To the Editor of the Herald : Judge Mangum has addressed a note to the Secretaries of the Whig caucus, requesting of them a journal of the proceedings of the two meetings; and the secretaries have furnished the

Judge Underwood, of Kentucky, has addressed, voluntarily and without solicitation, ach am informed, a letter to Judge Mangum, in which he assumes entirely the reaponsibility of Judge Mangum's nomination as Chairman of the caucus.

Judge Mangum holds that members ress, as such, have no power conferred Congress, as such, have no property as such as political age or otherwise, to construct a political platform for parties to rally on, in the election of President of the United States. Their cheta, or resolves, bind no one; wherefore, then, resolve any thing?

In former times, Congressional caucuses were, by sufferance, permitted to designate candidates for President and Vice President. It was found, or supposed to be found, that a wide door was opened to political inirigue, and the actual Administration, for the time being, was supposed capable of excining a potential, irregular, and pernicious influence in the selection of candidates. That system with its appendages, fell into absolute disgrace after the Crawford caucus, in 1823 and '24, when a minority held a meeting and made nominations, which signally failed, under the fiercest denunciations of those op-

posed to its policy. After that period the modes of concentrating public sentiment were various and variable, until it matured into the usage of simply recommending 'time and place' for the meeting of the Convention, without other power or authority. It is clear that the establishment of tests may, in many imaginable cases, be equivalent to designating the candidates, if it conceded to be obligatory

Mr. Mangum ruled out all matter not connected immediately with the recommending of ' time and place,' subject to the majority of the caucus, who were competent to entertain any thing, and amend and vote finally upon it Members of the caucus, both North and South, gave notice, on several occasions, that they would receive and discuss any or all propositions after the real business of the meeting was disposed of; and, upon an appeal to the meeting to acquiesce in this course, not a single objecting voice was heard.

MR. MANGUM'S LETTER.

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1852-

GENTLEMEN: You will be so obliging as to make out an accurate transcript of the journal kept of the proceedings of the Whigs of Congress, held on the 9th and 20th of nd oblige yours, respectfully

W. . P MANGUM, Chairmar. To the Hon. Mr. Chandler and Mr. Dockery, Secretaries, &c.

At a meeting of the Whig members of

Congress, held in the Senate chamber, on Friday evening, April 9, 1852-On motion of Senator Uunderwood, of Kentucky, the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, (Senator.) of North Carolina, was called to

Joseph R. Chandler, of Pennsylvania, and Alfred Dockery, of North Carolina, were appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to recommend the time and place for holding the Whig National Convention for nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the Uni-

On motion of Mr. Canell, of Florida, the rules of the Senate were adopted as the rules for the meeting. There were present, of the Senate, 14; of

the House, 56-70 members. Mr. Cabell, of Florida, suggested that the names of Whig members of both Houses be called over, and the names of those present

be noted. Some discussion arose as to the adjournment of the meeting to some future day.

Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, gave notice that at the adjourned meeting he should offer resolutions sustaining the Compromise act as a finality. The Chairman stated that the question was

not now before the meeting; but that he deemed it due to the gentlemen present, cision, might call another gentleman to the chair. Various propositions for calling a future

meeting and for fixing the time of adjournment were made, when the following resodopted, ramely: That when this meeting adjourns, it ad-

journ to meet in this place on Tuesday evening, the 20th instant, at 7 o'clock. And then the meeting adjourned.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

An adjourned meeting of the Whig mem. bers of Congress was held in the Senate chamber on Tuesday evening, April 20th. At a quarter before eight o'clock Mr. Mangum took the chair.

were read. Mr. Stanly, of North Carolina, offered the

following resolution:

Resolved That it be recommended that the Whig National Convention be held in the city of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, on Wednes.

Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, then offered the following as a substitute for that by Mr.

resentatives, having assembled in Convention, with the explicit understanding that they regard the series of acts known as the adjustment measures as forming, in their mutual dependence and which you did. connexion, a system of compromise the most conciliatory, and the best for the entire country

The Chair decided that the resolution was out of order, and contrary to the established usage of the party. But as a substantive resolution, it was to be considered and decided by the meeting whether it would be acted on after the transaction of business, upon which alone the meeting had assembled, viz that of recommending the time and place for holding the Whig National Convention

From this decision Mr. Marshall took an appeal, and after considerable debate, in which great latitude was allowed, the motion was put, "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the meet. ing?" and the question was decided in the affirmative by syes 46, nays 21, as follows:

Ayes and says on the appeal of Hon. Humphrey Marshall from the decision of the

SENATE .- Ages-Mesers. J. H. Clarke, John Davis, H. Flah, J. W. Miller, Truman Smith, P. Spruance, J. R. Underwood, and B. F. Wade. Nays-Mesers. Brooke, James Cooper and

House - Ages - Messrs. Allison, Barrere, Brown, Brenton, Briggs, Campbell, Chandler Cullum, Fowler, Goodenow, Goodrich. Hascall Grey, Hebard, Hosford, Howe, T. W. Howe, Hunter, King, Kuhns, Meacham, Moore, Morehead, Parker, Penniman, Porter, Sackett, Schoolcraft, Sudder, Stanly, Stanton, Stevens, Taylor, Walbridge, Ward, Washburn, Wells, White,

(of Ky.) Williams: Noes - Appleton, James Brooks, E. C. Cabell Clingman, Dockery, Ewing, Gentry, Haws, Haven, Landry, H. Marshall, Martin, Moore, Outaw, Schermerhorn, Strother, Williams.

