THE NORTH-CAROLINA STAR.

THOMAS J. LEMAY, Editor. — NORTH CAROLINA—"Powerful in intellectual, moral and physical resources, the land of our sires and home of our affections." — TERMS—Two Dollars in Advance.

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TERMS.—If paid strictly in advance, $2 per annum; $2 50 if paid within six months; and $3 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISING.—1 Square (16 lines) first insertion $1, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

PROPOSALS FOR TIMBER, &c., FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, &c., May 11, 1852.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "proposals for Timber or Lumber," as the case may be, (naming the Navy Yard and class for which the offer is intended,) will be received by this Bureau until 3 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 this advertisement.

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 before the first of November; and one other fourth part on or before the thirtieth day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-three.

Persons whose offers may be accepted will be required to enter into contracts which, besides other conditions, will expressly provide that, in case they shall in any respect fail to perform the contracts, 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 contractor in delivering all or any of the articles contracted for, of the quality and at the times and places named, that then and in that case the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the contract price, which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue.

All the aforesaid Timber, Lumber and other articles, must be of the very best quality, subject to inspection and measurement, according to the "*Printed 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 Yard or Navy agent's office. All the aforesaid articles are required to be in all respects satisfactory to the Commandant of the Navy Yard where the same shall be delivered.

The yellow pine plank stocks must be of the very best quality of long leaf, fine grain, southern yellow pine, the sap to be excluded in the measurement. The White oak timber and plank must be felled between the first of October and the 1st of March, and must have grown within sixty miles of the seacoast; must be stripped of the bark, or hewed within twenty days after it is felled and placed 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, under oath, 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 bids.

No extension of time for making deliveries will be granted, and penalties for non fulfillment will, in all cases, be rigidly enforced. Bidders are, therefore, requested to offer for no more than they are sure they can furnish 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 withheld from the amount of each payment as collateral security for its faithful performance. *Ninety per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the respective commandants of said Navy Yards, will be paid by the navy agent at the point of delivery within thirty days after its presentation to him.*

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, (the responsibility of the guarantor or guarantors to be certified to by a navy agent or other official person, or by some one known to the Bureau,) that if the offer be accepted the bidder or bidders will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office designated, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed, agreeably to the terms specified in the contract. The law of the 10th August, 1846, forbids the consideration of all proposals not accompanied by such guaranty.

Bidders are particularly cautioned to endorse their offers as 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 advertisement will be considered or rejected, at the option of the Bureau. Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts forwarded without delay.

Persons offering are directed to designate the post office through which they desire to be addressed, and the navy agent to whom the contracts shall be sent for execution.

All editors authorized to publish this advertisement will be specially notified by this Bureau. None others will be paid for its insertion.

FORM OF AN OFFER.

——— ———, 1852.

SIR: I (or we) agree to furnish and deliver at the Navy Yard at ———, in conformity with the requirements of the advertisement by the Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair, of May 11, 1852, 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 — cents per cubic foot..................
$

CLASS No. —.
—— 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 addressed through the post office at ———, and the contract to be sent to the navy agent at ———, for execution.

Respectfully, your obedient serv't. A. B.

To Commo. W. B. SHUBRICK,
Chief of Bureau of Construction, &c.,
Washington, D. C.

We the undersigned, residents of ———, in the State of ———, hereby guarantee, in case the forgoing 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, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of the advertisement under which it was made.

C. D.
E. F.

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient. G. H. Navy Agent.

FORM OF ENDORSEMENT on the envelope transmitting the offer:
"*Proposals for Timber,*"
Class No. —, at the Navy Yard, (name the yard.)

NAVY YARD, KITTERY, MAINE.

CLASS No 1.—(*By the piece.*)

30 hickory capstan bars, 15 feet long, 5¼ inches at butt, and at 2½ at top end.

CLASS No. 2.

3 tons lignumvitæ, [one ton from 4 to 6, two tons from 6 to 9 inches.] per ton of 2,240 pounds.

CLASS No. 3.—*Cypress.*

5,000 feet, board measure, 1 in. cypress boat boards
2,000 do do 1½ do do plank.
Per thousand feet, board measure.

NAVY YARD, CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

CLASS No. 1.—*White Oak.*

30,000 cubic feet white oak plank stocks, per cubic foot

4,000 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, per cubic foot

4,000 cubic feet white oak curve timber, or out-square knees, 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 end. The various lengths, sizes, and curves in equal proportions, per cubic foot.

80 pieces white oak timber, from 14 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 36 inches in the length of the piece. The curved way may be from 12 to 16 inches wide, or according to the growth of the tree. To be tough, straight-grained, and free from all defects. Estimated at 850 cubic feet, per cubic foot.

