THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

J. J. BRUNER, *Editor & Proprietor.* — "KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR RULERS."

DO THIS, AND LIBERTY IS SAFE." *Gen'l Harrison.*

NEW SERIES. VOLUME IX—NUMBER 46.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1853.

For the Watchman.

PATROLLING.

Dear Editor: As a professor of christianity, and a lover of good morals, I feel myself called on to protest against an evil which prevails, to no small extent, in our vicinity. I allude to the practice of patrolling on the Sabbath,—a practice diametically opposed to the plain teachings of God's word. We have only ten commandments given us, by our divine Master, and of this small number twoness thought of sufficient importance, by the great Sovereign of the Universe, to word one of them in the following language:—"Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." Here is a direct command, enforced by many other passages of holy writ, proceeding, not from a fallible and often perverse legislature, but from the unerring King of Kings, from whose decisions there is no appeal, and who will, in due time, inflict upon transgressors the penalties attached to his laws. The penalties were not only forbidden to gather manna on the Sabbath, but even prohibited from *cooking it* on that holy day; an evidence of the great importance attached to it by Jehovah himself, and of the sacred manner in which he would have us remember and *keep* it. Now if hunting, or riding over the country from house to house, on Sundays, hunting up negroes to flog, be not breaking the Sabbath, then I know not what would constitute a violation of the fourth commandment. It is "without controversy" a most flagrant transgression of a divine law, and a sin of the most criminal character; it is a serving of men in defiance of their Maker, and in direct contravention to the mandates of heaven. I care not what the law of the land is, in regard to this matter. No legislature has the right to enact a law in conflict with the laws of God. When Jehovah says, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," no "powers that be" have, a particle of right to establish a law coercing men to descrate that sacred day; and if the civil law, in reference to this subject, in its peculiar specifications, makes it the unqualified duty of the Patrole to do service on the Sabbath, then I, for one, shall raise my voice against it, and use my best endeavors in persuading the christian public to set at defiance so unhallowed a law. However, the law is not specific, and leaves it to the members of the Patrole to select their own time of service, and they choose to perform duty on the Sabbath, then the sin lies at their own door. They voluntarily and presumptuously disobey the divine injunction, and "at naught His commandments whose "wrath is a consuming fire." We can hardly conceive of a crime more atrocious than that of desecrating the sacred Sabbath of the most high God, and yet we have recently, on several occasions, been compelled to witness it, under the most aggravated circumstances. Just imagine yourself, Mr. Editor, a Patrole (members of the church) going to the house of God on the Sabbath morning to hear the *gospel* preached, and, after the benediction, sallying forth, with unusual speed, from the holy place to search every negro-house in the neighborhood in quest of stray "wooly-heads," upon whom to gratify a low depravity growing out of their own ignorance and self-interest, and you have presented to your mind precisely what our eyes precisely what our eyes have seen. Such conduct is positively an outrage upon the christian community, and in a district, less barbarous than this, I am certain, would not be tolerated. Suppose a minister of the gospel, after duly performing pulpit services on Sabbath morning, should immediately mount his steed, and gallaping over the country in search of stray negroes. What, I ask, would be the opinion of the public in regard to such an ambassador of the King of peace? But if such conduct be reprehensible in a minister, why should it be allowable in a member? Are they not all members of the same mystical body, and are not the commandments equally binding upon all? In my humble opinion, the constituted authorities of any Church, permitting with impunity, such conduct on the part of any of the membership, have but little regard for the spiritual welfare of Zion, or the morality of those standing in connection with her. Let the world serve the world, but God forbid that the professors of the religion of Christ, should "crucify afresh the son of God, and put him to an open shame."

L.

Yadkin Improvement Meeting.

A meeting of the citizens of Surry, Yadkin, and adjoining counties was held in the Court House at Rockford on Tuesday March 8th, 1853, for the purpose of taking into consideration the improvement of the Yadkin River.

On motion of Col. A. Mitchell of Wilkesboro', Gen. Solomon Graves of Surry, was called to the Chair, and Caswell Harbin, of Davie, was requested to act as Secretary.

At the request of the chairman, Mr. N. Boyden, of Salisbury, explained the object of the meeting to be, to call the attention of the people to the improvement of the Yadkin River, from the point where the Central Railroad will cross it, to Wilkesboro'. He stated that the completion of the road across the river within the next two years, was as certain as any other event such is in future, that the charter for the improvement of the river had been so amended as to authorise the company to organize when $25,000 of the stock is subscribed; that, that amount would, in his opinion, be amply sufficient to ensure good batteaux, and perhaps Steamboat navigation as far up as Rockford.—That Steamboats drawing only fourteen inches water with good cabins for passengers, and carrying freight and tow boats, were now running to advantage between Wilmington and Fayetteville; that there would be very little difficulty in getting that depth of water as far up as Rockford; that the object was to commence the work, not at the upper end as the old navigation company did, but where the Railroad crosses the River, and work up stream, and put the work in use as fast as completed; that he knew from personal observation what had been done in other States, upon rivers not as susceptible of improvement as ours, and as an evidence of his confidence in the success of the enterprise, he was willing to be one of a company of twenty-five, to take the stock to authorize the company to organize and commence the work at once.

