

O. JACOBS, Editor.



TO THE EFFICACY AND PERMANENCY OF YOUR UNION, A GOVERNMENT FOR THE WHOLE IS ESSENTIALLY NECESSARY.—Washington.

JACKSONVILLE.

SATURDAY, - - - OCT. 4, 1862.

The News.

The rebel raid into the Northern States has not only been checked, but has been met with a tremendous slaughter. The vanquished bands of the traitors, that they would carry the war into "Africa," has been gloriously exploded. The bloody tide of war will soon set Southward, with an energy heretofore undeveloped. Onward to Richmond! It will be backed with a military power such as the civilized age has never witnessed. The loyal North is every day getting more ardently earnest. A million of patriot warriors are fast mustering for the conflict. They have sworn, in their majesty, that the Union of the Fathers shall be restored in all its integrity and glory. The late movements of the rebels have demonstrated most manifestly that we must conquer them, or they will conquer us. There can be no permanent peace until this rebellion is crushed out by the strong arm of military power. There is at present a temporary lull in the iron and leaden storm; but it is the full of preparations, of gathering energies. Forty four iron clad monsters will soon be launched and the mustering battalions will soon be at their posts.

The most important item in the late news is the proclamation of the President, emancipating the slaves in those States containing in rebellion after the first of January next. The right, or constitutional power, of the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, to issue such a proclamation, is universally conceded in the North. The only question is in regard to the expediency of the act. In our opinion, its expediency is manifest. In the language of the patriotic Governor of Oregon, "property is power." This is not only true in regard to every species of property recognized at common law, but it is doubly true when applied to slave property. Slavery was not only the cause of this rebellion, but it has been its supporting strength ever since its commencement. Slaves have raised the flag upon which the Southern States have subsisted. Their labor has reared the fortifications, behind which the Southern battalions have been massed, and dug the trenches which have been filled by Northern patriots. Every slave on the plantations and in the workshops of the South, releases a traitor for the army of rebellion. Emancipate the four millions of slaves in the insurgent States, and their places must be filled with white men, thus weakening the effective force of the insurgents. Heretofore, the war, on the part of the North, has been waged with a delicate regard to the proprietary rights of rebels, in arms against the beneficent authority of the National Government. As our army marched South, so many soldiers were necessary to guard the property of dear rebels, that its effective force was very much weakened, to say nothing of the demoralization consequent on this mistaken policy. We rejoice to learn that this temporary policy has been repudiated. We have been slow to learn that the rebels were terribly in earnest. While we have been trying conciliation, and adopting half-way measures, they have been crushing out, with relentless rigor, the Union sentiment in the South, and have been mustering their forces to disrupt the Union and overthrow the Constitution. But a new era has been inaugurated, and a more vigorous policy adopted. Traitors commenced the war to establish a slave empire. Let it close by the complete abolition of the blacker of the "twin relics of barbarism," with compensation for the loyal, but absolutely nothing for the disloyal.

Matters are fast coming to bloody focus in Kentucky. A battle there between the forces of Buell and Bragg is imminent. The Herald's account of the matters under discussion at the meeting of the loyal Governors, at the town of Altoona, turns out to be a rourchick. Andrews, of Massachusetts, and Sprague, of Rhode Island, did not urge the removal of McClellan. Nothing was said on the subject. What the special object of the meeting was, is stated in the address presented to the President on the occasion, of which the following is a synopsis: First, their cordial personal and official respect for the President; second, their determination, under all circumstances, to support and maintain the President's constitutional authority; the Governors therein speaking for themselves and the people of their respective States; third, pledging to the President their aid in all measures calculated to bring the war to an early termination, which should be prosecuted to ultimate victory until the rebels return to their constitutional duty; fourth, congratulating the President upon the proclamation of emancipation, believing it will be productive of good, as a measure of justice, humanity and sound policy.

The whole amount collected for the Sanitary fund, in the city of San Francisco, up to Saturday, the 27th, was \$170,000. Noble city!

Six thousand wagons are said to have crossed the Missouri river this Spring, bound for Oregon, California and Washington Territory.

