

high wind and the snow drifts, at some points, were 100 feet deep.

FROM FRANCE.

By the ship Concordia, arrived at Boston on Monday week, files of Paris papers to the 15th of February, and London to the 12th have been received. The extracts furnished by the Boston papers are unimportant. The late encouraging news from Greece is still further confirmed. The Government had been organized at Egina. Miaulis had arrived there in the Helles, to receive the orders of the Government. In consequence of the success of Karakakka in Attica, the whole of Northern Greece, as far as Thermopylae and Volos had taken up arms, and Redschid Pacha had been obliged to act on the defensive. Ibrahim Pacha continued inactive. The Bavarian officers at Napoli had organized a Frank corps. At Constantinople a new conspiracy had been discovered, and several of the leaders in it were seized in the night, and immediately executed.

The Prince Hatfield, Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of Prussia at the Court of Austria, died at Vienna, Feb 5, after a short illness. He had been condemned to death in 1808, by a military commission, but was pardoned on the intercession of his wife, by Napoleon.

RALEIGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1827.

It will be perceived by the communications which appear in to-day's paper, that our columns are open for the discussion of subjects relating to the "politics of the day." While we do not adopt, nor hold ourselves responsible for all our correspondents may choose to say, we think it but fair and just to hear, with respect, the expression of their sentiments. To speak his thoughts is every freeman's right; and whenever this is done in moderation and decency, as impartial journalists, when called on, we shall feel it our duty to give them publicity, though they be opposed to our own.

The Wilmington Herald announces the Hon. GEORGE HOLMES, as a candidate, at the ensuing election, to represent that District, in the next Congress.

The anniversary of St. Patrick was celebrated in Wilmington, says the Herald, by the Hibernian Gentlemen and a number of invited guests. A variety of appropriate toasts were drunk on the occasion, and the evening's entertainment was enlivened by national and other airs, by the volunteer band.

Sandwich Islands.—A very pleasing statement of the improved condition of the Sandwich Islands, appears in the last Petersburg Intelligencer. It is the summary of an account given recently in the Presbyterian Church in Petersburg, by the Rev. Chas. S. Stewart, a missionary, lately from those Islands, of the condition of the natives previous to the time at which the first missionary landed on the Islands, which was in 1820, and their state at the present time. The Islanders were, when Mr. S. first reached there, in the Spring of 1823, in the lowest state of wretchedness and degradation—he scarcely could believe them human beings. They seemed to him to be creatures which linked together the human and brute creation. Some of their characteristics were drunkenness, dishonesty, total disregard to truth, extreme cruelty, blood thirsty, addicted to gambling, and guilty of every species of vice.

But since the Gospel was introduced among them, they have been wonderfully reformed. Now, there is a printing press established on one of the islands. Lessons of spelling and reading have been translated, and books have been printed in their own language, and the rapid progress which they have made in learning to read and write, is truly astonishing. A missionary, having occasion to leave one of the islands on which he had a short time resided, to go to another island, received at one time, by a vessel plying between those islands, sixty letters from natives; who but a little before knew not a single letter in the alphabet. It is thought, if they had a sufficient number of books, all of them would, in six months, learn to read, and write a legible hand. They have erected several large meeting houses, and it is supposed there are about 20,000 in the habit of attending constantly on divine service, and who are directly under the wholesome influence of the missionaries.

Commodore Porter.—Letters have been received in Washington, (says the Telegraph) which put a certain aspect on the situation of Commodore Porter, at Key West. So many contradictory statements have been made, that the numerous friends of that gallant military chieftain will rejoice to learn that his crews are in the most perfect state of discipline; that he had taken a number of prizes—and had offered battle to Labord, which the cautious Don declined. No fears are entertained for the safety of the Commodore by those who best know his situation.

Liberal Donation.—The bill for giving one thousand barrels of flour to the Greek fund, has passed the Senate of New-York—yes 16, noes 13. The minority caused their protest to be entered upon the books of the Senate, from a belief expressed in the following paragraph:—"Those from whom we, in the administration of the powers of the government with which we are invested, can neither require the means of sustaining government, or obedience to its laws, have no claim to the benefits which it is the duty of government to dispense to all parties to the compact; nor do we think ourselves invested with the power of dispensing such benefits to such an unequal party."

