THE BEE

EDITED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY JEROME DAVON.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE STATE AND CITY.

"THE UNION must be preserved."

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1835.

Attention is respectfully called to the notice of the Louisiana cottonwood manufactory and insurance company's notice—and to the auction sale of 200 shares of its stock.

Will the postmaster general have the goodness to inquire into the continued deviation of the eastern mail, across the Alleghanies? Whenever the mail north of Philadelphia is not forwarded by the steamboats to Charleston, we do not get the New York, Philadelphia, or Boston papers till they are 4 or 6 weeks old; and as this alienation of the papers is confined to Philadelphia and cities north of it, we are led to infer that the deviation is in the Philadelphia postoffice,—whence the southern mail is probably despatched to Pittsburg.

This is very annoying to journalists in New Orleans; and we have frequently complained without redress. But we trust that the wonted energy of Mr Kendall will at length do us justice.

What has been done towards the construction of the railroad hence to lake Borgne?

Why does not the Pontchartrain railroad company cover the flues of their engines, as in the Atlantic states; and prevent the disagreeable annoyances from the sparks continually emitted on the passengers? When will this company secure their depot by balustrades or other fences, to prevent the liability of accidents, like that which has so invalided Dr Dalton.

THE RIVER AND SWAMP.—The more we reflect on the system of internal improvements in this state, relative to the closing of bayous, the more do we perceive its impropriety and lavish expenditure of the public funds; and the more are we persuaded that extensive irrigation is the proper remedy for rendering arable the savannas of the state, and preventing the inundations of the Mississippi and its tributaries.

About 1722, there were 25 feet of water on the bar at the Balize; 1767, Ulloa found 20; in 1826, there were 16; and now in 1835, there are only 13 feet. From what does this originate, but from the miserable policy of closing the bayous or natural outlets of the flood, which formerly served not only as channels to diminish freshets but as receptacles for the alluvial soil usually carried down by the current; and which as an inevitable consequence confines within the course of the Mississippi and its embankments that soil which is either deposited in its channel, or carried down to its mouth, which in the former instance elevates the bed of the river above the surface of the adjoining lands, and in the latter is so stopped at the bar by the opposing waters of the gulf? Hence also the different islands formed within the last century at the Balize, by the trees, rafts and alluvion.—Hence the oozing of the waters of the river through its porous banks; hence its overflowing its embankments.

Although perhaps not singular, it is a striking peculiarity in the waters of Louisiana, that the embankments of every bayou and lake are considerably higher than the adjoining lands—which of course is attributable to the alluvion brought by the Mississippi from its lengthened course through various regions. This was beneficial to the rivers and bayous on whose banks are now the best plantations in the country. But this beneficial result has been greatly restricted since the closing of the bayous.

Reflect for a moment on the state of the swamp surrounding this city; and seriously pause on the dangers of inundation by a crevasse in the bend immediately above on McCarty's plantation. Historical records prove positively that inundations were 'few and far between' before the natural outlets of the river were embanked; and that the cypress swamp was not so great nor deleterious before the closing of the bayou Manchac, or rather the river Iberville—a measure that was as impolitic as unconstitutional; and for which we anticipate and expect that Congress will adopt the proper remedy at its ensuing session.

Yet look for a moment at the topographical bearings of the swamp; and you will find that it is almost impossible to drain it without irrigating it by the Mississippi. The waters that escapes over the leaves or oozes through them, joined to that which flows in places unprotected by embankments, and to the rain water, never reaches the river; but find their way through the lakes or interlocking bayous. And this egress is not easy because the embankments of the lakes and the different bayous running through the swamp between the city and the lakes are greatly elevated above the swamp lands. Thus is it on the bayou Metarie, on the bayou St John, on the bayous Gentilly and Bienvenu: which in their present state are comparatively useless for irrigation, yet which nature has pointed out as proper channels for draining off superfluous waters; but which man has wilfully resolved shall be mischievously alienated: so that one or two of them are actually dried up in summer because their beds are higher than the stagnant marshes surrounding them.

