North Carolina Standard.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF THE STATES—THEY "MUST BE PRESERVED."

VOLUME XVI. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1850. NUMBER 825.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD is published weekly, at *Three Dollars* per annum, payable in advance. In no instance will the paper be sent, unless the money for the same shall accompany the order. Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines, will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court Orders and Judicial Advertisements will be charged twenty-five per cent. higher than the above rates. A reasonable deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

THE DESERET MORMONS. The Pennsylvania Historical Society have just published a discourse by T. L. Kane, giving an interesting account of his visit to the Mormon encampment in the western deserts. They were outcasts from Missouri and Illinois, who had founded the Territory of Deseret. The following is an extract from the pamphlet:

"THE LOCUST OF THE SALT LAKE. The shores of the Salt Lake are infested by a sort of insect pest, which claims a vile resemblance to the locust of the Syrian Dead Sea. Wingless, dumpy, black, swollen-head, with bulging eyes in cases like goggles, mounted upon legs of steel-wire and clock-spring, and with a general personal appearance that justified the Mormons in comparing him to a cross of the Spider and the Buffalo, the Deseret Cricket comes down from the mountains at a certain season of the year in voracious and desolating myriads. It was just at this season that the first crops of the new settlers were in the full glory of their youthful green. The assailants could not be repulsed. The Mormons, after their fashion, prayed and fought, and fought and prayed, but to no purpose. The 'Black Philistines' mowed their way even with the ground, leaving it as if touched with an acid or burnt by fire.

"But an unlooked-for ally came to the rescue. Vast armies of bright birds, before strangers to the valley, hastened across the lake from some unknown quarter, and gorged themselves upon the well-fatted enemy. They were snow-white, with little heads and clear dark eyes, and little feet, and long wings, that arched in flight 'like an angel's.' At first the Mormons thought they were new enemies to plague them; but when they found them hostile only to the locusts, they were careful not to molest them in their friendly office, and to this end declared a heavy fine against all who should kill or annoy them with firearms. The gulls soon grew to be tame as the poultry, and the delighted little children learned to call them their pigeons. They disappeared every evening beyond the lake; but, returning with sunrise, continued their welcome visitings till the crickets were all exhausted.

"This curious incident recurred the following year with this variation, that in 1849 the gulls came earlier, and saved the wheat crop from all harm whatever."

NOVEL INVENTION.—A PROGRESSIVE AGE. The St. Louis Reveille, of July 5, gives the following account of a sewing machine now exhibited in that place:

"The machine, in itself, is of the simplest construction, there being no delicately arranged cog-work, which is liable, at all times, to be injured, and thus rendered for a time useless, and is perfect in its operations, cheap in cost, and rapid in the execution of its work. The seams to be sewed are placed together and fastened in an extended clamp or frame, which supports the machine, and which by means of machinery, is made to move the entire length of the cloth, with a speed adapted to the length of the stitches.

Two threads are used, one of which is placed in a small steel shuttle, and the other in a reel situated in the top of the machine. The latter passes down through the eye of a needle, which is fastened on a vibrating spring, at each movement of which, it is forced through the cloth, where it unlocks with the other thread, both of which are at the same time drawn quite tight and firm in the cloth.

So nicely is it arranged, that, should the thread pass under the shuttle, and thereby fail to unlock with the other, the machine does not move forward in its way, thereby leaving a blank space in the cloth, but remains stationary till it operates in a proper manner. The same is the effect when the thread breaks.

Its merits were put to the test by a pair of broadcloth pants being brought in to be made. The outside seam was first tried, and the result was, that it was sewed up in one minute and fifty seconds; the length of the seam being forty-two inches. The others were sewed equally as quick. The fronts were stitched in a neat, firm and substantial manner.

To have it work in most successfully, it is essential that the frame should be extended to a much greater distance, so that several seams may be sewed without the stopping the machine at the completion of each one. With this arrangement, it requires the services of one person to baste the work together, while another attends to the machine, and in this manner fifteen pairs of pantaloons, or six coats, can be made per day, excepting sewing on buttons, work the button holes and facing in the linings."