Mr. Gentry of Tennessee, then offered the following, in addition or amendment, to the resolution of Mr. Stanly:

Resolved, That the Whig members of Congress in thus recommending a time and place for the Na ional Whig Convention to assemble, are not to be understood as pledging themselves to support the nominees of said Convention except upon the condition that the persons then and there nominated as candidates for President and Vice President shall be publicly and unequocal ly pledged to regard the series of measures known as the Compromise measures as a final setilement of the dangerous questions which they em-

braced, and to maintain that settlement inviolate The Chair decided the resolution or a mendment of Mr. Gentry to be out of order, unless as a substantive proposition. As such

the Chair would receive it. From the decision of the Chair an appeal was made; and the opinion of the Chair was austained without division

The resolution of Mr. Stanly then coming up, Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, moved to strike out Baltimore and insert Cincinnati, which was negatived. A motion by the same gentleman, to insert Louisville, was lost.

A motion was then made to strike out Baltimore and insert Pittsburg; which motion was negatived. Mr. Chandler, of Pennsylvania, moved to

strike our Baltimore and insert Philadelphia; which motion was preatived. Gen. Cullum, of Tennessee, then gave

notice that, after Mr. Stanlys resolution should have been disposed of, he would re-OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE CAUCUS. new the resolutions offered by the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Marshall,) and the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Gentry,) if they would remain. The question on Mr. Stanly's resolution

was then put, and decided in the affirmative without a division.

Gen. Cullum, of Tennessee, then gave notice that as the particular friends of the resolutions which had been ruled out of order. in connexion with the resolution of Mr. Stanly, were not present, he did not feel called on to present the resolution of which he had given previous notice.

It was resolved that the chairman of the meeting have authority to re-convene this meeting, should circumstances, in his opinion, render necessary such a course. It was ordered that the chairman of the

meeting cause the resolution recommending the time and place for holding the Whig Na tional Convention to be inserted in the Whig newspapers of this District, signed by himself and countersigned by the Secretaries; and then, at a quarter before twelve, the meeting adjourned. A true copy of the Journal of the meet-

JOS. R. CHANDLER, ALFRED DOCKERY, Secretaries.

SENATOR UNDERWOOD'S LETTER. WASHINGTON, May 3, 1852.

SIR: The comments upon your conduct as chairman of the meeting to fix the time and to his own honor, to state explicitly that and place where the National Whig Convenhe should be called on, by his understanding tion should assemble, induce me as an act of of the rules of the Senate which had been justice to state how you were placed in that adopted for the government of this meeting, position. At the commencement of the seaand the usages of the Whig Party, to rule son I was chairman of the Whig commitout of order such resolutions, and he took tee to arrange the standing committees of this early time of stating the matter, that the the Senate. The time having arrived when. meeting, if they did not approve of this de- according to the usages of the party, the free government; that it is unconstitutional, united. Whig members of Congress should desig and oppressive; and that it ought to be speedily obtain a redress of grievances, so far as may nate the time and place for the meeting of the National Convention, several gentlemen stated to me that, in consequence of my station as chairman, I was the proper person to said, 'Agreed,' and no objection being made atraid to vote against it, we suppose.

day, the 16th day June of next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and the first business was to elect a chairman, final passage of the bill, we find that Messrs.

Chairman, Dischary Morehead Outley and what is thought a dangerous wound. and that I recommended you as a suitable Clingman, Dockery, Morehead, Outlaw, and person to be appointed. After a short pause Stanly, voted against it; and that Messrs. Whereas the determiniation of the time and any other than yourself. I then put the question are for holding a National Whise Convention are for holding a National Whise Convention as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to and natural curve off from the straight part from 12 and natural curve off from the straight part from 12 and natural curve off from the straight part from 12 and natural curve off from the straight part from 12 and natural curve off from the straight part from 12 and natural curve off from the straight part from 12 and natural curve off from the straight part from 12 and natural curve off from the straight part from 12 and natural curve off from the straight part from 12 and natural curve off from the straight part from 12 and natural curve off from the straight part from 12 and natural curve off from the straight part from 12 and natural curve off from the straight part from 12 and natural curve off from the straight part from 12 and natural curve off from the straight part from 12 and natural curve off from the straight part from 12 and natural curve off from the straight part from 12 and natural curve off from 12 and natural curve place for holding a National Whig Convention tion, whether you should be re-elected to members from this State failed to vote. Whig members of the Senate and House of Rep. preside, and received a general affirmative response. I heard no dissenting voice. I

In proposing you as the presiding officer, I was solely influenced by your experience that could be obtained from conflicting sectional interests and opinions; and that, therefore, they ought to be adhered to and carried into faithful

as well as upon the long established principles of under pledges to decide any anticipated the Whig party, do hereby recommend the question out of order, or in a particular manday of —— and the city of —— as the time and place for holding the Nutional Whig Convention for the choice of Whig candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency respectively.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obediant earternt.