20 white oak cheek knees, the whole length of each body 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 body to be from 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 130 to 140 degrees. Net siding of the arms to be from 12 to 16 inches. The rough siding of the body must be two inches larger than the diameter of the arm the siding way, and the moulding size of the body its entire length must not be less than its rough siding size. Estimated at 140 inches net siding, per inch net siding.

1,000 cubic feet best quality pasture white oak butt 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

50 pieces white oak timber, from 13 to 16 feet long, to be sided straight one way, from 8 to 10 inches thick. The moulding way to be from 10 to 12 inches, and to be straight for two thirds of the length. The other third part of its length must have a fair and natural curve off from the straight part from 12 to 16 inches at the end. To be tough, straight-grained and free from all defects. Estimated at 500 cubic feet, per cubic foot

100 white oak boat knees, arms not less than 4 inches diameter clear of the bark. The arms and bodies to be from 20 to 36 inches long. To be square, in-square and out square in equal proportions, per knee

CLASS No. 2—*White Pine.*

5,000 feet board measure, No. 1, white pine, 1 inch boards, per M feet, board measure
10,000 feet board measure, No. 2 white pine, 1 inch boards, per M feet, board measure
30,000 feet, board measure, No. 3 white pine, 1 inch boards, per feet, board measure
10,000 feet, board measure, No. 2 white pine, 1¼ inch plank, per M feet board measure

CLASS No. 3—*Yellow Pine.*

20,000 cubic feet fine grained southern yellow pine plank stocks, per cubic foot
2,000 cubic feet fine grained southern yellow pine.—Promiscuous timber from 25 to 40 feet long, and from 18 to 24 inches square, per cubic foot

CLASS No. 4—*Locust, Ash, Elm, Cherry, Cedar, Black Walnut, &c.*

500 cubic feet white ash butt 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
100,000 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 measure
2,000 feet, board measure, 5 inch white ash plank, from 14 to 16 feet long and from 10 to 15 inches wide, per M feet, board measure
2,000 feet board measure, 4½ inch white ash plank, from 12 to 14 feet long and from 10 to 12 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 boards, from 12 to 20 feet long, and to average 16 inches wide, per M feet, board measure
1,000 feet, board measure, 2 inch black walnut plank, 12 to 20 feet long and 15 inches wide, per M feet board measure
1,000 feet, board measure, 3 inch black walnut plank, 12 to 20 feet long and 15 inches wide, per M feet, board measure
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
3,000 feet, board measure, 1½ inch red elm plank, 8 inches wide, per M feet board measure
3,000 feet, board measure, 1¾ inch red elm plank, 10 inches wide, per M feet board measure
4,000 feet, board measure, 2 inch red elm plank, 12 inches wide, per M feet, board measure
2,500 feet board measure, 2½ inch red elm plank 16 inches wide, per M feet, board measure
1,500 feet board measure, 3 inch red elm plank, 18 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 thickness.)
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 middle of the sticks, per cubic foot
300 cubic feet yellow locust timber, [round butt 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
1,000 feet, board measure, 1 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 65 cubic feet, per cubic foot.

CLASS No. 5.—*Hickory Butts and White Ash Oar Rafters.*

3 cords best quality hickory butt, from 6 to 8 feet long, and from 10 to 14 inches diameter, per cord
100 white ash oar rafters, 13 feet long

300	do	do	14	do
250	do	do	15	do
200	do	do	16	do
100	do	do	17	do
50	do	do	18	do

Estimated at 15,050 lineal feet per lineal foot

The blades to be full one third the length of the oars, and from 6½ to 7 inches wide, by three fourths of an inch thick at the end; to be 2½ inches thick at the handle and 2¾ inches square at the throat. To be tough, straight-grained, clear of knots, splits, stains, rot, and all other defects; to be cross, and clear of centre pith.

CLASS No. 6—*Lignumvitæ.*

2 tons of 2,240 lbs. best quality lignumvitæ, 4 in. diameter, per ton
3 tons of 2,240 lbs. best quality lignumvitæ, 5 in. diameter, per ton.
2 tons of 2,240 lbs. best quality lignumvitæ, 7 in. diameter, per ton
5 tons of 2,540 lbs. best quality lignumvitæ, 8 inch diameter, per ton.
3 tons of 2,240 lbs. best quality lignumvitæ, 8 in diameter, per ton
1 ton of 2,240 lbs. best quality lignumvitæ, 12 in. diameter, per ton.
1 ton of 2,240 lbs. best quality lignumvitæ, 14 in. diameter, per ton

The above lignumvitæ to be round and free from all 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 cubic feet white oak plank stock per cubic foot

White Oak Dimension Stuff—Board Measure.