Green Fund.—It is highly creditable to the Cadets at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, that they collected among themselves the sum of five hundred and fifteen dollars, and remitted it to the Chairman of the Greek Relief Committee in New-York, as a contribution on their part to the Fund for that object. "Sympathising as much as we do," says the Cadets, "for the suffering of that gallant People, our charity has been limited alone by our circumstances. Such as it is we place it at your disposal, with the hope that it may be speedily and promptly invested for their benefit."

Colonel.—A letter from Porto Cavallo, of February 16, states that Bolivar remained at Caracas, but was expected to proceed for Valencia in a few days. An order had been issued, directing that all custom-house duties, throughout Colombia should be paid in cash, the government vales not to be received in any case. This order, it was thought, would

occasion much embarrassment to trade, and distress the holders of the government paper, which is thus dishonoured.

The Store occupied by J. Boyen & Co. No. 99, Maiden Lane, New York, took fire on the 18th inst.—The damage is said not to exceed \$25,000—see life was lost, and two persons wounded by the falling of a cornice.

The bill authorizing the erection of a free bridge over Charlestown River has passed the House of Representatives, in Massachusetts. This has been a subject of much discussion in the Boston prints.

Among the works which were in press at London in January, was a "History of the Rise and Progress of the States of North America till the British Revolution in 1768"—by James Graham, Esq.

Congress has appropriated \$129,373 in payment of the claims of the Georgia Militia, during the years 1792, '93 and '94.

General Pierce has been elected Governor of New-Hampshire.

Texas.—We learn, says the Cincinnati Gazette, from two gentlemen who recently left Texas, that the revolution in that country, which has excited some notice here, is there regarded as a very trivial affair. Edwards, who is at the head of it, has but about 15 followers. The residue of the settlers are either opposed to him or neutral. No serious consequences, except to the small number of individuals concerned, were expected to result from it.

Considerable excitement exists in Burlington County, New Jersey, on account of a murder having been committed by one John Kross, upon his wife, at Speedwell Furnace. The Mount Holly paper speaks of the "manner" of the murder as being too horrible to be related, and having no parallel in the catalogue of barbarities.

The people in the neighbourhood of Speedwell have offered one hundred dollars for the detection of Kross.

Deliberate Hanging.—A man in New-Hampshire lately hanged himself after making his preparations with much sang froid. He took a bundle of flax to a neighbor's and broke it; he went to another's and swindled it; to a third's and made a rope! He went home and hanged himself.

Major General Brown left this City on Wednesday last, for Fortress Monroe, on a tour of inspection. We understand he contemplates visiting our posts along the Southern Coast, as far as Pensacola, and, probably, New Orleans, returning by the way of Mississippi and Lakes, which will enable him to inspect most of the military stations situated in those distant quarters of the country.—Nat. Int.

The secretary of the treasury has made arrangements to collect in Europe, as well as in all parts of our union, information concerning the growth and culture of the silk worm, and expects to be able to make a full report to congress on the subject at a certain period of the next session.

Baltimore, March 22.

We learn that letters have been received in town from England, which state, that there is no probability of an adjustment of our difficulties with that country, respecting the Colonial Trade. It is amusing to see with what eagerness the public will take up and cherish a favorite idea. If we are not entirely mistaken, there has not, at any period, been good ground for the supposition that such an adjustment could be effected. There is no doubt in our minds, that when the English Cabinet published the Order in Council, relative to her West India possessions, it was in consequence of a determination to try the experiment, whether her Colonies could be independent of the trade of this country, and in case they should find that our trade was not indispensable to them, to persevere in the policy laid down in that order; knowing that if, on the contrary, it should be ascertained to be disadvantageous, they might at any time relax their restrictions.

Commercial Chronicle.

Norfolk, March 22.

By a gentleman passenger in the steam boat from Baltimore, yesterday, we learn that the ship Algonquin, Dix's, from Liverpool, arrived off the Cape of Delaware on Saturday, and that Mr. Wier, bearer of dispatches to our Government, and to the British Minister at Washington, came up from the ship to New-Castle on Saturday night, and on Sunday proceeded on to Baltimore and Washington. The despatches to our Government, it is supposed, relate to the treaty respecting the slaves carried off during the late war. No new arrangement had yet been made on the subject of the Colonial Trade, nor was it expected that any change would shortly take place; although a good understanding existed generally between Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Canning.—Beacon.

