

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

In a country where all political power is practically vested in and derived from the people only, there are necessarily two ways of accomplishing any given political measure. One is by keeping the people in ignorance, and, by falsehood and deception leading them into error, and inducing them to pursue a course which they would condemn were they correctly informed as to its results, its tendency, and its effects upon themselves. The other is by enlightening the people, and instructing them fully with regard to the nature and consequences of every measure upon which they are required to act. The first is the course pursued by demagogues and unprincipled aspirants, who would sacrifice their country for the sake of their party; the other is the course of the true patriot and the enlightened statesman. Which course is it most advisable to pursue in North Carolina? Only one of these two courses is practicable in this State. In spite of all efforts to keep them in darkness, the people will have light. The people in North Carolina will think for themselves, will form their own opinions, and act independently. A majority of the voters of North Carolina have already formed decided opinions upon the question of a convention to alter the Constitution; and before the election in August, nearly all will have made up their minds. Most of us who have paid any attention to the indications of the popular will, know which way the current of that will flows. It is not necessary now to say on which side public opinion is settled and settling. I for one think differently from the majority, but I am willing to yield. And shall the great Whig party of North Carolina, after all the experiences of the past, now resist or disregard this strong tide of popular opinion, or shall we yield to it; and by uniting on the great fundamental principles of our party and discarding all minor differences, save the State, and perhaps the country?

As Whigs, we all believe that in the doctrines of the Whig party alone are to be found those great conservative principles, an adherence to which is union, liberty, and perpetuity; an abandonment of which is anarchy, disunion and ruin. Let us, then, yield to the popular current, (in which are enlisted a majority of the Whigs of the State,) on this question of an open convention, and, declaring that it is in no way connected with our principles as a party, publicly and fearlessly proclaim that we are with the majority of the freemen of North Carolina. And in our candidate for Governor, let us choose a man who is in his heart an advocate for the cause of the majority, and who has the nerve and the independence and the power of mind and of speech to stand forth fearlessly before the people, from the Atlantic to the Blue Ridge, and proclaim the views which he entertains; and my word—the word of an Eastern Whig—for it, the Whigs of the East will rally round him with an enthusiasm which freemen only can feel, and which independence, talent and patriotism only can inspire.

It is useless to say that this is a question with which the Governor has nothing to do. That is true; but we know that in voting, we are unwilling to support a man about whose opinions, even on matters of minor importance, we are in doubt. It is natural for us to tolerate error rather than concealment. Let us not attempt to resist the voice of the people. It is this which has brought us to our present degraded and galling condition, and by persisting in it we can experience nothing but disaster, misfortune and defeat.

AN EASTERN WHIG.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

GOV. GRAHAM IN BLADEN.

"The Hon. Wm. A. Graham is evidently a rising man. It seems settled in Bladen at least that he is to be the candidate for the Vice Presidency. His competitors for that high nomination will learn with dismay that that most powerful wing of the great Whig party, located in Bladen, passed the following resolution at a recent meeting:

"Resolved, severally. That in William A. Graham, our most gifted fellow-citizen, we recognize the faithful public servant, the true patriot, and conservative and intelligent statesman. And we hail his name and recommend him to our brethren in every section of the Union as our first and last choice for the Vice Presidency."

"Gov. Graham is the first and last choice of our Whig friends in Bladen. Perhaps, considering the critical position of affairs, they have taken a hint from ancient Rome, where the Senate in one of great danger deputed the dictatorial power to some one individual whose business it was to see that the Republic suffered no injury." The Vice President's nomination in order to promote the welfare of the Whig party. If so, it remains to be seen whether this coup d'etat will be as successful as Louis Napoleon's was on a recent occasion."