From the declivity of the lands behind the city on the eastern side of the river towards the lakes, it is easy to perceive that the island on which New Orleans stood was formed by the river alluvion; and also manifest that had not the alluvial deposit been prevented by the embankments, the swamp lands would have long ere this been elevated to a proper height, as is elsewhere effected in the formation of the islands of the Mississippi. But as overflowing the swamp by the river would now be an imprudent expedient—we should resort to a substitute of a similar tendency: that of clearing the bayous in their course to the lakes, and then connecting them with the river by artificial sluices. Local remedies on a limited scale will be worse than useless. We must avert the causes before we can remove the effects; and as the swamp is evidently caused or continued by the waters of the Mississippi stagnating there without the means of egress to the bayous or lakes, the natural outlets of the river must be opened and artificial sluices constructed, before any attempt at irrigating the swamp can succeed.

Open therefore the river Iberville, which will also have a salutary effect when navigable in carrying the agricultural produce of Florida to our market, instead of conveying it through the miserable channel of the bayou St John and the canal Carondelet; and connect the bayou Metarie with the river. Deepen then the bayou Gentilly or Sauvage, and that of Bienvenu. These should and must be effected before the swamp can be drained—else it will be a sinking fund for any of the donations and subscriptions that could be raised.

In looking over an old work on the colony and province of Louisiana, when it extended to most of the regions west of the Mississippi and the lakes, our attention was arrested by an idea broached in it of the possibility and practicability of having a seaport at the mouth of the Columbia flowing westward into the Pacific ocean; and of connecting the Columbia river with the Missouri or Yellow Stone by a route across the Rocky or Missouri mountains, many parts of which are passable. What was then possible may not now be deemed improbable; considering the improvements made in steamboats and railroads. There are many places across the Missouri mountains, over which a railroad could be much more easily constructed, than over the Alleghanies: and if a seaport were formed at Columbia, an excellent channel could be opened to the trade of China, and the East Indies.

This route would perhaps be preferable to any through the Mexican territories; and is equally practicable.

It is melancholy to read the accounts of the late riots in New York; and to perceive the ill feelings that have been engendered in consequence. The causes leading to those were somewhat similar to what distracted the attention, and temporarily destroyed the harmony of our own citizens in April last—a struggle between native and naturalized citizens, than which nothing can be more preposterous, imprudent and unjust.

Yet in New Orleans there were not the same feasible grounds of opposition as in New York—where Irishmen have unfortunately segregated themselves in part from the American community. There are none who more respect and honor the Irish people than we: still we think it one of the most imprudent expedients to which they could possibly resort, in banding themselves in corps and societies, as in New York—as if they were resolved still to retain their interests and characteristics distinct in a soil, where they are cheerfully and constitutionally incorporated as members of the body politic. Were they denied the rights of citizenship, they might have some plea, or were the alien and sedition laws in existence. But when they enjoy all the privileges—with but one exception—of the sons of the soil, there is no reasonable excuse for preserving themselves distinct: partially when by the oath of allegiance, they forswear all foreign interests; and when by prudence, they should forget all former prejudices. Probably they wish a distinction without a difference.

They do not find that emigrants to the United States from any other country, so band together—none from England, Scotland, France or Germany. Why then should they? If they but formed benevolent societies for charitable purposes as the St George's, St Andrew's, St David's and St Patrick's; their exertions would be laudable; but extraneous to such a purpose, clubs or corps of the naturalized citizens of any nation or country are not calculated to inspirit confidence.

Yet fortunately this spirit of segregation is almost confined to New York. Here all our citizens live more in harmony at least in appearance—although threatened with an American or Native-American party. But our differences are chiefly of a local nature—and not relating to the exercise of constitutional or political privileges; that is, we earnestly trust that they never will. The dread results of such a contest have been so fatuitously and fatally evidenced in New York, as to deter from such an invidious, unjust and impolitic course.

The Louisiana (St Francisville) Journal of the 16th inst, gives utterance to apprehensions of a gloomy nature relative to the state of the slaves, etc. in that place—in consequence of 'a plot or concatenation of plots' supposed to be projected in their favor, under the countenance of fanatics and wanderers, ejected from Mississippi, where the insurrection originated.

