

# RALEIGH REGISTER,

## AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE,

"Ours are the plans of fair, delightful peace,  
"Unwarped by party rage to live like brothers."

Friday, April 27, 1827.

No. 359

Vol. IV.

### THE REGISTER

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### ADVERTISEMENTS

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times for a dollar, and 25 cents for every succeeding  
publication; those of greater length in the  
same proportion. Communications thankfully  
received. Letters to the Editors must be post-  
paid.

### Extracts from the adventures of an Irish man, in America.

The night came on—I descried a small  
building, and moving up, found a sign  
"Apples and Ale," so in I rushed. As  
good luck would have it, another of my  
lusty countrymen was bar-keeper. I  
found also a large crowd of people.  
"How!" cried one, for Jackson! I would  
as soon have every limb in my bones broke  
as to see him President—where are his  
merits or talents? he is a dangerous man.  
As for Adams who does not love and respect  
him? The well taught politician, the  
diplomatist, the scholar, and the gentle-  
man." This speaker seemed a little know-  
ing; he was called major too, and I paid  
my best respects: "Your honour and  
please you, who may be this Jackson and  
Adams?" "They are candidates for  
President." "An please you, what is the  
President?" "Why he is the chief magis-  
trate of the union, has money, power and  
fame at his disposal." At this a low, in-  
quisitive square shouldered fellow demanded  
who I was for? "By my soul, and if that  
is the truth, I am for myself, and who  
would not be?" They all laughed at my  
folly for a smart joke, and gave me a dram,  
and surely I did not refuse. But, said the  
neat gentleman "if you could make the  
President, who should he be? I had ascer-  
tained that Jackson sprang from Irish par-  
centage, so I clamoured for him.

Now, by my soul I was innocent, but  
the people in Massachusetts were so de-  
ranged and infatuated about the presiden-  
cy, and so devoted to Adams, that they  
despised, opposed and injured any man  
who was against him. They would not let  
me have another drop of spirits, but order-  
ed me from the house and branded me to-  
ry. "Blood and wounds," cried I, "what  
does this mean? Now hang me head and  
tail, if I know or care any thing about  
Jackson, Adams or the Presidency, and  
to be thus buffeted and sent adrift is pro-  
voking. But what comes next! Shall I  
lie on the cold ground and starve all night?"  
As my fortune blessed me, I saw another  
house not far distant, so in I stepped. It  
was a private house, and the lady appeared  
kind and polite. "Telling her I was for  
Adams, I begged to lodge there. 'Yes sir,  
you can stay,' and I soon felt heart, hand  
and tooth, to a savory meal, which she  
prepared. 'By my soul, said I, 'madam,  
but you are the kindest lady in the world  
over—once for all I declare for the Amer-  
icans, they are hospitable and social—  
they will break a man's head and take good  
care of him until it is mended, tear the  
skin from the shoulders, and yet give him  
money and food.' This seems strange, but  
I vouch for its truth. I had not been long  
in the house before the square built owner  
entered and looked me coolly in the face—  
'Now by my soul, fellow traveller,' said I,  
'I am as little for Jackson as you, Adams  
is my man.' 'Is it so? then you are right;  
wife, let us have the spirit; the stranger is  
welcome.

What I thought I, are the Americans so  
deranged, so warmly and vainly addicted  
to governing their social feelings and  
conduct by political views, that they hate  
or love, serve or injure, just as one coin-  
cides or differs. I will take advantage of  
this national prejudice; I will for ever be  
for Adams. Indeed I began to be so in good  
faith. They attributed to him every  
virtue. As for Jackson, he was represent-  
ed as an arbitrary military chieftain.  
Every thing bore the name of Adams.  
There was the Adams Hotel, the Adams  
printing office, the Adams committee.  
The women clamoured in his favour and  
the boys fought for him. I could not  
travel a mile without meeting some chub-  
by faced child called John Adams. I had  
respected St. Patrick in my own country  
but now, thought I, he is a shadow by the  
side of this Adams. 'By the powers,'  
said I, 'I bought a piece of ribbon on  
which was stamped Adams and stuck it in  
my hat; and as I passed a grog shop,  
would you believe, huzza for Adams and Amer-  
ica. It was sure to get me friends  
good fare and night lodging. Onwards  
I travelled, the loud knows what States  
over, until I reached Pennsylvania.  
Here I thought there was a change in feel-  
ings and affairs. I had not gone far be-  
fore I espied a grog shop—'Huzza for  
Adams,' said I. 'Seize him, beat him.'  
'Stop, stop,' said I, 'show are you all?'  
'For Jackson, to be sure—he is the honest  
man, the brave soldier, the stern politician,  
the virtuous citizen we owe him honor,  
power and wealth. As for Adams, he is  
a political gambler, a knave, he cheated  
the people, oppresed their will, and so long  
as he is President our liberty is down.'  
'Oh! and wounds, but I am a Jackson  
man,' replied I. 'You Adams from my hat,  
said General Jackson, and now huzza  
for the General Jackson.'