In noticing the above article, it is not the purpose or the wish of the Whigs of Bladen to enter into a controversy with the Editor of the North Carolinian. By no means. But it is done to defend themselves from unwarranted attacks, and to throw back this scurrilous criticism of their resolution, and that it may recoil upon its author. Now it is impossible to understand what the Editor means in his article to accomplish, for it does seem that there is nothing objectionable in the resolution, and one must therefore conclude that the Editor is ignorant of the construction of the English language, or that he is badly frightened at the well merited popularity of Gov. Graham and the strength of the powerful "wing of the great Whig party located in Bladen," or that he has wilfully misinterpreted the resolution for some motive not known.

Before we notice further the resolution, we say just here, that it is the determination of the Whigs of Bladen that Gov. Graham shall be the nominee for the next Vice Presidency if their voice and choice can effect his nomination; but we will not say as broadly as the Editor that it is "settled in Bladen," for although there are many Democrats who we think would support Gov. Graham, yet we are not so extravagant as the Editor in saying that "Bladen has settled the matter." Well, we cannot think for a moment that the Editor cannot construe the English language; we think him a good scholar;

but we think it would be most charitable to say that he read hastily and wrote without reflection, or designedly, and we hope not the latter; if so we defy him to point at one portion of the resolution which is not acceptable to the Whigs of North Carolina at least, or that is not good language and well understood by every body who wishes to understand, and we care not for such as do not,—or to any degree "dictation" in any particular whatever in the resolution; and if he does that, the Whigs will at least have Democratic company, as we will show.

Now the Editor's argument, that it is "settled in Bladen that Gov. Graham is to be the candidate for Vice President," being the first and last choice of that "most powerful wing of the great Whig party." If this be dictation, or assuming the reins in the matter of the Vice Presidency in order to promote the welfare of the Whig party, we think that our Whig brethren in the old North State to be "dictated" to, and very willing to be "reins" to this "most powerful wing" for the purpose of securing the nomination and election of Gov. Graham, and thereby "promote the welfare of the Whig party," and a fortiori the "welfare" and prosperity of the country; and although we do not wish the same kind of "successful coup d'etat as that of Louis Napoleon," yet we will have success enough with "Fillmore and Graham" to sicken the Editor unless he loves good men better than some of his party. The Whigs of Bladen have taken no "hint from the Senate of ancient Rome," for they are not at all uneasy or fearful as to their success, nor do they think that the "critical position of affairs" requires them to "see that the Republic suffers no injury." That "danger" is over; the Whigs provided for that at the Presidential election of 1848, and wish now only to prevent a James the Second and his party from coming into power, and again for conquest surely to "endanger the Republic." The fear as to the success of the Whigs is on the other side. What does the Editor's Leader say himself in his late letter to the committee of invitation at Baltimore? Mr. Buchanan says in his letter, "if I rightly read the 'signs of the times,' there has seldom been a period when the Democratic party of the country to which you and I are warmly attached was in greater 'danger' of suffering a defeat than at the present moment, and to calculate confidently upon the support of the American people we must fall back upon fundamental principles," &c. Where is the "danger"? We believe it is true that the "rogue always accuses" "blame" leader than any one else. "Fall Back." Ah! Beginning to find that the party are declining so fast that the "old people" cannot hold on, "must fall back." Do as did the celebrated harrier when he saw the bear coming, got to a tree and climbed till he thought he was out of "danger," and when the bear passed him he started to "fall back," but found that he had been "back" all the while, sitting upon the ground lunging the tree. But what is there objectionable to the first and last choice for the Vice Presidency? From what the Editor says it seems that he understands that to mean that the Whigs of Bladen will support no man for Vice President except Gov. Graham. Well, we think that no person else understands it any way but just as it is, that as far as they will urge the nomination of Gov. Graham from first to last, or till propriety and respect for others' preferences will suggest a withdrawal. In other words, they will be represented in the Whig State Convention, the Whig District Convention, and the Whig National Convention, and will use every possible honorable means to secure his nomination. Does not every body so understand the resolution? If not, let those who understand it differently understand it as suits them best. The Whigs of Bladen say that they will endeavor faithfully to secure the nomination of Gov. Graham, and if that be done their efforts for him will have begun. They do not say that they will not support any other man for Vice President. Where is that information obtained? They do say that they would be happy if they could "settle the matter;" they would run all risk of being charged with "dictation and assuming the reins;" they would be glad if "Bladen" could do it, they would acquiesce. But suppose the resolution means what the Editor says, then he had better lecture his own party, take the note from his own eye first, but we suppose the Editor has tried that till he is worn out, and wants to be friendly with the "powerful wing of old Bladen." Why do we say lecture his own party? Is not this phrase of first and last choice used every day? Hear the Georgia "Milledgeville Recorder" and the "Richmond Republican." The "Recorder" as quoted in the "Observer" of the 9th inst., in speaking of Mr. Fillmore, says, "Kentucky, Tennessee and Maryland have already spoken to that effect. Virginia means to show on the 15th April next that Millard Fillmore is her 'first and last choice.'" So says the Richmond Republican. The Whigs of Bladen love to see this "Dictation," they wish every County in the Union would say just so—and they would be willing to be governed by such "assuming of reins," about this time at any rate. Why did not the Carolinian say "coup d'etat" to that?