J. R. UNDERWOOD. Hon. W. P. MANGUM.

COMMENT BY THE "NATIONAL IN-TELLIGENCER."

At the instance of two conspicuous Members of Congress, who formed part of the late meetings at the Capitol, which resulted in fixing upon a day and place of assemblage for the Whig National Convention, we copy from a New York paper the subjoined ac-count of the proceedings of the Congressional Caucus, the accuracy of which, as well as of the views of the Presiding Officer, is confirmed to us by the authority above referred to. Having published all the particulars of that Caucus, officially communicated, as early as they reached us, we should have considered it a departure from precedent, at least, if not from propriety, to resort to distant prints for any broader light upon the subject. Nor do we now spontaneously reproduce the account of the proceedings of that meeting, as published elsewhere; but we do not know how to resist the wishes of gentlemen and friends who desire to see

hem transferred to our columns. To guard against misapprehension, however, and not because we assume any right proper to say, that, in our view, the Congressmaal Caucus did well to confine its action to the recommendation of a day and National Convention. No proclamation by the Congressional Convention could, we trust, have been necessary to confirm the fact of the Supremacy of the Laws being a fundamental and irrecusable principle of the Whig party of the Union.

From the "Intelligencer" EXTRACT FROM A PRIVATE LETTER from Boston to a Whig Member of Congress.

BOSTON, April 24, 1852. The Whigs are opposed to having the Compromise measures disturbed. We were tive slave law in the form in which it passed; yet, believing that they cannot be repealed Americans in all parts of the country.

Now, sir, allow me to inform you of a few facts which may be of use to you. Last year we passed a bill in this State by which Presidential electors and members of Congress might be elected by a plurality of votes, as in other States. Last week Mr. Hazewell, the editor of the Boston Times, a Locofoco paper which has at the head of its leading column every day the following: "For President, Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, and for Vice President, R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia," was elected by a coalition of the Freesoilers and Democrate in Middlesex county, and associated with Mr. Rantoul as counsel in some of the fugitive cases. Well, Hazewell has introduced a bill in the Senate, which has passed that body, to repeal the law of last year, concerning the election of Presidential electors, the purpose of which is to throw the election of Presidential electors into the Legislature. Should the bill repealing the law pass the House, and thus become a law, and no one should receive a popular majority, then it would devolve upon the present Legislature, (in extra session,) which contains a coalition majority, to choose electors. You will see the object in a moment, which is to give the Freesoilers and Democrate a chance to form an electoral tick et composed of part Democrats and part Freesoilers, and thus combine the two factions in support of the same ticket; and if it should be deemed impolitic to thus openly form a coalition electoral ticket, then each party is to form a seperate ticket, and defeat an election by the people. Then the Legislature is to be convened, and the trade is to fected by a Convention of the People." be made in the Legislature. This is the way they have done in regard to Governor for the last two years.

Again, yesterday, the resolutions concerning slavery and the Compromise (a copy of the former of which I subjoin) were indefinitely postponed on motion of a Whig.-Every Whig in the House, with three exceptions, voted for the motion to postpone, and every Freesoiler and Democrat, with some half dozen exceptions, voted againt the mowere indefinitely postponed.

"Resolved, That the act of 1850, known as the fagitive slave law, is opposed alike to the doctrines of christianity and to the fundamental maxims of and forever repealed."

THE GREAT LAND ROBBERY .- It will be seen that the stupendous measure of wrong ple to say whether such a Convention shall lution of Mr. Sackett, of New York, was a- convoke the Whig Senators; I assented, and and robbery, the Homestead Bill, which proaccordingly notified them to assemble in the poses to give 160 acres of the public land to amendments to our State Constitution."audience chamber of the Senate. Many every body who will go and take it, has And where is the reasonable man or honest met at the time appointed, when I stated passed the House of R presentatives by the the object which had induced me to call extraordinary vote of 107 to 56—nearly two the people to decide this question at the balthem together, and then nominated you as to one !- about seventy members of the House chairman for the occasion. Several persons not voting !- unwilling to vote for it, and

from any quarter, I declared you duly cho- Our only hope, and we confess it is a faint sen. The only business transacted at this one, is, that the Senate will interpose bemeeting was to invest you with authority as tween the old States and this violation of our chairman to consult with the Whig their rights ;-between the solemn pledge of members of the House, and to arrange a time those lands for the payment of the public The proceedings of the previous meeting and place for convening a joint meeting of debt, and thus giving them away for nothing, the Whigs of both Houses. This was done, and worse than nothing. We shall expect both been drinking, and that on the morning of and the Senators and Representatives of the that the next move in the House will be, a the sad occurrence, Capt. Duncan went up stairs Whig party assembled on the evening of the bill to give \$200, (the value of 160 acres of to Mr. Hannegan's room, and an altercation en-9th of April in the Senate chamber, four- land,) out of the Treasury to all those who sured between the parties, when Capt. Duncan teen Senators and fifty-six of the House at- are too lazy to go to the far West to select gave Mr. Hannegan a slap in the face Mr. Han

the land. Fayetteville Observer.

WHIG CONVENTION.

