DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

At a Convention of the Democratic party of North Carolina, held in the city of Raleigh, on Wednesday, the 19th of April, 1854, on motion of C. G. Wright, Esq., of Cumberland, the Hon. Asa Biggs, of Martin, was called to the Chair, and Dewitt C. Stone, Esq., of Franklin, and S. E. Williams, Esq., of Caswell, were appointed Secretaries.

On motion, the Counties were then called, when the following Delegates appeared:

Alamance—Gen B Trollinger, William Patterson, Capt Benj Hurdle.

Anson—F A Clark, J B George, Col J P Jones.

Ashe—W W Holden—*proxy.*

Beaufort—Chas C Bonner—*proxy.*

Bertie—John Freeman, Allen Pritchard, W A Ferguson, John B Gilliam.

Brunswick—Owen D Holmes, Col Gaston Meares.

Buncombe—Marcus Erwin.

Burke—F P Glass.

Cabarrus—R P Waring—*proxy.*

Caswell—S E Williams, N J Palmer.

Catawba—T W Bradburn.

Chatham—A Rencher, J T Eubanks, H Long, E A Poe, John Hackney, R C Cotten, Jr., Junius Alston, Elias Bryan, Dr Harris.

Chowan—Jno C Badham, Dr R Dillard.

Cleveland—W W Holden—*proxy.*

Columbus—M Powell.

Craven—James E Morris, J L Rhem, B F Tucker, H C Jones.

Cumberland—Alex Murchison, Neill McKay, Jr., R K Br[illegible] Wright, Jesse G Shepherd, C H [illegible]

Currituck—Col John B Jones, Joseph S Dey.

Caswell—Rufus L Patterson.

Cleveland—W W Holden—*proxy.*

Duplin—Dr A Holmes, N B Whitfield, B K Outlaw, R B Houston, W E Hill.

Gaston—Gen Joshua Barnes, Joseph D Jenkins, James Carney, H Odom, C C Bonner, Kenneth Thigpen, Willie J Simms, W R Cherry, J D Rountree, Jesse Adams, Thomas Cherry.

Franklin—John D Hawkins, Col Isaac Winston, D W Spivey, D W C Stone, Samuel Brodie, Jas Baker, John Chamblee, R G Lewis, W H Joyner, D S Richardson.

Gates—G W Gatling.

Granville—James M Bullock, C A Gregory, J H Young, W B Hester, E A Lewis, T L Hargrove, R P Hester, Thomas Miller.

Green—James P Speight.

Guilford—R P Dick, W A Dunn, R L Patterson, B G Graham.

Gaston—Dr William Sloan.

Halifax—Dr L W Batchelor, Col T P Alston, James S Snow, William Hill.

Hogwood—Marcus Erwin—*proxy.*

Hertford—Dr S J Wheeler.

Henderson—Marcus Erwin—*proxy.*

Johnston—James A Vinson, Ephraim Page, Eli Olive, D C Carrington, B B Alford, B H Tomlinson, Linn B Sanders, J W B Watson, P R Tomlinson, A J Heath, W J Blow, T W Whitley, K B Whitley.

Jones—R Oldfield, C S Griffin, W P Ward, E B Isler, T S Gillett, F S Smith.

Jackson—W W Holden, R P Dick—*proxies.*

Lenoir—John L Lee.

Lincoln—W J Clarke—*proxy.*

Mecklenburg—R P Waring.

Martin—Hon Asa Biggs, L Johnson, J G Caraway, Col Sam'l Watts.

Madison—David Coleman.

Montgomery—Col J J Leach.

Moore—D M McIntosh, J L Bryan, Col Jno Morison, Wm W Campbell.

Mecklenburg—W W Holden—*proxy.*

Nash—David McDaniel, John F Taylor, A B Baines, G C Taylor.

New Hanover—James Fulton, T J Norcum.

Northampton—Dr W S Copeland, John B Bynum, Dr J W Foster, G F Moore, J R Mason, W M Crocker, J W Pugh.

Onslow—L W Humphreys, M L F Redd, J E Avirett, J A Avirett, Jr.

Orange—Gen Joseph Allison, Jno W Stroud, W H Howerton, John J Allison, Jno U Kirkland.

Pasquotank—Dr J B Godwin.

Pitt—Robert R Foreman.

Randolph—James Page.

Rockingham—Jesse L Slade.

Sampson—Thomas H Holmes, James C Holmes, M J Faison, George H Daughtery, Owen Fennell, John B Lane, Thomas I Faison.