There is very little doubt of a project of insurrection having been seriously entertained in the state of Mississippi; and it is to be feared that the spirit of that project has been diffused in the upper parts of this state. It is therefore to be hoped that precautionary measures will be adopted in the respective towns, as has been done in St Francisville,—where meetings have been held on the subject; and an ordinance issued by the town council.

The habitations on the coast should be vigilantly reconnoitred by the executive authorities.

Spain is greatly in want of provisions and other agricultural produce. Shipments of wheat have been made from Liverpool to Cadiz, which should set an example to our citizens. Cadiz would be an excellent market for the superabundant exports of New Orleans. We should learn to trade to the southern parts of Europe, where our merchants could procure an excellent and easy mart for their commodities, besides acquiring valuable imports in wines, etc.

The steamboat Assiniboin, belonging to the American Fur company, was recently burned on the Missouri, by an explosion. The value of the cargo destroyed consisting of buffalo robes, is estimated at $80,000.

(*From the Louisiana Recorder*)

THE CREOLES OF LOUISIANA.

One who is intimate with the characteristic traits of the creoles of this state would be struck with the almost similarity of them as compared with those which Bryan Edwards in his 'History of the West Indies' attributes to the creoles of those islands.

Edwards writes—'Among such of the natives as have happily escaped the contagium and enervating effects of youthful excesses, men are found of capacities as strong and permanent as among any people whatever: as I cannot therefore admit that the creoles in general possess less capacity and habits of mind than the nations of Europe, much less can I allow that they fall short of them in those qualities of the heart that render man a blessing to all around him. Generosity to each other, and a high degree of compassion and kindness towards their inferiors and dependents, distinguish the creole in a very honorable manner. If they are proud, their pride is allied to no meanness. Instructed from their infancy to entertain a very high opinion of their own consequence, they are cautious of doing any act which may lessen the consciousness of their proper dignity.' From the same cause they scorn every species of concealment. They have a frankness of disposition beyond any people on earth: their confidence is unlimited and entire; superior to falsehood in themselves, they suspect it not in others'

In Louisiana, the term 'creole' is usually given and limited to the descendants of the French and Spanish colonists—often extended to those of the French; seldom if ever extended to those of the Americans.

From the genial warmth of the climate, the creole is generally sanguine in his temperament; and from the humidity of the atmosphere with other predisposing causes, he is seldom robust. His temperament and lightness of frame render him vigorous, vigilant and vivacious from his earliest years. Nature by endowed with acute sensibilities, his impressionable faculties are soon developed; and his mental abilities matured. His complexion is often pale with out being wan or cadaverous; his brilliant eye indicates the ardor of his affections or the warmth of his constitution; but the climate or his habitudes seem adverse to size as well as corpulency: for creoles are seldom tall or bulky.

Endowed by nature with faculties capable of being developed at an almost infantine age, few creoles are which circumstances afford Louisiana has not yet arrived at manhood; and affords but few facilities of education. Hence many of our most intelligent creoles have been educated abroad. But a happy change in this respect is now likely to be effected by the recent exertions and liberality of the state legislature. Hitherto the educational knowledge of the better class of creoles has been derived from foreign countries, while others have had to rely chiefly on their own personal experience in the collision or contact of life: and unfortunately the knowledge so derived is greatly limited to an intimacy with the immediate object of their professions or pursuits.

The industrious and animated eye of the creole excites instant predilection in his favor, when combined with his frankness and urbanity; and instantly prompt belief of a heart desirous to exercise its kindly affections should occasion require. Habitually liberal and courteous, should he appear or be found inhospitable, it may legitimately be traced to the ingratitude or deceit of those whom his former bounty fed—of whom his confidence or credulity led him to be either the dupe or victim. When the province of Louisiana became annexed to the United States, the greatest joy was diffused and displayed by all its inhabitants; they welcomed and assisted settlers. But soon a change came o'er that dream of joy; and doubt or melancholy suspicion is too prevalent. Jealousy has occupied the seat of joy; and opposition that of cordial welcome.