The Seventh resolution is not worded exacily as we could have wished. We would rather the Convention had pledged itself to go unreservedly for a Convention, and left no further room for caviling. We don't like dis that word "whenever." It is true the people are to decide the point, but as a western man we would rather see a bold stand taken for a Convention : but we can appreciate the condition in which the State Convention was placed—differences had to be reconciled -conflicting claims to be adjusted-heartburnings allayed-and this could only be done by mutual concessions and sacrifices We believe the Convention did all that could have been done, under the circumstances.

The eighth, ninth and tenth resolutions, appoint four Delegates to the National Convention, recommend the Whig party to organize thoroughly, and authorize the President of the Convention to appoint an Executive Committee.

Mr. Kerr has not yet signified his acceptance of the nomination. If he accepts, as we presume he will, he will no doubt soon give to the people his views at length upon State and National politics. He is said to be a capital stumn speaker, a man of clear head and strong mind, full of fire and elequence in the advocacy of his principles.

Asheville News.

A LOST BALL.

The desertion of Mr. Buchanan by the reto interfere with the private consultations cent State Democratic Convention at Raheld by members of Congress, we think it leigh, is the knocking out, in our opinion, of a very material plank in that omnibus of public opinion, in which that forsaken bachelor fondly hoped to roll up in magnificent place for the assembling of the great Whig style to the White House. The cold shoul der he recieved in the Convention from his quoudam friends, just at the time when a decided manifestation in his favor was most needed, and that too in North Carolina, of all the States deemed most certain for him, is significant of the feebleness of political friend ships, and typical of a like course of treatment at the hands of his Democratic brethren elsewhere. He is a fost ball to all intents and purposes. The failure to nominate him for the Presidency, was, in this instance, an open disregard and contempt for the wishes of the Democratic people of this State. "The Democracy from the mountains to the seaopposed to part of them when they were un- board, with almost unparalleled unanimity der discussion, and particularly to the fugi- had willed it," yet the Convention pocketed their instructions, and in effect shelved the object of all this manifestation. This open or amended, they desire that they should desertion will astonish no body however - the States of this Upion? not be brought into our elections, but that Party friendships are mere ropes of sand; all excitement and agitation should cease and and merit and services are ruled out for athe country have rest, se that a truly kind vailability. Mr. Buchanan could not reach and brotherly feeling should grow up among the standard of excellence, and he was therefore laid quietly aside in the tombs of the termined upon the establishment of a Repository Capulets.

"Lightly they'll talk of the spirit that's gone, And o'er his cold ashes upbraid him, But little he'il reck, if they let him eleep on In the grave where the Locos have laid him." Requisecut in peace-Wil. Herald.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Whigs of this State bave nominated John Kerr, of Caswell, as their candidate for Governor. He is represented by those who know him as in every respect worthy of the distinguished honor-and we are glad to see that he enlists the enthusiastic support of the entire Whig press of the State. He himself has entered actively on the canvass, and has males of our City and its vicinity. made appointments to address the people of various counties.

We have long regarded the people of North Carolina as the most steady, consistent, and least pretentious of any in the Confederacy. The only slur that was ever cast upon their fair fame was in the last Gubernatorial election, which, from untoward circumstances. resulted in the success of the present Governor, Reid. From the indications everywhere manifested, that stain will be gloriously effaced on the 5.h of next August Richmond Whig.

The Whigs of the East and of the West are now united upon the Convention question, and stand upon this platform :-That whenever amendments are to be made to the State Constitution, they should be ef-We rejoice to see the Whig papers of the

Eastern and central portions of the State at present advocating this plain, simple, democratic republican doctrine, a number of which formerly - actuated by sectional feelings and a dread of consequences-were not inclined to favor the measure. It seems, however, that the meeting of the delegates at the re- that he inspired, that he used frequently to come cent Whig State Convention from the eas- into towns for food or ammunition, without any tern and western portions of the State, where | molestation. opinions could be freely interchanged, had tion; but it was carried, and the resolves a salutary influence, tending to reconcile He used to coy any muleteers he chanced to dissectional difficulties, and inspire our Eastern brethren with more confidence in the mag- uniformly murdered. A large reward was offer

be consistent with reason and justice. The seventh resolution of the Whig Convention is in favor of "submitting to the peobe called or not, for the purpose of making lot box, and settle the matter at once? People's Press.

rives.—Hon. Edward A. Hannegan, late U. S. Senator for Indians, and Capt. Duncan, his brother inclaw, living in the same house at Covington. Indiana, on the most friendly terms, had a personal misunderstanding on the 7th inst. It appears negan, upon the indignity he felt, and the impulse in the lower part of the stomach, inflicting a se-

UNPORTUNATE APPAIR BETWEEN TWO RELA-

interests and opinions; and that, therefore, they, and fitness for the position. I had no preaution as a final settlement in principle and substance of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embrace, and do unite on this basis which they embrace, and do unite on this basis.

I had no preaution as a final settlement in principle and substance of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embrace, and do unite on this basis.

If you were an interest and opinions; and that, therefore, they, and fitness for the position. I had no preaution into faithful earlier to be ableted woman, "don't; a poor scholar nevous and interest and opinions; and that, therefore, they, and fitness for the position. I had no preaution of the subject. I had no preaution of the subject. I did not know how you would decide any weaker; I think I shall die is two hours. Ob, which they embrace, and do unite on this basis course of our deliberations. If you were which might arise in the you may take the money now."