Surry—Jas C Norman, Wm Haymore.

Union—B F Benton.

Wake—W W Holden, E G Haywood, Edward Cantwell, J K Marriott, Dr J J W Tucker, J F Hutchins, O L Burch, L O'B Branch, W Whitaker, jr., R H Whitaker, Samuel Whitaker, John C Partridge, Kimbrough Jones, W R Poole, Col Willis Whitaker, W W Whitaker, F C Shepherd, Quentin Busbee, A G Jones, Wm A Dunn, Burwell Temple, Isaac Roland, G Faribault, G H Wilder, W A Allen, A P Woodall, James B Shepard, James F Jordan, Isaac H Rogers, Jas T Marriott, P A Dunn, Jas D Newsom, Henry Dowd, A K Clements, W H Jones.

Warren—Col Jno L Laughter, G W Nicholson.

Wayne—W T Dortch.

Yancy—David Coleman.

On motion, a Committee of two from each Congressional District was appointed to report permanent officers for the Convention. The Committee is as follows:

1st District, S J Wheeler, W A Ferguson.
2d " L W Humphreys, Josh. Barnes.
3d " C G Wright, M Powell.
4th " Jno D Hawkins, Jas M Bullock.
5th " J J Leach, E Bryan.
6th " J F Slade, Wm Haymore.
7th " W J Clarke, Wm Sloan.
8th " R L Patterson, David Coleman.

On motion of Dr Batchelor, of Halifax, the Convention adjourned until half past three o'clock.

HALF PAST 3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Convention re-assembled at half past three, Hon. Asa Biggs in the Chair. The Committee on the permanent organization of the Convention, reported through Mr Wright of Cumberland, Hon. A. RENCHER of Chatham, as President of the Convention. Mr Rencher was unanimously chosen President of the Convention, and was conducted to the Chair by Col. J. B. Jones, of Currituck, and C. G. Wright, Esq., of Cumberland; whereupon he addressed the Convention as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention:

I accept with pleasure the post which your kindness has assigned me, and I should be equally unjust to myself and unworthy of you, if I did not feel grateful for it. Though diffident of my ability to do justice to the station, I throw myself at once upon your generous indulgence.

Gentlemen, we are assembled here to consult for the common good, not merely of the democratic party, but the common good of our common country. That country has advanced from infancy and weakness to manhood, national greatness and national renown, under the benign influences of Democratic principles and under the administration of Democratic statesmen. While, therefore, we look back upon the past with exultation and pride, we can look forward to the future with the fullest confidence of triumphant success.

Two important subjects present themselves for the consideration of the Convention: the declaration of our principles and the selection of a standard bearer in whose hands these principles are not to suffer detriment. Fortunately for us the Democratic party can boast of many honored members, who stand ready and able to bear your standard aloft in the hottest of the fight at your command, yet we have no ambitious aspirants to distract the harmony of our councils. So too of our principles. While we have no old ones to repudiate because they have been found to be unpopular, we have no new ones to announce merely for popular effect. Our principles have come down to us embalmed by time, and with the sign manual of the fathers of the revolution. If any new order of things at home or abroad shall make it necessary to add new articles to the democratic creed, these articles to be democratic must have for their object the extension of popular rights and the perpetuation of popular liberty.

Very different, gentlemen, is the past history and present position of our political adversaries. That party in 1841, being then in power in both houses of Congress, published what they called a *Whig manifesto*, which was to make plain what was before considered somewhat doubtful Whig principles. It was a Whig creed, and what was it? It consisted of a Bank of the United States with the strongest powers—a high Tariff for the protection of Northern manufactures—Internal improvement by the Federal Government—Distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands—abrogation of the veto power in the Constitution—and a general Bankrupt law for the payment of debts. This was a Whig chart for a Whig administration, and you may thank the people for their honest consideration of these principles. Otherwise, instead of that prosperity which now gladdens our country everywhere and rewards industry and enterprise, we should have been borne down by them, and these Whig measures would have hung like an incubus upon the onward and glorious march of our model republic. Democratic principles and democratic measures have rescued us from such a fate.

