

WESTERN RAILROAD

We publish below an extract from the report of Mr. McRae, late President of the Western Railroad, to the stockholders at their annual meeting in March last.

The report after giving a full account of the action of the directors during the year—the amount of work done on the road—a statement of the financial affairs, &c.—proceeds to say:

“Having thus given you a statement of the work done, and the condition of your financial affairs, the question is now with you, and with you alone, whether the work already done, and the money already expended, shall be entirely lost, and the road abandoned, or whether by united action (without which no community can hope to prosper) it shall be prosecuted to a successful completion.

The action of the last Legislature, while it has heaped benefits upon other sections of the State, has left us to our own resources—of this we may not complain, but our complaining will be worse than idle, if the sense of the wrong done us, does not stimulate us to renewed energies. No maxim can be more true than that which tells communities as well as individuals, that they alone are worthy of aid from others who first show a disposition to aid themselves.

If then (as it must be apparent to all) this enterprise be of importance to us—if it can in a great measure counteract the effects of other schemes which must prove detrimental to our interest—if it can prevent the diversion of our trade—increase the value of our real estate,—and put us in communication with the trade of the west, in which the town of Fayetteville must of necessity languish) then it behooves us to act promptly and with energy, to place its successful completion beyond a doubt.

But the people of Fayetteville would not rest satisfied with only the construction of this route to the Coal Fields, their interest demands its extension to Salisbury, there to make connection with the great western Extension to the Tennessee line, and if they will unite their energies, and complete the first link to Deep River, it will not be long before our western and eastern friends will find it to their interest also, to aid in securing the other link to Salisbury.

A survey has already been made from a point on Deep River, immediately above the Coal Fields, to the Yadkin River for a “Portage Railroad,” a practical line found, and the distance not materially greater than a more direct route, &c. &c.

It is known to you that the North Carolina Railroad has made its connection with the Wilmington & Weldon Road at Goldsboro and is now being rapidly finished, through the counties of Orange, Guilford, Davidson and Rowan to Salisbury, where it will connect with that part already finished to Charlotte; and at Salisbury it will also be in connection with the western extension. Thus stretching itself through nearly all the grain growing counties of the State, it must of necessity monopolize all their carrying trade, while on the other side of us, we hear notes of preparation to organize the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Road, to pass through the counties of Bladen, Robeson, Richmond and Anson to Charlotte, which, when finished, will make other towns formidable rivals with us for the trade of the cotton region—a large portion of which we have heretofore enjoyed, because of the demand of our factories, and the fair competition among our merchants for that staple.

In conclusion, the President and Directors most earnestly desire, that in the wisdom of the Stockholders, some plan may be devised by which present difficulties may be overcome, and our people united as one man in carrying on this vitally important work to completion. Our difficulties have been a want of union and confidence in each other. Let us banish these discordant elements which have made us laggards in every project, and resolve to be united and determined in our efforts, and very soon we will see evidence of its inspiring influence, and like the fabled bird of old, we shall rise with fresh and renewed strength to the accomplishment, not only of this, but other schemes for our prosperity.”

ARREST OF GRAHAM, THE MURDERER.—Last week we published an account of the shooting of 4 or 5 men in Wytheville, Va., by a man named Graham. The following is an account of Graham's capture, from the Wytheville Telegraph:

“Late on Tuesday night a man came to town with the intelligence that Graham had gone on Sunday evening to the house of a Mr. Warden, in the Cove, about 11 miles from town, to get something to eat, and it was supposed that he was then in the mountain or near the place. A party of 25 or 30 immediately repaired to the spot, and stretched themselves about a hundred yards apart, commenced the search. Before proceeding far Graham was seen and hailed by Mr. Ganaway and Mr. Buford. He turned upon them and cocked and presented his pistol.—They levelled their guns and asked him if he would surrender or be shot down; he replied that if they would treat him well, protect him from violence and give him something to eat, he would surrender; that he had eaten nothing but a piece of raw meat since he fled, and that he was nearly frozen and starved. He then threw down his pistol and surrendered. The excitement in town when it was ascertained that he had been captured, was beyond anything we have ever known. The citizens all congregated at Boyd's Hotel to witness his arrival, and the crowd was constantly augmented by arrivals from the country. As the time for the arrival of the guard with his prisoner approached, the excitement grew more intense, and threats of Lynch-law began to be heard. Just at this time the Court House bell was rung, and it was announced that a meeting was to be held to take into consideration the propriety of enforcing Lynch law upon the culprit. Before organizing, however, it was concluded to let the law have its course. The guard soon after arrived, and took their prisoner immediately to the jail, and the crowd dispersed. Graham was afterwards regularly committed and will be examined, before a called court on Monday next. We understand that he offers no excuse for his crime, but says he intended to have killed no one but Mr. Spiller; that he thought Mr. Cox was another man trying to prevent him from getting out of the bar-room, and he shot him to get rid of him.

HIGH PRICE OF FLOUR IN NEW YORK.—Flour has risen to thirteen dollars a barrel for choice brands, and twelve to twelve and a half for good ordinary flour such as bakers use. This is higher than flour has rated in New York for many years. In 1837, when the flour warehouse of Eli Hart & Co. was broken open by a mob, it sold at from 11 85 to \$12 a barrel.

One of our Western villages passed an ordinance forbidding taverns to sell liquor on the Sabbath to any man except travellers. The next Sunday, every man in town was walking around with a pistol in one hand and two saddle bags in the other.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Democratic Meeting in Richmond.

A portion of the democracy of Richmond County assembled at Laurinburg on Monday the 9th inst. On motion, J. T. Roper was called to the Chair, and Dr. D. Shaw appointed Secretary. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we fully concur with our political friends in other Counties of this District to hold a Convention at Clinton in Sampson County, on Tuesday of May Superior Court, to nominate a candidate to represent us in the next Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a suitable number of delegates to represent this County in said Convention.

Whereon on the following delegates were appointed by the chairman: John D. Shaw, Daniel McLean, T. T. Covington, Hugh McCall, Ziba Gilson, Nell McLean.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of delegates.

On motion, it was ordered that the Secretary forward a copy of these proceedings to the North Carolinian for publication.

And the meeting then adjourned.

J. T. ROPER, Ch'n.

D. SHAW, Sec'y.

Democratic Meeting in Bladen County.

A portion of the Democrats of Bladen County having assembled at the Court House in Elizabethtown on the 6th day of April, 1855, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Convention, proposed to be held at Clinton, to nominate a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress, Colin Monroe was appointed Chairman, and Kenneth McLeod Secretary.

After the object of the meeting was stated, the Chairman appointed Durham Lewis, James W. Lesesne and Daniel Willis to prepare resolutions expressing the same, who reported that the Democracy of Bladen County, desirous of co-operating with their brethren in the Counties composing this Congressional district and preserving in its integrity their party organization, do

Resolve, That we concur in the propriety of holding a Convention for the purpose of selecting a candidate to represent this Congressional district as proposed, to be held at Clinton, in May ensuing.

Resolved, That we appoint delegates, to be designated by the Chairman, to represent this County in said Convention.

This report being submitted, was approved and the Chairman appointed as delegates, Wm. McNeill, James Robeson, Rev. Colin Shaw, Wm. D. Lewis, Henry B. Jones, Rev. Daniel McNeill, Benjamin Fitz-Rodolph, James W. Lesesne and Dr. H. H. Randolph.

On motion, the Chairman was added to the list of delegates and the meeting adjourned.

C. MONROE, Ch'n.

K. McLEOD, Sec'y.

For the Carolinian.

This part of the physical organization is much abused by a great majority of persons; the young make them store-houses for sweet meats and candies, or apply them to the very delicate purpose of cracking nuts; the lady uses them as a substitute for scissors in cutting thread, &c.; men make them serve as a mill for grinding the nauseous weed tobacco, or convert them into the wall of a smoke-house.