Welcome my friends, to me still dear:
But what the devil brought you here?

seems to be the salutation of creoles to the encroaching and contesting settlers among them. They are willing to share the commercial advantages of the soil; but they are reluctant to be therefore despoiled of their rights.

The creole is usually proud without being arrogant, gentle without being servile, dignified in his deportment without being weakly vain in his appearance. In his dress he is usually neat though simple; and seldom displays ostentation of any kind. Some creoles may act the aristocrat; but most are republican in conduct and customs.

The integrity and self-respect of a creole ensure consistency and dignity; and though he will not wantonly give an insult, it is evident from his address that he will not tolerate one. He may possibly bear an injury; but the ardor of his temperament and energy of his actions prevent forbearance, when impertinence or folly is obtruded on his notice. His honor being to him sacred as 'the immediate jewel of his soul,' the maxim and the maximum of his conduct is *nemo me impune lacessit*; and his means of redress are prompt without being puerile or petulant, yet is the creole neither querimonious or quarrelsome: for his inherent and acknowledged determination is his safeguard from insults. In very few of the honorable yet ignoble butcheries which disgrace New Orleans are creoles engaged as principals or instigators. Such affairs of honor are generally confined to some of the vagrants or emigrants from northern climes—men who become sublimated by the heat of a southern climate; and though formerly compounded of the phlegmatic or saturnine materials of Boreas regions, where they could little more than vegetate, labor and die, have here their tempers mercurialized, their cupidity gratified, and their desires enlarged into a corresponding elevation of heart or a commensurate improvement of mind and manners. These are they who in Louisiana are the sticklers for precedence; the triflers for bastard honor; duellists from punctilios; and who are permitted to be honorable villains from the laxity in the administration of justice and the laws—they who seem unconscious that rectitude of moral conduct is as essential a component of a gentleman as urbanity of manners; and who therefore neglect the one and forfeit the other that they may with greater impunity or effrontery act the bully, the sot or the knave—regardless of moral courage that they may display physical and their own proficiency in their infidel recklessness of humanity and life.

Sober in his pleasures and temperate in his habits, the creole is seldom the victim of acute or chronic disease; and if we may credit the published accounts of physicians and other statistical writers, instances of longevity are common among the creoles—many living to a green old age. Yet is the creole more fond of pleasure than a busy bustling occupation. A ball or theatre has for him a metal more attractive than the counting house or camp. Liberal in his actions, he is less desirous of accumulating wealth than of expending it for the gratification of his desires—which are however removed from idle ostentation of customary licentiousness.

Military propensities cannot in justice be attributed to the creoles, if we may believe the reports annually made to the legislature of the lack of discipline and attendance among the militia of the state; and of the paucity of numbers in the militia. Nor are they like other Americans ridiculously fond of military titles and pomp. Nor perhaps is there one creole in the military academy at West Point; and certainly there are few if any Louisianians in the army of the United States—although some figure prominently or respectably in the navy; among whom may be mentioned captain Rousseau.

Still this apathy to military pursuits does not render them averse to military action, when stern necessity requires—as was fully evidenced by the magnanimous, generous and effective aid afforded by them when their soil was invaded by Britains.

A Great Speculation—A gentleman of the bar in a neighboring county, in easy circumstances and pretty good practice, had rendered himself somewhat remarkably by his attempts in the way of matrimonial speculation. A maiden rather advanced in years residing some miles distant in the neighborhood, hearing of the lawyer's speculations propensity—that his character was unexceptionable, and his situation in life tolerably good—resolved upon making him her husband. She hit upon the following expedient: she pretended suddenly to be taken very ill, and procured the man of the law to draw her will. By her will she devised $100,000 in bank stock, to be divided among her three cousins—some thousands in bonds and notes to a nephew—and a vast estate to a first cousin nephew. The will being finished, she gave the lawyer a very liberal fee, and enjoined secrecy upon him for pretended purposes—thus precluding him from an enquiry into her real circumstances. Need I mention the result? In a fortnight the lady thought proper to be again restored to health.