Let us see where the Democrats are.—Why did not the Carolinian publish the Resolutions of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention? The Editor only states that there was a Convention, nominating the Hon. James Buchanan, and instructing the delegates to vote for him from first to last. We think the Resolutions of the Whig party located in Bladen, and it would have been fair to his Bladen must have done something terrible to our friend of the Carolinian. Now for the Resolutions referred to as passed by the Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention:

"Resolved, That the Democracy of the old Keystone Commonwealth, having deputed to the appeals of her sister States for more than half a century, do now by an unprecedented majority, earnestly and energetically assert their strong and long-declared right to the honor of furnishing a President to the Union, in the person of their fellow-citizen, James Buchanan; they have no second choice; and they firmly believe that should he be nominated by the Democratic National Convention, he will receive a triumphant old-fashioned Jackson majority in the Keystone State."

"Resolved, That delegates elected by this convention be, and they are hereby instructed to vote for him from first to last, and use all fair and honorable means to secure his nomination."

How does the Carolinian like these Resolutions? "O they are beautiful, nice." The Editor likes this "Dictation," and assuming the reins to promote the welfare of the Democratic party. "We have no second choice," and we will vote for James the second from first to last. Ah! but the Editor will say or think to himself, "We were Pennsylvania's 'Assenting her strong and long-declared right,'" we must say nothing against the "Big Norrid"—certainly not Bladen, you are too insignificant to express yourself for a favorite son of the "old North State." It seems that that most powerful wing of the great Democratic party located about Harrisburg has settled the matter as to the candidate for President, and is telling the people, (as well as Bladen of Gov. Graham,) that Hon. James Buchanan is "evidently a rising man." And it seems, too, that our Democratic friends in Pennsylvania make Mr. Buchanan their first, only, and last choice, to the end of the chapter—and it seems very truly indeed that they and he are "considering" quite seriously the "critical position of affairs," and we think that they are a little better acquainted with "ancient Rome in times of great danger" to depute the dictatorial power to some one individual—to see that the party "suffered no injury," and assume the reins in the matter of the Presidency, and to "fall back," and hurrah for the Union and the Constitution and the Compromise measures, because they have recently heard that the "dear people" are there, and that their Napoleon coup d'etat, would not do—we say they understand this "deputation" business better than the Whigs of Bladen, that is yielded, and they have "deputed" James the second of course.—Well now did the Editor mean to say that this "powerful wing of the great Whig party located in Bladen" amounts to nothing? He has a right to think so; but they were just powerful enough at the Presidential election in 1848 to prevent that celebrated "noise and confusion" candidate from getting but 43, instead of 250 votes majority, and it was done fairly—and they are just "powerful" enough to speak their sentiments and express their preferences for the officers of government; and it will require more "power" than the Carolinian has ever yet brought to bear upon them, to deter them, or to estrange them from Gov. Graham, or to prescribe to them what kind of language they shall use, and the Carolinian has had an extensive circulation in Bladen, but we admit with pleasure the superior talent with which it is now conducted.

