THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1867.

"War or Not, as We Choose,"

From the Tribune. General Sherman has been out on the Plains to see after the Indian business, and he tersely sums up the result of his investigations by saying, "We can have an Indian war or not, as we choose,"

We beg our Government at Washington to understand that the American people do not choose to soil their hands with an Indian war. We beg them to reflect that the time has come when the nation demands a summary reform in the ineffable wickedness which has been dignified by the name of "our Indian policy." Everybody knows what that policy is-to swindle the savages first in making our treaties, and then in the execution of them; to drive them from one reservation to another; to molest them perpetually, even on the lands we have formally set apart for their use; to plunder their lodges; to insult their women; to turn loose among them a lot of thieving agents; to hunt them like wild game when they get impatient under our encroachments; and then to proclaim an "Indian war," and raise a howl for "extermina-We flay them alive, and expect them to smile under it. We put upon them the cruelest provocation, and wonder that they feel it. We exasperate them, and grumble if they get angry. When General Hancock met the Kiowas at Fort Larned on the 2d of May, a prominent chief, named Satanta, who is described as the most important Indian west of the Missouri river, was summoned to his presence, and, in a speech of rude eloquence, which is not without its touches of pathos, exposed some of the wrongs of his tribe, and charged the Indian agent, who was sitting by the General's side, with appropriating to his own use the annuities he had been appointed to distribute. "I want friends," said Satanta, "and am doing all I can for peace. Little Mountain, who was chief before me, did all he could to make peace; but the white man kept doing something bad to him, and he was in so much misery that he died. You have out away all our timber-there are no trees now on all this Arkansas river or any of these northern streams. There are no buffaloes nor anything we can kill to live on; the white men have driven them all off. We are all poor men, but our hearts are strong; we can make robes and sell them; and such articles as the white men may throw away we will pick up, and brush off, and use, and make out the best we can. I thought when the railroad came that we should get our annuity goods, but I have not seen them. Send us an agent who is an honest man, and who will not steal half our goods and hide them in the earth." And the accusation which the chieftain made in this public manner was substantiated on the oath of white men who had been privy to the

With what composure, after a scene like this, the United States commander could talk of peace or threaten punishment, or upbraid the untutored children of the prairie with treachery and theft, we are at a loss to imagine. The case of the Kiowas is only one out of a hundred. The best of our frontier offi-cers, who have passed the greater part of their lives among the savages, are unanimously of the opinion that we brought all our Indian troubles on ourselves. The Western settler is often a worse outlaw than his coppercolored neighbor; the teamster, the hunter, the camp follower, or, worst, sometimes, of all, the Indian agent, kindles a firebrand of hostility which is not extinguished until after months of desolation and bloodshed. General Sherman is right: we can have peace or war, just as we choose.

We were told that the Sioux and Cheyennes between the Platte and Arkansas rivers were to be hunted to the death wherever found; and the remark was coolly added that, "as it is one of the most difficult matters in the world to distinguish Sioux or Cheyennes from Kiowas, Camanches, or Arrapahoes, the latter tribes will be compelled to remain south of the Arkansas, unless they wish to fight." In other words, every Indian encountered in that great belt of country, which forms one of the choicest hunting grounds of the West, is to be incontinently shot, whether friend or enemy. This is no way for a great nation to punish a ew savage depredators. This is no way for a Christian Government to avenge the wrongs provoked by its own injustice. This is not worthy employment for soldiers who have won honorable scars in fighting for a holy cause. It is nothing better than a grand battue. A war of extermination, under such a system of hostilities, indeed seems inevitable. The question must be settled not only with a sharp sword, but with a clear head and an honest

The General who is to give us peace on the Plains must be not only a soldier, but a sensible statesman. We have no one but Sherman himself great enough in both the field and the cabinet to do this work; and we trust that he will not set out on his picnic round the world until he has averted the danger which hangs over us-the danger not only of war, but of national dishonor.

We tell the Government again that the people choose not to have an Indian war. They want to try a little justice before they come to gunpowder; and if we are dragged into the horrors of a savage campaign by reckless mis-management at Washington, or rashness in our military councils, or the devilish trickery of the speculators who watch for battles with the eagerness of vultures, and scent plunder in every breath of hostility, the country will see that the responsibility is laid where it belongs, remembering General Sherman's .- "We can have an Indian war or not, as we choose."

