now exists, no nullification party can be strong enough to produce some practical results; and so I must look upon the whole movement, as a failure. Meanwhile the question will be practically settled, one way or another, and for a number of years at least, withdrawn from the political arena.

The sooner this is done the better for the whole country. It may be that the presence of General Taylor, the President elect, will have an influence on the disposition of the Calhoun Bill, introduced by Mr. Douglas, before the adjournment of this Congress. We expect him here on the 20th, and twelve days are quite sufficient to dispose of the Bill, if Senators and members are willing to have the matter settled.

The Mexican Protocol, appended to the publication of the Mexican Treaty, and now for the first time in this city, is causing quite an excitement here. Depend on it, the matter when examined, will be of not much consequence. Messrs. Clifford and Sevier, it seems, have made certain explanations to the Mexican Government, in regard to the modifications of certain articles of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, made by the U. S. Senate, and the suppression of others by the Mexican Government. These explanations, though given in an official and diplomatic form, perhaps, might have been avoided, contained all nothing that is not strictly correct. Messrs. Clifford and Sevier explained to the Mexican minister of foreign affairs, the operation of our municipal laws, as connected with the treaty, and Mexico wished to prevent these explanations from being intelligible, and appended them to the treaty.

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD. We give below the Yeas and Nays upon the final passage of this important bill in the Senate.

Those who voted for the bill are, Messrs. Ashle, Bell, Daniel, Davidson, Gilmer, Harlowe, Hawkins, Joyner, Lane, Livingston, Miller, Murphree, Patterson, Rowland, Shepard, S. M. Thomas, of Davidson, Thomas, of Haywood, Thompson, of Wake, Washington, Woodfin and Wright—22.

Those who voted against the bill are, Messrs. Barnwell, Bethell, Bowen, Collins, Conner, Drake, Ehorn, Exum, Faison, Graham, Hester, Kendall, Move, Rogers Smith, Speight, Spicer, Walker, Ward, Watson, Wiley, and Wooten—22.

The Senate being full, therefore, the bill could hardly have passed the bill, as Mr. M. has no objection to its passage, we cannot fail to see the very narrow risk it ran. Let the people go to work with alacrity to approve and ratify it.—Raleigh Times.

FROM TEXAS. The steam ship Galveston, Capt. Crane, arrived yesterday afternoon from Galveston, whence she sailed on the 24th inst. The Galveston News of Tuesday evening, the 23d inst., contains the following intelligence from Port Lavaca, Texas:

The bridge having been repeatedly erected in vain, and it being so important to Mr. Remington, all he wanted was an opportunity of bringing his name before the public, for he had other inventions he relied on to remunerate himself. During the whole time he was superintending the construction of the bridge, he boarded and lodged at Mr. Ladd's mathematical instrument maker, Amelia street, Penton place, to whom he paid \$20, for such board and lodging, and other expenses, which sum I never saw Mr. Remington for. In addition to which I hold a note of hand for \$19 for money advanced. He never slept in the garden!—he never partook of the carpenters' meals!—he dined frequently at my table. He had free access to the gardens when he chose, and I should much like to possess the instrument to which he had bound himself. I never to lodge at Mr. Ladd's, I understand he boarded and lodged at an hotel in Leicester square for four months. He told me, also, that he had been residing at Morley's Hotel, Strand 1/2.

An Ancient Apple.—Col. Samuel Jacques of the "Ten Hills Farm," near Boston, has presented to the American Antiquarian Society, an apple more than fifty-six years old. It was given him on the 12th of September, 1792, as a birthday token, by a young lady, the period of whose entrance into life happened to correspond with his own.

The original size of the apple was about that of a large cranberry; and what is somewhat remarkable, it grew from a small bud starting out of a stout limb, which the rest of the fruit of the tree (the Summer Herry) was large, the apples weighing from twelve to fourteen ounces each.

This venerable specimen is as well preserved as an Egyptian mummy. It has many wrinkles as usually belongs to extreme old age, and exhibits the complexion to which every thing mortal is wont to come at last.

Commercial Bank of Wilmington—This institution appears to be in a highly prosperous condition. It has just declared a dividend of 4 per cent. (see advertisement in another column,) which, with the dividend of 5 per cent. made in August last, is equal to 6 per cent. per annum on the whole capital from the commencement of its operations, with the 2d and 4th instalments on stock not yet called in. We learn that the expenses of Plates, Printing, Stationery, &c., incident to the organization of the Bank, were paid out of the first year's profits, and that after making the two dividends, amounting to 9 per cent. for the 18 months, there is left a surplus of over 1 1/2 per cent. to form a contingent fund.

