NOTES ON THE REBELLION.

NEWSPAPER FACTS AND OPINIONS.

PLANS AND EXPECTATIONS OF THE REBELS.

The Memphis *Appeal* of the 18th inst. has the following:

The probabilities are, that the next few days will witness the most momentous developments in the history of the continent. The aspect of affairs in Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, and in Missouri betokens the proximity of a crisis—of collisions upon the result of which depends much of the future. The preparations on the border, on both sides, indicate movements which may determine, and will be certain largely to influence, the result of the controversy between the hostile sections. The points towards which public interest will be generally directed are: Fort Pickens, before which the Confederates have the best appointed and applied army ever organized in this country, and commanded by an officer whose high renown attaches to his name the prestige of success. The signs of the times are, that public expectations in this quarter will soon be relieved. On the northeastern line, we infer, from the proclamation of General Beauregard, issued from Manassas Junction, that an early offensive movement is contemplated, which the whole South desires, and will support. Fortress Monroe will be invested, and the marauding bands that have been plundering the immediate vicinity confined to their lines, or defeated in detail, as at Bethel. The Harper's Ferry force are now engaged in a movement, the result of which will, we have no doubt, astonish the country. Missouri, too, has become the theatre upon which startling events will soon be enacted, if the people of that State sustain the action of their patriotic Governor in his determination to drive the Abolition marauders from her border. If the people respond, important moves upon the chess-board of war west of the Mississippi are certain to occur. Governor Jackson and his brave Missourians, supported, as they undoubtedly will be, by McCulloch and his forces, will soon drive back the miscreants who have been deputised to crush popular sentiment as it has been done in Maryland. And here on the eastern banks of the Mississippi there are thousands of brave men congregated eager for the fray, whose impetuosity will not bear restraint much longer. As a cotemporary remarks, "the result of these various military movements may not all be satisfactory to the South." Our forces may even suffer defeats and disasters. Military operations are frequently controlled by accident. But whatever may be the conclusion of any or all of the movements mentioned above, of one result we feel assured, and that is, of the final success of our great and glorious cause, and of the eventual defeat and humiliation of our vaunting enemies. Our people are not discouraged—our troops are brave, anxious, and hopeful, and the God of battles will defend the right and carry our standard to victory. We may prepare ourselves for the development of the future as early day.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A few days ago we mentioned in a news paragraph that Mr. Charles Henry Foster was a Union candidate for Congressman from the 1st Congressional district of North Carolina. Since then the following address has been received by mail. It will be seen that the Union sentiment has not been all crushed out in the old North State:

To the Freemen of the first Congressional District of North Carolina:

FELLOW CITIZENS: I hereby announce myself as an unconditional Union candidate for the Congress of the United States from this district.

The usurpation of your Governor and the revolutionary acts of your Convention cannot command the acquiescence of loyal citizens. They are utterly without authority; they have no validity in law or public exigency, and impose no binding obligation upon the people. Your allegiance to the Federal Union remains firm and unshaken, and there is no fealty that can conflict or override it.

A law of North Carolina fixes the first Thursday of August as the day of election for your Representatives in Congress. The default or malfeasance of no seditious Governor or other public functionary can defeat or impair your right of representation in the councils of the nation. It is your privilege to go the polls, on the day designated by a statute of the State, and cast your ballot without fear or intimidation. You will be protected in the exercise of the sacred right of franchise to the full extent of the power of the Government. CHARLES HENRY FOSTER.

MURFREESBORO', N. C., June 18, 1861.

AFFAIRS AT PENSACOLA AND FORT PICKENS.

The correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser and Register* has the following:

A boat has just arrived from the navy yard, and brings us some items of news. Last evening, about eight o'clock, a man was picked up on the beach, near Barrancas, perfectly naked, who gave an account of himself thus: He, as usual, went in bathing near Fort Pickens, and, venturing too far, was forced by the current and wind into the chest of deep water that separates the two forts, and driven against his will on our shore. This is all he acknowledges of himself, and is probably correct. He refuses to give any information in regard to Pickens, its defenses, the number of troops, or anything else connected with the Island or its people.