Col. A. Mitchell of Wilkesboro', was then called up on by the meeting and he responded in his most impressive manner, calling on the people from considerations of Patriotism, State pride, self-respect, self-interest and the welfare of their posterity, to take hold of the work; that improvements were going on all around them and they are bound to do something to improve their condition, or be left far behind, and drag out a miserable existence in comparative poverty, or leave the land of their birth and try their fortunes elsewhere.

Mr. G. A. Miller, of Salisbury, was then called up on, and he responded by saying that he thought the whole ground had been well covered, and the main points discussed by those who had preceded him; that he had long ago concluded that the great fault of North Carolinians was too much talk and too little action; that the advantages of such improvements were clearly demonstrated by their effects elsewhere; that the time for acting has now arrived, and strongly urged all those interested, to lend a helping hand, to the extent of their power means, in aid of the work.

S. GRAVES, Ch'n.

C. HARBIN, Sec'y.

Pursuant to public notice given, the Whigs of Surry held a meeting in the Court House on Tuesday of Superior Court, William Rawley, Esq. was called to the chair, and Job Worth appointed Secretary,—

When the following preample and resolutions were unanimously adopted, to wit:

Whereas, various propositions having been made for holding a Convention in the 6th Congressional District for the purpose selecting a candidate to be supported by the Whig party, we, a portion of the Whigs of Surry, after consulting with friends from various portions of the district, would respectfully propose holding a Convention in the town of Winston, on Tuesday of Forsyth Superior Court, being the 12th of April next, which time and place as proposed, we hope will meet with the approbation of the district generally.

Therefore Resolved, That the following delegates be appointed to represent the County of Surry, to wit: H. C. Lenkin, W. W. Wolf, F. K. Armstrong, Thos. Martin, Jno. Banner, Job Worth, Dr. Joseph Hollensworth, Allen Denny, Elisha Banner, Hugh Gwyn, Mordecai Fleming, John Hamlin, Winston Fulton, Gideon Briant, Dan'l S. Jones, Wm. Sladen, Col. Gabriel McKraw, C. B. Franklin, Wm. Fentress, H. C. Hampton, W. R. Lovell, Thos. Crumpler, Rob't. S. Gilmer, Jno. M. Cloud, Felix Johnson.

Resolved further, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be furnished to the Rowan Whig Salisbury Watchman, Salem Press and Greensboro' Patriot for publication.

WM. RAWLEY, Prest.

JOB WORTH, Sec'y.

OFFICE HUNTERS.

One of the editors of the *South Carolinian*, (Columbia,) having visited Washington City to see the President Inaugurated, gives the following spicy account of things in Washington on that occasion.

TRIP TO WASHINGTON.

On Sunday morning we were ushered into Washington, and conveyed, by the driver of a hack, to the "National Hotel." Our *entree* to the Federal Capital was anything but agreeable. Having arrived at the "National," and recorded our names, were politely informed that we could not have a room—not even beds upon the floor, as the house was full. The obliging proprietor, Mr. Dexter, directed us to sundry lodging houses on the Avenue, saying that he would board us—that is to say let us eat our meals at his table—but that we must find beds elsewhere. Well, we undertook to follow his directions. The first to which we went was kept by a Frenchman, who certainly thought that we were a parcel of scamps. There were six of us applying for lodgings, and his reply was that he could give us three mattresses on the floor—two to each mattress—at the rate of $1 per night for each member of the party, the room to be engaged for a week. We thought $42 per week rather high for about six feet bedroom on the floor. A condition that this French proprietor annexed to letting his room to us was, that Mr. Dexter should recommend us, and that he should guarantee payment. The next place we tried was a private boarding house, kept, of course, by a widow lady. Her house was nearly full, but she would try to accommodate three of us. We told her we did not care much for inconvenience, and she proceeded to show us our room. It was about ten by twelve feet, with three single beds set up pretty close together, and a trundle bed, such as is generally used for children. Her price was $2 50 per day. We told her we would take it, and begged her to take out the trundle-bed, as there were but three of us then on the trail, we had no use for it, neither of us having brought on any of our children. She replied that if she took out the trundle-bed she would have to charge us a dollar a day more. We bade her good morning, and prosecuted our search. We went to another private boarding-house; the landlady—a widow of course—said she could accommodate us at the rate of $3 to $3½ per day. We asked her why she charged so much. Her reply was unique and characteristic; she said "the harvest was fully ripe, and that she ought to thrust in her sickle as well as others." We had no idea of being reaped just then, for none of us felt that we were ready for the harvest. We very blandly told her that she was perfectly right, but that neither of the party felt that he was yet ready for the shearing. About sun-down, after a weary day's wandering in quest of lodgings, through the influence of a friend we procured a good room at the National Hotel, and we now say that we will long remember Mr. Dexter for his kindness and courtesy to us in our extremity. He had turned off two or three hundred during the day, and it was a special favor, which we cannot forget, that he bestowed upon us in giving us one of his best rooms. We cheerfully commend the National Hotel to all sojourners in Washington; for having travelled from Charleston to Boston, we can with truth say that it is the best hotel we have ever lodged at.