Nearly all are chargeable in some way with unwholesome uses, and are as much abused by them as if they were of no great value, or at least of very little consequence, and as if the sooner they were removed out of the way the better.

The ignorance manifested in regard to the teeth, and the important relation which they hold to the system, is astonishing.

How often expressions similar to the following are used: “I do not care if my teeth are decayed, if they don't ache;” “I wish I had no teeth, they are so much trouble;” “I do not see what they were made for, they are only an annoyance.”

It is not the teeth that are in fault, but the neglect and abuse of them by those who thus complain.

“The teeth so highly prized in nature's economy, and so much abused, are given to us in mercy, to give protection and stability to those essential organs; and the food, ere it reaches the stomach, they lend a grace. To the digestive powers, must be prepared by mastication for its final use.

And they are more. The beauty of the face, the purity of the voice, the grace of the smile, the softness of the moving passions of the soul, is quite disguised if the teeth be bad.

But when in shining ranks of polished pearls, the teeth are seen, the smile is bright, and the plain features, which not all the jewels of the Indies could impart. Besides, they greatly modify the speech. One of the noblest attributes of man; and give to vocal music half its charm.”

News Items, &c.

WAYNE SUPERIOR COURT.—At the term of the Superior Court held at Goldsboro last week, Judge Ellis presiding, Green, a slave, was tried and convicted of rape, and sentenced to be hanged.

THE PORK “CROP.”—The hog-packing in the West this year, as compared with last year, shows a falling off in number of 34,000 head, and in pounds equal to 463,000. The crop is twenty per cent. less than last year, and 24 per cent. heavier than that of the previous season.

The steamer Illinois arrived at New York on Saturday, with California dates to the 16th ult., and \$110,000 in gold.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The reports saying that the different tribes and bands on the North-western frontier are preparing to assemble shortly, on the upper waters of the Missouri, to the number of some 10,000 warriors, to make a descent on the settlements and the overland emigration of this spring and summer, have not the least credit at the Indian Bureau in this city, and they are doubtless false.

THE KANE EXPEDITION.—The barque Enrigo, of 300 tons burden, had been purchased by the department for the expedition to the Arctic for the search of Dr. Kane. She is now in the dry-dock at the Brooklyn navy-yard.

GREAT FIRE AT MEMPHIS.—Memphis, Tenn. has been visited by one of the largest and most destructive fires that has occurred in that city for several years. The loss of property amounted to over \$100,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

BANK OFFICERS.—Mr Joseph H. Pool has been elected President of the Farmers' Bank at Elizabeth City, N. C., and Mr W. W. Griffin cashier of the same.

LOOK OUT.—The Millerites of New Hampshire believe that the world will come to an end on the 16th of this month. That is the day the stockholders of the Cape Fear & Deep River Improvement meet here.—Wilmington Herald.

China's Plaguing the French.

The intelligence from China, that the French fleet is off much interest. It is remembered that the previous advice was to the effect that the French Admiral, Guerre, in order to redress some wrongs had been inflicted upon the French residents, was bombarding Shanghai. The result of performance is known. The French stormed the city on the 6th of January, but were compelled to retire with a severe loss. The attack on the place was made by troops on shore, as well as by men-of-war in the harbor. The Chinese (of the Imperial party) seem to have fought with a valor that gives one an infinitely higher estimate of their capability to cope with a European assailant than it has been the fashion to indulge here, as well as in France and England.

Verily, the French have met with but trifling success in their operations of this character, of late. The attack on Shanghai, in January, was no better rewarded than the bombardment of Petropaulski, in Russian North America, last summer. It was based upon the supposition that the Russian garrisons there, but to be forced to “retire” now, before the Chinese, is a humiliation that is likely to the pride of the Frenchmen at home.

La Guerre, we observe, talks about going to Shanghai, but the Admiral also seems to revisit Petropaulski. As they filled that threat, it is rational to suppose that the gallant Frenchman will endeavor to let the Shanghai Americans and the English see, had the good sense to quarrel.

(Shanghai, as most readers are aware, is one of the five ports, in China, now open to commerce, in the province of Kiang.)