Does then the Carolinian mean to attack Gov. Graham, or speak disparagingly of him? If so, let it come manfully and honorably; we defy any paper to point out any material defect of error or vice in either his moral, his social, his political, or official life. But on the contrary, all the virtues of the patriot, statesman and gentleman are in his character; and that character has truly deep root in the hearts of the Whigs of Bladen, and there it shall abide in brilliant rays, a beacon-light and blessing for their emulation.

ALLEGHANY.

The Mississippi Whigs.—It appears that if the Whigs in the Mississippi Legislature would have accepted the tempting offer made by the ultra Southern Rights party, they could have elected two Whigs to fill the vacancies in the United States Senate, and also a Whig Senator for the long term, but they were too honorable to abandon the Union Democrats, with whom they act, and nobly rejected the alluring proffer. This we learn from the Jackson correspondence of the Natchez Courier.—The writer says:

"And now, sir, triumphant as these Senatorial elections have been to the whole Union party, the noble stand taken by the Whigs here has given the Whig party a triumph that no elevation of an individual can assimilate to. The Whigs have had it in their power to elect all three Whig Senators. I say it, and can substantiate it—but if they had for a moment yielded to the tempting offer, they would have ceased to be Whigs. Their faith would have been compromised, and compromise men as they are, they cannot compromise that. Yes, sir, there were three Whigs who could have been elected without any difficulty: S. S. Boyd, of Natchez; A. K. McClung, of Jackson, and Wm. A. Lake, of Vicksburg. Judge Boyd was the favorite with all, but the Whigs did not harmonize with them for the sake of office, and the Whigs showed the Union Democrats that Whig faith might be relied on."

We learn from the Baltimore American, that Mr. Staley, of North Carolina, is preparing a bill to restore to the States the fourth and last instalment due to them from the General Government by virtue of the distribution act of Congress in 1836. The last instalment, it will be remembered, was retained in the treasury, to meet the urgent and immediate wants of the Government. Mr. Staley's bill proposes that certificates of United States five per cent stock to the amount of this fourth instalment—some nine million of dollars—shall be issued to the several States, as they shall be respectively entitled, upon the express condition that each State shall appropriate the interest thereof, amounting in the aggregate to over four hundred and fifty thousand dollars annually, to the transportation of free negroes within the State to Liberia, or to the education and improvement of the Liberian colonists. The principal is never to be touched without further Congressional legislation. In States where there are no free colored persons, the fund to be applied to education.

THE CAPE FEAR COUNTRY.—The Raleigh Standard publishes the following letter from Prof. Emmons which contains interesting and important information to the planters on the Cape Fear:

GOLDSBOROUGH, March 6, 1852. To His Excellency, David S. Reid: SIR: In view of the improvements which are in progress on Cape Fear River, and also in expectation of finding deposits important to the agriculturists upon its banks, and in the upper country on Deep River, I deemed it proper and best to make explorations on its course and banks while its waters were low. I have accordingly, made numerous examinations of the formations on this river, and am able to state facts of considerable importance as to its geology, but more particularly of its deposits of marl which abound upon its banks, and at a distance from its course.

Probably no substance has been discovered which is so important to the interests of the agriculture of the lower Counties of North Carolina, as marl. The lands, especially those in which sand predominates, have been worn out—I might, perhaps, say more than once. Now it is by means of marl employed as the basis of a fertilizer, that the lands may be cheaply renovated. On the poorest, however, of these lands, it is not to be expected that this substance can supply all that is wanting to impart to them their original fertility; inasmuch as in the progress of long cultivation and the production of a variety of crops, the soil is exhausted of those elements which marl by itself does not contain.