MORGAN.

The New-York Statesman publishes the following as a story founded on fact, and supposes that it had given rise to the report that Morgan (stated to have been carried away by a party of freemasons, and cruelly murdered somewhere on the line) had been found alive in Canada.

"Mr. Joseph Morgan, keeper of the Exchange Coffee House in Hartford, a man of property, and respectability, and one of the Directors of the Etna Insurance Company, was recently in Upper Canada on important business for that office. Being called by name at one of the public houses, some of the bystanders instantly supposed that he was no less a personage than the real Capt. Morgan, in full life. The conclusion was natural that he would secret himself if their suspicions should be made known to him. They therefore kept back, till darkness had overcome the day, and a nature's soft nurse" had visited the pillow of Mr. Morgan and "rocked his senses in forgetfulness."—At midnight, "that dread hour," they rushed into his bed-chamber with a suitableness of the ministers of justice, roused him from his innocent dreams, ordered him to accoutre himself for a march to Sir Peregrine Maitland, who had enjoined upon them the delivery to him of the lost, but now restored Morgan. It was in vain that the unnamed prisoner protested that he was not the real Morgan; they were in search of—that he had written them book upon manuscript—and that he had never before been seized and threatened to be taken off to places unknown against his will; but all would not do; he was the lost Morgan, and must go before a magistrate and prove that he was innocent of having been runaway with from Batavia! This being agreed to, Mr. Morgan, readily satisfied the magistrate that

he was from "the land of steady habits," and thereupon obtained his release; returned to his couch, slept it well till morning, and reached his family and friends at Hartford, without further molestation."

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY OF NEW YORK.

Saturday, March 17.

A communication was received from the Governor, in the following words:

To the Honorable the Assembly.

Gentlemen: The abduction of Wm. Morgan being an act of unprecedented violence; has justly excited unequivocal reprobation, and the apprehensions which are entertained of his fate, have produced general alarm and anxiety. Understanding that this subject is under the consideration of your honorable body, I have thought proper to communicate to you all the information in my power respecting it; and this I should have done before, had I not been apprehensive that a premature disclosure might have interfered with pending investigations. If any future intelligence of importance shall be received, I shall not fail to communicate it.

DE WITT CLINTON.

17th March, 1827.

Which was read and referred to the committee who have under consideration the memorial presented on this subject.

What next?—A new paper has been established at Rochester, to be devoted entirely to the publication of matters connected with the Morgan business.

NEW ENGLAND ANNUAL FAST.

The Governor of the state of Maine has lately issued the following proclamation for the annual fast solemnized in the New-England States, which we recommend as a model for similar compositions.—Hitherto, most of these papers have resembled each other so closely, both in matter and style, that one might be tempted to suppose that they were all manufactured by the same hand; and that some proclamation grinder had been engaged to furnish the Governors of the several States at a cheap rate with these articles, ready made as they were wanted.—This document, however, is quite out of the Common track, it contains a good deal of excellent advice, which we hope the clergymen of Maine will make the subject of their sermons on the day of fast; and if possible, persuade their flocks to follow it. It is short, too, another valuable property in a state paper; and deserves for its brevity and comprehensiveness to be preserved as a curiosity.

N. Y. Evening Post.

By advice of the Council, and in compliance with a venerable usage, I appoint Thursday the fifth day of April next, for Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer. I recommend to each citizen to observe the day as a Christian; if he be under the influence of any vice, to banish it; if in error, to correct it; if under obligations to others, honesty discharge them; if suffering injuries, to forgive them; and if able to do any benevolent act to any being created by the Almighty Power to which he owes his existence and his faculties, to do it.

And, with a conscience thus prepared, may we visit the Temple of God, to worship Him with that humble and happy disposition which always belongs to piety and innocence; beseeching him that the religion he sent by our Saviour may not be perverted through the pride and prejudices of Sectarism, but may universally receive the homage of a correct faith and good works.

Especially, I recommend that, being members of one great community, we unite as Christian Politicians, so that we may render perpetual the peace and prosperity of our country and of this State.

ENOCH LINCOLN.

From the South Carolina Spectator.

ANDREW JACKSON.

