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 50.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1853.

For the Watchman.

SPRING.

The balmiest season is now on the wing,
And nature smiles sweeter in each coming day,
And Sol is beginning his mantle to fling
Warmer around the sweet days of May.

The ploughman refreshed with redolence of earth,
Is up with the lark ere the dawn of the day;
And away from his cottage rise rich streams of mirth,
Such as only are heard in the sweet days of May.

The winding herds are seen on the plain,
And the tinkling of bells is heard far away,
And we, on the summit of mountains, are fain
To hail the refreshing breezes of May.

The streamlets are warbling in accents around,
Nor care for the world, but dash on their spray,
And the murmurs that rise are nature's sweet sounds,
That are given alone to the sweet days of May.

In the deep clear fountains that majestic move on,
The tribes of bright fishes that sportively play
Rejoice at the warmth that glows from the sun,
Further know it's ominous of the sunnier days of May.

The cold has retreated to its long wanton home,
And the winds have a summons no longer to stay,
The snow-cloud essaying upward to loom,
Must fall from its sky, for the sweet reign of May.

The murmuring of waters and the humming bees,
And perfumes of flowers that swell on the way,
And the sweet songs of zephyrs that play thro' the trees,
Awake fond emotions of the loved days of May.

And now swell its praise ye sylvan band,
And warbling the sweet notes of the livelong day,
Plume your wings for happier land,
For here reign the purest the sweetest days of May.

CORYDON.

SPRING COLLEGE, April 4, 1853.

Accident to Gov. Graham.—We are grieved to hear that an accident happened to Gov. Graham on Thursday last, while returning from Raleigh, by which he was seriously injured.—About seven or eight miles east of this, he got out of his buggy to arrange some part of the harness, when his horse took fright and ran off, throwing him down and drawing the wheel of the buggy over him. Fortunately this occurred near the place where some hands were at work on the Railroad, and one of them assisted him home, which he reached about 10 o'clock at night. It was found that he was severely bruised and cut upon the face and other parts of the body. At first it was feared that the bone of his arm was broken, but we are happy to learn that this was not the case, though the muscles were badly sprained. At the time of writing this, (Tuesday,) we learn that the Governor is recovering, and we hope that he will soon entirely recover from the injury.—*Hillsborough Recorder, April 13.*

Encourage Home Industry.—We understand that one of our countymen, a short time since, started to market with the intention of purchasing a carriage before his return. On passing through Hillsborough, he fell in with an enterprising fellow citizen, Mr. A. C. Murdock, who induced him to examine the carriages manufactured at his establishment. Finding one that pleased him, a bargain was soon struck. Thus was *one hundred and eighty* dollars kept at home; and in all probability, a portion of it will again find its way into the pocket of our friend from the country. Where if he had gone abroad to make the purchase, accounts would have been made that much poorer, and the mechanics at home would have been deprived of the stimulus which is given by a ready sale of their work.—*Hills. Recorder.*

This is a Boy I can Trust.—I once visited a large public school. At recess, a little fellow came up and spoke to the teacher; as he turned to go down the platform, the master said, "That is a boy I can trust. He never deceived me." I followed him with my eye, and looked at him when he took his seat after recess. He had a fine open, manly face, I thought a good deal about the master's remark. What a character that little boy earned! He had already got what would be worth more to him than a fortune. It would be a passport into the best store in the city, and what, is better, into the confidence and respect of the whole community.

Hurra for Knoxville.—The proposition submitted to the Mayor and Aldermen to the property holders of Knoxville, to subscribe fifty thousand dollars in the stock of the Knoxville and Danville rail road, was carried on Saturday last by an almost unanimous vote, there being but one vote cast against it. All honor to the citizens of Knoxville for this evidence of the interest they feel in the success of that great enterprise. The annals of subscriptions to roads by corporations affords no parallel to the unanimity with which that was carried on Saturday. This shows that Knoxville is ready to do to promote the interest of the city and county.

Citizens of Knox county, the first step has been taken, will you not do as well on the 4th of April?—*Knoxville Register.*

New York Honesty.—A precious disclosure has just been made in the New York Legislature. A lobby member named Tarbox bribed a member of the Legislature named Stewart, with a note for $50, to have a bill shuffled aside that it might not pass. He was to have had for another bribe. It appears that there is a party of lobby members who generally make about $1000 per session, whilst the regular members get but $300—the lobby members being supplied with funds, by those who have bills to pass, or by those who wish to defeat them, to be used in bribery or treating members. Tarbox is in jail.