The lawyer called to congratulate her on her restoration—begged permission to visit her, which was politely given. After a short courtship the desired offer was made. The bargain was concluded and ratified by the priest. The lawyer's whole estate by his wife consists of an annuity of sixty five dollars.—Western paper.

NIAGARA.

Roar, raging torrent—and thou mighty river
Dash thy white waves on the valley below;
Frown ye dark mountains, and shadow for ever
The deep rocky bed where the rude rapids flow,

The green sunny glade, and the smooth flowing fountains,
Brighten the home of the coward and slave,
The flood and the forest, the rock and the mountain,
Rear on their bosoms the free and the brave.

While pours thy broad wave like a torrent from heaven,
Each son then shall roar in the battle's wild shock,
When the death speaking blast of the trumpet is given,
Shall charge like thy waters, or stand like thy rocks:

Though his roof be the clouds, and the ground be his pillow—
Though he stride the rough mountain or toss on the foam,
He will strike fast and well on the field or the billow,
In triumph Columbia!—for God and his home.

THE ABSENT.

There is no music on the strings
Of her neglected lute;
Her white hand wakes no more its chords—
Her bird-like voice is mute.
She wreathes no flowers for her vase,
No roses for her hair—
She loiters in her favorite grove,
But her heart is not there.

The dancers gather in the hall—
She is amid the band,
With vacant smile and wandering glance
For those who claim her hand.
Her eyes fill with unbidden tears,
Her cheek is pale with care—
Lonely and amid the festival,
For her heart is not there.

She broods above her own dear thoughts,
As o'er her nest the dove;
Memory and hope own but one dream—
Her first young dream of love.
She hears a gallant trumpet sound,
A banner sweeps the air
She sees a knight lead on the charge,
And oh! her heart is there!

COMMERCIAL

NOTICE OF THE MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, July 20.

STOCKS.

6 Shares Western Ins Co Bank 53

SALES OF COTTON.

560 Bales Mississippi 17 3.4

PRODUCE.

TOBACCO— hhds $7 a 9
RICE—70 casks at $4 4-5 per barrel;
SUGAR— 35 hhds Brown 8½ a 7 8½; prime 8 per, cwt
HAVANA—Brown 8½ 1 4 a 8 1-2—white 11 do
MOLASSES—24 a 35cts per gal
90 bbls superior at 38 do
COFFEE—Havana, 14 a 15cts—
Rio 13 1-2c
MESS PORK—$17 a 18 per bbl
Prime, 14 50 do
BACON—hams, 7 1.2 a 10 cts per lb dull
Middlings, 6c a 9 do
Shoulders, 5c 1-2 a 7 do
Hoground 7 1-2c a 8 1-2 per do
LARD—8 1.2 a 9 cts per lb—40 kegs sold
BEEF—Mess $13 per bl,
Prime, 10 do
BUTTER—Western 25c—Goshen, 24c
FLOUR— $5 25 a 0 per bbl—
CORN—60 a 70cts per bushel—
MEAL—$2 50 per bl—dull
CATTLE HIDES—Coast 9c; Mexican 10c a 11
PELTRIES—10 a 12c
SOLE LEATHER—23 a 25c
CALF SKIN—Best Phil'a, 27 a 30c
HARNESS do —27 a 30c
BAGGING—Western, 40c per yard
BALE ROPE—15 a 16c
LEAD—pig 6c; bar 7; shot 9 a 10
TAR—$3 50 per brl
PITCH—$3 50 do
ROSIN—$3 do
DEAR SKINS—24c
BEAR do —20c each
BEAVER—[illegible] per pd
WHISKEY—Rectified, 42 a 45 cts per gal;
Old Monongahela 70 a 75.
TANNERS OIL—None in market

IMPORTS

Per schr Bee, 1000 bunches bananas to Richard, and $4000 specie to order.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Montpelier, Allen, London, Bogart & Hawthorn
Barque Arcadia, Donaldson, Liverpool, Hagan, Niven & co.
Schr Pearl, Chester, Matamoras, Godfrey & Bloomanan.
Steamer Fox, Little, Mobile, master.

ARRIVED.