Chronicle, Wednesday.

ARRIVAL OF THE STRAHER UNITED STATES.

The long looked for steamship United States, Capt. Hackett, reached her wharf at New York, on Monday evening, from Southampton, after a boisterous passage of twenty-seven days.

The United States put into Halifax on the 31st ult., after a passage of 22 days from Cape Cod. During the whole voyage the storms she encountered were of the severest character, and for 17 days she was unable to make one hundred miles a day.

On the 24th ult., she encountered a tremendous hurricane, which placed her in a most critical situation; but she outdred the storm itself—the engine working well during the whole time.

She brings the most valuable cargo that ever was brought across the Atlantic in a steam or sailing ship. The lower cabin is filled with merchandise. There are 3000 packages of French goods on board, valued at between two and three millions of francs.

The United States left Halifax on the 2d inst. She brings 70 passengers.

TAX ON ALIEN PASSENGERS—Important Decision.

A correspondent of the Evening Post says the Supreme Court, now in session at Washington, has just rendered a decision on the tax on alien passengers, in a decision of the Supreme Court, in favor of the State of New York, and indeed of all the States upon the seaboard. A majority of the Court have agreed to render judgment adverse to the constitutionality of the laws of the States imposing taxes upon alien passengers arriving in their ports.

The States whose interest will be most seriously affected by this issue of the long pending controversy upon this question, are New York, Massachusetts, Louisiana, Maryland, Texas, and Pennsylvania.

I learn that opinion stood equally divided in the Court for a long time, upon the New York and Massachusetts case, and it thus stood in equilibrium after the last argument of Messrs. Webster and Van Buren, until the arrival of Judge McKinley, which made a majority in favor of the State of New York, and indeed of all the States upon the seaboard. It is impossible at present to get at the precise points decided. Judgment will not be rendered until near the end of the term, which will be about March 10. There will be many opinions delivered, hardly any one of the Justices agreeing in the reasoning of any other. Nor is it easy to state the aggregate effect of the decision. It is based upon the general principle that the States can pass no laws to tax or regulate the persons of the laws of the Union, that consequently, no tax can be levied on the passengers while on board the ship, though within State jurisdiction, nor upon the owners of the vessel at the time.

The Incoming Administration.—If we are to believe the reports in the New York Herald, from Boston, Roger Taney will be a gentleman in the White party; the Taylor Democrats will ever rule the day that they contribute to General Taylor's election. The first passage cannot be understood:

"One thing I become every day more and more convinced of—the General's administration will be an ultra Whig, with regard to the laws of the country, and with regard to measures, as say the country has yet seen. There is not a man of the Democratic party whom the General entertains any opinion of. The Mexican war he does not hesitate to pronounce open robbery—wholly unwarrentable and unnecessary. Cass he detests. Polk he despises. Walker he detests. Marcy he cannot forgive for having deceived him in his policy. Buchanan is the only man for whom he has any respect.—Joseph Grinnell of Massachusetts had been recommended to him for Secretary of the Treasury. I should not wonder if Butler King were to be made Secretary of the Navy; but of this there is yet no certainty."

We have here a beautiful specimen of a "no-party" President!—Enquirer.

The Law of Newspapers.—1. Subscribers, who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions. 2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until arrears are paid. 3. If subscribers neglect, or refuse, to take their papers from the office, or to which they directed, they are held responsible till they have settled the bill and ordered the paper to be discontinued. 4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

Remington's Bridge.—Mr. Tyler, the proprietor of the Surrey Gardens, London, has come out in the London papers, and denied that portion of Mr. Remington's statement, in which he says that during the time he was erecting the bridge, he boarded and lodged at Mr. Ladd's mathematical instrument maker, Amelia street, Penton place, to whom he paid \$20, for such board and lodging, and other expenses, which sum I never saw Mr. Remington for. In addition to which I hold a note of hand for \$19 for money advanced. He never slept in the garden!—he never partook of the carpenters' meals!—he dined frequently at my table. He had free access to the gardens when he chose, and I should much like to possess the instrument to which he had bound himself. I never to lodge at Mr. Ladd's, I understand he boarded and lodged at an hotel in Leicester square for four months. He told me, also, that he had been residing at Morley's Hotel, Strand 1/2.

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Baltimore Vessels Wrecked.

The brig Cornish, which arrived at N. York on Saturday from Hamburg, on the 30th ult., off Egg Harbor, was run into by the Alle Pratte, of Baltimore, bound north, and received so much damage that she was started a leaking. The Alle Pratte had her quarter stove, and when her captain was hailed, he was understood to say he was sinking, and as the vessel was out of sight in ten minutes, (it was 6 o'clock, P. M.) it is supposed she must have sunk. The next day, being short of provisions, Capt. Cornish permitted two of the crew and five of the passengers to leave the brig in a boat for the schr. Ione, from N. York for Wilmington, N. C., which then bore in sight. The boat upset and five of the seven on board perished.