The National being the principal rendezvous of that patriotic portion of the citizens—politicians and office seekers—was of course overflowing. It was thronged from morning until night, and no one could desire a better place to study human nature, than in its public hall and rooms during the week of our sojourn. Office-seekers congregated there from every State in the Union, and, speaking generally, a more anxious-looking and hungry set of beings we never saw. In one corner you might observe a seeker holding on to an M. C. by the button, setting forth his claims in a very earnest manner. In another place was one of the tribe exhibiting his documents with a list of names as long as that appended to some of the Maine Liquor Law petitions, while all betrayed concern and anxiety on their countenances. It would require no great experience in the study of physiognomy to select from the crowd those who came there to try to live upon Uncle Sam's funds for the next four years. Few of them had brass enough to visit the President in person, for it was strongly intimated by the knowing ones that such a proceeding would not help their cause in any degree. So there they were, day after day, fretting, anxious and bedevilled, until some of them began to look really careworn. Hotel bills were being lengthened out, frequent visits to the bar and oyster cellar fast diminishing the size of their *porte-monaies*, and with no prospect of soon learning their fate, their condition was about as miserable as can well be imagined. An office obtained through such a sacrifice ought to pay well.

It was thought that President Pierce would refer all the minor appointments to the heads of the respective departments, and thus relieve himself of a labor that would make a Hercules succumb. In truth, it would be impossible for one man to read one-tenth of the applications before the President, even one week after the Inauguration. We were informed that already several barrels of these documents had been arranged and put away. South Carolina, as far as we could learn, had the smallest number of applicants—New York the largest. It is stated that great caution and prudence will be exercised in all appointments, and that "fitness" will be the first and most requisite qualification, and that this rule will be rigidly adhered to, no matter how strong or influential may be the applicant's backers.—*South Carolinian.*

FEMALE SCHOOL.

MRS. ANDREW J. BROWN, respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, that she has opened a school for little girls, at the boarding house of Mrs. WARD. Every attention will be paid to those entrusted to her care; and should any one who may be disposed to patronize her, be dissatisfied with the progress of their children in their several studies, no charge will be made. A limited number of small boys will be admitted.

Terms—$5 per session for the primary English branches, and $8 for the higher.

Salisbury, March 3, 1853. 4t43

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Presbyterian.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

THE INAGURATION—THE CABINET.

WASHINGTON, D. C. March 8, 1853.

Messrs. Editors:—The thirty-second Congress has closed. The sixteenth Presidential term has expired; and with a quiet regularity, resembling the planetary movements, the wheels of our national government roll on. There is no government on earth whose progress is attended with so little of material glare, and so much of the moral sublime. Almost prophetic seems the design of our starry banner; for the progress of our free systems bears analogy to that of astronomical science.—Star after star beams forth, and takes its luminous position in our political skies. Thirteen at first—now thirty-two, and likely to increase indefinitely; yet does each appear, assume its position, and revolve in its appropriate sphere, as a sovereign State, so quietly, that the harmony of the whole is unmarred: whilst our federative system, like the power of gravitation, holds all together, and each in its proper orbit.

On Friday, Franklin Pierce was duly inaugurated President of the United States. Considered merely as a civic and military pageant, the solemnity of the inauguration falls far below that which attends the coronation of many a petty prince of a European sovereignty. But contemplated in its moral, social, and historical associations, it was an occasion of surpassing grandeur. I shall not burden your columns with a detail of the civic and martial procession; although it was quite imposing. The day was inclement. Snow was driving, and a chill northeaster made the out-door spectators tremble.

Notwithstanding the untoward state of the weather, thousands upon thousands were seen, at an early hour, pressing towards the various localities favourable for beholding the pageant, or for witnessing the ceremonies of inauguration. None but the gentler sex were admitted within the Capitol. In vain, did husbands and gallants plead and remonstrate at the separation; but the guard was inexhorable; and, in many cases, the gallant lady refused to enter, and abode the beating of the storm, rather than be parted from her attendant.—The rotunda was crowded with ladies, and outside, in every position, whence the procession could be seen, hundreds and thousands of citizens were clustered.—Even the trees in the Capitol grounds were occupied by men and boys, perched, crow-like, upon their boughs.