The Negro Vote-The Conduct of the Radical Leaders-Its Logical Result. From the Herald.

In the present indecent haste to seize and secure that grand spoil-the negro vote, we see the real estimate of the war that rules in the minds of Greeley and Company, the wilder leaders of the Republican party. For four years there was a holocaust; and every family laid its sacrifice, as it fondly supposed, on the altar of the nation. Husbands, sons, brothers, fathers-men cherished by all the endearing names known to humanity-were proudly sent ont to the death harvest, that the country might not perish nor suffer shame. Devastation in the form of fire and sword swept over half the land, and the people, with one ready, willing voice, gave the Government a mortgage on every dollar and every dollar's worth. But was it all for the country really? or must we now gradually open our eyes to see that it was all for party? Greeley and Company assume I

that the war had no higher or nobler object than to give them a chance to get at the nigger vote. All the blood shed, all the money spent, merely moved away the obstacles that were between them and such purpose. Their eagerness now is not to secure in the South any national object that might have been worthy such a war; not to draw towards us by wise laws the States that slavery had so nearly torn away; not to establish property and personal rights on a better basis; not to assure to the country that permanent peace and tran-quillity for which such sacrifices were made. their whole policy-all that the war has led them to—is simply and purely an eager, indecent, devil-take-the-hindmost race and scramble for the votes of all the niggers between the Potomac and the Rio Grande, Was it for this that the American people gave a million lives and thousands of millions in

We must understand the recent events at Richmond in the light of this Republican view of the war. Republican bondsmen, judges, jurors, and lawyers all see it the same way, and open their mouths in an accord as happy and harmonious as though they were only the four-and-twenty blackbirds of the political pie. And the burden of the song must startle the country. We care, they say, for no result of the war that is worthy of respect. There was no such principle in it as should make opposition a crime. It was only our party game, and we have won. We have removed the obstacles to our party supremacy; we have access to the niggers-to a vast ignorant mass of voters whom we can shape and use as we will, and by whose votes we can control, not the South merely, but the North also. There are no precedents to be made; there was absolutely nothing in it but the nigger; and this prisoner, who might be important if there were any such National question as good government and treason at stake, is not even worth his board in a casemate. Such is the tune. How does the country like it ! How will the people bear to be thus told, by the indifference with which the representative of the whole tremendous revolt is set at large, that there is no such thing as treason? How will they bear to learn, by seeing everything forgotten in earnestness to secure the nigger vote, that the great dominant party sees no nobler result in the war than the chance to use the niggers? That it can shut its eyes to the first necessities of restoration, to the securing of peace and good order, and harmonizing the country; nay, that it will actually lay down a programme to imperil again all the proper objects of the war, rather than risk the loss of the votes it has evidently always regarded as the grand spoil

of the struggle. Two thoughts will grow into the national mind as the people reflect on these events—the repudiation of the vast debt incurred for a party purpose, and the repudiation of the party that incurred it. If the conduct of radical leaders forces the conviction that the war is to have no other result than might be summarized in a party programme, the people will grow restive under the burden it has placed upon them. The debt was incurred by the people through devotion to the national cause; if the money was spent for any less important cause than that of saving the nation, the people will not pay. That, in plain English, will be one result of the last radical assumption that the country was never in danger-that there was no traitor, no treason, no crime; merely some inevitable political opposition, quite innocent in its nature, and for which it would be cruel to punish any one. Another result must be the utter destruction of popular confidence in all those men who have thus shown their readiness to play fast and loose on questions that the people justly regard as vitally important—to trifle with the life of the nation. There must and will be a clean sweep of these political hucksters. Men who have no other ideas of the great struggle of modern times than it was the last political shuffle are unworthy the respect of an intelligent people, and must give place to leaders with more of the real character of the people in them, and who, by their sympathy with the people, can properly lead the country to the

ulfilment of the nobler parts of its destiny. Indian Colonization.

From the Times. At the last session of Congress a Committee was appointed to visit the various Indian tribes, investigate their affairs, and recommend a policy to be pursued in regard to them in future by our Government. A statement is published to the effect that this Committee "is coming to the conclusion that the Government had better bring all the tribes together on liberal reservations, where they can be cared for at a mere fraction of the present expense."