There are two kinds of marl upon the Cape Fear River. One is known as shell marl, and belongs rather to the upper parts of the river, or I may rather say it is in thicker beds at distant points near the ocean. The other marl is known as the blue marl, and is found at points near the ocean than the former. The shell marl occurs to a point at least twelve miles above Elizabethtown, and is usually well exposed at different points on the banks of the river. So, also, it is often met with in ravines at points distant from the river. Hence it becomes more accessible to planters and requires less expense in hauling it. These beds vary considerably in extent. Some are visible one-fourth of a mile on the banks, others appear to have been deposited in insulated patches. Their thickness varies from a foot to seven feet. They are not continuous deposits. The composition of the shell marl is to the eye calcareous, varying, however, from a very sandy marl to a perfect lime deposit—consisting of carbonate of lime. Many analyses should be made of this marl, as it is only in this way that its real value can be determined.

The blue marl is a different substance from the shell marl. It is, by the way, the substance known as the green sand in New Jersey, and has long been in use there, and to the very great advantage of farmers. It belongs to the cretaceous formations of Geologists. The upper bed of this marl I now believe extends above Elizabethtown. It is, however, quite sandy, and I was unable to find at this point its characteristic fossils. Farther down the river, however, at Brown's bluff and Robinson bluff, I found in what I now regard as the upper green marl, the characteristic fossils—the *Belemnite costata*, and at Syke's landing the *Eocene*. At Black Rock, however, the lower green marl is in great force, and I believe at many other points it would be easy to expose it, so that an inexhaustible supply of this substance might be obtained for the use of planters on the C. F. and Deep Rivers.

From the foregoing it will probably be perceived that the banks of the Cape Fear, and the numerous runs which enter it from the South, are rich in these fertilizers; and it only requires an additional spirit of improvement on the part of the planters, to double the products of their plantations. It is proper to observe here that the marl deposits are found mainly on the left or South bank of the river. I am well satisfied that the time is not distant when these rich deposits will be fully employed, and that their value will be well understood. It is true that experience will be necessary to determine some point in its use. For instance, the most economical mode of preparing it in order to adapt it to the varieties of soil on which it is proposed to employ it. The blue marl especially requires an analysis in order to determine its composition. The Jersey marl contains potash, and this substance is regarded as the principal fertilizer in it; and I hope it will be found that potash and also phosphate of lime are elements of the marls of this State. These two are the expensive fertilizers, and are above all others to be sought for, for without them the cereals would cease to produce perfect seed.

I have not attempted to give a detailed account of our examination upon the Cape Fear, but simply a statement of a few facts which I supposed might be interesting to your Excellency, or so far as to satisfy you that the work is in progress. I am pleased with the attentions and intelligence of the gentlemen whom I have met, and especially the anxiety which is manifested in regard to the work. I am sometimes rather distracted to know where to go, the applications for examinations being so numerous.

Most respectfully, your ob't serv't,  
E. E. EMMONS.

GOODS AT AUCTION.  
WILL be sold, on Tuesday next, 23d inst., at the Store of D. M. McDonald, Hay street, a desirable lot of Dry Goods, Hats and Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware, &c. Terms at sale.  
A. M. CAMPBELL, Auc'r.

WHITE LEAD.  
Chrome Green.  
Paris Green.  
Venetian Red.  
French Yellow.  
Litharge.  
Red Lead.  
Brushes, Varnish, &c.  
For sale by  
MARCH 17, 1852. S. J. HINSDALE, 74t

Summer is Coming!  
KEEP COOL!  
150 TONS of Boston Fresh Pond ICE, daily delivered.  
The Ice House in Campbellton will be opened about the first of April. The Ice will be delivered at the Market House every morning.  
MARCH 17, 1852. 74-2t

TEA!  
HYSON, Imperial, Young Hyson, Oolong TEA; Chocolate, Mustard, Sweet Oil, &c.  
For sale by  
MARCH 17, 1852. S. J. HINSDALE, 74t