At noon, the storm somewhat abated; and the grand procession moved from the City Hall westward to Willard's Hotel, where they received into the column the President, the President elect, and their suite. The column was preceded by pioneers, and headed by the United States Light Artillery from Fort McHenry, seventy-five strong, with four brass guns, four caissons, and all the appliances for field-service. Then followed the Mechanical Artillery, the "Young Guards," the United States Marine Band, two companies of United States Marines, Washington Light Infantry, Lowe Greys of Baltimore, accompanied by Vollandt's Band, National Guards of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, National Greys, the Washington Continental Guards of New York city, with Adkin's Band, Mount Vernon Guards of Alexandria, Martial music, Linnhardt's Bands, Washington Guards of Baltimore, Jackson Guards of the same city, Continental Guards of Washington, Montgomery Guards, the "First Baltimore Sharp-Shooter's"—the same company that behaved so handsomely at North Point—the Walker Sharp-shooters of the District, the Boon Riflemen, the German Yagers of this city, and the same of Baltimore, and the Virginia Rifles of Richmond, Virginia. The military was followed by the civic procession, composed of the Democratic associations, Empire Clubs, citizens, the judiciary, foreign Ministers, clergy, committees, &c.

After receiving the President, the President elect, &c., the imposing column moved along the Pennsylvania Avenue to the Capitol. Arrived at the north side of the Capitol grounds, the military wheeled into line, and the Presidents and their attendants passed in front, receiving, in their progress, the customary salute, to which General Pierce, uncovered, and standing erect in his carriage, responded with much grace. He and President Fillmore rode side by side, in an elegant barouche carriage, with the tops depressed, so as to be in full view of the multitude. The carriage was preceded and followed by marshals, with orange scarfs, batons, and uniform housings. Arrived at the north gate of the Capitol grounds, the President alighted, and, appropriately preceded and followed, passed under a covered way constructed for the purpose, to the north door, and thence to the Senate Chamber. After being seated a few moments, in front of the Clerk's desk, a procession was formed, and proceeded, through the rotunda, to the east portico of the Capitol, in the following order:—Marshal of the District of Columbia, Supreme Court of the United States, Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, Committee of Arrangements, the President elect and the President,—President, Secretary, and members of the Senate, Diplomatic corps, Heads of Departments, Governors of States, Mayor of this city. In front of the portico a large platform had been erected for the occasion, provided with seats and a desk. The spacious yard and adjoining grounds were filled with a dense mass of human beings, eagerly awaiting the approach of the official cortege. When the new President appeared, he was greeted with a cordial shout of welcome, that made the Welkin ring. This was acknowledged by Gen. Pierce with several graceful obeisances; after which there was a hushing of the murmurs of the vast multitude, till all was quiet. The General then faced the Chief Justice, and *with hand solemnly lifted towards Heaven*, received the oath of office, administered by that high functionary—and was President of the United States! It was a solemn moment—a sublime scene! Linked with the glorious past, and with the momentous future. It was another record of the uttered will of a great people—another assertion of the majesty of law! another waymark in the march of liberty—the heading of a new chapter in the history of freedom! Blessed be the King of kings for civil institutions so simple, yet so magnificent! A national salute from the park of artillery announced that the ceremony was completed. After taking the oath, the President divested himself of his outer coat, and without manuscript, proceeded to deliver, in a clear and animated voice, his inaugural address.

As a public speaker the President is excelled by few. A voice melodious yet manly—intonations and flexions well adapted to his theme—a person lithe yet well knit—action at once graceful and energetic, and a style, nervous, direct, yet sufficiently ornate, make him second to few of our public men as an orator. And whilst those who associate the dignity of power and position with slow movement and quiet manner, might criticise the delivery of the inaugural, as being marked by too much action and change of attitude, I think it is generally conceded that no address of the kind was ever better, if so well delivered. Different passages and sentiments of the speech were heartily cheered, in the progress of its pronouncement; and the whole was very well received, and is esteemed by men of all parties as a statesmanly, frank, and eloquent performance. Every Christian heart must have been thrilled with pleasure, when, with solemn voice and earnest attitude, and both hands upraised to Heaven, the President exclaimed—

"It must be *felt* that there is no national security, but in the nation's humble, *acknowledged* dependence upon God and his overruling providence."

The first sentence of the address was—especially as pronounced—as touching and delicate as it was modest and magnanimous. "My countrymen: It is a relief to feel that no heart but my own can know the personal regret, and bitter sorrow, over which I have been borne to a position so suitable for others, rather than desirable for myself."

After the ceremonies were over, the President repaired to the White House, where he received the visits and congratulations of a great many friends. President Fillmore and family just exchanged apartments with President Pierce, the former taking the rooms of the latter at Willard's Hotel.

The rumour, that the very Bible upon which Washington was sworn as President, was to be used on this occasion, was without foundation. President Pierce took the oath in the manner in which the vast majority of his fellow citizens receive it—in the manner in which the glorious Covenanters and Puritans took it, when they ratified the solemn league and covenant, by lifting the right hand towards Heaven, according to scriptural usage.