Again. Two Aldermen in N. Y. city gave a printing contract at about $200,000, when a well known responsible publishing house offered to do it at $60 000. The Aldermen are in jail where they ought to be.—*Fay. Courier.*

You can't get along in the world with a lonely wife. She'll spend half her time in looking in the glass, and turn and twist, and brush, and fix till she gets completely vexed with her own ugliness and then she will go right off and spank the baby.

A portable spittoon, in the form of a gentleman's walking cane, with a silver screw top, is recommended by an exchange as a desirable invention for those gentlemen who chew tobacco in churches, concert rooms, parlors and such places.

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

These remarkable *list naturæ* passed through this City, a few days since, on a Summer's tour of Exhibition. It is many years since they have made themselves a public spectacle, and during that period, time has placed unmistakeable marks upon them. They must now be forty two years old and do not bear their age well. Their sallow complexions are furrowed with deep wrinkles, and their little oblique eyes seem scarcely able to peep from the heavy covering of their lids. Not withstanding, they are an interesting couple. It is a phenomenon, not, perhaps, to be witnessed again in this Country, to see Asiatics transformed to good American citizens, not only in language but in feeling. They have lost every vestige of their native tongue, and though in correspondence for years with their parents, have been unable to retain the tones of their childhood. In fact, they speak English fluently, and almost without foreign accent. A few words seem to be impracticable, but they are chatty and communicative, and hence their perfection in our language. They are altogether American in feeling, and warm politicians,—and by the way, good Whigs. They are farmers, moreover, and very successful and prosperous ones, owning four plantations in Surry and Wilkes, besides a large fund in invested stocks.

They each carry a child with them North,—one having a son, the other a daughter. These seem to be interesting children, and have none of the peculiarity of their parents, except the swarthiness of complexion. The blending of the Caucasian and Mongolian blood would seem in this case to defy the investigations of those who deny the unity of races; for nothing in them betrays a foreign origin.

We think the Twins display an uneasiness under their perpetual connection and would be glad to be released from their bondage. Whether from sympathy and identity of ideas, or from too much familiarity, they have little to say to each other, though very accessible to strangers,—both, probably, answering the same question, with great cheerfulness, at once.—They seem to be remarkably affectionate to their children.

It was once said that they sought an operation which might sever them. There may not be the difficulty in the way that is fancied. We do not conceive that any material artery passes through the membrane that connects them. There must be arterial circulation, of course, and a nervous connection, but there can be nothing formidable to the Surgeon, who is bold enough to hazard his reputation upon the successful performance of the operation. Their dismemberment may be a work of time, but it seems to us that it certainly can be done. We are certain that it will be in accordance with their *wishes.—Raleigh Register.*

From the Dollar Weekly News.

The intelligence we have from Cuba in relation to Vice President King's health is of a very contradictory character. The most reliable, however, seems to hold out but a meagre prospect of his recovery.—The *N. York Journal of Commerce* says:

One of the Presidential Electors of this State, who has just returned from a visit to Cuba, informs us that the health of Mr. King, the Vice President elect, is such as to give little encouragement to his friends. He had not taken the oath of office, and was so feeble as to be hardly able to receive visitors. There is no foundation whatever for the accounts that have been circulated of discourtesy shown to him by Gen. Canedo; on the contrary, the Governor General was inclined to treat Americans of distinction with respect and attention; in proof of which he had furnished Senator Jones with a travelling passport granting unusual privileges.

The probability of Mr. King's death has already given rise to inquiry, among the politicians at Washington, as to who would be President, in case Gen. Pierce should also die before the expiration of his term. There is a provision in the Constitution which authorizes and directs Congress to enact laws to provide for such exigencies, in pursuance of which an act was passed in 1792, and which we presume makes ample provision for the succession in such an event. That act declares that, in the event of the death of both the President and Vice President, the presiding officer of the Senate first, and, if there be no presiding officer, then the Speaker, of the House of Representatives shall act as President till an election by the people can be held to supply the vacancy. If the death occurs two months before the first Wednesday in December, succeeding, then the election shall be held in that year, but if, not, then the year after; provided, however, the term of the deceased President does not expire on the fourth of March next succeeding his death, in which case provision is to be made for an immediate election. If then it should happen that President Pierce and Vice President King should both die, Mr. Atchison, the now presiding officer of the Senate, would succeed to the Presidency, and hold it till an election should be made, as provided by the law noted.