The Comet is now plainly visible to the naked eye, near the bright star Arcturus in the constellation Bootes. It is better seen with a small telescope or with an opera glass. A tail of five degrees long, too faint to be discerned with the naked eye, is visible in large telescopes. Its length is four millions of miles, and daily increasing. The nucleus of a few hundred miles in diameter, is very dense, apparently a solid body.

About the 20th of this month the Comet will pass very near to the place occupied by the earth on the 25th June. Its velocity at that point will be one hundred thousand miles an hour.

Its distance from the Earth is now forty millions of miles, and from the Sun one hundred millions. It passes its Perihelion on the 22d of July.

WM. C. BOND.
Cambridge Observatory, July 11th, 1850.

THE CROPS—LOUISIANA. We complained last week of oppressive heat and heavy rains; this week we have a much better title to prefer the same complaint. These heavy rains are the climax of every planter's hopes. The crops were effectually destroyed, in the largest portion of our parish, by the extensive overflows we have so long been subject to, but now those planters whose farms are above high water mark assert that they never knew the crops to be so backward as they are at the present time, or so inferior in appearance. An experienced planter has just informed us that the first Cotton bloom that he has seen this year appeared only ten days ago, and that the present rain bids fair to retard still further the growing crops. One fourth of an ordinary yield is, he says, a liberal calculation for our parish.

Providence (La.) Republican.

ALABAMA. For a fortnight or more the cotton crop of South Alabama and Mississippi, under the influence of the warm and otherwise favorable weather, has been rapidly improving—to an extent, indeed, that has induced in some quarter of a fair yield. But latterly too much rain has fallen and we already hear of complaints of injury from that cause. The boll-worm has also been doing a good deal of damage on many plantations. We do not think, however, that any serious injury has yet been entertained from these causes. But we adhere to our former expressed opinion that the crop is too backward to give any hope of even a fair turn out. We learn from the cotton region that the date of blooming was fixed on the 25th June.

Mobile Tribune.

PROPOSALS FOR TIMBER, &c. FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair,
June 24, 1850.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "*Proposals for Timber or Lumber,*" as the case may be, (naming the yard and class for which the offer is intended,) will be received by this Bureau until 3 o'clock p. m. of the 11th September 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 of the whole quantity required at each navy yard must be delivered on or before the first of July; one fourth on or before the first of September; one fourth on or before the first of November; and one fourth on or before the thirtieth of December, 1851. In case of failure to deliver the articles within the times and in the proportions specified, the Bureau or the several commandants to have the right to supply the deficiencies by purchase, and the contractor and his sureties to be responsible in twice the contract price.

All the aforesaid timber, lumber, and other articles must be of the very best quality, subject to the inspection and measurement, and in all other respects in conformity to the stipulations contained in 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 articles delivered are required to be, in all respects, satisfactory to the commandant of the yard or station where delivered.

Bidders are particularly referred to the instructions in the "printed rules" alluded to, in framing their offers.

The white oak timber must be rough-squared, according to the growth of the tree; to have no wane exceeding one fourth of the width of the face of the side as squared. All the yellow pine timber must be of the very best quality of *long leaf fine grain Southern yellow pine*, to be hewed to a fair edge and to have no more sap than one eighth of the breadth of the face from each corner; the contents of all sap to be excluded in the measurement of the timber. The oak must be felled between the first of October and the first of March, and must have grown within sixty miles of the sea-coast; 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 deposition on oath before some judge of the Court or magistrate within the township or county where the timber was felled.

Persons offering for more than one yard or class must make separate and distinct proposals for the supply of each, keeping the classes of articles separate, and embracing the whole quantity of all the articles in the class. The cost of each item must be distinctly carried out, and the aggregate of each class correctly footed up, which is material to a fair comparison of bids.

No extension of time for deliveries, under any circumstances, 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.

The price of all manufactured or sawed lumber will be estimated and determined by *board measure;* and square and round timber, unless otherwise specified, by the *cubic foot*.

Approved sureties, in twice the estimate amount, will be required in the manner set forth in the contract, and ten per centum in addition, will be withheld from the amount of each payment as collateral security for the faithful performance of the contract. Ninety per centum of each delivery will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after the presentation of approved bills, in triplicate, by the commandant of the yard where the deliveries are made.