The idea of locating the Indians on reservations, while it is not new by any means, seems to be the only practical and economical mode of dealing with them. But the bringing of "all the tribes together" would be apt to result in a series of scrimmages, be-side which Donnybrook Fair would be but a side show, and which could only end as did the famous fight between the Kilkenny cats. There are hereditary feuds existing be-tween some of the tribes of Indians, which nothing can eradicate so long as there is a scalp left among them. Bringing them together, as the Committee suggest, would probably be a good way to heal these feuds, but it would certainly be the extermination of the Indian.

The tribes which are hostile to each other, however, can be located on reservations widely separated; and each being thus permanently relieved from its predatory neighbor, could settle quietly down to peaceful pursuits, and be no longer required to don the war-paint at short intervals, to revenge the death of some member treacherously slain by his old-time foe. Experiments which have already been made prove conclusively that the wild, roying, warlike tribes can be managed in such manner as to effectually prevent their warring upon either the whites or among themselves. Tribes have been located upon reservations, Government has built them houses, taught them to raise crops, to breed cattle and horses, and, in short, to abandon a precarious predatory life for agricultural pursuits. The expense of so locating the numerous tribes would be quite large at first, but the sums which are now annually wasted upon them would, in a very few years, more than cover the cost of transforming them into agricultural com-

The chiefs with whom General Hancock has lately had interviews admit that game is becoming scarce upon the plains, and that the Indians are becoming to a great extent de-pendent upon the whites for the necessaries of They begin to realize that permanent beef is better than accidental buffalo, and that white man's bread is to be preferred to an empty stomach. Located permanently upon fertile reservations, they would soon learn, under proper instruction, to produce these necessary articles themselves. They have done so in some instances, not only raising sufficient grain for their own uses, but have had a surplus to dispose of in market. What has been done) y some tribes may be done

But should this experiment be tried, it will | came General Forey and the French. Every inevitably result in ignominious failure and wanton waste of public money, unless the unprincipled traders, who have for years de moralized the Indians, are effectually debarred intercourse with them. These scoun Irela have robbed the red men in every possible manner, and by pandering to their worst passions, have tended to degrade them more and more each year. The aggressions which the spread of civilization have made upon Indian territory, have had less to do with inciting the savages to murder and pillage, than has the abominable whisky with which traders have deluged them. It is with this article of traffic that every Indian trader expects to make his fortune. An Indian will sell the product of an entire hunting and trapping season for a few drinks of whisky, and his wife and daughter for even less. Until these irresponsible, rascally traders can be cut off from communication with them there can be little hope of civilizing them or preventing their depreda-The Indian agents are little better than the traders. And it is not unusual to find the two combined in one individual. High-handed robbery, debauchery, and even murder, have always characterized their dealings with the red men. With such influences still at work among them, the attempt to clonize the Indians would be a total failure. Place them under Christian influences, and the scheme could not fail of being successful.

What Will Juarez Do !

From the Tribune. The latest despatches from Mexico, of official character, and coming to us through Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister, indicate that the Austrian Archduke, who, under the patronage of the Emperor of the French, entered the city of Mexico and assumed the Imperial crown just three years ago the 12th of next month, is pretty nearly in the situation in which General Lee found himself during the first days of that most eventful of months in our history, April, 1865. Before this month of May runs out, it is likely that Maximilian may have surrendered to the enemy whose place he has so long usurped. Except as to the exact time, the issue is no longer doubtful. That which is doubtful, and as to which people properly feel much anxiety, is whether the conqueror who has shown so much fortitude in adversity will act as well in prosperity. Is Juarez wise and civilized enough to show clemency in the hour of