WAKE SUPERIOR COURT.

The term of this tribunal is continued over to this week, to get through the trial of *Perry*, charged with the murder of his wife, which was commenced on Friday of last week, and occupied the whole of that day and Saturday in the examination of witnesses.

The case was submitted, after the argument of the Counsel (Mr. Attorney General Ransom for the State, and Hon. Geo. E. Badger for the Prisoner,) under the charge of Judge BAILEY, and the jury returned in about fifty minutes, with the verdict of *guilty*. The crime, according to the testimony, was one of the most horrible ever committed in this section of the country.

The prisoner was brought out on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock to receive the sentence of the Court; When H. W. Miller, Esq., moved for a new trial, on the grounds, 1st, that the daughter of the prisoner, a girl 12 years of age, summoned as a witness for the State, was not called to testify, nor tendered to the prisoner's counsel. She was not examined, because the Judge pronounced her incompetent to give testimony, as she appeared to be totally ignorant of the obligations of an oath. 2ndly, that the Jury, on Sunday, had acted illegally in visiting (though under the conduct of the Sheriff) the Lunatic Asylum, some mile and a half from the Court House. And 3dly, (which was subsequently withdrawn) the Judge had given improper instructions to the Jury.

These grounds were controverted, on the part of the State, by B. F. Moore, Esq., who was answered by G. W. Haywood, and Perrin Busbee, Esqrs., in behalf of the prisoner, who were replied to by Mr. Ransom, the Attorney General, who, throughout the trial proved himself an able, vigilant and faithful officer. Mr. Miller rejoined, in support of the grounds he had taken. The Judge very deliberately examined all the grounds urged for a new trial and declared them to be insufficient; and pronounced the sentence of *death*, to be executed on Friday the 29th instant. From this decision, Mr. Miller, on behalf of the prisoner, took an appeal to the Supreme Court.—*Raleigh Star.*

ANOTHER RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.

We are pained to learn, that a most fearful accident occurred on the Richmond and Petersburg Rail Road, on Sunday afternoon, about nine miles from the latter City, by which the passenger car was totally demolished, two lives lost and several persons wounded. It appears that the axle of the car broke, by which it fell to the track, and dragged over the rails, the flat bar piercing its floor and tearing it out,—the passengers dropping through.—Mrs. Purnell, daughter of Ex-Gov. Dudley, was much hurt, a young child killed, and another wounded, and a servant girl had both legs cut off. Our esteemed fellow citizen, E. B Freeman, and his daughter, were in the train, and the former was considerably bruised, though we are happy to learn that he was not seriously hurt.

We have no farther particulars at the moment of writing.—*Ral Register.*

☞ The Union marks Mr. Everett as a leader if not the leader of the Whig party. No better, purer, more accomplished statesman—no firmer patriot—no truer American republican, can be found in the country. We would willingly see him head the Whig phalanx. In his judgment, discretion, soundness, and liberal yet conservative sentiments, we have great confidence. It is fortunate for the country that such a man is in the national councils. Even his political opponents must respect his character, admire his talents, and do justice to his integrity. We believe, that the Democratic party, themselves, are pleased that Edward Everett is in the Senate of the United States—for the sake of the country.

Remarkable Bear.—A collection of wild animals is on its way from California to the New York World's Fair, containing a singular phenomenon in the bruin line.—This creature, it is said, is of no color heretofore appropriate to his species, but is curiously marked with all the colors of the rainbow.

An Ox with a Wooden Leg.—A Pennsylvania farmer had the following misfortune happen to a fine work ox. The animal was grazing near where the farmer was at work making a fence. The ox stepped into a post hole and broke his leg. As it was too lean to kill, the farmer consulted a physician who lived close by, and the result was that it was determined to cut off the broken leg. The ox refused food one day only after cutting off the leg. A wooden leg was substituted in proper time, and when the ox was finally killed it presented the finest beef seen in the Philadelphia market.