This distinguished citizen is before his country, as a Candidate for her highest office, and his character and his services, are placed in bold relief, upon the political canvass, for the inspection and the criticism of his fellow citizens. His merits and his demerits, his fitness or his unfitness for the exalted station which a portion of his countrymen would place him in, is a legitimate subject of discussion. The man who placed himself, or suffers others to place him in this attitude, must make up his mind to hear his faults, descanted on, as well as his virtues. He can plead no right of exemption from such a trial. It should be so.—The Republicanism of our system is an empty boast without it, and with as elevated admiration for General Jackson, as any man can have, we have never felt disposed to think the less of men who entertain a different opinion. Nor do we object to temperate opposition to him.—He may be opposed for ought we know from pure principle, from an honest conviction of his unsuitableness for the office of Chief Magistrate of these States. For ourselves, we should have no fear of misgovernment under the administration of Jackson as President of the U. States. We honestly and sincerely believe him in possession of some of the first and highest requisites for the office; integrity, patriotism and abilities—with those who believe him deficient in other requisites, we have no quarrel. They have a right to their belief as well as we to ours. Their own preferences are equally entitled to respect with our own, and far be it from us to find fault with any decent expression of that preference. But we, like every other considerate citizen, are bound in duty to reprehend such intemperate opposition, as occasionally shows itself, as well towards the administration, as towards the distinguished individual who is the subject of these remarks. We can say in the candour of our hearts, that we have seen evidences of as black hearted opposition to the present administration in some prints and among some individuals, as was ever organized.—We will not identify ourselves with it. We have seen also, and seen recently, the vilest calumnies of Jackson—we have seen the National administration paper, whose editor labors with most unflinching zeal and with much ability in a warfare against the detractors of Mr. Adams, and who holds in utter abomination every semblance of slander—against the President—we have seen this paper give place to denunciations of the Hero of New Orleans, which would disgrace a blackguard. A column or two of coarse vituperation, headed "Laus Jacksonia," is sufficient proof of our charge upon the administration editor. Such language as this writer makes use of is unworthy of a respectable paper. We cannot believe that Mr. Force willingly stood in godfather. But from an intimation which we see in one of the papers of this morning, a course still more unjustifiable is about to be pursued by the enemies of Jackson. Not contented with vilifying him personally, and with uttering every species of spleen upon his public character, an invasion is to be made upon his domestic tranquillity; his private life is to be enquired into, and the wife of his

choice and of his affections is to be dragged before the world. We know nothing of Gen. Jackson's private history in this relation. We know not how happy or how judicious he has been in his conjugal connexions, nor do we wish to know. But this we do know, that he who breaks in upon the sanctity of private life, is a miscreant. He who wantonly invades the privacy of the fireside, is an assassin. And if it has really come to this, that the claims of a public man, to public office, cannot be investigated without carrying "fire brands, arrows and death," into his domestic circle, without an insult upon the peace and happiness of his family—this people must give up its claim to civilization. We are merging into barbarism, and that rapidly too. Let us feel no fault hereafter with our transatlantic calumniators—they can hardly utter slander of us!

A Supposed Case.—Let us suppose that Gen. Jackson were President of the U. S. and that his prime minister or secretary of state should call a senator to the field; should seek to take his life for expressions uttered in debate—should violate the constitutional privileges, and hold a member of Congress to pay with the forfeit of his life, for trying to maintain in debate the pure principles of the constitution.—And supposed that Jackson should retain his Secretary in office after he had committed this outrage on the constitutional rights of Congress.—What would be said of him?—Or rather, what would not be said of him? We should hear the cry of "military Chieftain,"—that this reign was written in blood that his arguments were from the pistol, that he selected his officers for their fighting propensities &c. &c. How different is the case when John Q. Adams' Secretary does this?

Hillsborough, March 21.

At the Superior Court held in this place last week, the Hon. Judge Norwood presiding, came on the trial of Scott, a negro fellow belonging to Simon Cochran, of Person county, for the murder of William Marshall. The trial lasted upwards of fourteen hours, and resulted in a verdict of guilty. On Saturday sentence was pronounced upon him, and he is to be executed on Saturday the 19th of May next.

Peter, also a slave of Simon Cochran, and who was implicated in the same murder, was acquitted by consent of the counsel for the state, on the ground of defect in the evidence.

Horrid Murder.