The members of Mr. Fillmore's late cabinet, have addressed him a highly complimentary letter, expressing the unmingled satisfaction with which they look back to their official and personal intercourse with him, and their admiration of his untiring devotion to the public service. The ex-President's reply was in terms equally complimentary. "No President," he says, "could have been more fortunate in the selection of his cabinet, no manifestation of feeling or even a hard word, has ever disturbed the harmonious action of the council board."

The higher officers of the army in Washington, and the officers of the Navy, both in full dress, called upon their respective Secretaries, and were by them introduced to President Pierce. After which, joined by the chiefs of the Bureaus of their Departments, they repaired to Willard's Hotel and bid adieu to ex-President Fillmore.

The list of cabinet officers, as given in my last, was correct. Yesterday they were nominated to the Senate, and confirmed. I am assured, by persons entitled to credit, that the rumor to which I made allusion last week, affecting one of these appointments, is not founded in fact. The thing was pretty freely spoken of here—and I learn in Pennsylvania also—but, judging from Mr. Pierce's high principles and independent bearing, I am constrained to believe that the rumor is unfounded and injurious. The Senate is still in executive session. It will require an additional letter or two to complete my account of Congressional and other doings; so you may again hear from NESHANOCK.

Mr. Cobden lately made a strong speech at Manchester, England, to about six thousand persons, in which we find the following instructive and remarkable paragraph concerning the effect of an European war on American commerce. As the view of an intelligent foreign statesman, we commend it to the regard of our readers.

"I have heard a great deal of trash talked, and have seen a great deal more written, about what is to be expected from the United States of America if we declare war with France. Don't deceive yourselves. America is not coming to put herself in alliance with the Anglo Saxon race, to make war with France. If you go to war with France, I tell you what the United States will do. The first thing they will do will be to assume a very bold attitude, and require you instantly to abandon that right of search which you claimed and exercised during the last war, and was left an open question even at the peace. Now, you will be obliged instantly to renounce the right of visiting American vessels. America will no longer allow, with her tonnage now nearly equal to your own, to do what you did 45 years ago, with impunity; and what will be the consequence? America will carry on the commerce of Europe. Do you think, with your navigation laws repealed—now I invite the merchants of Liverpool, whose organs talk so glibly of war, to pay attention to what I say—do you suppose that, with the navigation laws repealed, if there is a war between France and England, and our seas swarm, as they will, with privateers having letters of marque—many and many a stout steamer built on the Atlantic shores coming over here with letters of marque to seize as prizes your merchant vessels—do you suppose, that, under such circumstances, any body would be such a fool as to send an ounce freight under the English flag? Would not the insurance be some 20 to 30 per cent. more than the insurance of some American ship? And who in the world do you think could then carry on a competition in any commodities, if he had to pay 20 or 30 per cent. more than those who brought their goods in any foreign ship? What must be the effect, instantly, of war? Your ships must leave your harbors, and go and enter themselves and get registered either as American ships, or Dutch ships, or Hamburg ships, be anything but English ships; then you may bring your commodities here under some other flag; and what will become of the shipwrights of Liverpool, when all the English are gone, and no others building? They may follow the ships, or they may go to the workhouse. That is what will follow a war; that is what will come of the "high hand," and "pitching into France," as the saying is."

* * * *

"Don't listen to those papers which talk about "pitching into" France, and don't delude yourselves with the idea that the United States will ever come to help the English in any war that may be carried on. *The Americans are too shrewd to fight other people's battles—when you find them fighting it will be for themselves.*

Sir Charles Napier has addressed a letter to the London Times in relation to the French invasion. He urges an effective system of defence, and says that the British cannot bring into the field more than 20,000 regular troops of all arms, after leaving garrisons in places that must be defended. He adds:

That is a very small force for the protection of the country, even when supported by 80,000 militia. The Government, however, seem satisfied. I therefore conclude they have no fear of a sudden attack, and the 80,000 militia, if well officered, and well commanded, and kept longer in the field, will no doubt become effective in time. As to the navy, I am in hopes that the 5000 seamen and 1500 marines voted will enable the Admirality to produce an efficient Channel fleet, and, as the committee have made their report on manning the navy, it is to be hoped some plan will be fixed upon to enable the Queen to call out the seamen wanted in any emergency.

TREATMENT OF SCARLET FEVER.

In a letter from Mr. Edwin Chaplin, of the Island of St. Helena, recently published in the Charleston Mercury, he describes the following treatment of the scarlet fever, as having been eminently successful. He says out of thirty-four cases where he administered the jalap, not one remained in bed more than three days:

Directions.—Immediately on the first symptom, (which is sore throat) give a full dose of jalap—to an adult, 60, 70 or even 80 grains; at night give strong red pepper tea, from a teacup full to a pint, according to age and violence of the symptoms; the next day give a small dose of jalap—say half the quantity given the day before. Continue the pepper tea at night. On the third day, if there is any soreness remaining in the throat, give a dose of salts, which will generally effect a cure. The doses, of course, must be regulated according to the age of the patient.