Steam towboat Lion, Hubble, from the ranges—brought up boats Attakapas, Virginia and Orient. Left S W rain on the 19th inst, at 3 p m. Reports nothing in the offing.
Brig Attakapas, Gameger, from Tampico, in ballast.
Brig Virginia, Horton, from Siaal, in ballast.
Brig Orient, Card, from Campeachy.
Schr Bee, Richard, from Tampico, to Garcia, Bayo & co.

MEMORANDA.

Schr Bee reports schr Fanny Butler to sail for this port on the 12th inst, with $200,000 specie; also schr Halcyon and brig Sancho Panza to sail soon.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER—The schr WATER WITCH, Q P Manson, master, is now in readiness to receive cargo. Apply on board, opposite post 19, or to E W GREGORY, 60, Chartres street.
July 21

NOTICE—On Tuesday, 28th inst, the company of improvements will cause to be sold at auction the houses they possess in St Louis street, from Hewlett's Exchange to the corner of Royal street included.
Terms: Six months credit for approved endorsed notes. Purchasers will be bound to have said houses demolished so as to deliver the grounds clear before the 15th of August next. The houses will be sold separately.
july 21 J HRABOTEAU

NOTICE
LOUISIANA COTTON SEED OIL FACTORY & INSURANCE CO.
New Orleans, 21st July 1835.
THE stockholders of the Louisiana Cotton Seed Oil Factory and Insurance Company are hereby notified that the second instalment of ten dollars per share falls due this day and that in accordance with the provision contained in section 3d of the charter, should any stockholder fail to pay any instalment when due, the share upon which it is due and the amount already paid upon it shall be forfeited to the company and become its property. July 21st A RCLAGRE, secretary.

STRAY HORSE.
WAS carried to the stable, Hospital street, between Royal and Bourbon, a sorrel horse, with a long tail having an old scar on the left shoulder and a white spot above the mouth. If said horse is not claimed in the 10 days following the publication of this notice, it shall be sold on the 1st August next, by Mr P A Guillotte, auctioneer at the usual place of auction for cattle. July 21—10

To be let or leased on the 1st August next, that elegant store House, 123 Chartres street, between St Louis and Conti, adjoining the property of Mr Bernard Marigny, and the house at the corner of St Louis street. Apply to L G Peile, or to JOAQUIN VIOSCA,
jy 21. Corner of St Philippe and Levee sts

FOUND—By the subscriber on the 10th inst. a yellow setter DOG, spotted black and white, with a collar on which is engraved the name of N. Deubrosses. The owner is requested to claim said dog, pay expenses of advertising and others. PIERRE FORNERET,
Suburb Lacourse, corner of Annunciation and the Basin. jy 21

NOTICE—The undersigned intending to give in this city lessons in the various branches of education offers his services to those persons who will honor him with their confidence. Apply at the office of the Bee.
jy 16-6 P. BIRON.

NOTICE—Lewis V. Bogy, attorney at law, St. Louis Missouri. References Hon David Barton, Hon. William H. Ashley, St. Louis Missouri, Hon. Lewis, F. Linn and Menard and Vallé, St. Genevieve Missouri.
july 11

E. CAILLARD, Attorney,
BEGS leave to offer his services to the public in all business either in Louisiana or in France, and that Locus regit actum.
His office is corner St Louis and Chartres, opposite the Exchange. jy 3—6m

WANTED—A barber with good references, will find employment and good wages by applying at 151 Chartres street. july 3

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.
WASHINGTON, July 1st, 1835.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the 1st day of October next, for the delivery of provisions for the use of the troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows:

At New Orleans.
200 barrels of pork
625 barrels of fresh superfine flour
275 bushels of new white field beans
4400 pounds of good hard soap
2000 pounds of good hard tallow candles
140 bushels of good clean dry salt
1125 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Baton Rouge.
240 barrels of pork
500 barrels of fresh superfine of flour
280 bushels of new white field beans
3500 pounds of good hard soap
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles
80 bushels of good clean dry salt
900 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Jesup, 25 miles by land from Natchitoches.
360 barrels of pork
750 barrels of fresh superfine flour
380 bushels of new white field beans
5400 pounds of good hard soap
2100 pounds of good hard tallow candles
120 bushels of good clean dry salt
1350 gallons of good cider vinegar.