Woosung River 14 miles from the sea, 160 miles S.E. from Naunkin. It is a constant entrepot of the commerce between Northern and Southern provinces of the Empire.

Its coasting trade is very extensive. In 1854, 87 European and American ships were entered, with an aggregate burthen of 24,396 tons. The population of the place is estimated at 120,000 souls.)

DIRECTIONS TO POSTMASTERS.—The First Assistant Postmaster General has issued the following directions to postmasters:

“Books not weighing over four pounds may be sent in the mail, prepaid, at one cent an ounce any distance in the United States under three thousand miles, and at two cents an ounce over three thousand miles, provided they are put up under a cover or wrapper, or in a cover or wrapper open at the ends or sides, so that their character may be determined without removing the wrapper. If not prepaid, the postage under three thousand miles is one cent and a half, and over three thousand miles in the United States three cents an ounce.

It is a violation of law to enclose or equal a letter or other thing, (except bills and receipts for subscription, or to make any memorandum in writing, or to print any word of communication after its publication upon any newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter. In all such cases letter postage should be demanded, and, if the person addressed refuse to pay such letter postage, the package should be returned to the postmaster from whose office it came, to prosecute the offender for the penalty of \$5, prescribed by the 30th section of the act of 1825; and all transient printed matter should be distinctly postpaid at the mailing office.

Postmasters are allowed one cent for the delivery of each free letter, except such as are sent to themselves, and two mills each on newspapers (to subscribers) not chargeable with postage. They are not allowed any commission on printed matter made free by the frank of a member of Congress.

“Daguerotypes when sent in the mail should be rated and charged with letter postage by weight.”

MAIL ROBBERY ARRESTED.—We learned in Monroe, a few days ago, that a mail carrier between that place and Wadesboro, had been detected in robbing the mail, and arrested.

It appears from the circumstances, that he has been driving quite a thriving business in this line lately, having lightened up his mail bag of several letters, containing small amounts. The way he opened and closed the bag again shows an ingenuity worthy of a better cause. We learn that the bag was patched, and he would rip off the patch, overhauled the letters, secure the fat ones and then sew the patch on again. But one fat letter proved fatal to him—a decoy letter was placed in the mail containing marked bills; he grabbed it, and the officer grabbed him, and lodged him in Wadesboro jail to await his trial. We understand his name is Jordan. The road to Jordan will have to try to have him apt to be a hard one.

Concord Gazette.

THE PRESENT RUSSIAN EMPEROR.—In a recent lecture on Russia, by Rev. Dr. Baird, the lecturer stated that the present emperor is thirty-seven years of age, and not quite so tall as his father but somewhat stouter. He is said to be of a naturally amiable disposition, and possesses good talents, although not as much energy as his father. He speaks English perfectly. Baird considers him as any man in Russia, and understands his amiability and benevolence. He is a man of a great deal of energy, and has the reputation of being the man of the man to continue the work of his father.

Colonel Taylor is a married man, and has a large family of children, who reside in this city. His character for integrity has hitherto been unquestioned.—Washington Union.

THE ENGLISH PAPERS state that a clergyman in England is now suffering the severe penalty of twelve months imprisonment, for marrying a couple at half-past six in the morning, when ecclesiastical law forbids that such a ceremony shall take place before 8 A. M.

The Wilmington Journal learns from Mr. C. B. Dittler, who has just returned from Georgetown, that he has succeeded in raising the steamboat Major Wm. Barnett, lately captured and sunk in the Pee Dee, and that she will soon be running again.

MONMONS.—There was quite a collision between the Mormons and the United States troops at Salt Lake City, on New Year's day, commencing at a drinking shop.—Seven or eight persons were shot, but not killed. The Mormons ordered one of the “Legion” and the three U. S. Companies under Col. Steptoe stood to their arms. Happily peace was restored without further difficulty. It is believed that the accession of Col. Steptoe as Governor, will take place without any serious opposition.

The Democrats have carried the great majority of the town elections in Michigan.