ENLARGEMENT OF THE CAPITOL.—ECONOMY, REFORM, &c.  
In the Senate, on the 15th, the bill to appropriate \$500,000 for work on the extension of the Capitol, from date to the first July 1853, being under consideration, Mr. BORLAND, of Arkansas, spoke at length against the bill, arguing that the building was large enough to serve for fifty years to come; that the bill was mainly designated to give employment to those who needed work, and thus convert the government into a great national almshouse, &c. He spoke also of economy, retrenchment, reform, &c. Whereupon,—

MR. MANGUM. I have been extremely gratified to see this young and intrepid Goliath come forward at this time. He is a member of the party which has the entire control of the legislation of this body. He is a member of the party that has the control of the other House also. I hope that the whipping across the face which he has given his political associates will have a good and wholesome effect. I have believed, as I am sure, Mr. President, you have believed, for a long time, that this government has been departing from its ancient principles. It has all, however, been applied to the whig head at the other end of the Avenue. I hope that the Senator who has addressed us this morning [Mr. Borland] will find associates enough upon this side of the chamber to direct the attention of the government towards economy. The gentleman speaks of appropriations and expenditures that are not warranted. I have heard of none such myself. But within my time—and I am a young man as well as you Mr. President, [laughter]—one administration was put out of power because it had expended the immense and monstrous sum of \$13,000,000 a year. It was succeeded by an administration that expended \$29,000,000 or \$40,000,000 a year. It is now about \$50,000,000. Now, if we had a General Jackson, who could control his troops, he would in some degree be responsible. But if we have a President whose party is in the minority in both branches of the national legislature, he certainly is in no wise responsible for all this; and we, who occupy the very few high seats on this side of the chamber, have little or nothing to do. I hope now my honorable friend from Arkansas [Mr. Borland] will bring to his assistance a sufficient force of the democratic party to bring the government back to its ancient economical principles. But I have seen in my course here a little difference between preaching and practice. Economy which has a few pennies in his pocket, to have it told him that they are not to be taken by those who will not earn any. Let us see a little of this practice now. I hope the senator will bring up some of his troops.

MR. ARCHERSON. I rise to call the senator from North Carolina [Mr. Mangum] to order. In the first place he is making a speech.

MR. MANGUM. The chair recognised my right to the floor.

MR. ARCHERSON. In the second place, that senator has no right to advise the democracy. [Laughter.]

THE PRESIDENT. The senator from North Carolina [Mr. Mangum] will proceed.

MR. MANGUM. I will not attempt so presumptuous a thing as to advise the Democracy. I think they are not to learn wisdom or seek advice from such a quarter. Yet it might not be wholly thrown away if they were to hear it. I admit, that, under the democratic rule, the government has run up an expenditure unexampled in the history of this country. And I am glad to see one firm and gallant man—though he may be young—step forward and lecture his seniors in this manner. I hope they will profit by it. I hope the treasury of the United States will profit by it. But I have witnessed a great deal of this profession. I saw recently some remarks of an eminent gentleman from Pennsylvania—who was speaking of economy, and the way the government ought to be brought back to its old Jeffersonian days. But when I saw him mounted in his saddle, and his spurs on, ready to run the next Presidential race, I thought extravagance and spoils would be more consistent. The active politicians and enterprising men want the money. But I admit that the whole system is tending to a state of corruption that I much fear will bring ruin to our country. These spoils of \$50,000,000 will all go into the pockets of the seekers of office, the seekers of jobs under the government, and of every variety of means by which money can be taken from the public purse and put into their individual pockets.

MR. PRESIDENT, you and I, though still very young men, have lived long enough to have seen a very different state of things. Things are now passed over, as matters of course, that thirty years ago would have received a second thought in either branch of the legislature of the country. The first thing would have been to think of their rejection, and the second would have been the act of rejection itself. Now, I commend the example of my friend from Arkansas [Mr. Borland] to his democratic brethren. I hope they will profit by his counsels; that the country will be benefited by them; and, as far as I can in my humble way, I will try to put my shoulder to the wheel and help the good cause onward.