If a jolly foreigner accords with the feel-  
ings and prejudices of these Americans,  
they love and cherish him. I had not a  
farthing, but I lived plentifully on the cred-  
it of my love for Jackson. If I called at  
a house and said, "can an old friend of  
Jackson stay all night?" the doors flew  
wide open, and I entered as free as the  
master of the castle. So long as I was for  
Jackson, I preserved my bones, conscience  
and comfort; but who can foresee his des-  
tiny? I pursued my journey, and at length  
entered the State of Kentucky. Oh! land  
of strong drink, daggers, stud horses, grog  
shops and candidates, would I had never  
seen you! I came sound, healthy and hap-  
py: I departed bruised, disordered and  
miserable.—Somehow I had a strange pre-  
sage of danger—the people looked furious,  
talked loud, rode fast, swore and dispu-  
ted. This one called himself an alligator,  
that steam boat, this sea-serpent, that tiger.  
One would be called half horse, half an  
alligator, and the other a snapping turtle.  
I had heard the Pennsylvanians abuse and  
denounce one Clay in connexion with Ad-  
ams, so, coming in sight of a tavern  
where I found a collection of men, horses,  
wagons, dogs, and hogs, I joined the motly  
crew. The house was in uproar and  
confusion—"Old court, new court, De-  
sha, Beauchamp, hemp, tobacco, Adams,  
Clay, Jackson," where heard at the same  
instant. I quietly and peaceably laid my  
knapsack in the corner, and wishing to in-  
sinuate myself into the favour of the peo-  
ple, I bellowed out "Huzza for Jackson—  
damn Adams and Clay." "Kill him  
pluck out his eyes, bite off his nose verber-  
ated through the house. They lifted  
clubs, drew Spanish dirks, and in less  
than a minute I was bruised, mangled and  
helpless. They ran over me and said I  
should be hung. "Spare me, spare me, fellow  
citizens, for I am a poor devil, and will  
do as you please."—"Will you vote for  
Adams and Clay?"—"Yes, yes, yes."  
"Give him some grog, tie up his wounds  
and ask his pardon." So soon as I could  
travel, I started and hallooed "Huzza  
for Clay and Adams."

But in this land of opposition and un-  
certainty, who can be always on the safe  
side? Resolved to fluctuate with the  
tide, I would fain have learned where a  
new change would begin, but I could not.  
Before I was aware, I entered Tennessee  
—"Huzza for Clay and Adams," still  
cried I. Luckless man, doomed to diffi-  
culties and wounds. I was again attacked,  
overrun and despised.

But now I am in Nashville, I am once  
more for Jackson, continually drinking his  
health and wishing him success and long  
life. Here I determined to stay—to procure  
a small house, set up a grog shop, and call  
it the Jackson grog shop. I will fight for  
Old Hickory, curse Clay and Adams, and  
I am sure to succeed. Nothing can resist  
me—devoted to Jackson. I can beat down  
all opposition.

PATRICK O'ORKLE.

From the Richmond Compiler.

### EXHIBITIONS.

The 4th exhibition of the Franklin In-  
stitute of the State of Pennsylvania, is to  
be held at Philadelphia, on the 3d October.  
The committee have reported its list of  
premiums.

A silver medal is awarded to the Penn-  
sylvania maker of the best specimen of  
iron castings, fit for small machinery—  
Another, to the best and most perfect scale  
beam for common purposes—one to the  
maker of the best instruments for operations  
on the eye—Also to the best specimen of  
sheet brass: to the maker of the best tin  
plate, the iron to be rolled in the United  
States, and the whole process of tinning  
performed in any State of the Union, &c.