12 pieces,	19 ft long,	21 in. wide,	10½ in. thick			
24 do	14	do	16	do	8	do
6 do	14	do	15	do	13	do
4 do	19	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; say 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 1 inch clear boards from 18 to 25 feet long, per M feet.
3,000 feet ⅝ and ½ inch clear boards, from 18 to 25 feet long, per M. feet

CLASS No. 2—*White Pine Board Measure.*

17,000 ft 1 in. clear white pine boards per M ft						
2,000 do ¾ do do	do	do	do			do
2,000 do ⅝ do do	do	do	do			do
12,000 do 1 do do	do	b'x bo'rds,	do			
5,000 do 1 do merch'ble		do	do	do		
3,000 do ¾ do do	do	do	do	do		
1,000 do 2 do white wood plank				do		

CLASS No. 2—*Yellow Pine, &c.*

Yellow Pine Timber—By the Cubic Foot.

8 pieces, 64 feet long, 22½ inches square, 16 feet from butt and 18 inches square at the top end, say 1,800 cubic feet per cubic foot.

8 pieces, 27 feet long, 21 inches square, 14 feet from butt, and 17 inches square at the top end, say 1,400 cubic feet per cubic foot

10,000 cubic feet yellow pine plank stock per cubic foot

Yellow Pine Plank—Board Measure.

5,000 feet 1¼ inch yellow pine plank per M ft
2,000 do 1½ do do do do do

Locust Timber—By the Cubic Foot.

400 cubic feet Long Island locust, in lengths from 8 to 16 feet, to average 13 inches in diameter, and none less than 10 inches, per cubic foot.

Beach, Cypress and Black Walnut—Board Measure.

200 feet 1½-inch beach plank, per 100 feet
2,000 feet ⅞ do clear cypress boards, from 20 to 30 feet long, per M feet.
500 feet ⅞ inch black walnut boards, per M feet.

CLASS N. 4.—*Black Spruce Spars, &c.*

2,000 inches black spruce spars, from 7 to 9½ 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 52 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 per piece
The above spars to be straight, and with the bark on. per piece

Hickory Bars.

200 rough bars, 12 feet long, to square 5¼ inches at one end, and 5¼ at the other, per bar
200 rough bars, 6 feet long, to square 3¼ inches at one end, and 2¼ at the other per bar
The above bars to be of split hickory, straight, clear of knots, and all other defects

White Ash Oars—By the foot in Length.

200	white ash oars,	16 feet long		
300	do	do	15	do
300	do	do	14	do
300	do	do	13	do
300	do	do	12	do
200	do	do	11	do
100	do	do	10	do

Say 22,600 feet, per foot

NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA.

CLASS No. 1.—*White Oak Timber.*

10,000 cubic feet of best white oak plank stock, per cubic foot
1,000 cubic feet of best white oak promiscuous timber, per cubic foot

CLASS No. 2.—*Yellow Pine Timber.*

10,000 cubic feet of yellow pine plank stocks, per cubic foot

CLASS No. 3.—*White Ash Oar Rafters.*

20 pieces 18 feet long, 4 inches square, 6 inch blade, 360 lineal feet
50 do 17 feet long, 3¾ inches square, 6 inch blade, 850 lineal feet
75 do 16 feet long, 3½ inches square, 5½ inch blade, 1,200 lineal feet
100 do 15 feet long, 3¼ inches square, 5½ inch blade, 1,500 lineal feet
100 do 14 feet long, 3¼ inches square, 5¼ inch blade, 1,400 lineal feet—5,310 feet, per foot

Locust Timber.

200 cubic feet of first quality yellow locust, per cubic foot.

CLASS No. 4.—*Lumber.*

5,000 feet ⅝ inch	white pine panel boards				
20,000 do 1	do	do	do	do	
20,000 do 1¼	do	do	do	plank	
15,000 do 1½	do	do	do	do	
10,000 do 2	do	do	do	do	
5,000 do 1	white ash boards				
5,000 do 1¼	do	plank			
5,000 do 1½	do	do			
5,000 do 2	do	do			

Black Walnut.

500 feet ⅝ inch black walnut boards				
2,000 do 1	do	do	do	
1,000 do 2	do	do	plank	
500 do 3	do	do	do	
500 do 4	do	do	do	

Cherry, Poplar, and Maple.

2,000 feet 1 inch cherry boards			
1,000 do 2 do	do	plank	
1,000 do 3 do	do	do	
3,000 do ⅝ do poplar boards			
1,000 do 4 do maple plank.			

Per M feet, board measure.

NAVY YARD, WASHINGTON, D. C.