I had no previous consultation with you on the subjects. I don't feel as if he brought fresh air from Heaven with him. I never which him. I never which him I never which him I shall die is two hours. Ob, which they embrace, and do unite on this basis course of our deliberations. If you were which might arise in the you may take the money now."

I had no previous fit on all respects satisfactory to the commandant of the house that I don't feel as if he brought fresh air from Heaven with him. I never which him I never which him I never which him I never which him I give them—"Sam I an about to leave the world, and leave you all then have commandant of the house that I don't feel as if he brought fresh air from Heaven with him. I never which him I never which

Some excitement has been created at Richmond, Virginia, in consequence of Governor Johnson having commuted the punishment of death to that of banishment from the State, in the case of a slave named Jordan, who on being whipped by a white overseer for had work and being disobedience, had risen against and killed him, for which crime he had been regularly tried and sentenced to be hanged."

The excitement alluded to was a large meeting of citizens of Richmond, of both parties, of what class we know not, who passed a set of indignation resolutions, condemaing the abuse of the pardoning power by the Executive; and a subsequent serenade of his Excellency with pans, and other unique musical instruments, interspersed with groans, hisses, &c. The abuse of the pardoning power is be-

coming so common by the Governors and Legislatures, that these demonstrations cannot be restrained in a popular government. While we do not sympathise with this spirit of lawlessness, we think the Governor deserves the severest censure for his conduct, and ought to be impeached if possible for coupling with the pardon that of 'banishment from the State." This infamous accompaniment of the abuse of the pardoning power, by the authorities of some of the States, is guarantors to be certified to by a navy agent or becoming but too common, and if persisted to the official person, or by some one known to the Birreau.) that if the offer be accepted, the bidder in by the corrupt incumbents of office, will, or bidders will within ten days after the receipt of certainly require legislative enactments, on the contract at the post office designated, execute the part of the co-States, to protect them—the same, with good and sufficient sureties, to furselves against its operation. If the negro is a possified in the contract. The law of the 10th Auunfit to remain in Virginia because of his vicious character, he is equally unfit for the society of any other State; and the same remark will apply to any felon who escapes un whipt of justice through the corrupt exercise of the pardoning power. That it is cor-ruptibly exercised in all such cases is indirectly admitted by the officer himself, in coupling with the pardon the requisition for

banishment. Every intelligent mind is familiar with the indignant feelings excited in the breast of every honest American, at the bare suggestion that foreign governments were sending their paupers and felons to this country .-How much more indignant should we feel then, at the conduct of the Governor of a State, who is guiky of the same offence against the peace of societies to whom he is bound by the highest obligations of patriotism? If, therefore, it is a corrupt and base act, violative of all the offices of good neighborhood in the authorities of foreign governments to perpetrate such infamous deeds, how much more censurable is it in the authorities of Aug. (Ga.) Chron.

We are gratified to learn that the Ladies of the Raleigh Female Benevolent Society have dein this City, where indigent Seamstresses can be supplied with work, at a rate sufficient to enable them to support themselves and their families, during the continuance of the present high prices of provisions. To carry out this benovolent design, funds will be required; and we hope all of our citizens, able to do so, will feel called upon to con tribute to the laudable objects contemplated by he Society

While provisions are so scrace and high as they are at present in our market, it must be very diffi. cult for those who have constant employ to earn a support with the needle-but there are many who are not employed half their time, and they must therefore be subject to considerable want and suffering. We hope the Ladies will be liber rally encouraged and supported in their efforts to ameliora e the condition of the deserving poor fe-. Spirit of the Age.

VAMPIRE. Not long since, a young girl, eleven years of age, who lived in Paris, attempted to murder her mother, sister and many of her play. mates, for the purpose of drinking their blood .-After a careful examination by a scientific man, it was declared that she was subject to the strange and terrible mania of cannabalism. As she was extremely young, this strange perversion of natural ins anct afforded a prospect of care. All will remember the case of the sergeant, who used at

midnight to leave his quarters, and dig up bodies in Pere la Chase, which he subsequently devoured. This unfortunate man is now cured, and is but thirty-two years of age. He preserves of the 3 tons lignumvi ce, one ton from 4 to 6, two tons episodes of his past life only a confused memory, like the recollection of a painful dream. In other days, science feared to approach these sufferers. In 1779, a young man named Ferrage, under the influence of this maindy, suddenly left his companions, and surrendered himself up to this horn ole propensity. He selected, as his retreat, a cavern near the top of one of the mountains of Aure, whence he used to descend, like a beast of prey, into the campaigne country, ki fing all the vomen, (he could eat nothing else,) and was constantle seen to gaze, as if in wait for an opportunity to seize his prey. He never went abroad without a doubled barrelled gun, a belt full of pistols, and a dagger. So great was the terror

A peasant, whom he suspected of a design cover in the woods, to his den, where they were nanimity of the Western people, whose ob- ed for his capture in vain, until a bold peasant in ject is not in Convention to accomplish a sinuated himself into his confidence, and captur sectional triumph, whereby to ford it over ed him. This beast of prey, for such he was, the East with a ruthless hand, but simply to was executed on the 12th of December, 1792.—
the was broken alive on the wheel. For four years he had lived exclusively as a cannibal.