Every offer must by accompanied be 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 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 this advertisement, or which may be embodied in the contract. The law of 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.

All offers not made in strict conformity with this advertisement in every particular, will be considered or rejected, at the option of this 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 contract shall be sent for execution.

FORM OF OFFER.

———, ——, 1850.

SIR. I hereby 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 the 24th June, 1850, the several articles of ——, enumerated in (Class No. —, or) Classes No. — and No. — for that yard, to wit:

CLASS NO. —.

—— cubic feet white oak plank stocks, at — cents per cubic foot. . . . . $
—— side inches of white oak boat knees, at — cents per sided inch. . . . . .
$

CLASS NO. —.

—— cubic feet yellow pine plank stocks, at — cents per cubic foot. . . . . $
—— cubic feet promiscuous yellow pine timber, at — cents per cubic foot. . . .
$

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. A. B.

To Com. CHAS. W. SKINNER, *Chief of Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair, Washington.*

We the undersigned, residents of ———, in the State of ———, hereby guaranty that, in case the foregoing bid of ———, be accepted, that ——— 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* —, (*name the navy yard.*)

NAVY YARD, KITTERY, MAINE.

CLASS No. 1.—*White Ashe Oars*, (by the piece.)

24	1st quality white ash oars,		18 feet in length	
56	do	do	16	do
50	do	do	14	do
32	do	do	13	do

Hickory Bars, (by the piece.)
rough hickory bars, 14 feet in length, to be straight, and to square (5 feet above the butt) 5 by 5 inches.

CLASS No. 2.—*Lignumvitæ*, (by the ton.)
½ ton 1st quality Lignumvitæ, of each of the following sizes, viz: 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 inches in diameter, amounting to 2 1-2 tons, of 2,240 lbs. each.

NAVY YARD, CHARLESTOWN.

CLASS No. 1—*White Oak*, (*per cubic foot.*)
30,000 cubic feet white oak plank stocks.
2,000 cubic feet white oak curve timber, or out square knees, in lengths from fifteen to twenty-five feet; to be sided straight one way, from twelve to eighteen inches, and to have a natural curve or crook the other way from twenty-four to sixty 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 its whole length from the end; the various lengths, sizes, and curves in equal proportions.
3,000 cubic feet white oak butt pieces, from twenty to thirty-five feet long, and from sixteen to twenty-four inches square, in the middle of the sticks, equal proportions of the various lengths and sizes,

CLASS No. 2—*White Oak Knees, Beams, &c.*
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 120 degrees, nett 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 nett siding—per inch nett 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; nett 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 nett siding.—per inch nett siding.
40 white oak beams, from 25 to 30 feet long, to average 28 feet in length; to side 10 inches, and mould 8 inches, and to spring 10 inches in 26 feet. Estimated at 611 cubic feet—per cubic foot.
10 white oak beams, 31 feet long; to side 12 inches and mould 12 inches, and to spring 10 inches in 26 feet. Estimated at 310 cubic feet—per cubic foot.
3,000 cubic feet best quality pasture white oak butt pieces (round logs) from 12 to 25 feet long; and none less than 20 inches diameter at the top and clear of the bark, the beams to be free from wane—per cubic foot.

CLASS No. 3—*White Oak Plank.*

100	white oak plank,	12	inches wide,	7½	inches thick.
100	do	do	12	do 7	do
100	do	do	11	do 6½	do
100	do	do	11	do 6	do
100	do	do	10	do 5½	do

To be sawed to full and even thickness, and to parallel widths; and not to have more than a half inch of sap wood on the corners of the face, or sap side of the plank. Estimated at 132,000 feet board measure—per foot.

20	white oak plank,	30 to 40	feet long,	10 to 8	inches wide, 3 inches thick.
20	white oak plank,	30 to 45	feet long,	10 to 18	inches wide, 3 1-2 inches thick.
20	white oak plank,	30 to 45	feet long,	10 to 18	inches wide, 4 inches thick.
20	white oak plank,	30 to 50	feet long,	10 to 18	inches wide, 4 1-2 inches thick.
20	white oak plank,	30 to 50	feet long,	10 to 18	inches wide, 5 inches thick.