CLASS No 1.—*White Oak Knees—Square and In-square.*

56 knees to side, 8 inches when finished, 400 inches per inch
90 knees to side, 7½ inches when finished, 675 inches do
160 knees to side, 7 inches when finished, 1,120 inches do
80 knees to side, 6½ inches when finished, 520 inches do
50 knees to side, 6 inches when finished, 300 inches do

Arms to be in length from 4 feet 9 inches to 5 feet 3 inches; bodies in length from 6 to 7 feet; in all other respects in accordance with the "book of measurement."

CLASS No. 2.—*White Oak Plank Stocks.*

12,500 cubic feet white oak plank stocks, per cubic foot; 20 of the longest pieces to be straight, 15 by 17 inches; the remainder in accordance with the books of measurement.

160,000 feet, board measure, white oak plank, per 1,000 feet; of this plank 65,000 feet will be 4 inches, 25,000 feet 5 inches, and 70,000 feet 6 inches thick; the thickest plank must be of the longest lengths; in other respects to conform to the "book of measurement" above named.

CLASS No. 3.—*Yellow Pine Plank Stocks.*

25,000 cubic feet yellow pine plank stocks, per cubic foot. In the above amount 20 pieces must be 39 feet long, sided straight, 15 inches in thickness, the other way 13½ inches, with a regular curve of 6 inches; also, 20 pieces in length 39 feet sided straight 13 inches; in thickness, 11 inches the other way, with a regular curve 6 inches; also, 18 of the longest pieces of the plank stock must be straight and square, 16 inches at the top end; in other respects to conform to the book of measurement.

CLASS No. 4.—*Ash Plank.*

2,000 sup ft. 1½ in. to be 9 to 10 in. wide
2,000 do 1¾ do do 10 to 12 do
2,000 do 2 do do 12 to 14 do
1,500 do 2½ do do 14 to 15 do
1,500 do 3 do do 15 to 17 do
1,500 do 3½ do do 17 to 20 do
1,500 do 4 do do 20 to 22 do

12,000 feet

The whole to be well seasoned, in 12 or 14 feet lengths, and clear of wind-shakes, splits, knots or other defects, per M feet, board measure.

CLASS No. 5.—*White Pine Lumber.*

40,000 superficial feet 1-inch common cullings, 16 feet lengths.
8,000 superficial feet 2-inch select cullings, 16 feet lengths
10,000 superficial feet 1-inch prime cullings, 16 feet lengths
10,000 superficial feet 1¼ inch prime cullings 16 feet lengths

68,000 feet per M feet, board measure.

CLASS No. 6.—*Black Walnut and Mahogany Lumber.*

2,000 superficial feet 1-inch black walnut, in 12 or 16 feet lengths
2,000 superficial feet 1½-inch black walnut, in 12 or 16 feet lengths
500 superficial feet 3 inch black walnut, in 12 or 16 feet lengths
500 superficial feet 3-inch mahogany, in 16 feet lengths
500 superficial feet ⅝-inch mahogany, in 12 feet lengths.

5,500 feet, per M feet, board measure.

NAVY YARD, GOSPORT, VIRGINIA.

CLASS No. 1.

25,000 cubic feet white oak plank stocks, per cubic foot.

60 pieces of white oak, to side 16 to 18 inches, 16 to 24 feet long, straight one way, to curve from 18 to 36 inches, rough-hewn the moulding way—say 2,760 cubic feet, per cubic foot.

Rudder Stocks.

White oak butt pieces for first class frigate.

6 pieces, length 33 feet, net diameter head 24 inches, net siding at heel 10 inches—say 972 cubic feet, per cubic foot.

For first-class sloop

6 pieces, length 24 feet, net diameter, head 18 inches, net siding at heel 8 inches—say 400 cubic feet, per cubic foot. A diagram will be furnished at this Navy Yard.

White Oak But Cuts

6 pieces, each piece 22 feet long, 18 inches wide, 12 inches thick.
6 pieces, each piece 20 feet long, 16 inches wide, 12 inches thick.
10 pieces, each piece 18 feet long, 15 inches wide, 11 inches thick.
10 pieces, each piece 15 feet long, 16 inches wide, 10 inches thick.
12 pieces, each piece 25 feet long, 13 inches wide, 10 inches thick.

Say 12,360 feet, board measure.

The above 44 pieces of butt cuts are to be of the very best white oak. They are now of the *full rough* dimensions. The centre, or pith, must be taken out. They are to be got sharp corners. i. e. clear of wane, so that when reduced to the net size there will be no sap-wood on them.