A TRUE PROPOSITION.

We are certain that the truth of the following proposition cannot be questioned: "The traffic in Rum is either right, or it is wrong. There can be no medium: half right and half wrong. If it be right, it should be as free to man as any other business. If it be wrong, it should be prohibited."—*S. C. T. Advocate.*

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

Passed during the Second Session of the Thirty-second Congress.

[PUBLIC ACT—No. 25.]

AN ACT to regulate the fees and costs to be allowed to clerks, marshalls, and attorneys of the circuit and district courts of the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in lieu of the compensation now allowed by law to attorneys, solicitors, and proctors in the United States courts, to United States district attorneys, clerks of the district and circuit courts, marshals, witnesses, jurors, commissioners, and printers in the several States, the following and no other compensation shall be taxed and allowed. But this act shall not be construed to prohibit attorneys, solicitors, from charging to and receiving from their clients, other than the Government, such reasonable compensation for their services, in addition to the taxable costs, as may be in accordance with general usage in their respective States, or may be agreed upon between the parties.

Fees of Attorneys, Solicitors, and Proctors.

In a trial before a jury, in civil and criminal causes, or before referees, or on a final hearing in equity, or admiralty, a docket fee of twenty dollars: *Provided*, That in cases in admiralty and maratime jurrisdiction, where the libellant shall recover less than fifty dollars, the docket fee of his proctor shall be but ten dollars.

In cases at law, where judgment is rendered without a jury, ten dollars, and five dollars where a case is discontinued.

For scire facias and other proceedings on recognizances, five dollars.

For each deposition taken and admitted as evidence in the cause, two dollars and fifty cents.

A compensation of five dollars shall be allowed for the services rendered in cases removed from a district to a circuit court by writ of error or appeal.

For examination by a district attorney, before a judge or commissioner, of a person or persons charged with crime, five dollars per day for the time necessarily employed.

For each day of his necessary attendance in a court of the United States, on the business of the United States, when the same shall be held at the place of his abode, five dollars, and the like sum for his attendance for each day of the term when the said court shall be held elsewhere.

For travelling from the place of his abode to the place of holding any court of the United States in his district, and to the place of any examination before a judge or commissioner, of a person or persons charged with crime, ten cents per mile for going and ten cents for returning.

When an indictment for crime shall be tried before a jury, and a conviction is had, in addition to the attorney's fees allowed by this act, the district attorney may be allowed a counsel fee in proportion to the importance and difficulty of the cause, not exceeding thirty dollars.

In every case where a district attorney has, during the last six years, prosecuted or defended a suit in which the United States was concerned, in a district where the law allows no taxable attorney's fees, and for which he has received no compensation, except his per diem and annual salary, he shall be paid for his services according to the provisions of this act.

For the services of counsel, rendered at the request of the head of a department, such sum as may be stipulated or agreed on.

Whenever there are or shall be several charges against any person or persons for the same act or transaction, or for two or more acts or transactions connected together, or for two or more acts or transactions of the same class of crimes or offences which may be properly joined, instead of having several indictments, the whole may be joined in one indictment in separate counts, and if two or more indictments shall be found in such cases, the court may order them consolidated.

Whenever two or more things belonging to the same person or persons are or shall be seized for an alledged violation of the revenue laws, the whole shall be included in one suit; and if not so included, and separate actions are prosecuted, the court may consolidate them.

Whenever two or more indictments, suits or proceedings, are or shall be prosecuted, which should be joined, the district attorney, prosecuting them shall be paid but one bill of costs for all of them; and if any attorney, proctor, or other person admitted to manage or conduct causes in any court of the United States, or of the Territories thereof, shall appear to have multiplied the proceedings in any cause before such court, so as to increase costs unreasonably and vexatiously, such person may be required by order of the court, to satisfy any excess of costs so increased.

Whenever two or more charges are or shall be made, or two or more indictments shall be found against a person, only one writ or warrant shall be necessary to arrest and commit him for trial; and it shall be sufficient to state in the writ the name or general character of the offences, or to refer them only in very general terms. Only one writ or warrant shall be necessary to remove a prisoner from one district to another; a copy of which may be delivered to the Sheriff or jailor from whose custody the prisoner may be taken, and another copy thereof to the sheriff or jailor to whose custody he may be committed, and the original writ, with the marshal's return thereon, shall be returned to the clerk of the district to which he may be removed. Whenever a prisoner is committed to a sheriff or jailor by virtue of a writ, warrant, or mittimus, a copy thereof shall be delivered to the sheriff or jailor as his authority to hold the prisoner, and the original writ, warrant, or mittimus, shall be returned to the proper court or officer with the officer's return thereon.

Clerks' Fees.