Tobacco pipes—soda—silk cocoons in  
Pennsylvania, not less than 20 lbs.—the  
best method of winding raw silk—sewing  
silk—straw plat—best constructed grate  
or stove for burning anthracite—the best  
furnace for consuming anthracite in gener-  
ating steam—a method of rendering boilers  
in steam engines, less liable to explo-  
sions—the greatest quantity of iron from  
the ore in one year, to be not less than 20  
tons—the best treatise on the useful prop-  
erties of anthracite ashes, especially for  
agriculture—best method of introducing  
heated air into rooms by means of an air  
tube—greatest quantity of glassware not  
less than 500 lbs.—glass-cutting—crucibles  
—hogskins—gig or coach harness—best  
buckskin gloves—hydrants—vegetable oil  
—madder cultivated in the country—best  
specimen of lithography in the U. States—  
infusible clay—the best specimen of draw-  
ing by a pupil of the Institute—the best  
pair of room doors, manufactured from A-  
merican oak—best piece oak or elm cabi-  
net ware made in Pennsylvania—also o-  
ther descriptions of cabinet ware—the  
cheapest mode of improving turnpike and  
other roads—tallow candles—woollen goods  
of different description—cotton goods do.  
—survival instruments—porcelain—blis-  
tered steel—wrought iron—files—edge tools  
—& fowling pieces—are respectively spec-  
ified, as entitled to Silver Medals.

These exhibitions are calculated to im-  
prove the Arts. They bring the various  
productions of their different branches in-  
to competition in the presence of an ob-  
servant public. Fame as well as profit is

to be gained by success—and an improve-  
ment in the processes is of course the nat-  
ural result. When shall we have such  
spectacle in the Old Dominion?—We are  
mostly an agricultural people: why then  
have we not more Agricultural Fairs,  
among us—where the productions of the  
Earth, Farming Utensils, live stock, and  
household manufactures can be brought  
into one point of view? But exclusive of  
agricultural products, we have many of the  
facilities for manufactures. Immediately  
under our beards, we have unbounded re-  
sources in water power and coal, and great  
means of transportation up and down—  
Why is it that we are so far behind our  
Northern Sister states in the extension of  
the arts and in the cultivation of the soil?  
It is time to awaken and to improve.

### IRELAND.

No part of the world not actually in arms  
seems to possess a population more inclined for  
change than does Ireland at the present mo-  
ment. The British papers received by every  
arrival, contain the proceedings of meetings,  
displaying all the elements which may lead to a  
convulsion, at a day perhaps not distant. Ire-  
land is blessed with a temperate climate, a fertile  
soil, a vigorous, active, high-minded, generous  
people, and she stands a poor unproductive  
country, inhabited by an idle, discontented, and  
unhappy race, oppressed with poverty, restless  
under the restraints of government, and desper-  
ate from the peculiarities of condition.

If Ireland had been made an integral part  
of the British Empire soon after it was con-  
quered by the English, or had been consolidated during  
the reign of Elizabeth and James, when the  
power and light of knowledge were beginning  
to chase the phantoms of the dark ages, relax-  
ing the bonds of feudal restraints, and dispersing the  
thick darkness of superstitious ignorance; that  
lonely island, emphatically the 'emerald of the  
west,' might now be ambitious only of excelling  
the neighbour country in arts and sciences—in  
moral and intellectual improvements. Elizabeth  
was not less arbitrary towards Ireland than the  
Spartans towards the Helots. In reviewing the  
acts of her reign, it seems surprising that it was  
not obvious to so sagacious a sovereign, that if  
the rule of Ireland had been conducted on prin-  
ciples of justice, and the treatment dealt to that  
country, had been characterized by a reference  
to its welfare, and a liberal reliance on its fealty  
—it would have been a splendid auxiliary to her  
greatness.

If the English government would now extend  
over them the privileges of freemen, modified  
and adapted to their present condition, the pro-  
gress of a few years would emancipate them  
from their vassalage of ignorance, and the debas-  
ing effects of wild and furious passions, in savage  
exercise. By establishing schools on a compre-  
hensive plan, and by securing to individuals the  
products of their labor, the rising generation would  
become a different race of beings, and the whole  
people would rise in the scale of intelligence as  
conspicuous as their own island now rises from the  
dark depths of the sea. [New York Times.]