An Important Decision.

The Supreme Court of California, in its July term, in the case of Lin Sing vs. Washburn, decided that the act of that State entitled "An Act to discourage the immigration of the Chinese into the State of California, by levying upon them a monthly police tax," was in conflict with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and, therefore, null and void. Field, Chief Justice, dissented. The Supreme Court of the United States, in two cases, generally known as the "Passenger Cases," (7 How., 283) decided that the power to regulate commerce in all its branches was exclusively vested in Congress, under the Constitution, and that it extended to every species of commercial intercourse, and may be exercised upon persons as well as property. The Supreme Court of the United States has frequently decided that the State authorities have no power, directly or indirectly, to levy a tax upon imports. Several attempts have been made by State legislation to elude the full effect of this constitutional provision, but they have all signally failed. The Legislature of Maryland passed an act requiring every one selling imported goods to purchase a license before he could lawfully do so. But the Supreme Court of the United States decided that the act was a restriction upon commerce, and, therefore, unconstitutional.

The principles announced in the above cases were held by the California judges, to be applicable to the case of Lin Sing vs. Washburn, and decided the same. But while it was decided that Chinese could not be taxed merely for residing in the State, it was conceded that a State law requiring foreigners to take out a license for the privilege of working the gold mines was valid. Query: could this principle be extended to all the avocations of civil society? If so, would it not operate as a virtual exclusion? And as commerce implies intercourse as well as traffic, would such a law be constitutional? Our legislative assembly would do well to examine this subject a little before any "Chinese Bill," to exclude them from the State, receives their legislative sanction. If this decision is sustained by the courts of Oregon and California, what is to prevent this coast from being overrun with the Mongolian race? They cannot become citizens under our Constitution, hence, cannot hold land, nor exercise any of the franchises of a citizen. Taxed upon them in the form of license, for the privilege of mining, sums up well on paper, but amounts to nothing beyond the vexation and expense of the collection. They are an aggressive nuisance in the mining counties, occupying claims that ought and would be in the hands of citizens, were it not for their persistent and obnoxious encroachments. They never add a dollar to the real worth of the country, but, on the contrary, constantly impoverish it. They rear no dwellings, open no farms, build no roads, engage in no honorable avocation, save that of mining. Every dollar that they take from the mines, beyond what is necessary for the exigencies of a parsimonious life, is sent out of the country. Is it true that we cannot step the influx of such a people, that we can place no check on their immigration? Does the interests of commerce demand that they should take the country? Is it necessary that the "China Whang" Empire should immigrate to this coast in order to secure the duty on tea?

The Insane Bill. Early in the session a bill was before the Legislature, making suitable provisions for the support of the insane and idiotic by the State, and authorizing the Governor to locate an asylum for that purpose. In the original bill the State was to bear the expense of the transportation of these unfortunate to the asylum, and all the expense of their care and treatment afterwards. But this eminent provision could not be permitted to stand. The gentlemen from Marion, especially, could not see its justice, hence they could not vote for it. If the asylum is located at Portland, it will not cost them over fifty dollars for every unfortunate they send there; if at Salem, nothing. The frontier counties will be compelled to pay at least \$300 for every one sent. But that makes no difference to these generous statesmen! If they could only see its injustice, they would vote against it, but they can't. It will probably cost the citizens of the new county of Baker at least one thousand dollars for every subject sent by them to the asylum. It may cost Marion fifty dollars—a difference of nine hundred and fifty dollars—but they can't see it! Baker county will probably have ten times as many insane as Marion, and some of them, no doubt, the former citizens of the latter county. But what of that? The Hon. gentlemen from Marion can't see the point—if they could, it would be all right.

ANEM.—The leading article in the Portland Times, of the 25th, is devoted to the task of showing that the representations made by persons returning from the northern gold fields derogatory to their extent and richness, is not to be relied upon as a safe basis of action. We are "afraid," Mr. Times, that you are trying to "steal" us. With the falling of iron from ten to twenty feet of snow in your delightful mining region, we expect you to report the discovery of boundless fields of "porous diggings," by miners who had risked freezing and starvation by staying long enough to stake claims, before returning to Portland, where they will winter, and return to their claims in the spring, prepared, with "shackasses," gum boots, etc., to carry away their everlasting piles. That dodge is played out, and won't win.

