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 $0, 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 15th 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 the 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 off-hand 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 fulfilment 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 19th 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 especially credited 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. FRANKLIN,
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.)*

80 hickory capstan bars, 15 feet long, 8½ inches at butt, and at 3½ at top end.

CLASS No. 2.

2 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*

4,000 feet, board measure, 1 in. cypress boat boards
2,000 do do 1¼ do do plank.
Per thousand feet, board measure.

NAVY YARD, CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

CLASS No. 1.—*White Oak.*

80,000 cubic feet white oak plank stocks, per cubic foot
7,400 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
5,000 cubic feet white oak curve timber, or outsquare 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 over or 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.
50 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 800 cubic feet, per cubic foot.
20 white oak clock 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 form 7 to 9 feet, and to form an angle with the body from 110 to 130 degrees, not 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 300 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 30 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, 3 inch white ash plank, from 14 to 16 feet long and from 13 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 12 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, 4 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 13 inches wide, per M feet board measure
1,000 feet, board measure, 3 inch black walnut plank, 12 to 20 feet long and 13 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, 4½ inch red elm plank, 8 inches wide, per M feet board measure
3,000 feet, board measure, 4½ 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
500 cubic feet yellow locust timber, [round butt pieces] from 12 to 25 feet long, and from 12 to 18 inch-es diameter, to average 15 inches diameter in the middle of the sticks, clear of the bark per cubic feet
1,000 feet, board measure, ¾ 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 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 13 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 3½ inches thick at the handle and 2½ inches square at the throat. To be tough, straight-grained, clear of knots, splits, stains, rot, and all other defects; to be *rives*, 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 2,240 lbs. best quality lignumvitæ, 8 inch diameter, per 4 in.
5 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 10 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 ¾ and 1 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
2,000 do ¾ do do do do do
12,000 do 1 do do do b's 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, 57 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 ¾ do clear cypress boards, from 20 to 30 feet long, per M feet.
500 feet ¾ 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 5½ inches at one end, and 3½ at the other, per bar
200 rough bars, 6 feet long, to square 3½ inches at one end, and 2½ 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, 560 lineal feet
50 do 17 feet long, 3½ 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, 3½ inches square, 5½ inch blade, 1,500 lineal feet
100 do 14 feet long, 3½ inches square, 5½ 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 ¾ 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 ¾ 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 ¾ 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 5 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 32 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, 30 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.—*Fir Plank.*

2,000 sup ft. 1½ in. to be 9 to 10 in. wide
2,000 do 1½ 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 1½ 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 ¾-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 14 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 13 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 cut square, that is, beyondan angle of ninety degrees; one-half of them to be scute, 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 3½ inches square at the loom; the blades 6 inches wide by 1¼ inches thick, and ¾ 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 19½ inches, continued to 7 feet of upper end; diameter of upper end 14 inches.
6 fore topmasts fifty-eight feet in length, parallel diameter 19½ 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.
6 half foretopsail yards forty-two feet in length, centre and but 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 5 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, ¾ 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, ¾ 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, 1¼ 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, ¾ inch thick.
1,000 feet, 24 feet long, 7 to 10 inches wide, ¾ inch thick.
1,000 feet, 20 feet long, 7 to 10 inches wide, ¾ inch thick.
500 feet, 18 feet long, 7 to 10 inches wide, ¾ 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, ¾ inch thick.
2,000 feet, 16 to 24 feet long, 7 to 10 inches wide, ¾ 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 ¾ 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.

6,000 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, 1¼ 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 ¾ 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.

Iark 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 ¾ from butt, 13 inches.
9 piece sticks, each 55 feet in length, diameter ¾ from butt, 12 inches.
12 piece sticks, each 50 feet in length, diameter, ¾ 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 80° to 85°—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 155 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 15 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.

AGRICULTURAL.

CUTTING WHEAT EARLY.

Wheat raisers have now almost universally adopted the practice of cutting their wheat early whether the grain is for flour or seed. There is nothing lost in weight by this practice, as the berry fills rapidly and thoroughly after the straw is cut, and is plump and heavy. When seed has been suffered to become dead ripe, as the phrase is, it will perhaps keep better than that which has been cut sooner; yet practical men have remarked that seed simply ripe germinates more readily, and with greater vigor than the former.

So far as the mere preservation of vitality is concerned, the thorough maturation of the seed before cutting is probably of advantage, but his perfection of the process adds nothing to the nutritiousness of the crop. It is the perfect elaboration of carbon in the grain, that ensures the long preservation of the vital principle in grain, and where this is imperfect, there is a weakness and want of energy in germinating economy which exerts a harmful and stultifying influence upon the progeny; yet grain may be cut when a little past the milk, and dried in the hull, without any detriment to its producing power. Oats cut in the milk, are preferable to those cut when perfectly ripe, and the straw is also improved, and of much greater value, when so cut for feed.—*Olive Branch.*

CULTURE OF THE TOMATO.