### From the New York Enquirer.

Mr. FERRIS—While dozing over the columns  
of an Evening newspaper, leaning my elbow on  
the tea table, 'my custom in the afternoon,' I  
overheard a short conversation between my wife  
and daughter Mary—"Mamma, I have been at  
Mrs. Tiffany's to look at her Spring bonnets—  
they are elegant—broad, full and richly orna-  
mented with flowers, and the lace in front will  
cost three dollars per yard—the price of the  
bonnet this spring will be eighteen dollars!"  
Just at that moment I gave deep sigh and the  
conversation ceased. "Eighteen dollars!" for  
a bonnet! I have five daughters, ninety dol-  
lars for one article of head-dress alone! Mercy  
on me! No wonder that Mrs. Tiffany, Mrs.  
Pincy Mincy, Madame Barege, and other mil-  
lions can afford a carriage, or, at least, a gig. In  
a few weeks the white satin grows yellow, the  
flowers fade, and they must have another hat,  
and another eighteen dollars a piece is thrown  
away. Why are our young ladies so very fond  
of dress? It is a useless and extravagant fash-  
ion and they should reflect how difficult it is  
for their parents to earn sufficient money to indulge  
them in such propensities. They seem to ad-  
mire themselves, and think themselves the ob-  
jects of universal admiration, when tricked out  
in all their finery and walking up and down  
Broadway. I admire simplicity and neatness in  
a lady's dress? where beauty is, this is most  
beautiful! but I do wish that they would reflect  
—call for the energies of their minds—be consid-  
erate and prudent—firm and unyielding, and  
economy, comfort and content will follow.

### RUBENS.

A fragment for the ladies.—Thy grand-moth-  
er, said my uncle 'Toby,' addressing himself to  
young Arabella, just from London, who was  
playing the battle of Marengo on the piano,  
'thy grand-mother, child,' said he, 'used to play  
on a much better instrument than thine.'  
'Indeed,' said Arabella, 'how could it have  
been better? you know it is the most fashion-  
able instrument, and is used by every body that  
is any thing.'

Your grand-mother was something, yet she  
never saw a piano forte.'

'But what was the name of the instrument?  
had it strings, or was it played by keys?'

'You must give me time to recollect the name:  
it was indeed a stringed instrument, but was played  
by the hand.'

'By the hand alone—how vulgar! but I  
protest I should like to see one, and papa shall  
buy me one when I return to London. Do you  
think we can obtain one?'

'No, you will not probably find one in Lon-  
don, but doubtless they may be found in some of  
the country towns.'

'How many strings had it? Must one play  
with both hands? and could one play the double  
bass?'

'I know not whether it would play double  
bass, as you call it; it was played by both hands,  
and had two strings.'

'Two strings only? surely you are jesting!  
how could good music be produced by such an  
instrument, when the piano has two or three  
hundred?'

'Oh, the strings are very long, one about 14  
feet, and the other lengthened at pleasure, even to  
50 or more.'

'What a prodigious deal of room it must take  
up; but no matter, I will have mine in the old  
hall, and papa may have an addition built to it;  
for he says I shall never want for any thing, and  
so does mamma. Were the strings strung with

little mallets like the piano, or were they snap-  
ped like the harpsicord?'

'Like neither these instruments, as I recollect,  
yet it produced a soft kind of humming music,  
and peculiarly agreeable to the husband and re-  
lations of the performer.'

'Oh, as to the pleasing one's husband or re-  
lations, that is all dicky, in the haut ton you know;  
but I am determined to have one at any rate. Was  
it easily learnt, & was it taught by French or Ital-  
ian masters?'

'It was easily learnt, but Frenchmen and  
Italians scarcely dared to show their heads in  
our country in those times.'

'Can you not possibly recollect the name?  
How shall we know what to inquire for?'

'Yes, I do now remember the name, and we  
we must inquire for a spinning wheel.'