And what let me ask has become of these great Whig principles which was to be a great panacea for all our ills. They have all been repudiated, but not until they had first been repudiated by the people. In their late Platform adopted in this place, not one of them is to be found, not even the distribution of the *proceeds* of the public lands. They simply declare that they are in favor of North Carolina getting her share of the public lands—well, who is against it? The Democrats contend, and justly contend, that North Carolina gets her share most effectually when the public lands are applied, as we are bound by law to apply them, first in the payment of the public debt, and then in the payment of the expenses of the federal government. In this way North Carolina gets her just and equal share, and it is the only way she ever will do it. But did the whigs, when in power, ever propose to give North Carolina her just and equal share of the public lands? Nothing like it—the very reverse—they offered her a step-son's portion. By the Bill of 1841 they gave to each of the new States 500,000 acres of the public domain, and 12 per cent. over and above what was to be given to North Carolina, and even that insulting portion was snatched from her by these same whigs, that they might lay upon her greater additional burthens. A provision was inserted in the law, to accommodate the views of the then President of the United States, that no distribution should take place if the compromise of the Tariff should be violated, and the duties raised above 20 per cent. The promise was violated—the tariff was raised above 20 per cent., and distribution was scattered to the four winds; but not until the new States had received each their 500,000 acres of the public lands, and this too was done by this same whig party who now profess so much zeal for the just and equal share of North Carolina in the public domain. The people asked for bread and they gave them a stone—they asked for fish and they gave them a scorpion.

The Whigs, in their extravagant promises and small performances, remind me of an anecdote which I once read in Esop's Fables, a book full of practical wisdom. A poor Catholic was overtaken in a storm at sea. Alarmed at the sudden approach of death—he betook himself to his guardian saint—he prayed earnestly—he promised extravagantly, if the saint would only conduct him to the haven of safety, he would dedicate to him waxen candles of great size and value. A friend who overheard his promises reminded him of his total inability to do any such thing. Be easy, replied the poor Catholic. Let me once get to land and I won't give him a tallow candle as large as your finger. So it is with the whigs, when the elections are on hand and the political campaign rages, they promise every thing—the election over or in power they perform nothing—large waxen candles before the election—not the smallest tallow candle after.

They complain loudly of unjust and unequal appropriations of the public lands for the benefit of the new States. So do we, but whose fault is it? I challenge contradiction when I say the Journals of Congress will show that these measures are more generally supported by Whigs than by Democrats, and all of them received the approval and signature of their model Whig President! They produce an evil and then assign that evil as a reason for breaking up that land system which was adopted by Washington and matured and approved by every succeeding President.

But I must come to a close. It will thus be seen that the Whig party have from time to time repudiated their principles, and when in power falsified their profession; while the Democratic platform stands firm as a tower of strength. It has withstood the battle and breeze, and time and experience have only shown its truth and wisdom. The people have at all times approved and edorsed it, and I doubt not stand ready to do so again.

The following officers, also reported by the Committee, were unanimously appointed. *Vice Presidents:* Col Gaston Meares, of Brunswick; Col John B Jones, of Currituck; F P Glass, of Burke; S E Williams, of Caswell; Thomas I Faison, of Sampson; Gen. Joseph Allison, of Orange. *Secretaries:* W W Holden, of Wake; Thomas H Holmes, of Sampson; D W C Stone, of Franklin. *Doorkeeper:* James W Chadwick, of Wake.

On motion of Col. Biggs, of Martin, it was Resolved, that a Committee consisting of two from each Congressional District be appointed to report Resolutions for the action of the Convention. The President appointed the Committee as follows:

1st District, Asa Biggs, William Hill.
2d " W T Dortch, James E Morris.
3d " James Fulton, J G Shepherd.
4th " L B Sanders, Edward Cantwell.
5th " Robert P Dick, John Morrison.
6th " J C Norman, J L Slade.
7th " William Sloan, W J Clarke.
8th " Marcus Erwin, David Coleman.

On motion of Col. Biggs, the Convention adjourned until Thursday morning ten o'clock.

THURSDAY MORNING, 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.

The Convention re-assembled, the President in the Chair. The Hon. Asa Biggs, made the following report from the Committee on Resolutions:

We the Delegates of the Democracy of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, considering the occasion a proper one for the re-assertion of the well-defined and time-honored principles that bind us together as a party, do Resolve

1st. That we are for a rigid construction of the Constitution of the United States, as a grant of limited powers; for an Independent Treasury and against a United States Bank; for a Tariff for a revenue and against a Tariff for protection; for economy in the administration of the federal government, and against extravagant expenditures; for an early payment of the public debt, and against the payment of unjust and unfounded claims.

2d. Resolved, That President Pierce, by his Inaugural Address and annual Message, and by his devotion to the Constitution and rights of the States therein manifested, has signally justified the expectations of the American Democracy in elevating him to the distinguished position he now fills; and in the administration of the government upon the principles thus boldly avowed by him, he will place himself where he deserves to stand, high in the list of American Presidents.