PROPOSALS FOR TIMBER, &C. FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION. &c., May 11, 1852, loaming the Navy Yard and class for which the offor is intended) will be received by this Bureau un-til 2 o'clock, p. m., of the 13th day of July next, for furnishing and delivering under contract at the several Navy Yards hereinafter named, the Timber, Lumber, and other articles embraced in

One fourth part of the quantity required at each Navy Yard must be delivered on or before the first of July; one other fourth part on or before the first of September ; one other fourth part on or be fore the first of Nevember; and one other fourth part on or before the thirteenth day of December, 12 to 16 inches. The rough siding of the body ighteen bundred and fifty-three.

Persons whose offers may be accepted will be required to enter into cont acts which, besides other body its entire length must not be less than its enditions, will expressly provide that, in case they shall in any respect fail to perform the contrac s, the same may be at the option of the United States declared null and void, without affecting the right of the said United States to recover for defaults which may have occurred, with the stipulation also that, if default shall be made by the contractors in I stated that if no other person was nomina-ted, I would put the question upon your ap-vote. We presume that Mr. Caldwell was twice the contract price, which liquidated damages and natural curve off from the straight part from 12 to 16 inches at the end. To be tough, straight-

A BEAUTIFUL IDEA.—That was a beautiful index of the wife of an Irish school master, who being at the point of death, resolved to give all his money to his nephew, at whose hand he experienced some little kindness.

"Sam," said he, for that was his nephew's "Oh, James, don't say the like of that," said the or Navy Agents office. All the aforesaid Timber Lumber, and other articles, must be of the very best quality, subject to inspection and measurement, according to the "Princed rules established for the inspection and measurement of Timber for the Navy of the United States" copies of which may be seen at either Navy I and of Navy Agents office. All the aforesaid articles are required to be in all respects satisfactory to the

ment. The with oak timber and plant must be felled between the tst of Cet and 1st of March, and must have grown within sixty miles of the mescast; must be strapped of the back, or haved within twenty days after it is felled and pinced clear of the ground; of which satisfactory evidence must be given by the contractor, by the production of certificates, signed by two respectable witnesses, with their depositions on the certificates where certificates are the production of the court or sitions under outh, before some judge of the court or magistrate within the township, or county where the said white oak timber and plank was felled. Bids must be separate and distinct for each Navy

Yard, and for each class of articles, and must, in all cases, embrace all the articles named in the class for which the bid is intended. The cost of each item must be distinctly carried out, and the aggregate amount of each class correctly footed up, which is material to a fair comparison of bide.

No extension of fine for making deliveries will be

granted and penalties for non fulfilment will, in all cases, be rigidly enforced. Bidders are therefore requested to offer for no more than they are sure they can farnish within the time specified. Approved sureties in twice the estimated amount of each contract will be required in the manner set forth in that instrument, and ten per centum will be witheld from the amount of each payment as collateral security for its faithful performance. Nine-

ty per centum of each bill approved in triplicate by

the respective commandants of said many yards, will be paid by the navy agent at the point of delivery within thirty days after its presentation to him. Every effer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, (the responsibility of the guaranter or by the authorities of some of the States, is guarantors to be certified to by a navy agent or specified in the contract. The law of the 10th Au-

> offere de above required, that they may be distinguished from other business letters, in order to prevent their being opened before the day appointed.
>
> Offers not made in strict conformity with this dvertisement will be considered or rejected, at the option of the Bureau. Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts for-

warded without delay. Persons offering are directed to designate the ost office through which they desire to be address. ed, and the navy agent to whom the contracts shall be stat for execution.

All editors authorized to poblish this advertise ment will be specially notified by this Bureau .-None others will be paid for insertion. FORM OF AN OFFER.

Sin: I (or we) agree to furnish and deliver at the Navy Yard at ____, in conformity with the requirements of the advertisement by the Bureau Construction, Equipment and Repair, of May 11, 1652, the several articles of (timber, lumber, &c. as the case may be.) enumerated in Class No -, or classes No. -, and No. -, for that yard, to wit : CLASS No. -.

-cubic feet of yellow pine plank stocks, at - cents per cubic foot -cubic feet of promiscuous yellow pine timber at - ceuts per cubic foot

cubic feet of white oak plank stocks, at - cents per cubic foot sided inches of white oak boat knees, at - cents per sided inch

If my bid be accepted, I desire to be addres-ed through the post office at ----, and the contract be sent to the navy sgent at ----, for execution Respectfully, your obedient se vt, To Commo W. B. SHUBBICK, Chief of Bureau of Construction, &c.,

Washington, D. C. We, the undersigned, residents of -, in the state of --- hereby guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of --- be accepted, that (he or they) will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office designated in said bid, exe cate the same, with good and sufficient sureties, to urnish the articles proposed, in conformity with heterns of the advertisement under which it was

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above named guarantors are good G. H., Navy Agent. FORM OF ENDORSEMENT on the envelope

Proposals for Timber," Class No. -, at the Navy Yard, (name the yard.)