He has the reputation, among those who know him personally, of being humane. He is not, nor ever was, a military chief, having never held other than civil offices, chiefly of a judicial character. His career has been a remarkable one. Like the lamented Lincoln and his successor, Juarez has been a self-made man. He is not of Spanish blood, too prone to severity and hot passion, but of that Zapoteco race, whose former grandeur is still attested by the ruins of those funeral palaces in which the remains of its ancient sovereigns lie entombed. He is a native of the State of Oaxaca, in one of the rich valleys of which Cortez located the vast estate conferred on him by his royal master of Spain. The abode, in sges past, of a people advanced in civilization, Oaxaca is inhabited now by a abode, population hardy, patient, and, after their ashion, industrious and well disposed. Juarez's father was a peasant, occupying an adobe house in a deep ravine, near the Indian village of Ixtlan. At the age of twelve he was still herding his father's cattle; but seduced one day by the report of the glories of a village fair, he abandoned his charge, and followed the crowd. All night he wandered among the booths and stalls, amazed that the world contained so much riches. The next morning he hired him to a muleteer about to proceed to the city of Oaxaca, capital of the State. There, a worthy merchant of moderate means, named Salanueva, taking a fancy to the boy, adopted and educated him. Juarez justified his foster-father's choice. He graduated, with high honors, at the College of Oaxaca; and, just thirteen years after he stole away to that village fair-at the age of twentyfive-he was appointed to fill the chair of Canonical Law in the Institute of Oaxaca, having previously been elected member of the State Legislature. He was appointed successively to various judicial offices in his native State, among them those of Attorney-General and President of the Supreme Court of Jus-At the age of thirty-seven, he was elected member of Congress; and the next year Governor of the State of Oaxaca. In his capacity as Governor, which office he filled till 1852, he evinced good administrative talent, and made many reforms, causing schools to be established in every village, opening new

of the Institute of Oaxaca. At that time, a centralized and irresponsible Government, sustained by the Church and the army held, sway. Santa Anna was dictator. Juarez, having openly avowed himself in favor of a constitutional form of government, came under suspicion. He was exiled; resided for a time in New Orleans; and did not return to his country till Alvarez and Comonfort raised the standard of a constitu-

roads, and encouraging mining and manufac-

tures. In 1852, he was Permanent President

tional party.
In 1855, while serving a second term as Governor, he was called to the Cabinet, and became Secretary of State for the Department of Justice and Public Instruction. During his Secretaryship was issued what was usually called "The Juarez Law," abolishing military and ecclesiastical fueros and other privileges, so as to establish, for the first time in Mexico. equality before the law. The next year the was again in Congress, participating in the framing and adoption of the constitution of 1857. In the first election under this constitution, Juarez was the candidate for President of the Progressive party. Unfortu-nately, Comonfort succeeded against him, soon proved faithless, attempted a dictatorship, and finally fied the country. Meanwhile, Juarez had been elected Chief-Justice, and became, by virtue of the office, Vice President. On the flight of Comonfort, the Presidency

devolved on him. We cannot follow him through his various acts as President. They were all in the sense of constitutional reform. In July, 1859, were promulgated the celebrated "Laws of Reform, securing religious liberty, establishing independence between Church and State, legalizng civil marriage, declaring the immense real estate of be Church to the national property,

and directing its sale; also, suppressing conventual establishments throughout the land. Three years of stubborn struggle ensued: the power of a tried army and the wealth of a Church fighting for its temporal possessions on one side; the industrious classes, poor but determined, and with unbounded faith in their leader, on the other. After a long succession of varied fortune, the battle of San Miguel Calpulalpan, in December, 1860, destroyed half the army of Miramon, dispersed the rest, and quelled the rebellion. In June, 1861, Juarez was reelected President by an overwhelming majority. In the autumn of the same year, when all things promised domestic tranquillity, and a steady advance on the right path,

one knows the sequel.

With such anteodents, may we not expect much from the Mexican President ? The defeat of Miramon and of the rebellion of which he was the head was stained by no acts of cruelty towards the conquered. This time, it is true, the enemies are foreigners; usurpers, This time, it. too, with not even the color of title; men who had as much right to land at Vera Cruz and march on the City of Mexico as we would have to land at Marseilles and march to Paris. That matters not. It is not what Maximilian deserves; it is what is worthy of Juarez. No doubt he will be beset by a popular cry for blood. There is always more or less of that on such occasions during the flush of victory; and it usually comes, not from the brave mer who fought, but from cowards who stayed a We trust Juarez will listen to better home. counsel. Policy, no less than humanity, dictates mercy. Clemency will win for Mexico the good opinion of the civilized world. Cruelty will justify the worst that her enemies

have said against her. Should these lines happen to reach Juarez ere it is too late, we entreat him to consider that the deeds of a few days may do more to honor or to disgrace the country he governs and the cause of constitutional liberty to which he has devoted his life, than years hereafter may be able to efface or to atope for.