There is now only a two-weeks' supply of ice at this place. After that time the boys will have to drink warm water, or get their cooling from Brownsville or Santa Rosa.

The flags of the squadron, as well as that in Fort Pickens, have been at half mast all day. At noon a salute was fired from Pickens. The cause we know not. It created some excitement among the troops stationed at Pensacola.

Within the last few days nearly all the sand-bags, which caused so much apparent labor to no purpose, have been taken off the parapet of Fort Pickens. The addition of this sand-bag story probably rendered the fort too hot, as it cut off the breeze entirely, and hence its removal.

June 8.—We follow who reports himself as having swam from Fort Pickens beach to the Barrancas—a distance of two miles—is still obstinate as ever, and refuses to give information of any importance connected with the fort or island. He is froned and in prison at Barrancas fort.

He says they work hard on the island—indeed, his appearance indicates hard labor and watching; that there is sickness and some deaths among the garrison—that they have batteries on the island, but would not give the location; that they have horses, cattle, hogs, &c. He was taken from the water by the Southern Avengers, a Mississippi company of volunteers, who generously clothed him and treated him with kindness. He gave his name as James Lober, that he was born in Baltimore, and enlisted for Captain Brooks' company in New York, in January. In reply to an officer who playfully asked if "he hadn't enlisted on the wrong side," remarked, "he didn't know so well about that." He speaks French like a Parisian, and swears by his beard that he is no deserter.

The salute on Friday noon, from Fort Pickens, was probably in memory of Judge S. A. Douglas. The flags in the shipping were also flying at half mast. The salute was that due a Brigadier General.—*N. O. Delta.*

FINANCIAL ACTION OF THE ARKANSAS CONVENTION.

The Arkansas Convention, during the late session, adopted an ordinance to provide revenue for the State, wherein, among other things, it is provided that two millions of dollars in bonds shall be issued, in sums of *five dollars and upwards*. To redeem these, the public lands of the State, of which there are at least seventeen millions of acres, as well as the taxes of the State, are pledged. This secures them from any future repudiation, or even control by the Legislature. These bonds will be receivable in payment for lands, and in part payment for taxes. The coupons will be wholly receivable for taxes, and a sufficient amount of specie is, and always will be reserved to meet the interest, and redeem the coupons.—*Memphis Appeal.*

A LETTER FROM A PATRIOTIC VIRGINIAN.

The Hon. John S. Carlisle, of Wheeling (Va.) Convention, has received a letter from H. Clay Deane, well known as an ex-chaplain of the United States Senate. The following is an extract from the letter:

"My wife desires me to write these words: 'Mr. Carlile, as the intimate friend of your precious sainted mother, I bid you God speed in the good work of saving my native State from the desecration of usurpers and tyrants. I love her mountains *as dearly as I love life*. I learned freedom from their winds and liberty from her children. I weep for Virginia, and bless the hand that is stretched forth to save her from the destroyer. I will teach my children to love the bold men who dared to re pledge life, liberty, and sacred honor in defence of the place of my birth, the home of my forefathers, and the pride of my being. My grandfather, an honest, plain mountaineer, fought by the side of Washington in the Revolution. My father went to Norfolk in 1812; and, precious as life would be to me for the sake of my husband and children, I would lay it down for the honor of Virginia.'"

The Health of Our Army.

THE NEW SANITARY COMMISSION—ADDRESS TO THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The undersigned having been duly appointed by the Secretary of War, with the approval of the President of the United States, a commission to inquire into the sanitary condition of the volunteer regiments engaged in the service of the Government, and to take measures to remedy defects therein, by recommendations addressed to the proper military authorities, and otherwise, beg leave respectfully and earnestly to ask the support and co-operation of their fellow citizens throughout the country in the work thus confided to them.

MORTALITY OF TROOPS.