White Oak Boat Knees

50 knees, the body and arm to be from 2 to 5 feet in length: to be sided 3,4, and 5 inches; an equal proportion of each siding to be got; none of the above 50 knees are to be out square, that is, beyond an angle of ninety degrees; one-half of them to be acute, or within a square. To be furnished by the knee.

Locust.

30 pieces of northern locust, 12 feet long, diameter not less than 12 inches at the smallest end—say 185 cubic feet, per cubic foot

CLASS No 2.—*White Hickory Butts and Handspikes.*

10 butts, each 14 feet in length.
60 do 10 do
To be 6 inches in diameter at the small end the bark not to be removed.
300 white hickory handspikes, each to be 6 feet long and 4 inches square; they are to be quartered, so as to be clear of the centre or pith. By the piece.

White Ash Oar Rafters.

50	oar rafters,	18 feet long, per oar rafter.		
50	do	17	do	do
100	do	16	do	do
100	do	15	do	do

All to be 3¼ inches square at the loom; the blades 6 inches wide by 1¼ inches thick, and ⅓ of the length of the rafters.

To be free from knots, pith, shakes, and other defects.

CLASS No. 3.—*Yellow Pine Plank Stocks.*

30,000 cubic feet of long leaf, fine grain southern yellow pine plank stocks, By the cubic foot.

Frigate's Yellow Pine Spars.

6 maintopmasts sixty-six feet in length, parallel diameter 19¼ inches, continued to 7 feet of upper end; diameter of upper end 14 inches.

6 fore topmasts fifty-eight feet in length, parallel diameter 19¼ inches, continued to 7 feet of upper end; diameter of upper end 14 inches.

6 half maintopsail yards forty-nine feet in length, centre and but diameters 18 inches; diameter of upper end 10 inches.

5 half foretopsail yards forty-two feet in length, centre and butt diameters 16 inches; diameter of upper end 9 inches.

4 half cross jack yards forty-five feet in length, centre and butt diameters 15 inches; diameter of upper end 8 inches.

6 jib booms fifty-five feet in length, centre diameter 17 inches; ends 15 inches.

Say 3,900 cubic feet, by the cubic foot.

Yellow Pine Spars for Sloop of War.

8 half main yards fifty-four feet in length, centre diameter and at butts 19 inches; ends 11 inches.

8 half fore yards fifty feet in length, centre diameter and at butts 18 inches; ends 10 inches.

6 whole maintopsail yards sixty feet in length, 15 inches at centre, and 9 inches at each end.

6 whole foretopsail yards fifty-six feet in length, 14 inches at centre, and 8 inches at each end.

6 main topmasts fifty-two feet in length, parallel diameter 17 inches, continued to 6 feet of upper end; diameter of upper end 12 inches.

6 fore topmasts forty-nine feet in length, parallel diameter 16 inches, continued to 5 feet of upper end; diameter of upper end 12 inches.

6 jib booms forty-two feet in length, centre 15 inches, ends 12 inches.

Say 3,790 cubic feet, by the cubic feet.

CLASS No. 4.—*Elm Plank and Boards.*

1,500 feet, 18 to 28 feet long, 7 to 10 inches wide, 1 inch thick.
1,500 feet, 18 to 28 feet long, 7 to 10 inches wide, ⅞ inch thick.
3,000 feet, 18 to 28 feet long, 7 to 10 inches wide, ¾ inch thick.
2,000 feet, 18 to 28 feet long, 7 to 10 inches wide, ⅝ inch thick.

8,000 feet, per M feet, board measure.

Cypress Plank and Boards.

1,000 feet, 26 feet long, 8 to 10 inches wide, 1½ inches thick.
1,000 feet, 26 feet long, 7 to 10 inches wide, 1 inch thick.
500 feet, 22 feet long, 7 to 10 inches wide, 1 inch thick.
500 feet, 18 feet long, 7 to 10 inches wide, 1 inch thick.
500 feet, 26 feet long, 7 to 10 inches wide, ⅞ inch thick.
1,000 feet, 24 feet long, 7 to 10 inches wide, ⅞ inch thick.
1,000 feet, 20 feet long, 7 to 10 inches wide, ⅞ inch thick.
500 feet, 18 feet long, 7 to 10 inches wide, ⅞ inch thick.
1,000 feet, 24 feet long, 7 to 10 inches wide, ¾ inch thick.
1,000 feet, 22 feet long, 7 to 10 inches wide, ¾ inch thick.
1,000 feet, 18 feet long, 7 to 10 inches wide, ¾ inch thick.
1,500 feet, 16 to 24 feet long, 7 to 10 inches wide, ⅝ inch thick.
2,000 feet, 16 to 24 feet long, 7 to 10 inches wide, ½ inch thick.
10,000 feet of 1 inch, to average 16 feet long and 10 inches wide.