To be sawed fair, and of even thickness, and to have a natural curve edgewise, not less than 12 inches in the length of each plank. Estimated at 18,000 feet, board measure—per foot.

CLASS No. 4—*Elm, White Ash, and Black Walnut.*
500 cubic feet best quality elm timber [butt pieces] from ten to twenty feet long, and none less than 18 inches diameter at the top end, clear of bark—per cubic foot.
10,000 feet board measure white ash plank, from 12 to 20 feet long, 12 to 20 inches wide, and two inches thick, per foot.
1,500 feet board measure black walnut, one-inch boards, 12 to 20 feet long, and to average sixteen inches wide—per foot.

CLASS No. 5.—*Yellow Pine.*
30,000 cubic feet fine grained Southern yellow pine plank stocks, to average forty-five feet in length, and none less than 35 feet long—per cubic foot.
4,000 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. 6.—*White Pine*
30,000 feet board measure No. 1, or first quality white pine, one-inch boards—per thousand feet.
30,000 feet board measure No. 2, or second quality white pine one-inch boards, per thousand feet.

NAVY YARD BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

CLASS No. 1.—*Hickory Bars, &c.* [*per piece.*]
100 rough hickory bars, six feet long and 3 1-2 inches square.
20 white heart hickory butts, 8 feet long and 9 inches diameter on the small end.

CLASS No. 2.—*Lignumvitæ* (*per ton.*)

4	tons lignumvitæ,	from 15	to 16	inches diameter.
3	do	do	13 to 14	do
3	do	do	11 to 12	do
5	do	do	9 to 10	do
6	do	do	8 to 8 1-2	do
6	do	do	7 to 7 1-2	do
5	do	do	6 to 6 1-2	do
4	do	do	3 to 5 1-2	do

To be of the best quality St. Domingo lignumvitæ, 2,240 pounds to the ton, to be straight and round, free from checks, or other defects, and not less than three feet long.

CLASS No 3.—*White Oak Plank and Boards, (board measure, per foot.)*

2,000 feet 2 1-2 inch white oak plank, from 20 to 35 feet in length.					
2,000 do 2	do	do	do	do	do
2,000 do 1 1-2	do	do	do	do	do
1,000 do 1 1-4	do	do	do	do	do
3,000 do 1	do	boards, from 16 to 25 ft. in			do
2,000 do 7-8	do	do	do	do	do
1,000 do 3-4	do	do	do	do	do

White Pine Plank and Boards, (board measure per foot.)

13,000 feet 2 inch clear white pine plank.				
14,000 do 1 1-2	do	do	do	
13,000 do 1 1-4	do	do	do	
13,000 do 1	do	do	boards	
4,000 do 5-8	do	do	do	
5,000 do 1 1-2 inch merchantable white pine plank.				
500 Albany piece plank, merchantable.				
300	do	boards,	do.	

Ash Plank, &c. (board measure per foot.)

1,000 feet 3 1-2 inch clear white ash plank, 22 inches wide.				
1,000 do 3 1-4	do	do	21	do
1,000 do 3	do	do	20	do
1,000 do 3	do	do	18	do
2,000 do 2 3-4	do	do	18	do
2,000 do 2 3 4	do	do	17	do
2,000 do 2 1-2	do	do	18	do
2,000 do 2 1-2	do	do	16	do
1,000 do 2 1-4	do	do	20	do
1,000 do 2 1-4	do	do	17	do
2,000 do 2 1-4	do	do	15	do
3,000 do 2 1-4	do	do	13	do
3,000 do 2	do	do	15	do
2,000 do 2	do	do	13	do
2,000 do 2	do	do	12	do
2,000 do 1 3-4	do	do	18	do
2,000 do 1 3-4	do	do	15	do
2,000 do 1 3-4	do	do	12	do
9,500 do 2	do	do		
9,500 do 1 1-2	do	do		
500 do 1	do	do		

Cypress Boards and Plank, [board measure, per foot.]