Its magnitude and importance are, unfortunately, self-evident. As a general rule, four soldiers die of disease incident to camp life for one that falls in battle. Such is the average mortality among regular troops. Among volunteers it will be found much larger. We all remember the frightful history of the British campaign in the Crimea. If such was the suffering and loss of soldiers organized and supplied under an established system, with officers educated in their profession, and generally qualified by experience to take care of their men, what is like to be the fate of an army hurriedly levied in communities that have enjoyed the profoundest peace for generations, and whose officers are mostly without practical knowledge of the dangers to which masses of men are exposed by fatigue, climate, unwholesome food, and other perils of camp life, and of the sanitary measures by which these dangers may be met and diminished?

IMPORTANCE OF SANITARY REGULATIONS.

Such sanitary measures, prudently devised and thoroughly executed, will do more to economize the lives of our soldiers, and thus save the nation men, money, and time, than could be effected by any improvement in the arms put into their hands.

For example, the difference between well-cooked digestible food and ill-cooked indigestible food consumed by a regiment during three months of actual service in the field, is equivalent to a difference of at least forty per cent. of its available strength at the end of that period. The quality of the water it drinks is equally important. But no systematic provision has yet been made for supplying our newly-levied troops with either properly cooked food or properly purified water. They have already begun to sicken from the want of both. The men and apparatus required to supply these urgent wants will cost money, but our neglect to provide them will cost us tenfold more in the end. Common prudence, therefore, and mere selfish economy demand attention to the subject, even if we ignore the impulse of patriotism and the Christian duty of caring for the health and life of those we send into the field to defend our national existence.

SYSTEMATIC PRECAUTIONS.

Many other subjects, equally important, demand prompt action, and are to be included in the operations of this commission. The clothing supplied the volunteer regiments—their tents, huts, and quarters, their hospitals, their supply of nurses, the purity of medicines supplied them, the general sanitary regulations, (as to ventilation of tents and quarters, for instance, drainage of camp sites, the use of disinfectants, bathing and personal cleanliness), to be enforced as part of our military system—precautions against diseases to be adopted in particular localities; these and many other points demand investigation and action with the least possible delay. If the commission shall be enabled fully to execute the work it contemplates, and hopes to accomplish, it will save at least twenty thousand out of every hundred thousand men raised for the war, from perishing uselessly, ingloriously, and unnecessarily, from mere want of the systematic precautions which ought to be provided (and which can be provided at a cost comparatively insignificant,) against the perils of exposure and disease.

AGENTS.

Though the members of the commission gladly serve without fee or reward, they require the aid of their fellow-countrymen to enable them to execute what they have undertaken. Permanent salaried agents at Washington and other great military centres are indispensable. These must be men of high grade, possessing not only scientific qualifications, but efficiency in business and a talent for details. Funds will also be required for expenses of travelling, printing, and transportation, and for other purposes.

FUNDS NEEDED.

For these objects the undersigned appeal, with perfect confidence, to the liberality of their fellow-citizens. For obvious reasons, they are reluctant to make application to Congress for an appropriation. It is proper to add that the commission was appointed by the War Department on the suggestion of the medical bureau at Washington. It originated, in fact, from the earnest inability of the authorities heretofore entrusted with the sanitary charge of our little army to provide for its wants when suddenly increased to hundreds of thousands. An amount of work simply impracticable was thus thrown upon the medical bureau, and made the appointment of volunteer aids absolutely indispensable.

POWERS OF THE COMMISSION.

The commission has every reason to believe that it is honored with the full confidence of the Government, and will receive its cordial co-operation and support. Rooms have been assigned it in the Treasury building, Washington. It is vested with full authority by the Surgeon General of the army to inspect and examine all posts, camps, and hospitals, and holds the order of the Secretary of War that all persons in the employ of Government respect and further the inquiries and objects of the commission to the utmost of their ability. Mr Frederick Law Olmstead, of New York, consents to serve as its resident secretary and general agent at Washington. Donations and subscriptions in aid of its object are earnestly solicited. They should be addressed to its treasurer, George T. Strong, 68 Wall street, New York.

Office of Sanitary Commission, Treasury Building, June 21, 1861.