Baltimore Sun, 6th inst.

From the New Orleans Delta. LOUIS NAPOLEON.

The President elect of France, twelve or fifteen years ago, spent some time in this State, and appeared to be much pleased with the mode of life of our sugar planters. Indeed he had made arrangements to purchase a plantation and reside here permanently. The gentleman, however, from whom the plantation was to be bought, requiring a good endorsed note, the laugly son of the King of Holland replied, "No one of my name ever gives an endorsement to the President of the United States. It is a remarkable fact that Louis Philippe, in his exile, had also fixed upon this State for his residence, when events called him to Europe. We do not think if Louis Napoleon had continued in this State, that he would ever have attained the Presidency of the Union. Indeed, if he could ever have got into our Legislature, which is no very gaily elevation, he would have been quite a fortunate individual, in surviving and overcoming a joke which was sufficiently strong to have blasted the prospects of a more available candidate.

The story, which is well authenticated, runs, that Louis Napoleon had expressed a desire to shoot a wild turkey, and borrowing a gun from one of our hospitable planters, with whom he was sojourning, he went into the woods in search of the valuable fowl against which he entertained such bloody designs. He had not gone far before a large black-looking bird, strongly resembling a turkey, sprang up, and stretching its huge wings, began to soar leisurely above him. The Prince immediately threw up his double-barrel, and blazed away at the bird, which fell dead at his feet. Straightway he seized his game and hurried home; not, however, without experiencing considerable annoyance from the very pungent odor which the fowl emitted. Before he had reached the house, the fragrance becoming almost too strong for endurance, the Prince drew forth a bottle of Eau de Cologne, and held it to his nose with his left hand, whilst, with the right, he bore his turkey at arm's length. Arrived at the house, where a large company was assembled on the gallery, the Prince rushed up to them, and throwing his game on the floor, exclaimed: "By Gar, your turkey may be good to eat, but he is d—d all right to smell!" We need not inform our readers that the ornithological committee of the President elect of the French Republic had been neglected; and he had mistaken a turkey-buzzard for a turkey.

Now, we do not know how this incident would have operated upon the result of the late election; and we beg our readers to believe that in withholding it, we were not influenced by any expectations of enjoying a portion of the princely President's patronage; but in this country, we do not think it would be a hazardous assertion, that no man could attain the Presidency or other elevated office who could not tell a turkey from a turkey-buzzard!

MYSTERIES OF MESMERISM.—The Holidaysburgh Register states that while Mr. and Mrs. Loomis and "Miss Martha," were giving exhibitions of mesmerism, at that village, one Dr. C. J. Sykes appeared, laying claim to Miss Martha as his wife. Both parents and girl, it appears, resisted the claim, which resulted in a habeas corpus, a two days' investigation, and a discharge. The evidence disclosed many of the mysteries of mesmerism, and a sad picture of conjugal life.

For California.—We understand that a party of young gentlemen, of enterprise, energy and character, are to leave for California, for California. Their route will be to proceed from this city to New-Orleans by Rail Road—from thence to Port Lavaca, in Texas, by steamer—thence to San Antonio de Bexar by stage. Here they will obtain mules to convey them first to Chihuahua, and from there to San Francisco. The names of those who leave are, as we learn, John S. Cripps, S. F. Edgerton, John R. Miot, Alexander Miot, W. H. Wagner, J. Ford Prioleau, M. D. James N. Edmonston, of this city, and E. Guesdorff, of Germany.

We are informed that five or six others will start either to-morrow or the next day, to meet and join the above named party in New-Orleans, where they will be met by themselves with them.—Charlotte Courier, 5th inst.

The Currency.—The Finance Committee of the U. S. Senate, says the Boston Times, have come to the conclusion to recommend the coinage of gold eagles and double gold eagles, as also the coinage of silver two and a half cent pieces, together with pennies, (cents of a mixture of silver and copper,) for such use as the Government may see fit to employ. The bill will also contain provisions for the appointment of a U. S. assayer at San Francisco, with the privilege of running gold of a certain fineness into bars, of \$100, \$200 or \$500 in value, and providing them with a stamp of the United States, which will make them a lawful tender.—So Argus.