22,500 feet.

The elm and cypress boards are to be quartered, the edges to be clear of wane; no knots will be allowed; also to be clear of splits and shakes, and other defects. By the M feet, board measure.

CLASS No. 5.—*White Ash Plank and Boards.*

500 feet, 12 to 18 feet long, 8 to 10 inches wide, 2 inches thick.
500 feet, 12 to 18 feet long, 8 to 10 inches wide, 1½ inches thick.
1,000 feet, 12 to 18 feet long, 8 to 10 inches wide, 1¼ inches thick.
1,000 feet, 12 to 18 feet long, 16 to 20 inches wide, 1 inch thick.

3,000 feet, per M feet, board measure.

The above plank to be free from sap, bad knots, and other defects, and all under 12 inches wide to be quartered plank.

12,000 feet, board measure, 2 inches thick.
12,000 feet, board measure, 1½ inch thick, 16, 18, and 20 inches wide.
1,000 feet, board measure, 1 inch thick.

25,000 feet, per M feet.

This to be Susquehanna No. 1.

CLASS No. 6.—*Mahogany*

1,000	feet, bay wood, 4 inches thick.			
1,000	do	do	3	do
1,000	do	do	2	do
2,000	do	do	1 inch thick, 16, 18, and 20 inches wide,	

5,000 feet, board measure.

All of the mahogany to be of the very best quality, per M feet.

Susquehanna Black Walnut.

1,000 feet, 4 inches thick.
4,000 do 1 inch thick, 16, 18, and 20 inches wide.
1,000 do ⅞ do

6,000 feet, per M feet, board measure.

Cherry Boards.

2,000 feet, board measure, 1 inch thick, 16, 18, and 20 inches wide.

All of the above Susquehanna black walnut and cherry to be of the very best quality, per M feet.

CLASS No. 7.—*White Pine Plank and Boards.*

Known as No. 1, or first quality.

6,600	feet, board measure,	4	inches thick.	
10,000	do	do	3	do
50,000	do	do	2	do
50,000	do	do	1½	do
600	do	do	12 to 14 ft. long 16 to 22 inches wide, 1½ inch thick.	
60,000	do	do	1 inch thick.	
16,000	do	do	12 to 20 ft. long, 16 to 22 inches wide, 1 inch thick.	
4,000	do	do	⅝ inch thick.	

196,600 feet.

To be free from knots, shakes, sap, and other defects, per M feet.

White Pine Plank and Boards.

Known as No. 2, or second quality.

10,000 feet, 2 inches thick, board measure, per M feet,
10,000 feet, 1 inch thick, board measure, per M feet.

To be free from shakes, &c.

CLASS No. 8.—*Hacmetac Knees.*

100 hacmetac knees, 3 to 4 feet arms, 5 feet body, to side from 4 to 7 inches, per knee.

Black Spruce.

20 spars,	9 inches diameter,	40 feet in length.		
20	do 8	do	36	do
20	do 7	do	33	do
50	do 6	do	30	do
50	do 5	do	25	do

Say 1,030 inches; to be furnished by the inch.

6 piece sticks, each 65 feet in length, diameter ⅓ from butt, 13 inches.
9 piece sticks, each 55 feet in length, diameter ⅓ from butt, 13 inches.
12 piece sticks, each 50 feet in length, diameter, ⅓ from butt, 11 inches.

To be furnished by the piece.

200 spruce poles from 2½ to 4 inches in diameter, and from 16 to 20 feet in length.

Equal proportions of each length and size by the piece.

NAVY YARD, PENSACOLA.

CLASS No. 1.—*White Oak Knees—(Per Inch.)*

Four 10-inch root knees, from 60° to 86°—40 inches
Four 8 do do do do do—32 inches.

72

White Oak for Rudder Stocks—Per Cubic Foot.

2 rudder stocks for frigates, say 330 cubic ft.
2 do do sloops, say 185 do

CLASS No. 2.—*White Ash Plank, and Boards.*

10,000, feet board measure, 1 inch thick, 14 to 16 feet long
8,000 feet, board measure, 2 inches thick, 14 to 16 feet long
5,000 feet, board measure, 2½ inches thick, 14 to 16 feet long

23,000 feet, per M feet

To be free from knots, shakes, splits, sap, and all other defects, to be 12 to 16 inches wide, and sawed to an even thickness, and square edges.

CLASS No. 3.—*Yellow Pine Boards and Plank.*

10,000 feet, board measure, 1 inch thick, 20 to 25 feet long, 10 to 14 inches wide.
5,000 feet, board measure, 1½ inches thick, 25 to 30 feet long, 12 to 15 inches wide

15,000 feet, per M feet

To be free from sap, knots, shakes, and all other defects, and sawed to square edges, and an even thickness.