HON. MR. KIRKPATRICK.—We learn with regret that this gentleman has been denied his seat in the Legislature as a Representative from the new county of Baker. We are at a loss to know why he should have been rejected. Was it because he lived in one of the border counties, and therefore had no rights which the central counties were bound to respect? Did he incur the displeasure of any faction by his outspoken condemnation of the conduct of certain honorables in the Senatorial election? Did the men of sneering countenance and silly speeches reject him because his vote of oratory was as usual? Said as up the style, we want to see how the record stands.

Legislative Correspondence.

SALEM, Oregon, 1862. HOUSE, Sept. 22.—Great excitement to day on the Oath Bill. Jackson, Douglas, Watson, Malincomb, Josephine, et al., got into position within and without range, and fired away in rapid succession. Some of the shells did not explode; some went wide of the mark; other erratic shots made huge efforts to rush back to Noah's Flood, Rome, middle ages, the bloody battlefields of the rebellion, and into politics in general. The passions of the Great American people raged to-day much the same as passion raged in the streets of Rome two thousand years ago. Will the human passions never reach an equilibrium; or, must they remain, like the Patagonian sea, all calm or storm until this earth ceases to revolve? No; the tide of human passions, like the great ocean waves, have thundered against the shores of Time with painful regularity, and without perceptible change, since the world began. Excuse this trip to Rome and the realms of speculation.

The Oath Bill finally worked its way through the foamy breakers and sunken shoals, and, with the signature of the Governor, will be a law; but around the streets and along the corridors of the Capitol it is currently reported that his Excellency will not sign the bill, on account of constitutional objections—namely: involving the Secretary of State with Judicial power, in demand of a man's loyalty, than simply his oath; to bear the same and decide accordingly for or against his claim.

The next grand tournament de met was on Bill No. 25, for Insane Asylum, in which the southern counties, with a cause just, waged a fierce war on a certain section of the bill which compelled county to pay the expense incurred in taking its own insane and idiotic to the asylum. As the bill has passed, every insane or idiotic person sent from Jackson or Josephine, will cost the county from \$500 to \$600.

Truly, such a thing as broad State policy and principles of political economy are things of the past, perhaps only to be resurrected in the far distant future. Hope I am wrong, but things assume that respectability shape. They swamped our substitute, and we went down with it.

EVENING SESSION.—A flood of bills ran through the machinery of the House in an incredibly short space of time—some general, and some special, in the shape of relief bills. A futile effort to elevate the "Burg" law into a Constitutional matter, by the machinery of order; but the dogs expelled the machinery righted and run to an adjournment at 10 P. M.

Sept. 23.—The Senate Halls of Rome, in its palmy days, when Cicero, Cæsar, Cato, and others, deliberated forth their eloquence, which reverberated from floor to dome, among the statues, carvings and cornices, assuming a storm or creating a rain among full humanity, by a stretch of the imagination may remotely resemble the agitation in the House today, on the bill to locate the asylum, from the new county of Baker, in the Powder river country.

Mr. Maloney, of Douglas, pitched hisses and, for about four hours continued to show new angles, dips, lines and surfaces of the question—tired up constitutional fortifications for protection against the infant counties—and at present, writing the State is considered safe from invading hordes of counties, who have the presumption to entertain the idea of an increase of empire. The stage is off. Discussion dismissed.

MORNING SESSION, Sept. 24.—Pierre discussed on the admission of Kirkpatrick to a seat in this House, from Baker county, removed by member from Douglas and others. Bill indefinitely postponed.