However, I said I only wanted to express my gratification at the remarks of the honorable senator, and to congratulate his democratic friends of their gallant, stern, and intrepid associate, who comes forward to lecture the evil doers who have been squandering the public money under the direction of the man at the other end of the Avenue. But I will say here that any money that is paid out is paid out under the warrant of the law. I suppose my friend would not have the Executive do less than that. Whatever may be said in regard to the present Executive, I think there can be successfully imputed to him no assumption of power, no exceeding of the warrants of the constitution and the statutes. A more subservient Executive to the constitution and the laws this country has not seen since the days of Washington. But I am not going into that matter now. I have no interest in it of

feeling about it. On a future occasion, if the Senate will indulge me, I may take occasion to review a few of the very excellent propositions which have been thrown out by the senator from Arkansas, [Mr. Borland,] and compare notes with him for thirty or forty years back. It may be useful; for really we seem to be forgetting the point from which we set out in our government: our compass is gone, and we do not know where we are going. We are upon the broad sea, propelled by democratic gales, and running upon rocks and quicksands, and I know not what. But I think these democratic gales will hardly bring them into port the next trial. I think we have a horse which if we can get him in good condition, and have him well mounted, will win the race, despite all opposition.

MR. BORLAND. I wish to say a few words, lest the remarks of the honorable senator from North Carolina, [Mr. Mangum,] which were kindly intended, I have no doubt—

MR. MANGUM. I made them with all kindness, and with all due respect.

MR. BORLAND.—Lest his remarks should place me in a false position before the country and my party. He has represented me as a Goliath.

MR. MANGUM. It was all said with great respect. [Laughter.]

MR. BORLAND. I would rather on this occasion, as far as my humble ability will permit me, occupy the position of David, who was a very small man, but yet who, in a just cause, overthrew the giant Goliath with so simple a thing as a sling and a pebble. The bright pebble of truth will ever be successful in overcoming the giant Goliath of untruth.

MR. MANGUM. I belong to the "little David" party. The "Goliath" party is upon the other side of the chamber— [Laughter.]

MR. BORLAND. I have been accustomed to perform my part upon fields too small to undertake now to stand up here and assume the position of a leader or lecturer in the ranks. I simply rose to express my opinions, not so much to the Senate as to my constituents, to let them know the ground upon which I stand here—that I not only made them pledges and promises at home, but I would fight the battle here, as far as I was able, upon those great and extensive principles upon which we all profess to stand.

Navy Supplies—1852-53.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 12th day of April next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving five days notice) for the Bureau, for the year 1852 or 1853, 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 packed, thoroughly kiln-dried, well packed, and delivered free of charge to the U. States, in good, sound, and tight, bright barrels, 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 the best quality, and shall be rye—shall be copper distilled, and all first proof according to the United States custom-house standard. It shall be delivered in good, new, sound, bright, well hooped, white oak barrels, with white oak heads, and each barrel shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in good shipping condition.

The Sugar shall be the best Havana brown, and be delivered in sound barrels, with lining hoops at each head, and in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States.

The Flour shall be of the manufacture of wheat grown in the year 1851 or 1852, perfectly sweet, and in all respects of the best quality; and fully equal to the best description of Richmond flour, of the quality essential to its preservation in tropical climates; and shall be delivered in good, sound, bright barrels, with lining hoops at each head, and in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States.

The Raisins shall be best quality bunch Raisins; and shall be delivered in good, strong, substantial boxes, and hooped at each end.

The Dried Apples shall be of approved quality; and shall be delivered in tight whiskey barrels or half-barrels, at the option of the Bureau.

The Soap shall be manufactured from cocoanut oil, and be of the best quality denominated "White Saitwater Soap," and be delivered in good strong boxes of about seventy-five pounds each, to be hooped at each end; and the price to be uniform at all the stations.

The quantities of any of the above articles or diminished, as the service may hereafter require. The contracts will therefore be made for the service as required, but for such quantities as those may require, to be delivered.

Contractors not residing at the places where deliveries are required must establish agencies there, which may be required; and when a contractor fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct the purchase of such articles as may be required, and to pay therefor out of the public funds, and to deduct the amount from the contractor's account, and to sue for the balance due.