For issuing and entering every process, commission, summons, capias, execution, warrant, attachment, or other writ, except a writ of venire, summons, or subpœna for a witness, one dollar.

For filing and entering every declaration, plea, or other paper, ten cents.

For administering every oath or affirmation to a witness, or other person, except a juror, ten cents.

For entering any return, rule, order, continuance, judgment, decree, or recognizance, drawing any bond, or making any record, certificate, return, or report, for each folio 15 cts; and for a copy of any such entry or record, or of any paper on file, not exceeding one folio, ten cents; and for each additional folio, ten cents.

For making dockets and indexes, and for all other services in the trial or argument of a cause, where issue is joined and testimony given, including venire and taxing costs, three dollars.

For making dockets and indexes, and for all other services in a cause where issue is joined and no testimony given, including taxing costs, two dollars.

For making dockets and indexes, and for taxing costs and other services, in a cause which is dismissed, discontinued, or a judgment or decree is made or rendered therein without issue, one dollar.

In equity and admiralty causes only the process, pleadings, and decree, and such orders and memorandums as may be necessary to show the jurisdiction of the court and regularity of the proceedings, shall be entered upon the final record; and in case of an appeal, copies of the proofs, and of such entries and papers on file as may be necessary on hearing of the appeal, may be certified up to the appellate court.

For affixing the seal of the court to any instrument when required, twenty cents. For issuing a writ of subpœna, twenty-five cents. For every search for any particular mortgage, judgment, or other lien, fifteen cents. For traveling from the office of the clerk, where he is required by law to reside, to the place of holding any court required to be held by law, five cents per mile for going and five for returning, and five dollars per day for his attendance on any such court or courts while actually in session.

For searching the records of the court for judgments, decrees, and other instruments constituting a general lien upon real estate, and certifying the result of such search, fifteen cents for each person against whom such search is required to be made.

For receiving, keeping, and paying out money, in pursuance of the requirements of any statute or order of court, one per cent. on the amount so received, kept, and paid.

In cases removed by writ of error or appeal, the clerk's fees for making dockets and taxing costs, shall be but one dollar, and the clerks of the district and circuit courts respectively, ex officio, shall be, and hereby are, authorised and empowered to administer oaths, take acknowledgments, take and certify affidavits and depositions in the same manner as commissioners, and shall be entitled to the same fees and compensation therefor.

Marshals' fees.

For service of any warrant, attachment, summons, capias, or other writ, (except execution, venire, or a subpœna for a witness,) two dollars for each person on whom such service may be made; *Provided, That on petition setting forth the facts on oath, the court may allow such further compensation for the keeping of personal property attached and levied on during process, or shall, on examination, be found to be reasonable.*

For each ball bond, fifty cents.

For summoning appraisers, each fifty cents.

For every commitment or discharge of a prisoner, fifty cents.

For every proclamation in admiralty, thirty cents.

For sales of vessels or other property, under process in admiralty, or under the order of a court of admiralty, and for receiving and paying the money, for any sum under five hundred dollars, two and one half per centum; for any larger sum, one and one quarter per centum, upon the excess.

For serving an attachment *in rem* or a libel in admiralty, two dollars; and the necessary expenses of keeping boats, vessels, or other property attached or libelled in admiralty, not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents per day; and in case the debt or claim shall be settled by the parties, without a sale of the property, the marshal shall be entitled to a commission of one per cent. on the first five hundred dollars of the claim or decree, and one-half of one per cent. on the excess over five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That in case the value of the property shall be less than the claim then, and in such case, such commission shall be allowed only on the appraised value thereof.

For serving a writ of possession, partition, execution, or any final process, the same mileage as is herein allowed for the service of any other writ; and for making the service, seizing or levying on property, advertising or disposing of the same by sale, set off, or otherwise according to law, receiving and paying over the money, the same fees and poundage as are or shall be allowed for similar services to the sheriffs of the several States, respectively, in which the service may be rendered.

For serving venires and summoning every twelve men as grand or petit jurors, four dollars, or thirty-three and one third cents each; and in those States where jurors by the laws of the State, are drawn by constables, or other officers of the corporate towns or places, by lot, the marshal shall receive for the use of the officers employed in drawing and summoning the jurors and returning each venire, two dollars, and for his own trouble in distributing the venires, two dollars for each jury: *Provided*, That in no case shall the fees for distributing and serving venires, and drawing and summoning jurors by township officers, including mileage chargeable by the marshal for such service, at any court, exceed fifty dollars.

For travelling from his residence to the place of holding court, to attend a term thereof, ten cents per mile for going only, and five dollars per day for attending the circuit and district courts when they are both in session, and for bringing in and committing prisoners and witnesses during the term.

For executing a deed prepared by a party or his attorney, one dollar.

For drawing and executing a deed, five dollars.

For transporting criminals ten cents per mile for himself, each necessary guard, and each prisoner.

For copies of writs or papers furnished at the request of any party, ten cents per folio.