Resolution passed that Kirkpatrick be allowed a seat within the bar to advocate his claim. Resolution from Cook and Curry, that Kirkpatrick be admitted as a member from Baker county, but; and the question is now in a fog which way or may not clear up.

in contemplation, will throw considerable power into the hands of the County Court. HOUSE, Sept. 25th.—Messages from Senate. Bills Nos. 2, 10 and 11 passed this body. No. 2 organizing Umattila county. 10, to encourage the growth of oysters. 25, Insane Asylum Bill. Senate Bill to pay the direct tax, read third time and passed, with amendments to pay the whole thirty-five thousand—\$10,000 now, and the balance after the first of March. Dejar's bill to arrest stage drivers for larceny driving. Killed with amendments. The cow committee fixing salary of County Judges considered in Committee of the Whole and reported back to the House. The salary of County Judge of Jackson remains unchanged. Memorials to Congress for Coast Counties and a Branch Mint at Portland were signed by the Speaker and the President.

MORNING SESSION, Sept. 26th.—Out of the regular order this morning, considerable excitement was produced by bill for changing the time of holding the session of Legislature to first Monday in December. The cow committee waited some time on account of their crops, and argued vigorously that the apple crop, onion crop, celery crop, and other vegetable crops, would not permit the otherwise patriotic farmers to attend ordinary matters—such as legislating forty days in two years. They carried nothing about distant counties among the mountains; considered them "out of luck," did not care anything about the mines; had the power, and in this, as in everything else, would decide it to suit themselves; did not care whether the mines were represented or not. If the Judge of the First Judicial district could not come to Supreme Court, it would matter not. The interest of the affected cow counties must first be considered.

O, what a profoundly wise set of law-makers the State is not blessed with at this time! Trifles light as air suit their culture. A trial of the deep waters of State policy, and therein will not waste. About twenty days have been spent on the Dog, Stage Coach, Game, Burmester, and other "weighty" matters. Hope now the fun is over, and that members will roll up sleeves and plunge into matters of interest to the State.

Burmesters Relief Bill has just passed the House. It caused several days to be spent in political discussion. Bill accepting the donation of 50,000 acres of land from Congress, passed the House. Senate Bill to pay direct tax, passed the House, amended to assume the whole \$55,000.

AFTERNOON SESSION, Sept. 26.—War to the knife on bill to increase the salary of District Judges of Supreme Court, in which the entire plank from the new counties went off in bursts of emotional eloquence. The spectacles of Clatsop vibrated and almost broke from his indignation, as the idea of raising the salary of anybody in this time of war; and, with the energy of a man accustomed to reject his opinion that nobody wanted justice, but justice that lands a smart man would like to be judge at half the salary now paid. And the great William immediately showed symptoms of rushing blindly after him, and moved indelicately post-mortem of the bill, and the bill saved from a premature burial.

Nearly every bill where border counties are interested is buried as soon as launched in the Judiciary Committee. Chairman's bridge franchise was introduced and read first time today. A sheep bill, to prevent rotten sheep from being brought into the country, read first time. Coming from the wood districts, it was permitted to float.

EVENING SESSION.—Bill to create Fifth Judicial District, from Humson, of Wasco. Read second time, adjourned, and third reading tomorrow. It increases the number of Justices of Supreme Court. Haines' bill to regulate the rights of miners and farmers in the mining districts, was read second time and passed to third reading tomorrow.

In Committee of the Whole, Applegate's Entry Bill was taken up, read and amended by sections, until nine o'clock. If it passes, it will probably suit the stock counties. It requires the publication in State paper of notices some six or eight days.

Speaker signed Senate Oath Bill; also Bill for contingent expenses. MARRIAGE LICENSES. SCRIPTS. State Militia. The following is the report of the House Committee of Oregon Legislature on Military Affairs: Your Committee, after earnest consideration of the various subjects embraced in their department, would respectfully report the present militia law, as embodied in an Act, entitled "An Act to organize the militia," passed January 26th, 1856, with the amendment to said Act, entitled "An Act to amend an Act, entitled 'An Act to organize the militia,' passed January 22d, 1859, as being, with the following proposed amendments to said Act, which amendments we recommend to be made, as nearly a complete system for the organization of the militia as could be devised.

of the Constitution, notwithstanding; for, using the language of our President, "It would be better to violate even the Constitution in one instance, than all the institutions built upon it be destroyed." Your committee, in this connection would suggest, that efforts should be made by the proper authorities to procure arms from the Government, for the complete arming of the militia. We have been prompted to make the above recommendations by the beligerent state of affairs at the present time, a state, indicating, that probably the day is not far distant, when every loyal citizen should have a musket in his hand. LANDS BY APPLIQUE, Chairman.