One half on the 1st May, remainder on the 1st December, 1836.

At the public landing, 6 miles from Fort Jesup, mouth of the Chiemichi.
240 barrels of pork
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour
280 bushels of new white field beans
3400 pounds of good hard soap
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles
80 bushels of good clean dry salt
900 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered in all the month of April 1836, and to leave Natchitoches by the 20th February 1836.

At Fort Coffee, 10 miles above Fort Smith, Arkansas.
65 barrels of pork
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour
60 bushels of new white field beans
990 pounds of good hard soap
430 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
250 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered in all the month of May 1836.

At Fort Gibson, month of the Verdigris, 140 miles above Fort Coffee, Arkansas.
540 barrels of pork
1125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
495 bushels of new white field beans
7920 pounds of good hard soap
3600 pounds of good hard tallow candles
150 bushels of good clean dry salt
2025 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of May 1836.

At Jefferson Barracks, 10 miles below St Louis.
600 barrels of pork
1240 barrels of fresh superfine flour
550 bushels of new white field beans
8800 pounds of good hard soap
4000 pounds of good hard tallow candles
200 bushels of good clean dry salt
225 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Leavenworth, mouth of Little Platte.
280 barrels of pork
590 barrels of fresh superfine flour
250 bushels of new white field beans
4000 pounds of good hard soap
1800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
90 bushels of good clean dry salt
1040 gallons of good cider vinegar

One half on 1st May; remainder 1st October 1836.

At Fort Armstrong, Mississippi river.
120 barrels of pork
250 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt
450 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June 1836.

At Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, Mississippi river.
300 barrels of pork
625 barrels of fresh superfine flour
275 bushels of new white field beans
4400 pounds of good hard soap
2000 pounds of good hard tallow candles
100 bushels of good clean dry salt
1125 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered in all the month of April 1836.

At Fort Snelling, Saint Peters.
180 barrels of pork
375 barrels of fresh superfine flour
165 bushels of new white field beans
2640 pounds of good hard soap
1200 pounds of good hard tallow candles
60 bushels of good clean dry salt
675 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort McHenry, Baltimore.
60 barrels of Baltimore packed prime pork
125 barrels of fresh super Howard street flour
55 bushels of new white field beans
880 pounds of good hard soap
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
225 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Severn, Annapolis.
60 barrels of Baltimore packed prime pork
125 barrels of fresh super Howard street flour
55 bushels of new white field beans
880 pounds of good hard soap
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
225 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Washington.
60 barrels of pork
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
55 bushels of new white field beans
880 pounds of good hard soap
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
225 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort.
300 barrels of pork
625 barrels fresh super Howard street flour
275 bushels of new white field beans
4400 pounds of good hard soap
2000 pounds of good hard tallow candles
100 bushels of good clean dry salt
1125 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Johnston, Smithville, N C.
60 barrels of pork
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
55 bushels of new white field beans
880 pounds of good hard soap
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
225 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Moultrie, Charleston, S C.
180 barrels of pork
250 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt
450 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Oglethorpe Barracks, Savannah, Ga.
60 barrels of pork
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
55 bushels of new white field beans
880 pounds of good hard soap
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
225 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Arsenal, four miles from Augusta, Georgia.
60 barrels of pork
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
55 bushels of new white field beans
880 pounds of good hard soap
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
225 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Gratiot.
120 barrels of pork
250 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt
450 gallons of good cider vinegar

One half 1st May; remainder on 1st October 1836.

At Fort Howard, Green Bay.
240 barrels of pork
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour
220 bushels of new white field beans
3520 pounds of good hard soap
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles
80 bushels of good clean dry salt
900 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June 1836.

At Fort Brady, Sault de Ste Marie.
120 barrels of pork
250 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt
450 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1836.

At Fort Mackinaw.
120 barrels of pork
250 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt
450 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June 1836.

At Fort Dearborn, Chicago.
120 barrels of pork
250 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt
450 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June 1836.