### RALEIGH

### Dying & Scouring Establishment, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber embraces the present oppor-  
tunity of informing the Ladies & Gentlemen  
of Raleigh, and the public generally, that he has  
commenced the Dying Business, in all its various  
branches, in the tenement two doors south of  
Gen. Daniel's Office, Fayetteville Street, where  
he is prepared to finish piece goods of all kinds,  
equal to imported, viz. Cloths, Cassimeres, Cordes,  
Velvet stuffs, Silks, Satins, Crapes, Hosiery, &c.  
Gentlemen's garments of every description scoured,  
dyed, or renewed, and finished at the short-  
est notice, in as much perfection as at any other  
establishment in the Union. His mode of Steam  
Scouring extracts all kinds of grease, paint, tar,  
&c. and is admirably calculated to preserve  
clothes during the summer season from moths,  
&c. Ladies' Dresses of every description, dyed to  
any shade, or black changed to other colors.  
Leghorn and Straw Bonnets bleached, or stains  
removed, or dyed and trimmed to the latest fa-  
shions. Ribbons, Gloves, Stockings, Shoes, &c.  
dyed to any colour. Ladies' Pelisses scoured,  
dyed, or pressed—Also, Merino & other Shawls,  
scoured, and the colours revived, equal to new.  
North-Carolina, or Domestic Cloth, consisting of  
cotton and wool, dyed and pressed, to appear  
elegant. Military Uniforms, Embroidery, &c.  
cleansed and restored to their original brilliancy.  
Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call and  
examine specimens dyed at this establishment.  
He warrants all his colours, which for brilliancy  
and durability cannot be surpassed by any simi-  
lar establishment in the Union.

N. B. Gentlemen's Clothes neatly repaired,  
with despatch, on reasonable terms. All articles  
sent to the establishment to be dyed or scoured,  
will be ready for delivery in two or three days  
from the time of receiving them, weather per-  
mitting.

JOHN BRISSINGTON.

Raleigh, April 17.

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### A List of Letters.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Oxford, N.  
C. 1st April, 1827, and it not taken out be-  
fore the 1st July, will be sent to the General  
Post Office as dead letters.

- Amis Martha Miss
- Ayres Silas
- Brown Isaac A.
- Bullock George
- Beaumont William
- Burroughs John
- Branch John T.
- Bryant Nancy Miss
- Ball Guilford
- Boswell Caroline G. 3
- Badget Andrew
- Burge William
- Burus Mary H.
- Bullock Richard
- Bryan Jos. H. Genl.
- Bradford John
- Carnal Catharine
- Clement William
- Cole Celia Mrs.
- Coghill Lucy Mrs.
- Cottrell John B.
- Cobbs James H.
- Clack Frederick M.
- Cooke Claborn
- Cobb Jesse H.
- Clement Saml.
- Dodd Mary Miss
- Davis Nancy Mrs.
- Ellis Samuel
- Farrar Alexander
- Floyd George
- Frear Robert
- Fairbank Nancy R. Mrs.
- Sanford Giles
- Forrest William Paisley
- Green Lewis Col. 2
- Gordon Archibald
- Gooch Daniel T.
- Henderson Wm.
- Hubbell Ransom 2
- Hunt Thomas T.
- Haskins James
- Harrison Robert
- Hester Benjn. O. 2
- Hunt John J. 2
- Harris Ransom
- Hunt Groves
- Hunt John
- Inscore Wm. W.
- Jones Ann Mrs.

JAMES M. WIGGINS, P. M.

### J. Gales and Son

HAVE just received a fresh supply of the  
ATLANTIC SOUVENIR, and FORGET  
MENOIR, for 1827. The Engravings which adorn  
these tasteful works, to say nothing of the judi-  
cious selections, and the interesting original mat-  
ter, are fully worth the price of the Book.  
Raleigh, March 17, 1827.

### SIGN OF THE CROSS KEYS.

One hundred yards west of the State House.

MRS. ANN DILLIARD solicits a continuance  
of that patronage and liberal support which  
the friends of her late husband have so long  
given to this old Establishment—assuring them that  
she will exert her utmost efforts to render the  
House what a good Boarding House ought to be.  
A few regular Boarders can be comfortably ac-  
commodated.

Raleigh, April 5.

56 3 w

### TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the  
Subscriber by Millington Richardson, lot of  
ground known in the plan of the City of Ra-  
leigh as No. 167, late the residence of said Rich-  
ardson, and containing one quarter of an acre,  
will be exposed on Monday, the 21st day of  
May, at public sale, at the Court House in Ra-  
leigh. Terms Cash. T. P. DEVEREUX.  
April 9th, 1827.

### Navy Commissioner's Office,

12th March, 1827.