Thunder Coming.

The Asheville News says: The following card from Mr. Tate, of Haywood County, is the precursor of many more such blasts, which will be heard before the first day of August. Honest unsuspecting men may be lured to Know Nothing lodges; but when they learn the truth they will like American freemen, shake of the yoke with which political tricksters have sought to bind their will and their consciences. We are informed that Mr. Tate is a respectable citizen, and that his statements are entitled to the fullest credit.

WAYNESVILLE, N. C. March 28, '55.

MR. EDITOR.—Believing it to be the duty of every citizen to expose the misrepresentations and tricks of designing men and politicians, I ask you to give place in your paper to this note.

Not long since, at the urgent and repeated solicitation of certain persons, I was induced to join the society, commonly called the order of Know Nothings, lately established in this county. After being initiated, I soon found that the whole object and aim were entirely different from what had been represented to me.

While I do not admit that the oath of secrecy administered to me at the time of my initiation (considering the fraudulent manner in which I was induced to take it,) ought to restrain me from speaking freely, if I think it necessary, nevertheless I forbear to go into details. It is sufficient for me to say, that I am satisfied that the whole thing is a cunning device of mischievous politicians, who hope by cheating and deceiving the people to get into office. They expect to control the minds of the American freemen, and thus compel them to vote for men not of their choice, but the managers of the order may direct. I therefore advise all honest men to keep out of the concern, and to retain in their minds the right that belongs to every citizen of this Union.

RUSSELL TATE.

A HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—Execution of Artes, the Murderer, at Sydney.—The following is one of the most horrible affairs that we have ever read of. We copy from the Dayton (Ohio) Gazette of the 27th ult:

This wretched man, who, as our readers will remember, was convicted in the Court of Common Pleas, of Shelby county, a few months ago, of an atrocious murder committed on the person of his own daughter, was hung yesterday. From private source we learn that the execution exhibited a scene of horror, to which it would be difficult to furnish a parallel. The trial, the prison, and the near approach of death had failed to subdue the spirits of the guilty man, or reduce him to a submissive frame of mind. Since his conviction, his conduct, as far as the public eye could see, was that of a man who was proud of his position of defiance to the officers of the law, varied with the most horrid blasphemies and obscenities.

As he was a very muscular man, and had repeatedly asserted that he would not be hung, the Sheriff, as a matter of precaution, had called the outsiders, to the number of twenty-five or thirty, to assist in the execution of the sentence; but such desperate resistance did the negro make, that even this force was hardly equal to the terrible task that devolved upon them, as the condemned man was taken out of his cell in spite of the heavy irons to his legs, he burst away from those in charge of him, and for some time kept every one at bay by striking in all directions with his shackled hands.

At length, by the united force of some fifteen or twenty men, he was overpowered and dragged off to the gallows. But even after he was hung, he managed to spring up, and by jerking himself, succeeded in keeping himself alive for half an hour, until there was danger that his life would overrun the time allowed by the law for the execution, and the officers were obliged to choke him by main force.

MURDERERS ASSAULT UPON GERMAN AT CINCINNATI.

A large party of rowdies, armed with clubs, guns and pistols, went to the Lafayette House, corner of Mill and Front streets, last Thursday night, kept by a German, named Jacob Knight, and demanded liquor.

After being furnished with beer they commenced breaking the glasses, knocked the proprietor senseless, insulted his wife, assaulted his children, and then left the premises.—On the sidewalk the gang knocked down three Germans and stabbed another, who is not expected to recover. Finally they drove the family of Knights from the house.

Five arrests were made, being the first made by the authorities during these disgraceful proceedings. After this assault upon the premises of Knight, the Germans living in that section of the city armed themselves and guarded the streets across the Canal. The whole night, permitting no one to pass. The police and mayor have almost done nothing in the matter of preserving the peace.

The city clerk has refused to grant a certificate of election to the candidates of either party in the recent election.