A Road Well Watched.—The Hudson River Railroad, 150 miles in length, employs 225 "flag men," stationed at intervals along the whole length of the line. Just before a train is to pass, each one walks over his "beat," and looks to see that every track and tie, every tunnel, switch, rail, clamp and rivet is in good order, and free from obstruction. If so, he takes his stand with a white flag and waves it to the approaching train, as a signal to "come on"—and come on it does, at full speed. If there is anything wrong he waves a red flag, or at night a red lamp, and the engineer on seeing it, promptly shuts off the steam, and sounds the whistle to "put down the brakes." Every inch of the road is carefully examined after the passage of each train.

PHILAD'A., March 18.

DEAR SIR:—I got yours some weeks since saying you sent me $3 in December for some books. We have waited that long, thinking the letter might come to hand, but it has not. I now enclose you our catalogue, and write to say to order $3 worth of our books and we will send them to you at once, as we do not wish you to lose it. Say in letter you write, that I wrote we would send you the $3 worth and then there will be no mistake. Respectfully,

T. B PETERSON.

The above letter sufficiently explains itself, and needs no comment from us.—We publish it with pleasure at the request of the recipient. The miscarriage of money by the mails has become a thing of daily occurrence, a subject of common complaint. We would hope, by giving publicity to such communications as the above, to contribute to the detection of the mail robbers. Our readers cannot fail to be struck with the liberality of Mr. Peterson. The publication of his letter is the best recommendation we could give him.—*Mountain Banner.*

Another Sale of North Carolina Copper Ore.—On the 5th inst., 200 tons of copper ore from the (SMITH) mine of the North Carolina Copper Company, were sold at auction in New York. The competition was spirited, and the entire amount was bought by the Revere Copper Works of Boston. The 30 per cent ore sold at $6 89, a per cent equal to $204 per ton, and the 20 per cent. ore at $6 12½, a per cent. equal to $122 50 per ton. The Revere Works bought the lot previously sold at $6, a per cent. of $180 per ton. The aggregate amount of the sale on Tuesday was about $32,000, making $50,000 for the two sales, the produce of about four months' operations with 15 or 20 men.—There have been 35 or 40 additional hands sent to the mine, and the yield for the coming months, it is thought, will be 200 to 300 tons per month. After the sale of ore, 1,028 shares of the stock of the Company were sold at $8 87½ a $9, per share. So says the "Baltimore Sun."

INCREASE OF SALARIES.

The New York Express gives the following list of the increase of salaries made by Congress at its recent session.

The Vice President, from $5,000 to $8,000.

The Secretaries of State, Treasury, Navy, War, Interior, Attorney General, and Post Master General, each from $6,000 to $8 000

The Sandwich Islands Commissioner has his salary raised to $5,000; the China mission was made a full mission, with a salary and new outfit of $18,000. A new full mission was made in Central America, (filled by Mr. Slidell) Peru takes a full mission instead of a Charge as heretofore. A new Minister resident is to go to Switzerland. The Senate went much further than this—but the House non concurred in most of their additions.

☞ Mr. Wiley, General Superintendent of Common Schools, visited our community during the past week, and delivered an interesting lecture on the subject of Education. We found Mr. Wiley a most agreeable gentleman, with a well cultivated mind, and very pleasing manners.—His lecture is universally admitted to have been an excellent one, abounding in interesting information, sound views and, sensible suggestions. We predict for him in his new vocation a career of usefulness and honor, and for the State, incalculable benefits, from his energy and ability.

Edenton Whig.

The Norfolk Beacon of the 8th instant, says: "A large number of merchants and other citizens assembled, agreeably to notice yesterday evening at the Argus office, for the purpose of adopting measures for celebrating the opening of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. Wm. D Roberts, Esq., was unanimously chosen President, and C. H. Beale, editor of the News Secretary.

"The President explained the object of the meeting in a few well delivered remarks, and the whole proceedings were characterized by unanimity. It was resolved that a committee of twelve be appointed to prepare the proper celebration on the occasion, and that they be empowered to invite the good people along the line of the road to visit Norfolk and be present at it.

"Our North Carolina friends may be sure of a hearty welcome."

More of the Rappings.—Ebenezer Pope, a respectable citizen of Milton, hung himself in his barn on Thursday. He leaves a family. Insanity, resulting from the rapping delusion, caused the mournful act. He was one of the selectmen of the town.

Rome (N. Y.) Sentinel.

The virtue which requires to be ever guarded is scarcely worth the sentinel.