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FACT II.—It is notorious that the profession of the burgiar has advanced at a rable pace within the last eight years, and what was thoroughly burgiar-proof ther is not so now, which accounts for the fact that within the last three years very few of Lille's Sales have been robbed, and the secret anonymous circulars distributed by other nafe-makers latterly, showing a very few cases only, is the strongest evidence that bit a very small number have been robbed to this time, notwithstanding the large number in use, and the amount at stake it successful.

FACT III.—There are two, and only two, general and lending princidles upon which all burglar-proof safes are constructed. The one is pouring liquid from between and around bars of wrought ireu, hardened street, or any proper combination of metals, This principle is adpted by Little, in the Chillediron Safe, and covered and controlled by his letters patent.

The other is made up of layers of plaies, of different metals, held together by bolts or rivets, or both. To this principle there are various objections.—The cost is double. The wrought from plates, which are the strength of the safe, are outside, and are operated upon by the whole catalogue of burglars' tools. The bolts or rivets are easily forced by suitable tools, with or without pewder, and cannot be sustained. The former principle, adopted by Little, avoids all these objections, can be made any thickness, and withstand any amount of resistance required; avoids the rivets, bolts, etc.; has no wrought from outside to be operated upon by burglars' implements.

Fact IV.—Mr. Little, the Patentes as soon as her

the rivets, bolts, etc.; has no wrought iron outside to be operated upon by burglars' implements.

Fact IV.—Mr. Lillie, the Patentee, so soon as he learned that it was possible with the modera improved tools for burglars to grind through chilled iron or hardened steel, began experimenting to avoid the difficulty, and after much labor and expense he has perfected a system for chilling from and expense he has perfected a system for chilling from and combining metals that is entirely proof against the burglar's drill, or any other of his tools, even the wedge, warranted to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make. As a proof of his success, the following certificate is now offered from the Nevelty Works, New York:—

OFFICE NOVELTY IRON WORKS.

Mesers, Lewis Lillie & Son.—

Gentlemen:—We have subjected the sample of Chilled Iron you furnished us to the most severe tests (as regards drilling through it) that we could bring to bear upon it, and without success.

It is our opinion that it can only be penetrated by the use of a large number of drills, and the expenditure of much power, with days of time.

And we think it impossible for a burglar, with his time and power, to penetrate it at all.

Yours truly,

IRAAC V. HOLMES, Superlicendent.

Lyman G. Hall, Foreinan.

And the following extensive Iron Franufacturers in Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago, after the most thorough tests, find the result to be substantially the same.

And thelp princ', pal Iron Workers so certify:

And their principal Iron Workers so certify:
Measrs. Mearles & Son, Southwark Foundry, Phila-

Messrs. Merrick & Soh, Southware delphia,

The Finkley & Williams Works, Boston, Mass,
The Union Foundry and the Northwestern Foundry, Chicago, Ili,
Facr V.—The proposition made the public heretofore is now renewed: I will furnish Sates or Vault Doors, of same size and capacity of other best makers, and at one-third less price; and the same may be tested when finished, and I will furnish the man to test my work; and the party so ordering may accept the work which stands the most reing may accept the work which stands the most reing may accept the work which stands the most reing may accept the work which stands the most reing may accept the work which stands the most reing may accept the work which stands the most reing may accept the work which stands the most reing may accept the work which stands the most reing may accept the work which stands the most reing may accept the work which stands the most reing may accept the work which stands the most reing may accept the work which stands the most reing may accept the work which stands the most reing may accept the work which stands the most reing may accept the work which stands the most reing may accept the work which stands the most reing may accept the work which stands the most reing may accept the work which stands the most reing may accept the work which are the most reing may accept the work which are the most reing may accept the work which are the most reing may accept the work of the most reing may accept the work which are the most reing may accept the work which are the most reing may accept the work which are the most reing may accept the work which are the most reing may accept the work which are the most reing may accept the work which are the most reing may accept the work which are the most reing may accept the work which are the most reing may accept the work which are the most reing may accept the work which are the most reing may accept the work which are the most reing may accept the work which are the most reing may accept the work which a sistance, in any way or manner practicable for a burgian

FACT VI.—I would now say to any of the owners of Lillie's Safes, that, in view of the preceding facts, if they feel the need of additional security, I will exchange with them, on fair terms, giving them all the late improvements, and the increased security, which is claimed to be beyond the reach of Burglars, until some new system shall be developed in the working of Iron, which would now seem hardly possible.