FORGERY.—Within a day or two past there has been no little excitement in certain of our financial circles in consequence of the discovery of a large amount of forged paper. The party implicated is Colonel Lewis L. Taylor, formerly of Mississippi, a clerk in the First Auditor's office, who, it seems, forged the name of Hon. Jefferson Davis, the Secretary of War, on promissory notes, which were readily discovered. At the maturity of the notes, the forgeries were discovered; but the guilty party had fled the city. The exact amount of the forgeries has not been ascertained, and is variously stated at from five to ten thousand dollars.

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SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

We are now receiving our stock of Spring and Summer goods, which have been purchased very cheap, and will be sold remarkably low, and persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine our stock to whom they buy of us or not, as we are anxious to exhibit our goods, knowing they will compare favorably with any in the market. We have a very large stock of every thing usually kept in a dry goods line, consisting of the following articles: Plaid, plain and black Silks; Tissues; fine and common Berages; Berage DeLaluz; white, blue, plain, prim, muslin, silk, jaconet and cross-barred Muslins; sheetings, bleached and unbleached; Calicoes of every color and price; Hosiery of every quality; Buttons; Dress Trimmings; silk, kid, lace and pie; the largest lot of Embroidered collars, undersleeves, handkerchiefs and edgings, we have yet offered; Mantillas; Grape Shawls; Ladies' fine Silk Hats, some beautiful; Straw Bonnets; Plaid; Ribbons; Ties and Flowers; Ladies' Gaiters, Boots, walking Shoes; and also a large stock of Children's Shoes.

For Gentlemen and Youths: Cloths, Cassimeres, black and fancy; Silk, Satin and Marcellis Vesting; Ready Made Clothing, for Men and Boys; Shirts, Collars, Hats of the latest styles; Boots, very fine; Shoes and Gaiters of every size and quality.

All of the above goods have been purchased low, and brought in this market with a view of selling cheap.

W. & E. P. MOORE.

April 7, 1855. 40-4f

TAKE NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore conducted under the name and style of Jones & Lett, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the concern, either by note or account, will make payment to J. W. Lett as early a day as practicable, as he is sole authorized to settle the business of the old firm. The name of the firm will be used in liquidation.

REUBEN JONES, J. W. LETT.

40-4f

Having bought the entire interest of Mr. Reuben Jones, in the firm of Jones & Lett, I shall continue business at the well known stand on Person street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, on my own account, and where all my friends, the trading public, and the “good mankind,” are respectfully invited to call and make their selections from A NEW STOCK of superior FAMILY GROCERIES, CONFECTIONARIES, SPRING AND SUMMER DRY-GOODS, &c. &c. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods.

April 6, 1855. J. W. LETT.

FOR RENT until Jan'y 1, 1856, my house on the corner of Maiden Lane and Union street.

R. K. BRYAN.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

J. A. PEMBERTON

Is now receiving a large and beautiful stock of STAPLE AND FANCY SILK GOODS, DIRESS GOODS.

A few very handsome Plaid Berage and Organdie Dresses, (entirely new styles) Plain and Embroidered Silk and Lace Mantles; a very superior stock of EMBROIDERIES; Collars, Sleeves, Chemise; Muslin and Cambric; Parasols; Italian Cloth; and Colored and Embroidered White Cape Shawls; Marcellis, Grass and Corded Silks; Rail Road Corsets; French Working Cottons; Embroidering Braids and Silks; Ladies' black and colored Gaiters, (of the latest styles) &c. &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. Black, Brown, Blue, and Olive French Cloth; Black and Fancy Cassimeres; the trading public, and the “good mankind,” are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. They will be offered at the lowest market prices.

April 7, 1855. 40-4f J. A. PEMBERTON.