Comfortable Provision.—The ordinance in relation to negroes, recently adopted by the City Council of Richmond, contains the following provision:

"Every slave shall be provided each day, by his owner, or if he be in the employment of another person, by his employer, with food sufficient for his sustenance, and a suitable place in which to cook the same, and shall be provided every night with a place of lodging, and with whatever is necessary for his sleeping in the last mentioned place. For every day or night on which there is a failure to make such provisions to any slave, the person so failing shall be fined exceeding twenty dollars, and such fine shall be imposed notwithstanding the slave shall be furnished with food or other things in lieu of board and lodging."

The New York Express copies this clause, and exclaims—"Oh! that our Northern 'Humanitants' would join in procuring the passage of some such enactment for the benefit of the poor free negroes in the cities of the North."—*Richmond Times.*

A Hard Hit.—The Ohio *Statesman* in speaking of the active politicians who are on all sides and with all parties—now a blustering Whig and then a conscientious Democrat, *according to circumstances*—uses the following language:

"I have observed, ever since the commencement of Gen. Jackson's administration—yea, and before it—certain men, who previously belonged to the Federal party—*perfect adventurers*—who come with loud professions of *repentance*, wishing to join our ranks: and after being received, make a fair show for a time, until they worm themselves in favor with the party, so far as to obtain some lucrative office; and even then, they exhibit a fair exterior, so long as Democracy walks in *golden slippers*, but the instant the office expires and they fail in getting another, they, like Arnold of old, turn traitor, and always injure our cause a hundred per cent. more than all the good they can ever do it."

Pretty Good.—"John," said a clergyman to his man, "you should become a tetotaler—you have been drinking again today."

"Do you never take a drop yourself, minister."

"Ah, but John, you must look at your circumstances and mine."

"Very true, sir, says John; "but can you tell me how the streets of Jerusalem were kept so clean."

"No John, I cannot tell you that."

"Well, sir, it was just because every one kept his own door clean."

A gentleman of Peoria, Ill., who had been for some time paying his addresses to a young lady of that place, last week asked her hand in marriage, which was refused. He plead for some time after, and declared if she still resisted his suit he would commit suicide. She informed him such an alternative would not influence her in the least. At this he loaded his gun, and standing in front of the house, placed the muzzle in his mouth, and with his toe pulled the trigger. The discharge tore away his left cheek, and horribly mutilated his whole head and face, but did not kill him, though his recovery was considered impossible. The lady stood in the door and witnessed the whole of the terrible transaction.

Sale of Real Estate.—A sale of several Houses and Lots in this town on Monday last, was we learn, well attended, and the bidding spirited.

The "Academy Lot," adjoining the Episcopal Church, fronting 100 feet on Green street, was bought by Jas. Kyle, Esq, at $1475.

The dwelling and store on the same street, occupied by Mr. J. B. Walton, was bought by Mr. Walton at $2400.

The vacant lot adjoining, belonging to Sheriff Johnson was bid in at $800.

These are prices from 50 to 75 per cent. higher than the same property would have sold for two or three years ago.

Fayetteville Observer.

A Model Subscriber.—The N. Y. Commercial mentions the receipt of subscription from a gentleman who had never failed for fifty years to pay in advance for that paper.

☞ We learn that Messrs. Clingman and Gaither addressed the people of Henderson on last Tuesday. Mr. C. is still very feeble, and had to speak sitting.

Mountain Banner.

Of the puns belonging to Dr. Barton, we believe that the following is little known: A gentleman coming one day into his room told him that Dr. Vowel was dead; "What," said he, "Vowel dead! thank God, it is neither *u* nor *i*."

Early Vegetables.—Green peas, the first of the season, were received in New York last week, from Savannah, Ga. They were retailed at 62½ cents the half peck, and sold by the barrel at $12. Tomatoes also from Savannah, sold for 30 cents per quart.

Drowned.—We understand that a negro man named Fred, the property of Mr. John M. Horah, of Salisbury, fell off the Henrietta steamboat into the river near Whitehall, on Monday last, and was drowned.—*North Carolinian.*

[PUBLIC ACT—No. 65.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four:

For the pay of the army, one million eight hundred and fourteen thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine dollars: *Provided*, That the salary of the military storekeepers of the Ordnance Department in Oregon, California, and New Mexico shall hereafter be one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

For remounting of the four companies of light artillery, authorized by the act of March third, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, eighteen thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the same be expended at the discretion and by direction of the President of the United States.