FACT VII.—It is true that the Sheet-Iron or common Sate, as now made, under ordinary chromstances (and when not crushed by the fall of walls or timers) usually saves the written matter, but if the fire is severe it has to be copied, for the lak will mon fade out; besides, the safe is twisted up and useless.

It is equally true that the Chilled-iron Safe saves the written matter in a perfect state, that it does not rade out or require copying, and that the safe itself is ready for iurther use. Any number of trials in fires, certified to, prove these facis, and if any of the safe venders who are distributing secret, anonymous circulars to injure the reputation of LILLIE'S SAFE, are not satisfied with these statements, they can have the opportunity of testing by fire one of their own safes with LILLIE'S, on equal terms, whenever they so decide.

Sares with Infinites, on equal terms, whenever they so decide.

Fact VIII.—In answer to the story circulated by faterested parties, that Lillie's Safe had gone up, and had ruined Lillie, etc., I would say that at no time in the last two years could Lillie & Son half supply the demand for Safes, and were under the necessity of forming a large stock company, with a very targe capital, to meet the demand; and Mr. Lewis Lillie, Sr., is now the president of that company, which slocated on the Delaware, in Pennsylvania, near Easton, and is the largest Safe Works probably in existence, and will be able to supply all demands for Safes, Locks, Chilled-Iron Vaulis, etc.

In conclusion, I beg to call the attention of my patrons and friends, and the public, to the facts here presented, and to say that I am very thankful for past ravors, and that I am prepared to furnish Lill-Lies Burgliar And FIRE AND BURGLARAPHOOF SAFES, VAULIT DOORS, CHILLED IRON VAULTS and COMBINATINN LOCKS, all at short notice, warranted to be the best and cheapest in market. I also keep constantly a large assortment of second-hand Fire Proom, taken in exchange for Lillie's Eurglar Proofs, of the best-known makers, all put in good order, and offered at below usual anction prices.

M. C. SADLER,

AGENT FOR LILLIE'S SAFE AND IRON COMPANY, No. 639 ARCH Street, PHILADELPHIA. 5 9 fm w 2m

GUVERNMENT SALES. LARGE SALE OF IRON, STEEL, AND

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1867. By direction of the Quartermaster-General, the following enumerated Iron, Steel, and Lumber will be sold at Public Auction, at LINCOLN DEPOT, under the supervision of Captain James G. Payne, Assistant Quartermaster, commencing on MONDAY, June 3, at 10 A. M., to wil:—About 298,000 lbs Flat Iron, from 1x% to 3½x½, as sorted.

to wii:—About sorted.

40,000 "Nail Rod Iron.
180,000 "Horseshoe Iron, light and heavy.
80,000 "Hammered Iron, assorted.
40,000 "Assorted Iron, all sizes.
246,000 "Round Iron, assorted from 8-16 to 2½ inches, all sizes.
114,000 "Square Iron, assorted, from ½ to Inches, all sizes.
68,000 "Round Iron, assorted, from ½ to Inches, all sizes.
30,000 "Hoop Iron, assorted, from ½ to I inches, all sizes.
128,060 "Spring Steel, assorted, from ½ to 2½ inches, all sizes.
15,000 "American Blistered Steel.
180,000 feet Oak Lumber, from 1 to 6 inches thick: 16,000 "Hickory Lumber, from 2 to 4 inches thick: 16,000 "Poplar Lumber, ¼ inch thick.
40,000 "Poplar Lumber, ¼ inch thick.
421,468 "Pine Scantiling, 3x4, 5, 5, 7, 8, and 9; 12 to 18 feet long.
Wagonmakers, carbullders, and others will find this a fine opportunity to replenish their stock, as the material is entirely new.
Transportation will be furnished to Satreet wharf or the railroad depot, as purchas may desire, and at their risk.
From 10 to 15 days will be allowed in which remove the goods.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
CHARLES H. TOMPKINS
5 14 10t Byt Brig Gen., Depot Quarterm