Henry W. Bellows, president, New York.
Prof. A. D. Bache, vice president, Washington.
Elisha Harris, M. D., corresponding secretary, New York.
Geo. W. Cullum, U. S. A., Washington.
Alexander E. Shiras, U. S. A., Washington.
Robt. C. Wood, M. D., U. S. A., Washington.
Wm. H. Van Buren, M. D., New York.
Wolcott Gibbs, M. D., New York.
Samuel G. Howe, M. D., Boston.
Cornelius R. Agnew, M. D., New York.
J. S. Newberry, M. D., Cleveland.
Geo. T. Strong, New York.
Frederick Law Olmstead, New York.

GENERAL NEWS.

FEARFUL TORNADO IN ILLINOIS.—On the 19th inst., a terrible tornado swept over Champaign county, Illinois. A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says that, after the wind had tested the moving capacity of everything *portable*, then came a shower of hail, which converted our immense crops of ripening wheat and waving corn into a barren waste. There are many farms in the vicinity of Champaign city upon which there is not now a green leaf or a blade of grass left. Wheat, oats, barley, and rye are entirely ruined. I visited many fields to-day, and found the small grain mown to the ground as with a scythe, and the stalks were beaten and shivered, looking as though they had passed through a threshing machine. Corn which was one and a half feet high was cut off even with the ground, and the stalk beaten to a jelly an inch below the surface. Up to this date we have heard of five persons who were killed, and quite a number who were more or less seriously wounded.

TRAGEDY.—By a special despatch to the Chicago *Journal*, we learn that Springfield, Illinois, was the scene of a terrible tragedy on Friday morning at about one o'clock. George B. Pearson, a lawyer by profession, formerly residing in Chicago, was shot by a policeman by the name of Pierce, the ball entering the forehead, and lodging in the back part of the skull. Pearson was drunk, and abusing his wife, who called upon the police to protect her. Pearson snapped his pistol at the policeman without effect, and, while in the act of firing at Pierce, was shot. He lingered about three hours, in a state of unconsciousness, and then died.

EXPLOSION OF AN OIL WELL.—A rather singular explosion occurred at an oil well a short distance from Wellsville, on Saturday. It seems that the well had been bored a considerable distance, when suddenly an explosion took place, forcing the tools out of the well and throwing a volume of water about forty feet above the surface of the ground, which still continued at last accounts. Fortunately, no person was injured, but the well will have to be abandoned for the present.

QUEEN VICTORIA.—The rumors of the advancing lunacy of her Majesty Queen Victoria would seem to derive substance from the announcement of the *Gazette de France*, that "Dr. Sandon has been sent for to London to attend a consultation of French and German physicians on the state of the Queen's health, which, it seems, is such as to give rise to uneasiness." Another journal learns from Berlin that the Prince and Princess Royal, with the little Prince William, are going to visit London about the middle of July, the object being to "procure a salutary emotion for Queen Victoria." A Parliamentary explanation is looked for in England.

A MOTHER AND TWO DAUGHTERS DROWNED.—A letter from *Mendota, Illinois, says*: The wife of O. F. D. Conkey, and two daughters, of the age of twelve and three respectively, were out visiting some friends at Homer, some six miles distant from this place. During their absence a heavy hail and rain storm deluged the country, and swelled Mud creek, about mid-way between the two places, beyond its banks. They started for home in company with her brother, some time after the storm had subsided, and reached the stream about dark; but on venturing into the current of the water, it overturned the buggy and received its inmates into its angry embrace. The mother and younger daughter were immediately carried under and drowned; the male struggled to save the older daughter, but being unable to swim barely saved his own life. The corpses of all were found last night, and now lie side by side on the same bed, in their own dwelling.