Fort and Out-works, Detroit.
240 barrels of pork
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour
220 bushels of new white field beans
3520 pounds of good hard soap
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles
80 bushels of good clean dry salt
900 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June 1836.

At Fort Gratiot.
120 barrels of pork
250 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt
450 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June 1836.

At Fort Sullivan, Eastport, Maine.
60 barrels of Boston No 1 pork
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
55 bushels of new white field beans
880 pounds of good hard soap
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
225 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Preble, Portland, Maine.
60 barrels of Boston No 1 pork
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
55 bushels of new white field beans
880 pounds of good hard soap
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
225 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, N H
60 barrels of Boston No 1 pork
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
55 bushels of new white field beans
880 pounds of good hard soap
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
225 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Wolcott, Newport, R I.
60 barrels of New York mess pork
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
55 bushels of new white field beans
880 pounds of good hard soap
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
225 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Trumbull, New London.
120 barrels of New York mess pork
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt
450 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Adams, Newport, R I.
60 barrels of New York mess pork
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
55 bushels of new white field beans
880 pounds of good hard soap
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
225 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Sullivan, Eastport, Maine.
60 barrels of Boston No 1 pork
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
55 bushels of new white field beans
880 pounds of good hard soap
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
225 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort.
300 barrels of pork
625 barrels fresh super Howard street flour
275 bushels of new white field beans
4400 pounds of good hard soap
2000 pounds of good hard tallow candles
100 bushels of good clean dry salt
1125 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Johnston, Smithville, N C.
60 barrels of pork
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
55 bushels of new white field beans
880 pounds of good hard soap
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
225 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Moultrie, Charleston, S C.
180 barrels of pork
250 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt
675 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered in the 13th of June 1836.

Fort and Out-works, Detroit.
240 barrels of pork
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour
220 bushels of new white field beans
3520 pounds of good hard soap
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles
80 bushels of good clean dry salt
900 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June 1836.

At Fort Gratiot.
120 barrels of pork
250 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt
450 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June 1836.

At Fort Howard, Green Bay.
240 barrels of pork
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour
220 bushels of new white field beans
3520 pounds of good hard soap
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles
80 bushels of good clean dry salt
900 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June 1836.

At Fort Brady, Sault de Ste Marie.
120 barrels of pork
250 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt
450 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1836.

At Fort Mackinaw.
120 barrels of pork
250 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt
450 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June 1836.

At Fort Dearborn, Chicago.
120 barrels of pork
250 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt
450 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June 1836.

Fort and Out-works, Detroit.
240 barrels of pork
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour
220 bushels of new white field beans
3520 pounds of good hard soap
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles
80 bushels of good clean dry salt
900 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June 1836.

At Fort Sullivan, Eastport, Maine.
60 barrels of Boston No 1 pork
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
55 bushels of new white field beans
880 pounds of good hard soap
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
225 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Preble, Portland, Maine.
60 barrels of Boston No 1 pork
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
55 bushels of new white field beans
880 pounds of good hard soap
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
225 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, N H
60 barrels of Boston No 1 pork
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
55 bushels of new white field beans
880 pounds of good hard soap
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
225 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Wolcott, Newport, R I.
60 barrels of New York mess pork
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
55 bushels of new white field beans
880 pounds of good hard soap
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
225 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Trumbull, New London.
120 barrels of New York mess pork
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt
450 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Adams, Newport, R I.
60 barrels of New York mess pork
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
55 bushels of new white field beans
880 pounds of good hard soap
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
225 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Sullivan, Eastport, Maine.
60 barrels of Boston No 1 pork
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
55 bushels of new white field beans
880 pounds of good hard soap
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
225 gallons of good cider vinegar

NOTE.—All bidders are requested to extend the amount of their bids for each article, and exhibit the total amount of each bid. The periods and quantities of each delivery at the posts where they are to be opened, will be—one fourth 1st June, 1st September, 1st December, 1836, and 1st March 1837. The kegs of which the pork is to be packed, to be American oak, and each hog to weigh not less than two hundred pounds; and, except where the quality is otherwise designated, will consist of one hog to each barr