3d. Resolved, That the bill now pending before Congress to organize the territories of Nebraska and Kansas, has our hearty approval; and we tender to Senator Douglas and other members of Congress from non-slaveholding States, our thanks for their manly, patriotic and national course on this question.

4th. Resolved, That the public lands are the common property of the people of the United Statess and therefore any disposition of them for the sole and exclusive benefit of any one of the States, would be unjust and unconstitutional.

5th. Resolved, That the public lands, being the common property of the people of all the States, should be held as a common fund and disposed of for the common benefit of all—first, in the payment of the public debt and then in defraying the expenses of the federal government, so as to reduce the taxes now imposed upon the common necessaries of life.

6th. Resolved, That the Democracy of the State have reason to be proud of the administration of public affairs under David S. Reid; that he has shown himself a just, patriotic and able Executive; and in addition to the fame he has achieved as the originator and champion of Free Suffrage, and as the long-tried and unwavering advocate of the people's rights, he will carry with him in his retirement from his present post the consciousness of having dedicated his best energies to the public good, and the sincere and enthusiastic confidence of the Democratic party.

7th. Resolved, That the Constitution of this State ought to be amended, so as to extend to all free white men the same right to vote for members of the Senate as for members of the House of Commons; that we regard the plan of amendment by legislative enactment and the sanction of the people at the ballot-box, as strictly republican, as it is certainly constitutional; that we are opposed, under any and all circumstances, to a change of the basis of representation in the Senate and House of Commons; and that we will never abandon the great principle of Free Suffrage, but will unite with our fellow citizens of both parties in pressing it, in the face of all opposition and difficulties, to its final triumph.

8th. Resolved, That it is our earnest wish and desire to see the resources of North Carolina, agricultural, mineral and commercial, fostered and developed; and the State having already entered upon a system of internal improvements to that end, it is her policy to make investments with that view, it would, in the opinion of this Convention, be politic and proper for the Legislature, from time to time, to extend such further aid in the completion of the works already undertaken, and the extension of the same, as a just regard for the interest of the people may require, and the means and resources of the State will prudently allow.

9th. Resolved, That our present system of Common Schools ought to be fostered by the Legislature, and its efficiency increased, until the blessings of Education shall have been afforded to all the children of the State.

10th. Resolved, That we re-affirm the resolutions of the Baltimore Conventions of 1844, 1848, and 1852, as far as they are applicable to the present condition of the country.

11th. Resolved, That having entire confidence in the ability, integrity, and sound principles of THOMAS BRAGG, Esq., of the County of Northampton, we do hereby nominate and recommend him to the people of North Carolina as a suitable candidate for Governor at the ensuing election.

Col. Biggs briefly addressed the Convention, urging effort on the part of Democrats and referring to the brilliant victory which awaits us if true to our principles and our gallant standard-bearer. He paid a high and just tribute to the character of THOMAS BRAGG, the nominee of the party for Governor.

The vote was then taken on the Resolutions, and they were adopted unanimously amid much applause.

Dr. W. S. Copeland, of Northampton, then rose and responded in appropriate terms to the nomination of Mr Bragg. After he had concluded, the Convention was addressed by Mr Erwin, of Buncombe, Mr McKay, of Cumberland, Mr Cantwell, of Wake, Mr Dick, of Guilford, and Mr Shepherd, of Cumberland.

On motion of N. J. Palmer, Esq., of Caswell, the President and Vice Presidents of the Convention were appointed a Committee to inform Thomas Bragg, Esq., of his unanimous nomination as the Democratic candidate for Governor, and request his acceptance of the same.

On motion of Mr Morris, of Craven, it was resolved that an executive Committee of the Democratic party of the State, consisting of nine be appointed by the President of the Convention.

On motion of Col. Biggs, the Convention adjourned until half past three o'clock.

HALF PAST 3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Convention re-assembled pursuant to adjournment; and in response to calls made upon them was addressed by Col J P Jones, of Anson; E G Haywood Esq., of Wake; R P Waring, Esq, of Mecklenburg; T L Hargrove, Esq, of Granville; Col S Watts, of Martin; William E Hill, Esq, of Duplin; W T Dortch, Esq, of Wayne; H C Jones, Esq, of Craven.