SUSPICIOUS CRAFT ON OUR COAST.—A large sloop, apparently a stranger in our neighborhood, has been seen cruising for the past week from Dewes's Inlet, along the coast of Long Island, disappearing occasionally for five or six hours, and again returning towards the shore. As many as twenty-five or thirty men were upon her deck, and it is supposed that she is engaged in sounding and reconnoitring along our coast in that neighborhood. Her occasional absence is probably to report to the Yankee blockading fleet. That portion of our coast is entirely unprotected, and depredations could be readily committed upon the property and cattle to be found there, without meeting with opposition. It is to be hoped the matter will be examined into at once.—*Charleston Courier, 19th.*

SPANISH LAW is a "curious article." A young Spanish officer recently fell in love with a rich and beautiful girl, an orphan. Her guardian refused to permit the marriage of the parties. The lover therefore applied to the Court of Civil Procedure, and obtained an order permitting him to remove his affianced to the house of a respectable matron, where he was permitted to visit her. A nephew of the boarding-house keeper saw the young lady and made love to her himself, for she was very wealthy. Lover number one became jealous, and shot lover number two. He was tried and convicted of murder, but appealed, and, having large personal influence in military circles, was let off, his defence being that lover number two had grossly insulted Mad'lle Munoz, his *fiancée*. He was, however, condemned to lose his civil rights, placed under surveillance for life, and further punished by the confiscation of his pistol.

DR. HAMILTON, in his new work on Military Surgery, in treating of the subject of temperance in armies, mentions the interesting fact that during the Revolutionary war, the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment lost, in three years, by sickness, not more than five or six men. This was at a time when the troops were not paid, and, consequently, cut off from the luxury of stimulants. Similar facts were noticed during the second war with Great Britain, under precisely similar circumstances. We don't know, adds the Boston *Medical Journal*, when we have met with a stronger argument for temperance than this; it cannot be too diligently remembered at the present time.

THE telegraph informs us that Howell Cobb pledged his honor to some dissatisfied troops in Norfolk, that within three months the Confederate army would not only occupy Washington, but would have subdued the entire Union forces of the North. Howell has not staked anything very valuable in support of his opinion.—*Louisville Journal.*

WE learn, from the Boston *Advertiser*, that Cook's Boston Battery, and the Sixth and Eighth Massachusetts regiments, now stationed at the Relay House, who originally volunteered for three months, have tendered their services to the Government for three years or the war.

PROFESSOR BACHE has ordered Captains Meehan, Doer, and Rockwell, of the Coast Survey service, to the seat of war as officers of engineers. Captain Meehan has seen a good deal of active service.

SHIP TIMBER IN MAINE.—At a meeting in Augusta, called by Governor Washburn, it was ascertained that there was timber enough cut and in and near the ship yards of Maine, to build forty ships, of one thousand tons each.

THE Memphis banks have taken $100,000 of the loan to the Confederate States, loaned $70,000 to Memphis for war purposes, and $25,000 to Mississippi for the use of the camp at Corinth.

THE BLIND IN IRELAND.—The report of the Molyneux Asylum for blind women has just been issued. There are 4,000 blind women in Ireland, and nearly as many of the other sex. Dr. Wilde, the conlist, states that there is a greater proportion of blind in Ireland than in any other country of Europe except Norway. It appears from the poor law inquiry now in progress that there are 1,700 blind paupers in the Irish work-houses.

THE following gentlemen were on Friday elected by the Convention to the Confederate Congress, which meets in Richmond on the 21st of July: First district, R. M. T. Hunter, of Essex; 2d, John Tyler, of Charles city; 3d, William H. Macfarland, of Richmond city; 4th, Roger A. Pryor, of Petersburg; 5th, Thomas S. Bocock, of Appomattox; 6th, William C. Rives, of Albemarle; 7th, Robert E. Scott, of Fauquier; 8th, James M. Mason, of Frederick; 9th, John W. Brockenbrough, of Rockbridge; 10th, Charles W. Russell, of Wheeling; 11th, Robert Johnston, of Harrison; 12th, Waller Staples, of Montgomery; 13th, Walter Preston, of Washington. State at Large—James A. Seddon, of Goochland, and Wm. Ballard Preston, of Montgomery.

THE Troy *Whig* has good reasons for saying that General Scott has expressed a wish that Gen. Wool should be put in command of Fortress Monroe. Some little time has elapsed since that wish was expressed, but the *Washington* letter-writers give no hint that it is to be acted upon.