This most excellent vegetable is fast becoming an indispensable article of diet with the rich and the poor, and it is fortunate that it is so—for with its peculiar flavor raw, and the innumerable ways in which it can be cooked, it ranks high in the catalogue of dainties, and is, withal, one of the very best vermifuges that can be taken into the stomach.—Negroes and children should have free access to the Tomato vines. Who would not prefer taking Tomatoes, nicely sliced, with a little pepper, salt and vinegar over them, to calomel! or even who would not prefer them stewed, with a little sugar and butter, and some grated bread, to a blue pill! Tomatoes are exceedingly easy of culture—growing in almost any soil; but like almost every other plant, are immensely improved when cultivated in rich soil. Tomatoes, to be grown in their greatest perfection, should not be allowed to ripen their fruit on the ground. The fruit is inclined to rot, and even the sound ones have an earthy taste. When the plant is six inches high, it should be trained to bushes; or what is better still, make a frame work, of laths; placing the frame each side of the vines. Shade the ground around the vines with leaves and straw, and they will grow five feet high, loading each side lath with their beautiful fruit, affording every facility to the picker. Vines cultivated in this way, will continue bearing until frost. Young Tomato plants are easily transplanted. They may be set out any time when the ground is moderately moist, by shading the plants from the sun a few days.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

I do a small business in raising and putting up garden seeds, and, last fall a year ago, as I was clearing out some red pepper seeds in may back yard, I threw the shucks and chaff promiscuously about. I soon observed my hens picking them up and swallowing them with great avidity. They soon commenced laying eggs, tho' they had laid none for a month before. I feed regularly two or three times a week, since then, with red pepper, and they have never stopped laying summer or winter, spring or fall, except while they were hatching their chickens; and I am confident, that by this method hens may be made to lay the year round.—*Dollar Newspaper.*

CURE FOR GAPES.

The Northern Farmer says that one drop of Spirits of Turpentine, in half a teaspoonful of sweetened water, will cure the gapes in young chickens, turkeys, &c.

SIGNS OF A PROSPEROUS FARMER.

When lights are seen burning in the house before the break of day, in winter especially, it shows that the day will never break on the breaking in of the winter of adversity.

When you see his barn larger than his house, it shows that he will have large profits and small afflictions.

When you see him driving his work instead of his work driving him, it shows that he will never be driven from good resolutions, and that he will certainly work his way to prosperity.

When you see in his house for burning lard or grease, than candle-sticks for more expensive purposes, it shows that economy is lighting his way to happiness and plenty with that light which should enlighten every farmer in the world.

When you always see in his wood-house, a sufficiency for three months or more it shows that he will be more than a nine days' wonder in farming operation and that he is no sleeping in his house after a drunken frolic.

Where he has a house separate from the main building, purposely for ashes, and an iron or tin vessel to transport them, it shows that he never built his dwelling to be a funeral pile for his family and perhaps himself.

When his hog pen is boarded "inside and out," it shows that he is "going the whole hog," keeping plenty inside the house and poverty out."

When his sled is housed in summer and is farming implements covered both winter and summer, it is plain he will have a good house over his head in the summer of early life and the winter of old age.

When his cattle are properly sheltered and fed in winter, it evidences that he is acting according to scripture which says that "a merciful man is merciful to his beast."

When he is seen subscribing for a newspaper and paying in advance, it shows that he is speaking like a book respecting the latest improvements in agriculture, and that he never gets his walking papers to the land of poverty.

SAVING MANURE.

The Michigan Farmer gives the practice of a Scotch farmer, in the saving and management of his manure, which we cannot but regard as eminently economical of its fertilizing qualities, and worthy of general adoption except in the depth of winter, when it may be delayed. To prevent dissipation by evaporation and washing, he draws it away as fast as it is thrown from the stable, piles it up in some convenient place on the farm, first placing a layer of the fresh manure, to a depth of 8 or 10 inches, then a layer of common soil about four inches thick, which presses the course down to about the same thickness, then another layer of manure, which in like manner is followed by another layer of earth, and so on till the pile is completed. In this way the volatile portions are preserved, and he asserts the manure is of double value to what it would have been lying in the yard.

We have tried the above, and find it a most excellent plan. Let the dirt be the richest you can get from the swamp, from fence corners or rich deposits, and add as many weeds and as much trash as you can get; and it will be greatly improved by a liberal sprinkle of salt and water and strong ashes on every layer of the manure.—*Ed. Star.*

AN UGLY OATH.

In the eastern part of Delaware, there resides a man named B——, now a justice of the peace, and a very sensible man, but, by common consent, the uglies looking individual in the whole county; being long, gaunt, sallow, and awry, with a gait like a kangaroo. One day he was out hunting, and on one of the mountain roads he met a man on foot and alone, who was longer, gaunter, uglier, by all odds, than himself. He could give the "squire" "fifty, and beat him." Without saying a word, B—— raised his gun and deliberately levelled it at the stranger. "For God's sake don't shoot!" shouted