The President announced the following gentlemen as constituting the Democratic Executive Committee:

Jesse G Shepherd, of Cumberland.
William T Dortch, of Wayne.
Gen B Trollinger, of Alamance.
W W Holden, of Wake.
Jeremiah Nixon, of Wake.
Charles Fisher, of Rowan.
Dr R Dillard, of Chowan.
David Coleman, of Yancy.
William J Houston, of Duplin.

On motion of Mr Dick, of Guilford, the thanks of the Convention were unanimously tendered to the President. and other officers of the Convention, for the able and satisfactory manner in which they had discharged their duties.

Col. Biggs then moved that the Convention adjourn *sine die*, and in making the motion congratulated the members upon the harmony which had prevailed and upon the bright prospects of victory before them. The President then arose and addressed the Convention as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention:

Before pronouncing the adjournment which has just been ordered, I trust you will indulge me in a few words. I must, in the first place, congratulate you upon the happy termination of your labors. The harmony of your proceeding has been remarkable. Not a single division has been called during your sittings either in Caucus or Convention. This has rendered my duties as easy as the cause of it has been gratifying to me.

I congratulate you, gentlemen, especially upon your selection of a standard-bearer. THOMAS BRAGG is not unknown to the country—a high-minded honorable gentleman—a wise and able statesman—a sound and reliable Democrat. You may well be proud of such a leader, and he, I doubt not, will find in you active and zealous coajuters. Under the lead of such a champion you have nothing to fear. The very name of BRAGG is a tower of strength, and if in the hottest of the fight you should begin for a moment to doubt of success, you have only to call upon the gallant BRAGG for "a little more grape" and the victory is ours.

You have been harmonious here, and I trust it is an augury of harmony everywhere; united in the great object which we all have at heart—the success of great Democratic principles—let us not quarrel about minor matters. If in these we cannot agree, let us at least agree to disagree.

Wishing for each of you a safe return to the bosoms of your families, and the welcome plaudits of many gratified friends, I pronounce this Convention adjourned *sine die.*

ABRAHAM RENCHER, *President.*

GASTON MEARES,
JOHN B. JONES,
F. P. GLASS,
S. E. WILLIAMS,
THOMAS I. FAISON
JOSEPH ALLISON,
} *Vice Presidents.*

W. W. HOLDEN,
THOS. H. HOLMES,
DEW. C. STONE,
} *Secretaries.*

The Wreck of the Ship Powhatan.

Particulars of the Terrible Disaster—Two Hundred and Fifty Bodies Recovered.

The following are the full details of the loss of the ship Powhatan, Capt. Meyers, (of Baltimore,) and crew, with 311 passengers, on Long Beach, on the night of the 16th inst. We subjoin the following:

On Saturday the wind blew with great violence from the north east. The sea ran very high all day, and I supposed that there would be many a wreck along the coast from Barnegat to Egg Harbor. On Sunday morning I observed a ship of about 900 tons thumping on the bar about one hundred yards from the shore. I immediately sent those men who were with me to the government station house, distant about six miles, for the life car, mortar, and other wrecking apparatus. During the day the ship's deck was crowded with passengers, and when the surf ran out I could get within seventy-five yards of the vessel, which I found out to be the ship Powhatan, of Baltimore, Capt. Meyers, on her voyage from Havre to New York. The surf ran mountains high Indeed I never saw such a sea in my life.—Several persons now began to be swept overboard.

Captain Myers hailed me through his speaking-trumpet and asked me for God's sake to try and save some of those who might happen to wash ashore.—I told him I had went down the beach to where the bodies came on shore, but found them all dead, and it was no use trying to save them, as they were all drowned before they got half way to the beach.

Captain Myers asked me just before this if any aid would soon reach them. I said I hoped so, as four men had been sent down to the government station for that purpose.

Captain Myers again called out to me to save any of those who might be washed ashore alive. I replied that I would see to it, and went down about two hundred yards on the beach where the bodies were being washed on shore. Women and children came on shore first.

The vessel then lay E. S. E., and had shifted from the N. E. Her foremast was gone at this time. I suppose she lost it before she struck on the bar.—About 5 o'clock, P. M., on Sunday, the ship keeled over to windward from the shore. The sea then, of course, made a clean breach over her, and passengers began to be washed off in great numbers. The sea running mountains high; and completely hiding the vessel from my view, I could no longer hold any communication with the captain. I never saw him since.

The main and mizzen masts soon went by the board, and bodies appeared floating in the surf in great numbers. Some twenty-five dead bodies, mostly women, came on shore about a mile south of the wreck.