A Hint for Californians.—A correspondent of the Charleston Evening News, gives the following hint to persons about to start for California: "When you have paid your passage go and insure that amount on your being safely landed at San Francisco; take the policy with you, for, in the event of failure on the part of the vessel by stress of weather, you forfeit the amount paid (in advance) by standing your own underwriter. This policy of insurance being transferable, would enable you to draw, or to give a draft for that amount, less the sum paid for the cash at the place reached, and in many cases might be the only alternative left, either to return to your home, or to purchase a new passage."

"The vessel in which you embark is insured, and so ought you to insure your passage in the amount paid, and thus you are keeping an anchor 'to windward.'"

Height of the Atmosphere.—Lubbock, according to the hypothesis adopted by him in his Treatise on Heat of Vapors, shows the density and temperature for a given height above the earth's surface. According to the hypothesis, at a height of fifteen miles the temperature is 240 deg. Far. below zero, the density is 30.74, and the atmosphere ceases altogether at a height of 22 1/2 miles. Mr. Diot has verified a calculation of Lambert, who found, from the phenomena of twilight, the altitude of the atmosphere to be about thirty miles. The condition of the higher regions of the atmosphere, according to the hypothesis adopted by Ivory, is very different, and extends to a much greater height.

SEGARS. 100,000 Segars, various brands and quality. For sale by HOWARD & PEEDEN.

IMPORTANT ERROR.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American says that it is stated, on good authority, that an error of \$36,000 had been detected in the Register's office in the issue of stock upon the last loan. Whether in favor or against the Department, we are not informed.

COIN FEEL is an evidence that the blood is encumbered with morbid humors, which not only retard the circulation, sluggish and unequal, but prevent a proper supply of the vital fluid to the extremities. Hence coldness of the hands and feet, accompanied with headache, giddiness, and many other unpleasant complaints.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are one of the best preventives in the world against Cold Feet, because they not only cleanse the blood from those impurities which are the cause, but they impart an energy to the circulation, which carries it with vigor to every part of the system.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds. Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The sure course is, to purchase of the regular agents only.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by George R. French, Agent, who will supply country dealers and planters at the Philadelphia prices.

Officers devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, world wide, are: 609 Race st., Philadelphia; 288 Greenwich st., New York; and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

CONSTABLE'S ELECTION. We are authorized to announce Mr. JAMES PETTEWAY, as a candidate for the office of Constable, for the Wilmington District, at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce Mr. WILLIAM F. BURCH, as a candidate for Constable for the Wilmington District, at the ensuing Election.

We are authorized to announce Mr. JAS. T. MORRIS, as a candidate for Constable, for the Wilmington District, at the ensuing Election.

We are authorized to announce Capt. NATHAN F. BOURDEAU, as a candidate for Constable, for the Wilmington District, at the ensuing Election.

We are authorized to announce Mr. JAS. F. BROCKEF, as a candidate for Constable, for the Wilmington District, at the ensuing Election.

WARRANT. In St. John's Church, Fayetteville, on the 22d ult., by the Rev. Jarvis B. Buxton, the Rev. Joseph C. Huske, to Miss Margaret K., only daughter of Hon. Robt. Strange.

In Orange county, on the 9th ult., Mr. Robert F. Webb, formerly of Baltimore, to Miss Amanda F. Mearns, daughter of E. G. Mangum, Esq.

DEED. In this town, on the 25th ultimo, Mrs. Eliza A. Pollock, wife of Col. John B. Pollock, late of Onslow county, in her 25th year. She has died leaving an affectionate companion and many friends and relatives to mourn her death.—Com.

In Montgomery County, on the 31st ultimo, after a painful illness of several weeks, Mr. Benjamin Johnson, at the advanced age of 73 years. To those who knew this most excellent man, a laborer of eulogium could add nothing to his worth. Endrined in their hearts, his fond memory will cease only with their existence. The agonized feelings of a companion, children, and friends, who surrounded his dying bed, and witnessed his dissolution, best attest the bereavement of those left behind. With patient and meek submissive mind, he bowed to the chastening hand of his Maker, and resigned his soul to Him who gave it, with a perfect tranquility of mind, and with his last law, whose worship his delight, would receive his guileless spirit into the mansions of rest prepared for those who have served him in spirit and aided him in truth. For the last 5 years of his life our beloved brother had been a consistent member of the Baptist Church. Thus the transient joys of this world are ended, and his remembrance of clay is mouldering back to its kindred dust, his soul, we trust, will bloom in everlasting spring. They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength.

"Death is the gate to endless joys, And yet we need not enter there." [Com.] On the 26th December, 1848, in the 40th year of his age, at the residence of Mr. John C. Dunn, of Bordor, Harrison county, Texas, Mr. Richard Brothers, late of this place, and formerly of Suffolk, Virginia.