STARVED HIMSELF TO DEATH.—A man named Brown, aged 41, residing at Dagenham, Mass., starved himself to death a few days ago under the delusion that God forbade him eating food and drinking beer.

OFFICIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY BAGGAGE WAGONS.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 21, 1861.

Proposals are invited for the furnishing of Army Baggage Wagons.

Proposals should state the prices at which they can be furnished at the places of manufacture, or at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, or Cincinnati, as preferred by the bidders.

The number which can be made by any bidder within one month after receipt of the order, also the number which he can deliver within one week.

The Wagons must exactly conform to the following specifications, and to the established patterns.

Six-mule (covered) wagons, of the size and description as follows, to wit:

The front wheels to be three feet ten inches high, hubs ten inches in diameter, and fourteen and a quarter inches long; hind wheels four feet ten inch s high, the axle-tree and a quarter inches long; felloes two and a half inches wide, and two and three-quarter inches deep; cast iron pipe boxes twelve inches long, two and a half inches at the large end and one and seven-eighths inch at small end; tires three-quarters of an inch wide, five-eighths of an inch thick, fastened with one screw bolt and nut to each felloe; hubs made of elm; the spokes and felloe of the best white oak; tree from defects; each wheel to have a sand band and linchpin; bed two and three-quarter inches wide, of No. 8 band iron, and two driving bands—outside band one and a quarter inch by one-quarter inch, inside band one inch by one-quarter; the hind wheels to be made and hooped so that they will measure from the inside of the tire to the large end of the box six and a half inches, and front wheels six and one-eighth inches in a parallel line; the bed to be 10 feet long, six feet and three-eighth inches from the outside of one shoulder washer to the outside of the other; the sides of the wagons all to track five feet from centre to centre of the wheels. Axletrees to be of the best quality of refined American iron, two and a half inches square at the shoulder, tapering down to one and a half inch in the middle, with a seven-eighths inch round journal; to each axletree; washers and linchpins for each axletree; sides of the bed to be made of best white pine, one inch thick, with a hole in each end; a wooden stock four and three-quarter inches wide and four inches deep, fastened to the end of the bed by one-quarter inch screw and with two bolts, six inches from the middle, and fastened to the hounds and bed-piece, the stock to be four feet five inches long, five inches wide, and three and a half inches deep,) with four half-inch bolts.

The tongue to be ten feet eight inches long, four inches wide, and three inches thick at front end of the hounds, and two and a quarter inches wide by two and three-quarter inches deep at the front end, and so arranged as to lift up the front end of it to hang within two feet of the ground when the wagon is standing at rest on a level surface.

The front hounds, to be six feet two inches long, three inches thick, and four inches wide over axletree, and to retain that width to the back end of the tongue; jaws of the hounds one foot eight inches long and three inches square at the front end, to receive a coupling pole; top rail one and a half inch thick by one and seven-eighths inch wide; iron plate three-quarters of an inch thick, of white pine, to be well cleated with board; an iron plate three feet eight inches long, two and a quarter inches wide, and three-eighths of an inch thick on the lower side of the hounds, with steady iron two and a half inches wide by one-half inch thick turned up two and a half inches, and fastened on each end with three rivets; the bolster stocks and hounds to be secured with four half-inch screw bolts, and one half-inch screw bolt through the coupling pole.