5,000 feet 1 1-4 inch clear cypress plank, 20 to 30 feet long.					
8,000 do 1	do	do	boards	do	do
5,000 do 3-4	do	do	do	do	do

Black Walnut and Maple, (board measure, per foot.)

200	feet black walnut plank,		4	inches thick.	
200	do	do	do	3	do
300	do	do	do	2	do
1,500	do	do	boards	1	do
500	feet maple joist,	3½	by 3½	inches	
500	do	do	3 by 3	do	

CLASS No. 4—*Oars, (per piece.)*

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

CLASS No. 5—*Staves, (per thousand.)*
4,000 prime white oak staves, 44 inches long, 1 inch thick, 4½ inches wide, clear of sap.
2,000 white ash barrel staves.

NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA.

CLASS No. 1—*Lumber.* (Board measure.)

5,000 feet 5-8 inch, white pine panel boards				
10,000 do 1	do	do	16	feet long
10,000 do 1 1-2	do	do	plank	16 feet
15,000 do 2	do	do	16	feet

White Ash.—(Board Measure.)

3,000 feet 1 1-2 inch, white ash plank			
3,000 do 2	do	do	

Black Walnut.

1,000 feet 5-8 inch black walnut boards				
1,500 do 1	do	do	do	
1,000 do 1 1-2	do	do	do	plank
1,000 do 2	do	do		do
500 do 3	do	do		do

1st quality Boat Boards, &c.
2,000 feet (board measure) 1 inch white oak boards, 30 feet long, 14 inches wide
1,500 feet (board measure) 2 inch white oak plank, 30 feet long, 14 inches wide
1,000 feet (board measure) 1 1-2 inch white oak plank, 30 feet long, 14 inches wide.

Yellow Locust Timber.
300 cubic feet, first quality, yellow locust, 12 ta 18 feet long, to be got in the round, and not less than 12 inches diameter at the small end.

NAVY YARD, WASHINGTON.

CLASS No. 1—*White Oak Timber, (per cubic foot.)*
50 white oak logs, from 16 to 20 inches square, and 40 to 50 feet in length, the whole measuring about 3000 cubic feet.

CLASS No. 2—*White Pine Timber, (per cubic foot.)*
20 white pine logs, from 16 to 20 inches square, and 35 to 40 feet in length, the whole measuring about 900 cubic feet.

Lumber, White Oak, (per foot.)

5,000 feet, board measure, 1 inch white oak boards				
5,000	do	2	do	plank
10,000	do	3	do	plank

White Ash, (per foot.)

2,000 feet, board measure, 3 inch white ash plank, from 18 to 20 inches wide				
3,000	do	2 1-2	do 16 to 18	in. wide
4,000	do	2	do 12 to 16	
6,000	do	1 1-2	do 10 to 12	

The whole to be in lengths from 12 to 16 feet, and to be well seasoned.

White Pine, (per foot.)

500 feet, board measure, 5-8 inch white pine prime plank, seasoned				
1000	do	3	do	do
500	do	4	do	do

Black Walnut, (per foot.)

500 ft. board measure, 5-8 in. bl'k walnut plank seas'd				
500	do	1	do	do
500	do	1 1-2	do	do

NAVY YARD, GOSPORT, VA.

CLASS No. 1.
20,000 cubic feet of white oak plank stocks.
White Oak Thick Stuff, for Caps and Trestletrees.
20 pieces, each 21 feet long, 16 inches wide, 10 in. thick
20 pieces, 19 feet long, 14 inches wide, 10 in. thick
25 do 17 do 13 do 9 do
25 do 12 do 14 do 8 do
Measuring in all about 15,600 feet board measure, per foot.
50 white oak knees for boats, to side from 3 to 5 inches. One half to be got square, and the other half to be in square, per piece
5,000 white oak hogshead staves, 3 ft. 6 inches long, 3 inches wide, full inch thick, per thousand
3,000 white oak hogshead heading, 2 feet 6 inches long, 3 inches wide, full one inch thick per thousand
5,000 white oak barrel staves, 2 feet 6 inches long, 3 inches wide, one inch thick, per thousand
3,000 white oak barrel heading, 1 foot 6 inches long, 3 inches wide, 1 inch thick, per thousand
6 white oak or hickory butts, 14 feet long
6 do do do 10 do
16 hickory butts, 7 feet long, not less than 6 in. at small end, per peice

CLASS No. 2.
45.000 cubic feet of long leaf fine grain southern yellow pine plank stocks of the very best quality, per cubic foot.