—One of the most shocking acts of murder which stains the catalogue of crime in this section of the country, was committed by his negroes, on the person of Mr. John Hamlin, of Lunenburg Co. Va. on Friday night the 9th inst. It appears that the murder of Mr. H. had been in contemplation for more than twelve months. Availing themselves of the absence of the overseer, the negroes carried into effect their horrid design—first by choking him to death, and then in a bush fire, prepared for burning tobacco plant patches, they consumed his body; and to avoid detection, literally pulverised his bones, strewed them in the field, and turned them in with a plough. Mr. Hamlin was an enterprising and intelligent farmer, whose death will be much regretted by that class of the community particularly, and by society generally.—Seventeen of the negroes, charged with the offence, have been committed to the jail of that county to await their trial before a special Court to be impanelled on Monday the 19th inst.—Per. Int.

Unparalled Villainy.

—A short time since, a white Marble Stone was stolen from the grave of Mr. James Cunningham, in the Buffalo Grave Yard, near this town; the letters J. C. was engraved on the stone.—Greensboro' Pat.

New Mail Arrangement.

—We mentioned in our last, that preparations were making to run the mail stage, after the 1st of April next, three times a week between Norfolk and Fayetteville, instead of twice. We have since understood that the stage from Petersburg to this place will also make three trips per week—and that it is contemplated to run the stage three times a week between this place and Newbern. We also learn that a line of stages will go into operation from Louisiana to Edfield, to meet the Petersburg line, running also three times per week.

Tarboro' Free Press.

The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy returned to this City, on Tuesday, from Norfolk, whither they had been on a visit of duty. The late site of Fort Nelson, in the harbor of Norfolk, has been selected as the ground on which to erect the new Naval Hospital.—Nat. Int.

The Island of Teneriffe.

has been visited by a dreadful tempest, by which many lives were lost, and not only the face of the country greatly changed, but the summits of the celebrated Peak itself broken into chasms, and much altered in form. One account states its altitude to have been lowered by the fall of the topmost rocks.

MARRIED.

In this county, on the 22d inst. Mr. James M. Abster to Miss Nancy Wynn. On the 22d ultimo, Mr. Samuel W. Tunstall, of Franklin county, in this State, to Miss Ann W. daughter of William Tunstall, Esq. of Pittsylvania county, Va.

In Green county, on the 22th ultimo, Joseph Phyllon, Esq. to Miss Eliza Hays (Co.). In Edgecombe county, on Thursday last, Mr. Bennett Brasley to Miss Isabella Griffin. At the residence of Mr. Joseph Pope, in Halifax county, on the 15th instant, Mr. Lamont (J. H. Fitzman) to Miss Zephia Brasley, all of said county.

DIED.

In this city, on Saturday, the 24th inst. of 78 years, Mr. Joseph Dillard, in the 39th year of his age. Mr. D. was one of the earliest and most useful of our citizens, and for many years past was proprietor of the well known tavern at the corner of the Cross Sts. In his sudden death, his family have to deplore the loss of an affectionate husband, a kind father and indulgent master. He was much socially and of the dearest, that "as he was his own worst enemy" and while we shed a tear of regret at his fall, we deeply sympathize from the remembrance of his many redeeming virtues.—Communicated. At Nashville, in this State, on the 20th instant, Dr. Benj. H. Hunter, aged 39 years, formerly a resident of Tarboro'gh. In Salisbury, on the 24th instant, Mrs. Mary Marshall, relict of the late Mr. Humphrey Marshall, in the 64th year of her age; also, in Rowan Co., on the 11th instant, Mr. Valentine Hirs, in the 67th year of his age. In Lexington, Davidson county, on the 7th instant, Mrs. Jane Hargrave, wife of Jesse Hargrave, Esq. In Davidson county, on the 10th inst. with an apoplectic fit, Mr. John Park. In Cumberland county, on the 20th instant, Mr. Oliver Pearce, son of the late Nathan Pearce, dec'd, in the 18th year of his age. Lately, in this county, Dr. Jasper Gillett, a native of New-Hampshire. At his residence, in Duplin county, on the 15th instant, Mr. David Wright, in the 63d year of his age. In Sampson county, on the 14th instant, Mr. Wm. Beck, in the 71st year of his age. At his residence in Camden county, lately, Enoch Sawyer, Esq. for many years Collector of the Customs for the district and part of Elizabeth City.