The coupling pole to be five feet eight inches long, three inches deep, and four and a half inches wide at front end, and two and three-quarter inches wide at back end; distance from the end of king bolt hole to the centre of the back axletree six feet one inch, and from the centre of king bolt hole to the front end of the tongue six feet one inch, end of the pole eight feet nine inches; king bolt one and a quarter inches diameter, of best refined iron, three and three-eighths of an inch long, and so made that it passes through the iron axletree; iron plate six inches long, three inches wide, and one-half of an inch thick, on the doubletree and tongue where they rub together; iron plate one and a half by one-quarter of an inch on the hind end of the bed, and one-half inch bolt through the hounds; front bolster to have plates above and below, the upper one eleven inches long, and three and three-eighths of an inch thick, corners drawn out and turned down on the sides of the timber, with a rail in each corner, and a cross-bar or tenusnk rails on top; two bands on the hind hounds, one six inches long and a half inches wide, the other iron; the rub plate on the coupling pole to be eight inches long, one and a three-quarters inches wide, and one-quarter of an inch thick. Doubletree, two feet ten inches long, singletree two feet six inches long, and one and a half inches deep; clip at each end, the centre clip to be well secured; lead bar and stretcher, three feet ten inches long, two and a quarter inches wide, and one and a quarter inch thick. Lead bars, stretchers, and singletrees for six-mule teams, the two singletrees for the otter must have hooks in the middle to hook to the end of the fifth chain, the wheel and middle bars with open rings to attach traces to the doubletree and lead bar.

The fifth chain to be ten feet long to the fork; the fork one foot ten inches long, with two clips to be attached to spread the forks apart; the links of the doubletree, clips, and tongue chain, to be one-half inch in diameter; the forked chain seven-sixteenth inch in diameter; the fifth chain to be seven-sixteenth inch diameter; the hooks of the end of the lock chains to be not more than two and a half inches long.

The body to be straight, three feet six inches wide, two feet deep, ten feet long at the bottom, and ten feet six inches at the top; sides to be made of inch in the clear or inside; the bed pieces to be two and a half inches wide and three inches from the bottom of the body; two sills, one inch deep by two and a half inches wide; tail piece two and a half inches wide and three inches deep; and tongue piece, one inch deep by two and a half inches wide; top rail one and a half inch thick by one and seven-eighths inch wide; two inside posts, one and one and seven-eighth inch wide; three studs and one rail in front, with a seat on cross bungs to close up the front end; the posts to be four feet six inches long; the bottom five inches wide front side, nine and a half inches deep, and eight and a half inches at the top; parallel line to the body all in the clear; to be substantially fastened to the body; the hind bolster to be six inches wide; an iron strap passing round each end, secured to the head piece and front rail by a rivet in each end of it passing through them; the end to be fastened to the front rail with two good st ap hinges, a strap of five-eighth iron around the end of the tongue, one and a half inches wide, and two straps same size on the lid near the top, to receive a iron clasp to fasten down the lid, with a good wooden cleat on the inside a strap of iron on the centre of the bottom of the body, reaching through it, to fasten the lid to; eight stuns and two rails on each side; one bolster fastened to the top rail, six inches deep and four inches wide at king bolt hole; iron rod in front and centre, of eleven sixteenths of an inch round iron, with a hook on the top rail, and one on lower end; iron rod and brace behind, with shoulders to keep the tongue from sawing on the bolster, and a nut on top of rail; a plate two and a half inches wide, of No. 10 band iron, to fasten the tongue to the bolster; mortises in tail piece and hind bar two and a quarter inches wide and one inch thick, to receive pieces three feet four inches long, to be used as harness bearers; four rivets through each side stud, and two rivets through each front stud, to secure the lining boards, to be of the best quality iron, and to be well riveted; the end of the rail, four five-eighths of an inch oak boards; sides five-eighths of an inch white pine; tail board three-quarters of an inch thick, of white pine, to be well cleated with board; an iron plate three feet eight inches long, two and a quarter inches wide, and three-eighths of an inch thick on the lower side of the bed piece, to extend from the hind end of the body to eight inches in front of the hind wheels, to be secured to the rod at the end of the body, by the lateral rod and two threeeighths of an inch bolts, one bolt to be placed between the two hind studs to and through the bed piece and plate underneath, and the other bolt to be placed on the top and nut on the bottom, to be at the top one foot six inches from inside of tail board, and on the bottom ten inches from the hind rod. An iron clamp, two inches wide, one-quarter of an inch thick around the bed piece, the centre bolt to which is to run the lock chain; the hind rod to be round iron, to extend seven inches on the inside of the body, the ends, top, and bottom to be secured by two bolts, one near the back end of the hounds, the middle bolt to be placed in the middle