For holding a court of inquiry or other proceeding before a jury, including the summoning of a jury, five dollars. The marshal of the district of South Carolina shall hereafter be entitled to receive a salary of two hundred dollars per annum.

The respective courts of the United States shall appoint criers for their courts to be allowed the sum of two dollars per day; and the marshals are hereby authorized to appoint, such a number of persons, not exceeding five, as the judges of their respective courts shall determine, to attend upon the grand and other juries, and for other necessary purposes, who shall be allowed for their services the sum of two dollars per day, to be paid by and included in the accounts of the marshal, out of any money of the United States in his hands; the compensation to be given only for actual attendance; and when both courts are in session at the same time, to be paid but for attendance on one court.

For expenses while employed in endeavoring to arrest under process any person charged with or convicted of a crime, the sum actually expended, not to exceed two dollars per day, in addition to his compensation for service and travel.

For disbursing money to jurors and witnesses, and for other expenses, two per centum.

For attending examinations before a commissioner, and bringing in, guarding, and returning prisoners charged with crime, and witnesses, two dollars per day, and the same for each deputy necessarily attending, not exceeding two.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be paid to the marshal his fees for services rendered for the United States, for summoning jurors and witnesses in behalf of the United States, and in behalf of any prisoner to be tried for a capital offence; for the maintenance of prisoners of the United States, confined in jail for any criminal offence; for the commitment or discharge of such prisoners; for the expenses necessarily incurred for fuel, lights, and other contingencies that may accrue in holding the courts within the district, and providing the books necessary to record the proceedings thereof: *Provided*, That the marshal shall not incur an expense of more than twenty dollars in any one year for furniture, or fifty dollars for rent of building and making improvements thereon, without first submitting a statement and estimates to the Secretary of the Interior, and getting his instructions in the premises.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every district attorney, clerk of a District court, clerk of a circuit court, and marshal of the United States, shall, until otherwise directed by law, upon the first day of January and July in each year, commencing with the first days of July next, or within thirty days from and after the days specified, make to the Secretary of the Interior, in such form as he shall prescribe, a return in writing, embracing all the fees and emoluments of their respective offices, of every name and character, distinguishing the fees and emoluments received or payable under the bankrupt act, from those received or payable for any other service; and in case of a marshal, further distinguishing the fees and emoluments received or payable for services by himself personally rendered, from those received or payable for services rendered by a deputy; and also distinguishing the fees and emoluments so received or payable for services rendered by each deputy, by name, and the proportion of such fees and emoluments which, by the terms of his service, each deputy is to receive; and also embracing all the necessary office expenses of such officer, together with the vouchers for the payment of the same for the half year ending on the said first day of January or July, as the case may be, which return shall be, in all cases, verified by the oath of the officer making the same. And no district attorney shall be allowed by the said Secretary of the Interior to retain of the fees and emoluments of his said office, for his own personal compensation, over and above his necessary office expenses, the necessary clerk hire included, to be audited and allowed by the proper accounting officers of the treasury, a sum exceeding six thousand dollars per year, and after that rate for such time as he shall hold the office; and no clerk of a district court, shall be allowed by the said Secretary to retain of the fees and emoluments of his said office, or, in case both the said clerkships shall be held by the same person, of the said offices, for his own personal compensation, over and above the necessary expenses of his office and necessary clerk hire included, also to be audited and allowed by the proper accounting officers of the treasury, a sum exceeding three thousand five hundred dollars per year for any such district clerk, or circuit clerk, or at and after that rate for such time as he shall hold the office: *Provided*, That when the compensation of any clerk shall be less than five hundred dollars per annum, the difference, ascertained and allowed by the proper accounting officer of the treasury, shall be paid to him therefrom; and no marshal shall be allowed by the said Secretary to retain of the fees and emoluments of his office, for his own personal compensation, over and above a proper allowance to his deputies, which shall in no case exceed three-fourths of the fees and emoluments received as payable for services rendered by the deputy to whom the allowance is made, and may be reduced below that rate by the said Secretary of the Interior whenever the return shall show that rate of allowance to be unreasonable, and over and above the necessary office expenses of the said marshals, the necessary clerk hire included, to be audited and allowed by the proper accounting officers of the treasury, a sum exceeding six thousand dollars per year, or at and after that rate for such time as he shall hold the office; and every such officer shall, with each such return made by him, pay into the treasury of the United States, or deposit to the credit of the Treasurer thereof, as he may be directed by the Secretary of the Interior, any surplus of the fees and emoluments of his office, which his half-yearly return so made as aforesaid shall show to exist over and above the compensation and allowances hereintofore authorized to be retained and paid by him. And in every case where the return of any such officer shall show that a surplus may exist, the said Secretary of the Interior shall cause such returns to be carefully examined, and the accounts of disbursements to be regularly audited by the proper officers of his department, and an account to be opened with such officer in proper books to be provided for that purpose, and the allowances for personal compensation