NAVY YARD. KITTERY, MAINE-CLASS No. 1. (By the piece.)
50 hickory cupstan bars, 15 feet long, 54 inches at butt, and 34 at top end.

CLASS No. 2. from 6 to 9 inches, per ton of 2, 240 pounds CLASS No. 3. Cypress. ,000 feet, board measure, I in cypress boat boards do de plank

000 do do Per thousand feet, board measure. NAVY YARD, CHARLESTOWN, MASS. CLASS No. 1 .- White Oak

10,000 cubic feet white oak plank stocks, per cu ,000 cubic feet white oak butt pieces, from 20 to 35 feet long and from 16 to .24 inches square in the middle of the sticks, equal proportions of the various lengths and sizes er cubic foot

1,000 oubic feet white oak corve timber, or outsquare kness, in lengths of from 15 to 25 feet to be sided straight one way from 12 to 18 inches and to have a natural curve or crook the other way from 24 to 60 inches in the length of the stick. The width or size the curved way to be the full size of the tree, and the most curving part of the stick or angle must be at least one third of the whole length from the and. The various lengths, sizes, and curves in equal proportions, per 50 pieces white oak timber, from 13 to 16 feet

long, to be sided straight one way, from 10 to 14 inches thick, and to have a fair natural curve the other way from 30 to 35 inches in the length of the piece. The curved way may be from 12 to 16 inches wide or accord. ing to the growth of the tree. To be tough, straight-grained, and free from all defects. Estimated at 850 cubic reet, per cubic foot 20 white oak cheek knees, the whole length of each b. dy to be from 8 to 10 feet, the length of the arm from the centre of the body to be from 7 to 9 feet, and to form an angle with the body from 110 to 130 degrees, net siding to be from 9 to 12 inches. The bodies to be sided to the diameter of the arms the siding way. The moulding sizes of the bodies in the middle of their lengths to be from 15 to 20 inches Estimated at 210 inches net siding,

per inch net siding 10 white oak knees for cat heads, the budy to be rum 8 to 10 feet long. The length of the arm from the centre of the body to be from 6 to 8 feet long, and to form an angle with the body from 140 to 140 degrees Not siding of the arms to be from must be two inches larger than the diameter of the arm the siding way, and the moulding size of the rough sining size. Estimated at 140 inches net siding, per inch net siding.

1,000 cubic feet best quality pasture white oak but pieces, (round logs.) from 12 to 25 feet long, and none less than 24 inches diameter at the top end, clear of the bark, per cubic foot.

of pieces white oak timber, from 13 to 16 feet long, to be sided straight one way, from 8 to 10 in ches thick. The moulding way to be from 10 to 12 grained, and free from all defects. Estimated at 500 cubic fest, per cubic fuot.

100 while oak boat knees, arms not less than 4 in-

inspection and measurement, according to the ches diameter clear of the bark. The arms and bodies to be from 30 to 36 inches long. To be square, in-square and out-square in equal proportions, per knee. CLASS No. 2 .- White Pine.

0,000 feet, board measure, No 2 white pine, 14 inch plank, per M feet, board measure CLASS No. 3 — Yellow Pine.

000 cubic feet fine-grained southern yellow pine Plank stocks, per cubic foot cubic feet _ne-grained southern yellow pine, Promiscuous timber from 25 to 40 feet long, and from 18 to 24 inches square, per cuo

CLASS No. 4 .- Locust, Ash, Eim, Cherry, Cedar, Black Walnut, &c. 500 cubic feet white ash buit pieces, from 14 to 25

feet long, and not less than 18 inches diameter at the top end. clear of the bark, per cubic foot 0,000 feet, board measure, white ash plank, from 12 to 20 feet long and 12 to 20 inches wide

and 2 inches thick, per M feet, board mea, 2,000 feet, board measure, 5 inch white ash plank. from 14 to 16 feet leng and from 10 to 15

inches wide, per M feet board measure 2.000 feet, board measure, 44 inch white ash plank from 12 to 14 feet long and from 10 to 13 inches wide, per M feet, board measure (All the above ash to be straight and straight. grained, tough and free from all defects.) 2.000 feet, board measure, 1 inch black walnut bourds, from 12 to 20 feet long, and to average 16 inches wide, per M feet, board meas-

.000 feet, board measure, 2 inch black walnut plank, 12 to 20 feet long and 15 inches wide. 12 to 20 feet long and 15 inches wide, per M feet, board messure

500 feet, board measure 1 inch cherry boards, 12 to 20 feet long and 16 inches wide, per M feet, board measure 500 feet, board measure, 2 inch cherry plank, 12 to 20 feet long and 14 inches wide, per M

feet, board measure 000 feet, board meusure, 1; inch red e'm plank, 8 inches wide, per M feet, board measure 000 feet, board measure, 1 inch red elm plank, 10 inches wide, per M feet board measure 060 feet, board measure, 2 inch red elm plank, 12

inches wide, per M feet, board measure 2,500 foet, board measure, 25 inch red elm plank, 16 inches wide, per M feet, board measure 500 feet, board measure, 3 inch red elm plank, le inches wide, per M feet, board measure (All the above elm to be clear of centre pith, wane, rot, splits, shakes, yellow and other stains, and to be sawed to full and even thick.