May 11—21—4t.

BURYING ALIVE.

The horrible story which we subjoin, is taken from the Albany Register. We have no doubt of its truth, for we have, ourselves, heard of similar instances of the kind. One was that of a distinguished merchant, in a Virginia town, not Richmond, however. One of the most eminent men that has ever done honor to the deliberative bodies of this Commonwealth, was once on the point of being buried alive. He represented his situation as horrible beyond all expression. He was perfectly conscious, and could understand every word that was spoken. Yet he could move neither hand nor foot, his heart had apparently ceased to beat, no breath that could possibly ruffle a feather came through his lips, and he was, to all appearances, a dead man. He heard his wife at the door, eagerly striving to get in. He knew if she could be admitted he should be safe. But well meaning friends opposed her entry most strenuously, but, as it happened, vainly. She came, and seeing, at once, that he was not dead, administered the proper remedy. He recovered, and lived to distinguish himself as one of the most eloquent members of the great Convention—the Convention of 1829—'30.

Rich. Dis.

But to the promised extract:

Some years ago, we were perfectly cognizant to an occurrence of this kind which was of the most heart-rending character. The wife of a gentleman was taken suddenly ill in church and was carried to her home in a state of syncope. In a few hours she partially recovered, but immediately relapsed, and never again showed any signs of consciousness. She lay in this condition nearly two days, baffling the skill of the physicians, and then, as it was thought and as there was *almost* every reason to believe, died. No signs of breathing could be detected, the limbs became rigid and cold, and the eyes remained open with the fixed and glassy stare of death, BUT *there was no change in the color of the skin.* Dissolution had not taken place. The poor bereaved husband, almost frantic at the loss of the young and beautiful wife whom he almost idolized, clung with desperation to the hope limned in her face, and long resisted the unanimous decision of the physicians, that she was certainly dead.—They told him what is doubtless true, that it sometimes, though very rarely, happens, that there is no discoloration for days and even weeks, after dissolution has taken place. But still he resisted, and it was not until three days had passed without the faintest signal of change or sign of life, that he finally gave up and suffered the burial to take place. She was entombed in a vault. Months passed. A cemetary having been laid out, the husband purchased and beautified a lot, erected an elegant monument in it, and when all was ready superintended the removal of the body of his wife from the vault to its final resting place. When the vault was open he remembered the circumstances of her death, above detailed, and a desire suddenly seized him to once more behold the corpse. By his direction the coffin lid was removed. The spectacle which presented itself was inconceivably horrible, *for* it showed she had been *buried alive.* She had turned quite over upon her side, she had clutched her nails into the coffin until her fingers had bled, portions of her grave clothes were torn, and in her horrible struggles she had contrived to carry her hand to her head, and had plucked from it a mass of hair, with portions of the cap that covered it!

The poor man never recovered from the shock of that awful spectacle. He was born away senseless, and for the rest of his weary life, was an utterly broken and miserable being.

CUBA.

The New York papers, of Saturday contain the valedictory of Gen. Copea, the late Governor of the Island. It is addressed both to the soilders and the people, and exhorts them to continue, as they have always been loyal to the Queen and true to themselves.

We but speak the opinion of the entire press, when we say that Cuba has lost much by the removal of Concha. With the exception of Tacon, he was almost the only Captain General who has presided over the Island for a century, to whom no motive of avarice or injustice can be imputed in the discharge of his duty. It had been common to send from Spain, to the government of Cuba, some brokendown nobleman of ruined fortune. He was expected to make up for all his losses, in the favored land, by exactions which ruined the Creoles, and stopped the growth of the population. Concha was not one of these. He came to Cuba with a moderate fortune, spent much of what he had in the improvement of the condition of the people, and leaves it an impoverished man. He has never made any exertions, save those which are justified by law, for the use of the State. For himself, he has received nothing but his salary. A deputation of gentleman, representing the merchants of Havana, waited on him presented him with $60 000. He positively refused to accept it; but they told him that they intended to take the law into their own hands, and settle it upon his children, which he had no legal right to object to. Upon this he reluctantly yielded his consent to take the money.

There are many rumors as to the cause of his removal. One of these is, that it was occasioned by his active endeavors to suppress the African slave trade, which subjected him to much jealously in high places. It is even said, that Queen Isabella, herself, is largely interested in the prosperity of this nefarious business. If such be the fact, the removal of Concha is easily accounted for. Whether Gen. Canedo, his successor, will be more acceptable, in this particular, remains to be seen. The substitution of Chinese for Africans as laporers, in the meantime, may have a very imbortant bearing upon the future success of the slave trade, and may go far to destroy it altogether. A contract has been made with certain English parties for the importation of eight hundred Chinamen, to serve an apprenticeship of eight years, at $4 a moth.