In Chatham county, on the 24th ult., of Apoplexy, Mr. Stephen Gilmore, aged 55 years. In Montgomery County, on the 23d November, Mr. John Campbell, formerly of Fayetteville, aged 30.

In Halifax county, on the 19th ult., Mr. Henry B. Batchelor, aged 35.

In Montgomery County, on the 12th ult., Mr. George L. Alston, in his 69th year.

PLANTING POTATOES. 35 barrels Planting Potatoes, for sale cheap by F. J. O. HOLMES.

WILLIAM L. MONTAGUE, MUSIC SELLER, No. 158 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.

HAS always on hand PIANO FORTES, of the most approved manufacturers, which he will sell at the Factory prices.

W. L. M. is daily adding to his already extensive Catalogue of Music. THE NEW PICES OF MERIT FOR VARIOUS INSTRUMENTS.

He also receives all the new music published in the different cities of the United States, which enables him to supply orders with promptness and dispatch.

Teachers and country dealers supplied on the most reasonable terms.

A general assortment of the various kinds of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, both of domestic and foreign manufacture, for sale. February 9, 1849.—[25-6m.]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. [TO SAIL ON 1ST MARCH.] THE superior well known A I coppered and copper fasted ship, THOS. BENNETT, under the command of Captain Lawrence Halverson, will positively sail as advertised. This Ship will be fully provided with a sufficient quantity of good and wholesome provisions, and every attention paid to secure the comfort of the passengers during the voyage. This vessel presents an opportunity rarely offered for parties wishing to go to the gold regions, as she is built of live oak, is unsurpassed for her sailing qualities, and has an experienced Physician engaged for the voyage. Price of Passage \$200. For Freight, Passage, or further information, apply to NICHOLS & GIBBS, 4 BAY ST. C. W. H. CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 9, 1849.—[25-2t.]

JUST RECEIVED, From Fayetteville, and for sale cheap: 100 lbs. of fine, and superfine flour; 20 bbls old Whiskey; 5 bales Sheetting; 5 bales Spun Yarn. F. J. O. HOLMES.

NOTICE. WILL be for sale on Monday of March Court, the Hilton Bridge, with all the privileges attached thereto. WM. S. ASHE. Feb. 9, 1849.

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of VALENTINES for sale at the Book Store. L. H. PIERCE. Feb. 9, 1849.

Commercial Bank of Wilmington, February 6th, 1849. A DIVIDEND of four (4) per cent. for the last six months, on the Capital Stock, will be paid to the Stockholders at the Board of Representatives, on and after Thursday the 15th instant.

By order of the Board. T. SAVAGE, Cashier. Feb. 9, 1849.—[22-3t.]

WILMINGTON MARKET. WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Per pound. Hams, 8 1/2; Sides, 7 1/2; Shoulders, 6 1/2; Beans, 6; Peas, 5; Corn, 4 1/2; Potatoes, 3 1/2; Flour, 2 1/2; Sugar, 1 1/2; Coffee, 1 1/2; Tea, 1 1/2; Rice, 1 1/2; Oil, 1 1/2; Butter, 1 1/2; Eggs, 1 1/2; Lard, 1 1/2; Soap, 1 1/2; Candles, 1 1/2; Matches, 1 1/2; Stationery, 1 1/2; Books, 1 1/2; Toys, 1 1/2; Games, 1 1/2; Cards, 1 1/2; Pictures, 1 1/2; Prints, 1 1/2; Engravings, 1 1/2; Paints, 1 1/2; Varnishes, 1 1/2; Glazes, 1 1/2; Stains, 1 1/2; Colors, 1 1/2; Brushes, 1 1/2; Combs, 1 1/2; Razors, 1 1/2; Knives, 1 1/2; Scissors, 1 1/2; Pins, 1 1/2; Needles, 1 1/2; Buttons, 1 1/2; Straps, 1 1/2; Belts, 1 1/2; Hats, 1 1/2; Caps, 1 1/2; Shoes, 1 1/2; Boots, 1 1/2; Socks, 1 1/2; Hosiery, 1 1/2; Linens, 1 1/2; Cottons, 1 1/2; Silks, 1 1/2; Woollens, 1 1/2; Furs, 1 1/2; Pearls, 1 1/2; Jewels, 1 1/2; Watches, 1 1/2; Clocks, 1 1/2; Mirrors, 1 1/2; Frames, 1 1/2; Pictures, 1 1/2; Prints, 1 1/2; Engravings, 1 1/2; Paints, 1 1/2; Varnishes, 1 1/2; Glazes, 1 1/2; Stains, 1 1/2; Colors, 1 1/2; Brushes, 1 1/2; 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