About dark the sea rose to a great height, and one large wave, fully a hundred feet high, struck the unfortunate vessel, and in one moment the hull was scattered into fragments, which tossed wildly through the surf. The shrieks of the drowning creatures were melancholy indeed, but I could render them no aid, as the sea ran so high I could not get near the unfortunate people. In a few moments all disappeared beneath the surface of the water, except a few fragments of the wreck. Never did I see such a sight in my life. Never do I remember witnessing such a dreadful gale or such a high running sea. In many places it made complete breaches over the island, and carried, no doubt, many a poor fellow into the bay behind it.

The men got back the next morning from the government station-house with a life boat, mortar and the usual wrecking apparatus, but it was too late, as *all on board the ill-fated Powhatan perished—not one remaining to tell the fearful tale.*

None of the crew or officers of the vessel came ashore, which is rather a curious fact; but I think they will be found some ten or fifteen miles down the beach.

The luggage and portions of the wreck lay scattered along the beach. I have collected all the valuables I could, and have found some money ($80) in a money belt belonging to some of the passengers. The friends and relatives of the deceased can have all the necessary information regarding the effects of those drowned, by inquiring for me at Manahawin, New Jersey.

Capt. EDWARD JENNINGS, Wreck Master.

☞ The schooner Manhattan was wrecked about the time the above disaster occurred, and all on board perished but one.

☞ A meeting of the DEMOCRATS of Barbacue District will be held at the head of Johnson's Mill Creek, on the first Saturday of May next, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the County Convention to be held at Fayetteville on the Monday of May Superior Court.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Carolinian.

MR EDITOR: In looking over the columns of the last North Carolina Argus, I have noticed a communication signed by *a Delegate* which repudiates the action of the recent democratic Convention in Bladen, as having been the work of what he is pleased to term the *young clique*, and abounds in statements which, if left unnoticed, might be taken as facts by those who live at a distance.

Previous to the Convention it had been pretty generally understood that a meeting of the party was desired on that day, and the call for this meeting, if I am not mistaken, was written by the very man who now, as *a Delegate*, complains so ungraciously of the action of that body! On Saturday the twenty-fifth of March, a large number of delegates, representing nearly every section of the County, met in Elizabethtown, pursuant to the notice above alluded to, and proceeded to the legitimate object of their convocation, (which was to nominate candidates to represent the county in the two branches of the State Legislature) the result being in favor of T. S. D. McDowell, Esq., for the Senate, and George M. White, Esq., for the House of Commons, as was declared in the published report of the proceedings. Although it is true that, to some extent, the meeting was not as harmonious as might have been desired, yet it was marked by a spirit of good sense which secured the nomination of two gentlemen every way worthy of the confidence of their party; and would have been *entirely* harmonious, but for the conduct of a certain fillibustering and ambitious young swell, who, priding himself in being *a Delegate*, presumed to dictate to the body, and finding that the chances for securing *his own nomination* were rather slim, openly endeavored to diffuse a spirit of dissatisfaction throughout the assembly. Who created this *confusion and uproar (!!)* of which sir *Delegate* speaks? Sir Delegate himself, the self created Jupiter Touans! He was

"The rider of the wind—the stirrer of the storm."

But, *a Delegate* intimates that the nominees of that Convention are not of the *old line*, and, therefore, he asks, with a lofty flourish of speech, and a mighty ebulition of eloquence, that they be not supported by the party! Did ever any one hear of such a fellow! Who is a D-e-i-e-g-a-t-e? Is he not the very same chap who a short time since wrote an article for the Wilmington Commercial, in which complaint was made of the *old clique?* He now growls at the *young clique!* O, abominable embodiment of absurdities! *procul, procul este, profani!* Was ever impudence so impudent? Hear him—"Independent democrats! will you ratify such a nomination?" I undertake to answer for them. Yes! we much prefer the tried, true and faithful servant, who under any and all circumstances has remained true to his creed, to the dissatisfied seedling, who, forsooth, because he cannot effect his merely personal ends, has put himself under the wing of the great chanticleer of the opposition, and from his hiding-place crows a dunghill note of defiance over the significant appellation of *a Delegate.* A DEMOCRAT.

Prospect Hall, Bladen Co., April 18, 1854.

Worms! Worms!