From Powder River.—We clip the following items of news from the Walk Walls Statesman of the 20th: Mr. Mosseman gives us the following from Powder River: There are about 3,000 men in the mines, and all who have claims opened and water to work them are doing well. There is much complaint on account of the scarcity of water. There are about two hundred new log buildings now in course of erection in Auburn. There is no lumber there, excepting what is made with whip-saws, for mining purposes. There are one or two saw mills in prospective. Provisions are scarce in Auburn and the mines, and there is but little on the road. Unless traders meet the demand in this respect, miners will be compelled to leave or endure great suffering this winter.

The Snake Indians came into Powder river valley on Sunday night last and drove off forty American horses and mules. They then passed over to Barut river and stole six horses from a party of prospectors, who were on their way to Boise river.

Jacksonville Prices Current. Reported for the Southeast-Corrected weekly. JACKSONVILLE, Saturday, Oct. 4, 1862. Wheat, per bushel, 50 a 75. Oats, do, 40 a 50. Barley, do, 40 a 50. Flour, in qr. sacks, per 100 lbs., 25 00. Chickens, per doz., \$3.00 a 3.00. Corn Meal, per 100 lbs., \$4.00. Hay, per ton, \$35 to \$40. Bacon, sides, clear, per lb., 16 to 18. do do with bone, 20. do hams, 12 to 15. do hog round, 13 to 16. Beef, salt, per lb., 12 to 16. Pork, do, 6 to 14. Mutton, do, 15 a 20. Lard, in tubs, per lb., 18 a 20. Butter, fresh dairy, do, 50. do in kegs, do, none. Cheese, per lb., 25 to 30. Eggs, fresh, per doz., 25 a 30. Potatoes, per bushel, 4 to 6. Onions, do, 4 a 5. Turnips, do, 3 a. Cabbage, do, 3 a 7. Beans, white do, 5 a 7. Green Beans, per bushel, 10. Dried Apples, per bushel, 30. Dried Peaches, 30 to 40. Coffee, 25 to 40. Crushed Sugar, 35 a 37. Brown Sugar, 25 a 30. Rice, 20 a 30. Salt, 9 a 12. Candles, 50. Vinegar per gal., 200 a 250.

TABLE OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES FOR OREGON. We publish, by request, the following table of weights and measures, taken from the Statistics of Oregon: Wheat or Clover, 60 lbs per bushel. Rye or Indian Corn, 56. Barley, 48. Oats, 48. Buckwheat, 42. Potatoes, 60. Dried Apples, 28. Dried Peaches, 30. [See Statistics of A. D. 1853, page 324, sections 4 and 5; Session Laws of A. D. 1857, page 28.]

BORN. In Jacksonville, on the 27th Sept. 1862, to the wife of Mr. P. DODD, a Daughter. In Jacksonville, Sept. 27th, to the wife of Mr. ————, a Daughter. At the Logan House, Wasco, Josephine Co., Oregon, Sept. 27th, to the wife of Mr. WILLIAM SVAWEE, a Daughter.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Special Notice.—All who know themselves indebted to the undersigned, either by note or account, will please call immediately and settle with E. E. HOSMER, (of Jacksonville, Oregon), Notary Public, who is fully authorized to receive and receipt for me. By so doing, you will confer a favor and save yourselves cost. G. W. GRIDER. Jacksonville, Oregon, Sept. 25th, 1862.