CLASS No. 3.—*Elm, Ash, &c., (per foot.)*
10,000 feet, board measure, of thick elm, for gun trucks, in lengths of 5, 10, 15, and 20 feet, 20 inches wide, and 9 inches thick. To be got to sharp corners, clear of the centre, pith, and all defects
1,000 feet, board measure, elm boat boards, 25 feet long, 8 to 10 inches wide, 1 inch thick
500 feet, board measure, elm boat boards, 29 feet long, 8 to 10 inches wide, 7-8 inch thick
800 feet, board measure, elm boat boards, 28 f't long, 8 to 10 inches wide, 3-4 inch thick
400 feet, board measure, elm boat boards, 25 feet long, 8 to 10 inches wide, 3-4 inch thick
300 feet, board measure, elm boat boards, 20 feet long, 7 to 10 inches wide, 3-4 inch thick
300 feet, board measure, elm boat boards, 16 to 18 ft. long, 7 to 10 inches wide, 5-8 inch thick
1,000 feet, board measure, elm boat boards, 12 to 20 feet long, 12 to 16 inches wide, 1 inch thick
The boards under 12 inches wide are to be quartered, and all got clear of rot, splits, shakes, stains, knots, and sap wood.
White Ash Boards and Planks, (per foot.)
1,000 feet, board measure, 12 to 18 feet long, 8 to 10 inches wide, 2 inches thick
1,000 feet, board measure, 12 to 18 inches long, 8 to 10 inches wide, 1 1-2 inch thick
1,000 feet, board measure, 12 to 18 feet long, 8 to 10 inches wide, 1 1-4 inch thick.
500 feet, board measure, 12 to 18 feet long, 20 inches wide, 1 1-4 inch thick
600 feet, board measure, 12 to 18 feet long, 20 inches wide, 1 inch thick
20,000 feet, board measure, usual lengths and breadths, 2 inches thick
10,000 feet, board measure, usual lengths and breadths, 1 12- inch thick
5,000 feet, board measure, usual lengths and breadths 1 inch thick
The above to be the very best white ash.

CLASS No 4.
100 hickory capstan bars, each 14 feet in length
100 do do 12 do
To be hewn square, to be 6 inches square at the butt ends, and not less than 4 inches square at the small ends, per piece
150 hickory handspikes, each 6 feet in length, to be hewn square, to be 4 inches square at the butt ends, and not less than three inches square at the small end.
All of the above pieces are to be *riven*, per piece
Cypress, (per foot.)
500 feet, board measure, 20 feet long, 8 to 10 inches wide, 1 1-4 inch thick
1,000 feet, board measure, 26 feet long, 8 to 10 inches wide, 1 inch thick
5,000 feet, board measure, 26 feet long, 8 to 10 inches wide, 7-8 inch thick
1,000 feet, board measure, 26 feet long, 8 to 10 inches wide, 3-4 inch thick
1,000 feet, board measure, 18 to 20 feet long, 8 to 10 inches wide, 3-4 inch thick
500 feet, board measure, 20 feet long, 7 to 9 inches wide, 1-2 inch thick
500 feet, board measure, 16 to 18 feet long, 7 to 9 inches wide, 1-2 inch thick
1,000 feet, board measure, 12 to 20 feet long, 12 to 16 inches wide, 1 inch thick
The above cypress boat boards are to be of the very best quality. All under 12 inches in breadth, to be quartered, clear of sap wood, rot, splits, shakes, knots, &c.