For the defence of San Francisco, California, five hundred thousand dollars.

For continuing the defences at the following forts, viz:

FLORIDA.

Fort Jefferson, at Gardon Keys, or Tortugas Islands, one hundred thousand dollars.

Fort Taylor, Key West, seventy-five thousand dollars.

GEORGIA.

Fort Pulaski, including barracks and quarters, twenty thousand dollars.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Fort Sumpter, Charleston harbor, [illegible] hundred and ten thousand dollars.

[illegible]

Fort Carrol, Sollers' Point flats, harbor, fifty thousand dollars.

DELAWARE.

Fort Delaware, Pea Patch Island, Delaware river, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

MAINE.

Fort Knox, Penobscot river, fifty-five thousand dollars.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Fort Warren, Boston harbor, forty-five thousand dollars.

Fort Winthrop, Governor's Island, Boston harbor, twenty-nine thousand five hundred and seventy-three dollars.

For commutation of officers' subsistence, six hundred and fifteen thousand eight hundred and forty-seven dollars.

For comutation of forage for officers' horses, one hundred and four thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight dollars.

For payment in lieu of clothing for officers servants, thirty-six thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

For expenses of recruiting, forty-three thousand two hundred dollars.

For three months' extra pay for non commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, on re-enlistment, ten thousand dollars.

For subsistence in kind, one million and twenty-eight thousand four hundred and ninety-seven dollars.

For clothing for the army, camp and garrison equipage, and horse equipments, three hundred and fifty-two thousand one hundred and forty-three dollars and fifty-six cents.

For the regular supplies of the quartermaster's department, consisting of fuel, forage in kind for the horses, mules, and oxen of the quartermaster's department, at the several military posts and stations, and with the armies in the field; for the horses of the first and second regiments of dragoons, the companies of light artillery, the regiment of mounted riflemen, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, and also for the authorized number of officer's horses when serving in the field and at the outposts; of straw for soldiers' bedding, and of stationery, including company and other blank books for the army, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the pay and quartermaster's departments, and for the printing of division and department orders, army regulations, and reports, one million and fifty thousand dollars.

For the incidental expenses of the quartermaster's department, consisting of postage on letters and packets received and sent by officers of the army on public service; expenses of courts-martial and courts of inquiry, including the additional compensation to judge advocates, recorders, members, and witnesses, while on that service, under the act of March sixteen, eighteen hundred and two; extra pay to soldiers employed, under the direction of the quartermaster's department, in the erection of barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals; the construction of roads and other constant labor, for periods of not less than ten days, under the act of March second, eighteen hundred and fifteen; expenses of express to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field, of escorts to paymasters, other disbursing officers, and trains, when military escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the interment of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office furniture; hire of laborers in the quartermaster's department, including hire of interpreters, spies, and guides for the army; compensation of the clerk to officers of the quartermaster's department; compensation of forage and wagon masters, authorized by the act of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; for the apprehension of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; the various expenditures required for the first and second regiments of dragoons, the companies of light artillery, the regiment of mounted riflemen, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, including the purchase of travelling forges, blacksmith's and shoeing tools, horse and mule shoes, iron, hire of veterinary surgeons, and medicines for horses and mules, three hundred thousand dollars.

For constructing, repairing, and enlarging barracks, quarters, hospitals, storehouses, stables, wharves, and ways at the several posts and army depots; for temporary cantonments, and the authorized furniture for barrack rooms of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; gun-houses for the protection of cannon, including the necessary tools and materials for the objects enumerated, and for rent of quarters and offices for officers, and barracks and hospitals for troops, where there are no public buildings for their accommodation; for storehouses for the safe-keeping of military stores, and of grounds for the summer cantonments and encampments, three hundred thousand dollars.

For erecting barracks and quarters at the Republican Fork of the Kansas river, sixty-five thousand dollars.

For mileage or allowance made to officers for the transportation of themselves and baggage, when travelling on duty without troops, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For transportation of the army, including the baggage of the troops, when moving either by land or water; of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and horse equipments, from the depot at Philadelphia to the several posts and army depots; of subsistence from the places of purchase, and from the places of delivery, under contract, to such places as the circumstances of the service may require it to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance stores, and small-arms, from the foundries and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and army depots; freights, tolls, and ferriages; for the purchase and hire of horses, mules, oxen, wagons, carts, drays, ships, and other sea-going vessels and boats, for the transportation of supplies, and for garrison purposes; for drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; transportation of funds for the pay and other disbursing departments; the expense of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific; and for procuring water at such post as from their situation require that it be brought from a distance, one million five hundred thousand dollars.