Two or more approved sureties in an equal to the estimated amount of the proposed contracts, will be required, and ten per cent of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, in addition to secure the performance, and not in any event to be paid until the respects complied with, ninety per cent of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the Navy Agents 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 1851-2, by a written guarantee, signed by one or more respectable persons, to the effect that he or they undertake to be a bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid is accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The Bureau will not be obligated to entertain any proposals accompanied by the guaranty required by the act of the Navy Agent, District Attorney, or some officer of the General Government known to the Bureau.

See G. and be further noted, that from and after the passage of this act, every proposal for naval supplies invited by the Secretary of the Navy, under the provisions of the general appropriation bill for the year 1851, and of the third, eighteen hundred and sixteenth, and twenty-first acts of Congress, shall be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more respectable persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid is accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. No proposal shall be accepted unless accompanied by such guaranty. If at the expiration of a proposal and a notification thereof to the bidder, 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 the furnishing of 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 or they have contracted for furnishing the said supplies, 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, in an action of debt against either or all of said persons.

ANTACID.  
This remedy greatly promotes digestion, and is a corrective of every disease of indigestion, as Sickness, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Eructation, Tightness across the Chest, Headache, Water-brash, Acidity of the Stomach, Eructation of Food after Meals, Griping Pains, &c.

It is used by dissolving a small quantity in water, and taking it any time, or after meals, being most efficacious, and always affording almost instantaneous relief. Nothing is so good to be kept and used in families, that is known, as this Antacid, which is sold in bottles, and in cases enumerated, as this article. It can be used alone or in conjunction with other remedies, and is equally efficacious in all cases of indigestion, as in the following cases: Bitters and Vegetable Pills, and Compound Tonic Pills in fact, with any medicines, but not at the same time. Any one troubled with dyspeptic symptoms, should use the Antacid and Vegetable Pills, the more efficient as well as convenient remedies they offer, and doing no harm in any case.

ANTACID AND VEGETABLE PILLS.  
Those who are troubled with any of the above digestive symptoms will find this a most efficacious remedy, producing immediate relief, and being enabled to take almost any kind of food they choose.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINT.  
Summer county, Mar. 1849.  
After suffering some eight or ten months severely with dyspepsia and liver complaint, and trying every mode of medical treatment, I was induced to give Dr. Little's Dyspepsia Remedy a trial. I take pleasure in saying that I never took but exactly suited my case. (Signed) J. W. SIMMONS.

The statement of the Rev. Mr. Turner, who is well known in many parts of the country, is as follows:—  
Talbot county, Md. 1849.  
Dr. Little—Dear Sir: Your Advertisement for Dr. Little's Pills I find just the thing for a dyspeptic. I have taken a box of your pills, and I have found them to be a most efficacious remedy for my complaint. For tightness and oppression after meals, heartburn, dullness, a loss of power of feeling, raising of food, &c., &c., the pills of the Antacid will relieve it. It is a most efficacious remedy, and I greatly assist digestion. To regulate the bowels, the pills are equally efficacious as they act without nauseating and always give them in good condition. These medicines I quickly relieve, I am sure, and I can testify to the truth of your statement. (Signed) JOHN W. TURNER.

and have no reference to such as have been previously exhibited.

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

To be offered for:  
Flour 1,500,000 lbs. per lb.  
Biscuit 1,500,000 lbs. per lb.  
Sugar 200,000 gals. per gal.  
Tea 20,000 lbs. per lb.  
Coffee 20,000 lbs. per lb.  
Rice 200,000 lbs. per lb.  
Butter 20,000 lbs. per lb.  
Molasses 20,000 gals. per gal.  
Beans 20,000 gals. per gal.  
Vinegar 20,000 gals. per gal.  
Dried Apples 20,000 lbs. per lb.  
Pickles 100,000 lbs. per lb.  
Soap 100,000 lbs. per lb.

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