CLASS No. 5.—*No 1, or first quality White Pine Plank Boards, (per foot.)*
600 feet, board measure, from 12 to 20 feet long, 18 to 24 inches wide, 1 1-4 inch thick
600 feet, board measure, from 12 to 20 feet long, 18 to 24 inches wide, 1 1-8 inch thick
1,200 feet, board measure, from 12 to 20 feet long, 18 to 24 inches wide, 1 inch thick
4,000 feet, board measure, usual lengths and breadths, 4 inches thick
5,000 feet, board measure, usual lengths and breadths, 3 inches thick
5,000 feet, board measure, usual lengths and breadths, 2 1-2 inches thick
75,000 feet, board measure, usual lengths and breadths, 2 inches thick
35,000 feet, board measure, usual lengths and breadths, 1 1-2 inch thick
57,000 feet, board measure, usual lengths and breadth, 1 thick
70,000 feet, board measure, usual lengths and breadths 5-8 inch thick.
No. 2, *or second quality White Pine Plank Boards, (per foot.)*
15,000 feet, board measure, usual lengths and breadths, 2 inches thick
15,000 feet, board measure, usual lengths and breadths, 1 inch thick.
White Pine Plank Stocks.
5,000 cubic feet, to be from 35 to 60 feet in length not to be less than 14 inches at the small end—per cubic foot.

CLASS No. 6.—*Spruce, Spars, and Poles, per piece.*
20 pieces, 9 inches diameter.
20 do 8 do do
30 do 7 do do
The above 70 pieces to have 4 feet and 1-2 inch in girth, for every inch in diameter.
50 pieces, 6 inches in diameter,
60 do. 5 do do.
60 do 5 do do
The above 110 pieces to have 5 feet in length for every inch in diameter.
150 poles, from 2 1-2 to 4 inches in diameter, and from 16 to 20 feet in length.
Spruce Piece Sticks, (per piece.)
6 piece sticks, 65 feet long, 14 inches diameter.
8 do 55 do 14 do
15 do 50 do 11 do
The diameter of the above will be measured one-third up from the butt end, clear of bark.

CLASS No. 7.—*Lignumvitæ, per ton of 2,240 lbs.*
5 tons 18 inches diameter.
3 do 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 inches diameter.
The pieces of 4 and 5 inches diameter are not to be less than 4 feet in length—in all 8 tons.

NAVY YARD, PENSACOLA.

CLASS No. 1.—*Lumber,* (board measure,) *per foot.*
10,000 feet yellow pine boards, 1 inch thick, to be 16 to 20 feet long, and 12 to 14 inches wide
10,000 feet yellow pine boards, 1 1-2 inch thick, to be 16 to 20 feet long, and 12 to 14 inches wide
10,000 feet yellow pine plank, 2 inches thick, 25 to 30 feet long, and 12 to 14 inches wide
10,000 feet yellow pine plank, 2 1-2 inches thick 25 to 30 feet long, and 12 to 14 inches wide
20,000 feet yellow pine plank, 3 inches thick, 25 to 30 feet long, and 12 to 14 inches wide
All to be of the best fine grained, long-leaf yellow pine, clear of sap, square edged

CLASS No. 2.—*White Oak,* [board measure,] *per foot*
10,000 feet white oak boards, 1 inch thick, 12 to 16 feet long, 10 to 12 inches wide.
10,000 feet white oak plank, 1 1-2 inch thick, 30 to 35 feet long, and 10 to 12 inches wide
10,000 feet white oak plank, 2 inches thick, 30 to 35 ft. long, and 10 to 12 inches wide
To be of the best white oak.

CLASS No. 3.—*White Pine and Cypress,* [board measure,] *per foot.*
10,000 feet first quality white pine boards, 3-4 inch thick, to be 12 to 16 feet long, and 10 to 14 inches wide
40,000 feet first quality white pine boards 1 inch thick, to be 12 to 16 feet long, and 16 to 14 inches wide
10,000 feet first quality white pine plank, 1 1-4 inch thick, to be 12 to 16 feet long, and 10 to 14 inches wide
10,000 feet first quality white pine plank, 1 1-2 inch thick, to be 12 to 15 feet long, and 10 to 14 inches wide
15,000 feet first quality cypress boards, 1 inch thick, to be 12 to 16 feet long, and 10 to 14 inches wide