For the purchase of horses required for the first and second regiments of dragoons, the companies of light artillery, the regiment of mounted riflemen, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, one hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

For the medical and hospital departments, fifty-[illegible] thousand dollars.

For cannon, gun-carriages, and projectiles for [illegible]ence two hundred thousand dollars.

For ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies, [illegible]red thousand dollar.

For the current expenses of the ordnance [illegible] hundred thousand dollars.

For the manufacture of arms at the [illegible], two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

To make good damages at Harpe's Ferry, caused by the flood of nineteenth and twentieth of April, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, twenty thousand dollars.

For repairs and improvements and new machinery [illegible] Harpers Ferry, forty-three thousand five hundred dollars.

For repairs and improvements and new machinery [illegible] Springfield armory, forty-six thousand and ninety-four dollars: *Provided*, That from and after the first day of July next, [illegible] act of Congress approved August twenty-third, eighteen hundred and forty-two, be so modified that the President may, if in his opinion the public interest demands it, place over any of the armories a superintendent who does not belong to the army; and in order to enable him to decide to his satisfaction, is hereby authorized to cause the necessary and proper inquiries to be instituted, through the medium of a commission of civilians and military men, with a view of ascertaining which of the two systems is the more economical, efficient, and safe for the management of the public armories, that formerly existing under the superintendence of civil officers, or that now existing under the superintendence of officers of the ordnance department.

For arsenals, forty-one thousand and seventy-one dollars; and that the Secretary of War be and is hereby authorized to abolish such of the arsenals of the United States as in his judgment may be useless or unnecessary.

For arrearages prior to July first, eighteen hundred and fifteen payable through the office of the Third Auditor, under the act approved May first, eighteen hundred and twenty, in addition to an unexpended balance of seven thousand four hundred and twenty-six dollars remaining in the treasury on the thirtieth of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For arrearages of pay, subsistence, and clothing due to Captain Richard McRae's company of Virginia volunteers, which served in the war with Great Britain in eighteen hundred and twelve and thirteen, the sum of ten thousand three hundred and thirty-four dollars and thirty-one cents; to be paid out to the officers and soldiers of said company, or their legal representatives, under the order of the Secretary of War, upon the production of such proof as satisfies him as to the identity of said officers and soldiers, and that they have not been paid.

For bridges and establishing communications between Fort Leavenworth and the Republican Fork of the Kansas river, eleven thousand seven hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For fuel and quarters for officers of the army serving on light-house duty, the payment of which is no longer made by the quartermaster department, four thousand and fifty-three dollars and eighty-seven cents.

For fuel and quarters and for mileage or transportation for officers and enlisted men of the army serving on the coast survey in cases no longer provided for by the quartermaster department, ten thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the annual coast survey report shall be submitted to Congress during the month of December in each year, and shall be accompanied by a general chart of the whole coast of the United States, on as large a scale as convenient and practicable, showing, as near as practicable, the configuration of the coasts, and showing, by lines, the probable limits of the gulf stream, and showing, by lines, the probable limit to which the soundings of the coast will extend, and showing, by the use of colors and explanations, the exact portions of our coasts, of which complete charts have been published by the Coast Survey; also, showing such other parts of the coasts of which the triangulation, the topography, and the soundings have been completed, but not published; and, also, such parts of the coasts of which the triangulation and topography, or the triangulation, only, have been completed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the proper counting officers of the Treasury Department be and they are hereby authorized to adjust and settle the claims of the State of Florida for the services of her troops under the act of February twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, by the provisions stated for the settlement of the claims of the State of Georgia for like services, prescribed by the act approved thirty-first of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-three;" and that the Secretary of War be authorized to distribute the arms provided for by the act of Congress of eighteen hundred and eight to the State of Iowa according to her representation in Congress.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War be directed to report to Congress whether, in his opinion, it would not be more economical, proper, and advisable to cause all the arms of the United States to be made by contract.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That such portion of the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars appropriated for the discharge of claims for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities in Florida by the act of twenty-seventh February, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, as shall remain unexpended on the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, is hereby reappropriated for that purpose.