RYAN & HINDE have now for sale a good stock of every variety of Merchandise, and will be pleased to see their friends, whether they wish to buy goods or not. Call at their Brick Store, on California street, opposite the United States Hotel. Jacksonville, Sept. 27, 1862. 371f

Notice. I hereby give that a proposition to levy a tax of five (5) mills on the dollar on taxable property within the corporation of Jacksonville, for the special purpose of applying said tax for the purchase of a FIRE ENGINE and Apparatus, will be submitted to the legal voters of the town on the 4th day of October next. The election will be held at the Town Recorder's office. Polls open from 10 o'clock A.M. till 3 P. M. By order of Board of Trustees, U. S. HAYDEN, Recorder. Jacksonville, Sept. 22, 1862. 37w2

Grand Ball! AT THE UNION HOTEL, ON ALTHOUSE CREEK, JOSEPHINE COUNTY, OGN., On Thursday Eve, October 9th. THE subscribers respectfully notify the citizens of Althouse and vicinity that they will give a Ball at the above time and place, and solicit a general attendance. Floor Managers.—W. M. EVANS, of Althouse. JEFF. HOWELL, Korbysville. W. M. LIND, Althouse. S. MORSE, Proprietors. Althouse, Ogn., Sept. 15, 1862. 36:3

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

M. A. BRENTANO Is daily in receipt of a large assortment of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS LIQUORS, WINES, CORDIALS, Hardware, Glassware, AND ALL KINDS OF Mining Tools. He also recommends his large, new stock of CIGARS AND TOBACCO MATCHES, STATIONERY, CARDS, Toy & Fancy Ware

And a great many other articles too numerous to mention, all of which he will sell LOW FOR CASH, Or in exchange for COUNTRY PRODUCE Jacksonville, August 23, 1862.

J. A. BRUNNER & BROTHER. The undersigned, having purchased from J. A. Brunner & Brother their entire Stock of Merchandise, Greatly Reduced Prices FOR CASH. The stock consists of Dry & Fancy Goods Clothing, BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, LADIES and GENTLEMEN, SUMMER GOODS AT REDUCED RATES, TO MAKE ROOM FOR Fall Stocks.

Notice. WE have this day sold our stock of merchandise to Mr. MAX MULLER. From our friends and patrons we would solicit for Mr. MULLER a continuance of their liberal patronage. J. A. BRUNNER & BROS. Jacksonville, July 12th, 1862. 37

HERMAN BLOOM Has constantly on hand, and is daily receiving new additions to his present large and well selected stock of Gen'l Merchandise, Consisting, in part, of The Latest Styles of FRENCH, ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS, LADIES' HATS, HOSIERY, and all kinds of GAITERS, BOOTS and SLIPPERS.

A Large Stock of GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING: BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS AND HATS: Crockery, Glassware TABLE CUTLERY, MINERS' TOOLS of all kinds. Particular attention is paid to procuring the Best Groceries for Families; Also, the best qualities of Liquors, Wines and Cordials, And a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

All of the above goods will be sold at prices to defy competition. All articles that may be purchased of me will be warranted as represented, or the money will be refunded. Ladies and Gentlemen are kindly solicited to call and examine my present Stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. I am confident it will be to their advantage. I consider it no trouble to show Goods. All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for merchandise.

Remember my old stand—McCully's two-story, Fire-proof Brick Building. HERMAN BLOOM. Jacksonville, July 19, 1862. 27

Notice. ALL those knowing themselves indebted to me for a longer period than ninety days, will please call and pay up, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of my attorney for collection. HERMAN BLOOM. Jacksonville, July 16, 1862. 27

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRADBURY & WADE JACKSONVILLE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN- DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES FANCY GOODS, Hats & Caps, GROCERIES, PAINTS AND OILS! Liquors, Tobacco and Segars, PRODUCE, Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware, MINERS' TOOLS; ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD LOW For Cash Or Desirable Produce ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF SUMMER GOODS AT REDUCED RATES, TO MAKE ROOM FOR Fall Stocks.

A Choice Selection of the BEST TEAS Ever offered in this market, embracing FOURTEEN VARIETIES OF Black, Green & Japanese. In bulk, papers and caddies, at prices to suit the most particular.

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