CLASS No. 4.—*Black Spruce Spars, per stick.*
25 pieces, 55 to 60 feet long, 16 inches in diameter in centre of sling
25 pieces, 35 to 40 feet long, 12 inches in diameter in centre of sling
25 pieces, 30 to 35 feet long, 8 inches in diameter in centre of sling
25 pieces, 25 to 30 feet long, 7 inches in diameter in centre of sling

CLASS No. 5.—*White Oak Knees, per sided inch.*
50 to side 5 inches
50 do 6 1-2 do
50 do 7 do
50 do 8 do
Measuring about 1325 inches; bodies to be 6 to 7 feet long. Arms to be from 4 feet 6 inches to 5 feet long. None to vary more than 5 degrees from a right angle.

July 3—law4w

DRY GOODS!
A Rich and Attractive Assortment.

RALEIGH, July 24, 1850.

Splendid Summer Silks and Grenedines,
Muslins and Lawns,
Plain and Plaid Linen Lustres,
200 P's. Calicoes and Ginghams,
French and Navy Drillings,
Splendid Embroidered Dresses,
Mourning and Half-Mourning Calicoes and Muslins
Fringes, Laces, and Silk Braids of any color, for trimming, Hose and Half Hose,
Swiss and Jaconet Muslins,
Irish Linens and Lawn, (soft finish,)
Fine Cotton Shirting and Jeans,
Bed-ticking, Sheeting and Counterpaine checks,
Silk Pocket and Neck Handkerchiefs,
Super Drab Detes,
Fine Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
Fancy Silk and Marseiles Vesting,
Black and Fancy Bareges,
Black and Fancy Alpaccas,
Super. Moleskin and Panama Hats,
Ladie's and Gentlemen's Shoes and Slippers,
Fine Parasolls and Umbrellas,
Laces and Edgings, and Insertion Trimmings,
Black, Blue, and Green Bareges, for Vails,
Splendid Bonnet, Belt, and Cap Ribands,
Ladie's and Misses Gaiters,
Mexican Hats of all colors,
Kentucky Jeans and Coburg Cassimeres,
Super Cottenade and Nankeens,
Kid Gloves and Silk Mitts,
Shambray Ginghams and Linen Bareges,

To make room for a New Stock in the Fall, as the season is far advanced, the undersigned will sell any or all of the above named articles from his present extensive assortment for *cash* at very *little above cost;* where the intelligent purchaser is requested to call, as they can always find whatever article they may need—having arranged matters in New York so as to be supplied with the latest Paris and London Styles.

T. A. MITCHELL.
823—

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the plantation of Jas. G. Edwards dec'd, on the 29th of June last, a negro man named Levi, about 21 years old, he is rather dark in complexion and has a lump on the out side of his right knee as large as a hen's egg, which may lead to his detection if examined. He is about six feet high and generally weighs about 200 pounds.

He stole the free papers of Luke Hall and Ned Hall who reside in this County, and has attempted to escape on the Rail Road by exhibiting the papers of the former, which were taken from him, and he still has the papers of Ned Hall in his possession. At Black Creek he inquired his way to Raleigh, but it is suspected that he may still be lurking somewhere in this region.

The above reward will be paid to any person or persons who will deliver him to any of the subscribers or confine him in any Jail so that they can get him.

*** Address Macon Moye, at this place.

MATTHEW L. CARR,
DREW A. SUGG,
MACON MOYE.

Goldsboro', July 13, 1850. 822—3t.

State of North Carolina—Cumberland County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1850.

Thomas Avera, Lovit Rials and wife Mary, Wm. Ennis and wife Elizabeth, James C. Draughon and wife Sarah, William Avera, and Wm. Avera and wife Edith
versus,
John Avera and Henry Avera—Petition for division of lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Avera and Henry Avera are not inhabitants of this State: It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Standard, that the defendants appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in September next, and plead answer, or demur, or judgment *pro confesso*, will be taken against them and the petition heard *ex parte*.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court at office the 1st Monday in September, A. D. 1850.

JOHN McLAURIN, *Clerk.*
July 24th, 1850. Pr. adv. $5 62½. 824-6t.

Steam