CLOTHING AND CLOTHING MATERIALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, April 2, 1855.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed “Proposals for the purchase of the Navy,” will be received at this office until 3 o'clock, p. m. on the 1st day of May next, for furnishing and delivering, (on receiving sixty days' notice,) at each of either the navy yards at Portsmouth, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, or Gosport, Virginia; the quantities below mentioned of any or all of the following-named articles of navy clothing and clothing materials, and such other articles as may be ordered by the chief of this bureau, or by the commanding officers of the said navy yards, respectively, during the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of July next, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1856, viz:

Pea-jackets, made of blue pilot cloth, 2,000
Round jackets, made of blue cloth, 3,000
Trowsers, made of blue cloth, 3,500
Blue flannel shirts, 5,000
Blue flannel undershirts, 5,000
Blue flannel drawers, 5,000
Blue flannel jumpers, 3,000
Blue flannel night caps, yards 50,000
Barnsley sheeting frocks, 2,000
Canvas duck trousers, 2,000
Barnsley sheeting, in the piece, yards 15,000
Canvas duck, in the piece, yards 5,000
Blue cloth caps, 4,000
Cal'skin shoes, pairs 4,000
Kip-skin shoes, high cut, pairs 4,000
Woolen socks, No. 1 and 2, pairs 8,000
Mattresses, (with two covers each) 2,000
Nankin blue, yards 8,000
Blankets, 3,000
Blue silk handkerchiefs, 3,000
Blue satin trousers, 3,000
Blue satin, in the piece, yards 5,000

The cloth for pea jackets shall be twilled pilot cloth of American manufacture, pure indigo blue, wool-dyed, it shall be 24 inches wide, and weigh 26 ounces per yard. It shall have a list on each edge composed of 24 white threads, of all wool. All pieces weighing less than 25 ounces per yard will be rejected; and each bale of about 300 yards must average 26 ounces per yard.

The cloth for round jackets, blue cloth trousers, and blue caps shall be twilled, all wool, of American manufacture, and shall weigh 26 ounces per yard. It shall have a list on each edge composed of 24 white threads, of all wool. All pieces under 17 1/2 ounces per yard will be rejected; and each bale of about 300 yards must average 18 ounces per yard.

The satinest must be American manufactured, 27 inches inside of list, which list must consist of not less than 12 white threads on each edge. It shall be cloth, woven in the whole length of the piece; must weigh not less than 91 ounces per yard, to contain in each piece about 28 yards; the warp must be cotton, pure indigo blue, yarned, and the filling wool, pure indigo blue, wool-dyed. Each bale of 400 yards shall average nine and a half ounces to the yard, and no piece shall be below nine and a quarter ounces to the yard. The satinest trousers must be made of materials like the above.

The flannel must be all wool, American manufactured, wool-dyed, pure indigo blue, and twilled; must be in pieces of 69 yards in length, 27 inches wide, weighing 5 ounces per yard, with a list on each edge of 4 white wool threads woven in the whole length of the piece. To be put up separately without cloth boards. Each bale to contain 500 yards and 1564 pounds flannel. No piece to have a less average weight than 24 ounces per yard.

The overshirts, undershirts, drawers, and jumpers must be made of flannel like the above.

The Barnsley sheeting must be free from cotton, 80 inches in width, weight, twelve ounces 31-100 per yard; texture, 4 by 4 to 1-16 inch.

The canvas duck must be free from cotton, 27 inches in width, and about 36 yards in the piece, double thread, warp and filling, weight eight ounces 23-100 per yard. Texture 9 by 10 to 1-4 inch.

The shoes must be stamped with the contractor's name, number and year when made, and shall be of the size in the following proportion for each 50 pairs, unless otherwise ordered, viz: 4 of No. 5, 9 of No. 6, 12 of No. 7, 12 of No. 8, 9 of No. 9, 3 of No. 10, 1 of No. 11.

They are to conform in all respects to the samples at the yards, and to be delivered in good strong boxes, 50 pairs in each. The name of the contractor, contents, and the year when made, must be marked on the inside of the box, and the kip-skin and the kip-skin shoes to be packed in separate boxes.

The woolen socks must be woven of knit, and to conform to sample.

The mattresses must weigh 10 pounds, including

ticking, which is to be cut 6 feet in length and 31 inches wide. The covers must measure 71 inches in length and 29 inches in width. The hair, ticking, and covers must conform to samples.