800 cubic feet red elm timber, (round butt pieces.) from 12 to 25 feet long and from 12 to 20 inches diameter, to average 16 inches diameter clear of the bark in the midule of the sticks, per cubic foot 500 cubic feet yellow locust timber, (round but

pieces,) from 12 to 25 feet long and from 12 to 18 inches diameter, to average 15 inches diameter in the middle of the sticks, clear of the bark, per cubic foot 1.008 feet, board measure, f inch cedar boards, 15 to 25 feet long and 8 to 10 inches wide per M feet, board measure

10 pieces best quality red cedar from 10 to 15 feet long, and to be rough squared, from 8 to 10 inches, estimated at 60 cubic feet, per cu-CLASS No 5 - Hickory Butts and White Ash Our Rafters. 5 cords best quality hickory butts, from 6 to 8

feet long, and from 10 to 16 inches diameter, per cord 100 white ash rafters, 93 feet long 15 do do 50 do ed at 15,050 lincal feet, per lincal-foot

The blades to be full one third the length of the cars, and from 64 to 7 tuches wide, by three fourths of an inch thick at the end, to be 31 inches thick at the handle and 2 inches square at the throat. To be tough, straight-grained. clear of the knots, splits, strains, rot, and a l other defects, to be riven, and clear of centre pith.

CLASS No. 6 - Lignumvita. tons of 2,240 lbs best quality lignumvite, 4 in. diameter, per ton 3 tons of 2 240 lbs. best quality lignumvitm, 5 in dis. meter, per ton

2 tons of 2,240 lbs. best quality lignumvite. 7 in diameter, per ton 3 tons of 2,240 fbs. best quality ligh umritte, 8 in. diameter, per ton tons of 2 240 lbs. best quality lignumvite, 9 in diameter, per ton

ton of 2,240 lbs. best quality lignumvite. 12 in. diameter, per ton ton of 2.240 lbs. best quality lignumvite, 14 in. diameter, per ton The above lignumvitee to be round and free from ail shakes, cracks, and other defects, and in lengths

of 4 feet and over. NAVY YARD BROOKLYN, N. Y.

CLASS No. 1 .- White Oak. 20,000 cubie feet white oak plank stock, per cubic White Oak Dimension 8 uff-Board Measure. 12 pieces, 16 feet long, 21 in wide. 101 in thick

24 do 14 do 15 do 8 6 do 14 do 15 do 13 4 do 10 do 10 do To be of pasture oak, square edged, and straight, free from large knots, and all other defects, there must be at least three inches sawed from the centre of the stick to avoid the centre of the heart, my 10,810 feet, per M feet.

White Oak Boat Knees-By the Inch. 100 knees, from 4 to 6 inches, to average 5 inches, say 2 500 inches, per inch White Oak Boards—Board Feet. 8.000 feet I inch clear boards, from 18 to 25 feet long, per M feet

3,000 feet & and & inch clear boards, from 18 to 23

feet long, per M feet Class No. 2. — White Pine—Board Measure 17.000 fest 1 inch clear white pine boards, per M 2,000 do 7 do do do 2,000 do # do do do 12.000 do 1 de de de de bex boards, de 5.000 do 1 do do merch'ble do 8,000 do # do do do 1,000 de 2 de de ao Class No. 3.—Yellow Pine, &c.

Yellow Pine Timber—By the Cubic Foot. 8 pieces, 64 feet long, 223 inches square at the feet from butt, and 18 inches square at the top end. say 1,800 cubic feet, per cubic foot 8 pieces, 57 feet long, 21 inches square, 14 feet from butt, and 17 inches square at the top and, say 1,400 cubic feet, per cubic feet 0,000 cubic feet yellew pine plank stock. per ca-

bic foot Yellow Pine Plank—Board Measure. 5.600 feet 14 inch yellow pine plank, per M feet 2,000 do 15 do do do no do Locust Timber-By the Cubic Foot. 400 cubic feet Long Island locust, in lengths from 8 to 16 feet, to average 13 inches " diameter, and none less than 10 inches, per oubic foot.

Beach, Cypress, and Black Walnut, Board Measure 200 feet 14 mches beach plank per 100 feet 30 feet iong, per M feet
500 feet i iuch black walnut boards, per M foot Class No. 4 -Black Spruce Spars, &c

2,000 inches black spruce spars, from 7 to 91 inches, to average 8 inches; to be 5 feet long to every inch in diameter, per inch 75 spars, from 47 to 57 feet long, to average 32 feet, 15 inches in diameter, one third from butt, and 10 inches at the top end of the stick, per piece

150 poles, assorted, of good length and size, pe The above spars to straight, and with the bark on, piece. Hickory Bars. 200 rough bars, 12 feet long, to square 54 inches

at one and, and 31 at the other per bat 200 rough bars, 6 feet long, is square 3 inche at one end, and 24 at the other, per bar The above bars to be of split hick ory, straight clear of knots, and all other defects White Ash Oers By the Foot in Length. 200 white ash oars, 16 leet long do 15 do 14 do do 13

300 300 200 do do 12 do 11 do Say 22,600 feet per feet

(Concluded in our next.