☞ A great many learned treatises have been written, explaining the origin of, and classifying the worms generated in the human system. Scarcely any topic of medical science has elicited more acute observation and profound research; and yet physicians are very much divided in opinion on the subject. It must be admitted, however, that, after all, a mode of expelling these worms, and purifying the body from their presence, is of more value than the wisest disquisitions as to the origin. The expelling agent has at length been found—Dr M'Lane's Vermifuge is the much sought after specific, and has already superceded all other worm medicines, its efficacy being universally acknowledged by medical practitioners.

Dr M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at S. J. HINSDALE'S Drug Store, Fayetteville. 27

☞ A meeting of the DEMOCRATS of Flea Hill District will be held at Mary's Garden on the first Saturday in May, being the 6th day of the month, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the County Convention to be held in Fayetteville on Monday of Superior Court week.

NAVY SUPPLIES—1854-'55.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, April 13, 1854.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, 13th of May next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving five day's notice, except for biscuit, for which five days' notice shall be given for every twenty thousand pounds required) at the United States navy yards at Charleston, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, and Gosport, Virginia, such quantities only of the following articles as may be required or ordered from the contractors by the chief of this Bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said navy-yards, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855, viz:

Flour, biscuit, whiskey, sugar, tea, coffee, rice, molasses, vinegar, pickles, beans, raisins, dried apples, and soap.

The flour shall be superfine, and of the manufacture of wheat grown in the year 1853 or 1854; but must in all cases be manufactured from wheat of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same; shall be perfectly sweet; and in all respects of the best quality *and fully equal to the best description of Richmond flour in all the qualities essential to its preservation in tropical climates;* and shall be delivered in new, well seasoned, sound, bright barrels—the staves and headings to be of split or rived white-oak of the best quality, strong and well hooped, with lining hoops around each head—in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States.

The biscuit shall be made wholly from sweet superfine flour, of the manufacture of the year 1853 or 1854, but must in all cases be manufactured from flour made of the crop immediately preceeding the dates of the requisitions for the same; and shall be fully equal in quality, and conform in size, to the samples which are deposited in the said navy-yards; shall be properly baked, thoroughly kiln dried, well packed, and delived free of charge to the United States, in good, sound, well-dried, bright flour barrels, as above described, with the heads well secured; or in air and water-tight whiskey or spirit casks, or barrels, at the option of the bureau.

The whiskey shall be made wholly from grain, of which at least two-third parts shall be rye; shall be copper distilled, and full first-proof according to the United States custom-house standard. It shall be distilled one year before delivery, and be delivered in good, new, sound, bright, three-quarters hooped, well-seasoned whiteoak barrels, with white-oak heads; the staves not to be less than ½-inch thick, and the heads not less than ¾-inch thick; and each barrel shall be coopered, in addition, with one three-penny iron hoop on each bilge 1½ inch in width, and 1-16th inch thick, and one three-penny hoop on each chime, 1¼-inch in width, and 1-16th inch thick, as per diagram. The whole to be put in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States.

The sugar shall be according to samples at the said navy-yards.

The tea shall be of good quality Young Hyson, equal to the samples at said navy-yards.

The coffee shall be the best Cuba, according to sample.

The rice shall be of the very best quality, and of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same.

The molasses shall be fully equal to the very best quality of New Orleans molasses, and shall be delivered in well-seasoned white-oak barrels, with white pine heads not less than 1⅛ inch thick; the staves not less than ¾ inch thick; the barrels to be three-quarters hooped, and, in addition, to have four iron hoops, one on each bilge, 1¼ inch in width and 1-16 inch thick, and one on each chime 1⅛ inch in width and 1-16 inch thick and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping condition.

The vinegar shall be of the first quality cider vinegar equal to the standard of the U. States Pharmacopaela, and shall contain no other than acetic acid; and shall be delivered in barrels similar in all respects to those required for molasses, with the exception that *white oak* heads shall be substituted for those of white pine, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping order.

The pickles shall be put up in iron-bound haft-barrels, and each half-barrel shall contain one gallon of onions, one gallon of peppers, and thirteen gallons of *gherkins, (by which is understood a small cucumber, and no other article;)* and the vegetables in each shall weigh ninety pounds, and only be paid for; and each half-barrel shall then be filled with white wine vinegar of at least 42 degrees of strength, and equal to French vinegar; the half-barrels, vegetables, and vinegar shall conform and be equal in all respects to the samples deposited at the above-named navy-yards, and the contractors shall warrant and guaranty that they will keep good and sound for at least two years.

The beans shall be of the very best quality, sound and good, and shall be of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same.

The raisins shall be of the best quality of bunch raisins, and of the latest crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same, and shall be delivered in good, substantial boxes, and, after inspection, be hooped at each end at the expense of the contractor.