### Live Oak frame and promiscuous Timber for Ships of the Line, Frigates & Sloops of War.

THE Commissioners of the Navy will receive  
proposals until the 31st day of July next, for  
furnishing Live Oak Timber, cut to moulds,  
(which they will furnish) for ships of the line,  
frigates and sloops of war, and the proportion of  
promiscuous Live Oak, cut to dimensions, that  
may be required, say 6000 cubical feet for each  
ship of the line, 3000 for each frigate, and 1000  
for each sloop. The timber must be cut from  
trees grown in situations not more than 25 miles  
from the sea, deliverable at the following build-  
ing yards, viz. Portsmouth, N. H. Boston, New-  
York, Philadelphia, Washington, and Norfolk,  
during the years 1828, 1829 and 1830, say on or  
before the 1st November of each year.

Persons offering will be pleased to state par-  
ticularly their terms per cubical foot for any one of  
the frames, with the proportion of promiscuous  
timber required; also, (should they be disposed  
to offer for more) their terms per cubical foot for  
three frames collectively (one of each class, that is,  
a 74, a 44, and a sloop), with the promiscuous tim-  
ber, designating in all cases their prices for the  
frame of a ship of the line, of a frigate, of a sloop  
and for promiscuous timber. The offers can be  
made deliverable at any one, or either, or all the  
yards above mentioned; but the terms per cubical  
foot deliverable at each, (if a difference be  
made by the bidder) must be distinctly stated.—  
It is to be understood, that the Commissioners  
will select such offers, and assign to each bidder  
such portion of the timber required, (not  
less than one entire frame) and designate such  
yards for the delivery as they may judge expedi-  
ent for the public interest; and further, that no  
money will at any time, under any circumstan-  
ces, be advanced, and that none will be paid,  
until an actual delivery of timber; that bond,  
with two or more sufficient sureties, for the faith-  
ful discharge of any contract, will be required;  
that the amount of such bond will be one-  
third the estimated amount of the contract.—  
Moreover, that as additional and collateral secu-  
rity, ten per centum of the avails of each cargo  
will be reserved and withheld, until the contract  
shall be fully complied with to the entire satis-  
faction of the Commissioners; and that in all  
deliveries of timber, a due proportion of the most  
difficult parts of the frames shall be deliver-  
ed, otherwise, it shall be at the option of the  
Commissioners to withhold such amount, in ad-  
dition to the ten per cent. above mentioned, as  
they may judge expedient for the public interest,  
until such deficient proportion of such difficult  
timbers shall be delivered; and it is further to be  
understood, that all payments will be made at  
the places of delivery.

Those who may offer to supply any part of  
this timber, are further requested to state particu-  
larly their own residence, the names and resi-  
dences of their sureties, to forward letters from  
such persons, stating their willingness to become  
sureties, and also to forward evidence of the com-  
petency of such persons as sureties to the amount  
for which they may become bound. All offers  
are to be sealed and directed to the Commis-  
sioners of the Navy, and endorsed with the follow-  
ing words, viz. "Offer to furnish Live Oak, under  
the advertisement of 12th March, 1827."

The timber is to be inspected and measured  
according to the rules established by the Board,  
a copy of which may be obtained on application  
to the Navy Agent either at Pensacola, Savannah,  
Charleston, S. C. Norfolk, Washington, Balti-  
more, Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, or Port-  
smouth, N. H.

Any bid not made in conformity to this ad-  
vertisement, or that may not be received within  
the time herein limited for receiving bids, cannot  
be considered. 41-law-131 July.

### BEEF & PORK FOR 1826.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,  
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,  
3500 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 April, 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, and 14 lbs. from the necks of  
each animal shall be excluded, and the rest of  
the body of the animal cut into pieces of 10 lbs.  
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  
fatted, 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 coars white Turke  
Island, Isle of May, or St. Uves salt, with five  
ounces of the best saltpetre to each barrel.

The barrels in which the said Beef and Pork  
shall be packed, must be made of the best sea-  
soned white oak, or white ash, free from sap,  
and fully hooped—they must be branded, "Na-  
vy B. C." or "Navy Pork," with the contrac-  
tor's name, and the year when packed.

The whole of the said Beef and Pork must un-  
dergo inspection at the Navy Yards where the  
deliveries are to be made, by some sworn inspec-  
tor of the State, to be selected by the Commis-  
sioners of the Navy, 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 or-  
der.

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 residences—and  
ten per cent. will be reserved 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 deli-  
very.

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 ad-  
vertisement, or not received within the time limited  
therein, will not be considered.

March 26.

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