By the Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, It has been represented to the Executive of this Commonwealth, that a certain Samuel Parkhill, did, on the evening of Monday the 19th inst. wantonly attempt to assassinate James S. Smithers of the city of Richmond, by inflicting upon him, with a knife, several severe and dangerous wounds; and appearing to the Executive that the said Parkhill has suddenly disappeared, and is probably endeavoring to make his escape from justice; I have therefore thought fit, with the advice and consent of the Council of State, to offer a reward of five hundred and fifty dollars to any person or persons who will apprehend, and convey to the Jail of Henrico County, the said Samuel Parkhill; and I do moreover require all officers, both civil and military, and exhort the good people of this Commonwealth to use their best endeavors to apprehend and secure the said Parkhill, in order that he may be dealt with as the law directs.

Given under my hand, as Lieutenant Governor, and under the Seal of the said Commonwealth, at Richmond this 23d day of March, 1827.

HETER V. DANIEL, Lieut. Gov.

Samuel Parkhill is a native of Ireland, about six feet high, well made and very straight; his hair is about 30 or 35 years of age, is of fair complexion, with light hair, speaks very rapid, and generally dresses in black.

JACKSON.

The undersigned being appointed Commissioners to lay off the town of JACKSON, at Northampton Court House, N. C. will offer for sale the lots therein, on the premises, on Monday the 4th day of June next, being the first day of the County Court.

JACKSON is situated in the vicinity of the most fertile lands on the Roanoke, and in the neighborhood where large quantities of all kinds of produce is raised; about 12 miles from the town of Halifax, 27 from Bedford, Va. 24 from Martinsboro', and is within four or five miles of Briggers' ferry on Roanoke, to which place boats can ascend at almost all seasons of the year, except when the river is uncommonly low; and is considered to be as healthy as any situation of the kind in the low country. Terms of sale will be made known on the above day.

WM. MOODY, JOHN PEELE, COLIN W. BARNES, JOHN B. JORDAN, WM. B. LOCKHART, Com'rs.

March 20, 1827. 14-109

Beef and Pork for 1828.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' ORDER.

23d March, 1827.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of the Navy, until the 31st day of July, 1827, for the supply of 3000 barrels of Pork, 3600 barrels of Beef.

One third of the quantity of Pork, and one third of the quantity of Beef to be delivered at each of the Navy Yards at Boston, New York, and Norfolk. The whole to be delivered by the 1st of August, 1828. The said Beef and Pork shall be of the very best quality. The beef shall be packed from cattle well fattened, and weighing not less than 400 lbs. and to average 550 lbs. All the legs, leg rounds, cloas, &c. from the necks of each animal shall be excluded, and the rest of the body of the animal cut into pieces of ten pounds each, as near as may be, so that twenty pieces will make a barrel of 200 lbs. net weight of beef.

Of the Pork, which must be corn fed and well fattened, all the skulls, feet and hind legs entire, shall be excluded and the remainder of the hog, including not more than three shoulders to each barrel, shall be cut into pieces of eight pounds each, as near as may be, so that twenty-five pieces will make a barrel of 200 lbs. net weight of Pork.

The whole of the said Beef and Pork, to be packed with the best clean coarse white Turke Island, Isle of May, or St. Ubes salt, with five ounces of the best salt petre to each barrel.

The barrels in which the said Beef and Pork shall be packed, must be made of the best seasoned white oak, or white ash, free from sap, and fully hooped—they must be branded "Navy Beef" or "Navy Pork" with the contractor's name, and the year when packed.

The whole of the said Beef and Pork must undergo inspection at the Navy Yards where the deliveries are to be made, by some sworn inspector of the State, or to such test, inspection, and examination, as they have, or may hereafter prescribe, free of expense to the United States, and the barrels must be in perfect shipping order.

Each proposal for furnishing the Beef and Pork, must state the place of residence of the bidder—the names of two competent persons as sureties, and the place of their residence—and ten per cent. will be received by the United States on all payments until the contracts shall be completed, in addition to the bond, and all payments will be made at the places of delivery. The proposals must be endorsed on the back, "offer to furnish salt provisions" and must state the prices of the Beef and Pork respectively, deliverable at the several Navy Yards aforesaid. Any bid not made in conformity to the advertisement, or not received within the time limited therein, will not be considered.

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