The dried apples shall be of the best quality, and shall be prepared by *sun-drying* only, and shall be of the crop of the autumn immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same.

The soap shall be manufactured from cocoanut oil, and be of the best quality denominated "White Saltwater Soap," and be delivered in good strong boxes of about seventy-five pounds each; and, after inspection, the boxes *will be hooped at each end at the expense of the contractor.* The price to be uniform at all the yards.

All the foregoing-described articles, embracing casks, barrels, half-barrels, and boxes, shall be subject to such inspection of the chief of this bureau may direct, and be in all respects perfectly satisfactory to the inspecting officer, said officer, to be appointed by the Navy-Department. All inspections to be at the place of delivery. Biscuit may, however, be inspected at the place of manufacture; but will in all cases be subject to a final inspection at the place of delivery, before bills are signed therefor.

The prices of all the foregoing articles to be the same throughout the year, and bidders may offer for one or more articles.

All the casks, barrels, and half barrels, boxes, or packages shall be marked with their contents and the contractor's name. All the barrels of flour, bread, and pickles shall have, in addition to the above, the year when manufactured or put up marked upon them.

The samples referred to in this advertisement are those selected for the ensuing fiscal year, *and have no reference to such as have been previously exhibited.*

The quantity of these articles which will be required cannot be precisely stated. They will probably be about—

		To be offered for.
Flour	1,200 bbls	per bbl.
Biscuit	1,600,000 lbs	per 100 lbs.
Whiskey	35,000 gals	per gal.
Sugar	200,000 lbs	per lb.
Tea	20,000 lbs	per lb.
Coffee	10,000 lbs	per lb.
Rice	200,000 lbs	per lb.
Molasses	20,000 gals	per gal.
Beans	6,000 bush	per bush.
Vinegar	20,000 gals	per gal.
Raisins	40,000 lbs	per lb.
Dried apples	50,000 lbs	per lb.
Pickles	130,000 lbs	per lb.
Soap	100,000 lbs	per lb.

The quantities of any or all may be increased or diminished as the service may hereafter require. The contracts will therefore be made, not for specific quantities, but for such quantities as the service may require to be delivered at those navy-yard's respectively.

Contractors not residing at the places where deliveries are required must establish agencies at such places, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when a contractor fails promply to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy-yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Separate offers must be made for each article (except soap) at each of the aforesaid navy yards; and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder; and bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution; which contract must be returned to the Bureau within five days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

Two or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the respective contracts, will be required, and ten per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, in addition, to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; ninety per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after bills duly authenticated shall have been presented to him.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the Navy agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, Pensacola, and at this bureau.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846 '47, approved 10th August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficent sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The bureau will not be obliged to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the navy agent, district attorney, or some officer of the general government known to the bureau.

The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required, as, in the inspection for reception, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the sample and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the annexed joint resolution, in addition to the act of the 10th August, 1846.

Extract from the act of Congress approved August 10, 1846.

"SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, every proposal for naval supplies invited by the Secretary of the Navy, under the proviso to the general appropriation bill for the navy, approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-three, shall be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation, in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. No proposal shall be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. If after the acceptance of a proposal and a notification thereof to the bidder or bidders, he or they shall fail to enter into an obligation within the time prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties for furnishing the supplies, then the Secretary of the Navy shall proceed to contract with some other person or persons for furnishing the said supplies; and shall forthwith cause the difference between the amount contained in the proposal so guaranteed and the amount for which he may have contracted for furnishing the said supples for the whole period of proposal to be charged up against said bidder or bidders, and his or their guarantor or guarantors; and the same may be immediately recovered by the United States, for the use of the Navy Department, in an action of debt against either or all of said persons."

[Public. No. 7.]

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to bids for provisions, clothing and small stores for the use of the navy.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the navy may be rejected, at the option of the department, if made by one who is not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered; that the bids of all persons who may have failed to comply with the conditions of any contracts they may have previously entered into with the United States shall, at the option of the department, be rejected; that if more than one bid be offered for the supply of an article on account of any one party either in his own name, or in the name of his partner, clerk, or any other person, the whole of such bids shall be rejected at the option of the department; and that copartners of any firm shall not be received as sureties for each other; and that, whenever it may be deemed necessary, for the interest of the government and the health of the crews of the United States vessels, to procure particular brands of flour which are known to keep best on distant stations, the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Navy, be, and hereby is, authorized to procure the same on the best terms, in market over