If we may credit the New Orleans Picayune, a paper generally well informed with regard to Cuba affairs, there is no longer any danger of another expedition to Cuba. We are glad of it. We regard it as a "fixed fact," that before another generation shall have passed away' Cuba will be ours, by peaceable acquisition.

Rich. Dis.

MANUFACTORIES IN ORANGE.

While on the subject of improvements, we propose to notice some which have recently taken place in this county, and which promise, at no distant day, greatly to advance the business and interest of the people.

Messrs. Webbs & Douglass have just completed a Cotton Factory, on Little River, about thirteen miles east of Hillsborough, and are now receiving their Machiney from the North. They expect to commence operations during the summer, and will run 1000 spindles.

Messrs. Robert & John Shields have also erected a Woolen Factory on Eno, about seven miles East of Hillsborough. The machinery has all been received; and it is expected that they will commence operations in a few days. This we think is the third or fourth Woollen Factory in the State; and we look upon their introduction as of the more importance, because, if we are not much mistaken, if proper facilities are afforded, Western North Carolina will eventually become a great wool-growing country. We hope the location of this Factory in Orange will induce our people to pay more attention to the raising of Sheep; for it is generally conceded to be the most profitable animal we can raise.

Eagle Foundery, owned by Messrs. Brown & Wilkinson, is situated on Eno, about three miles East of Hillsborough. It has been in operation only a short time, and its ingenious and enterprising proprietors are constantly adding improvements. We are gratified to learn that the demand for their work is quite equal to their ability at present to meet it.

Messrs. Dickson & Brown's establishment for manufacturing Wool-Carding Machines, Wheat Fans, &c., is situated on Enoe river, about six miles east of Hillsborough. In today's paper will be found their advertisement to which we invite attention.

To these we may add Mr. R. F. Webb's establishment for manufacturing Window Blinds, a handsome article of which we have before spoken; and the Rev. John A. McMannen's establishment at South Lowell, at which are manufactured Smut Machines, which we see, by frequent mention in our exchanges, are obtaining considerable celebrity in the State on account of their excellence. He also manufactures Patent Corn Shellers, &c., which are in good repute.

There may be other manufactories in the county which have recently been commenced, but they do not occur to us just now. These, though few in number, form quite a respectable beginning, and furnish sufficient data upon which to build a reasonable calculation of the prosperity that must attend a well-directed energy when our Rail Road is put in operation.

Hills. Rec.

STRENGTH AND DUTY OF SOUTHERN WHIGS.

The repeated jeers and taunts at the alleged weakness of the Southern Whigs have drawn forth some facts and figures which clearly prove that the aid of Southern Whigs is essential to the success of the Whig party in the approaching Presidential election. The Charlottesville Advocate says:

"In the last Presidential election, Gen. Taylor received the votes of the following Southern States, viz: Maryland, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Tennessee and Kentucky—amounting to sixty-six, while Gen. Cass received but fifty-five. Here was a clear majority of eleven for Gen. Taylor, and he also received a majority of the popular vote of the South. From this it is clear that Southern Whigs were not in such a woful minority in 1848, as our adversaries would have us believe, and no man can say that we have lost strength since that time.

Nor is it true that Northern Whigs can dispense with our support altogether, and yet elect a President. In the last contest, General Taylor received ninety-seven votes in the Free States, and General Cass seventy-two. It now requires one hundred and forty-nine votes to elect, or fifty-two more than General Taylor received at the North. Where are these additional votes to come from? General Taylor carried every Northern State that any Whig can hope to carry, except Ohio.—Add the vote of Ohio to the ninety-seven, and it makes but one hundred and twenty, or twenty-nine less than are required to elect."

Such being the strength of Southern Whigs, and possessing beyond all doubt the ability to decide that the Whig party shall preserve its national and conservative character, nothing but weakness and defection in their own ranks can prevent them from securing the nomination of Mr. Fillmore, and the adoption of a national platform, upon which the compromise shall be erected plain, permanent and immovable.

Rich. Rep.

PINE LEAF HAT.—We have just seen an elegant Summer Hat, in the possession of Mr. A. J. Caldwell, of Lincoln Co., made of the pine leaf, by Mr. Robert Stewart of that county. We have no doubt a profitable business might be done by the manufacture of these Hats. *Salis. Watchman.*

SHE'S GONE.—"The middle-aged lady, of respectable connection, "who never nursed a tree or flower," has gone south to marry the blacksmith by whom "the last link was broken."