THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

J. J. BRUNER, *Editor & Proprietor.*

"KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR RULERS."

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

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REPORT,

[illegible] JOHN D. JOHNSTON, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Indian Corn, read before the Scotch Ireland Agricultural Society, and published by order of the Society.

The subject assigned us is one of vast importance to the people of this country. The origin of Maize or Indian Corn seems to be unknown; the first account we have of it was among the aborigines of America, when discovered by Columbus. They knew the benefit of Corn as food, but at the same time, knew little of the cultivation of it. Among the ancient Mexicans Maize was a sign in the calendar, and a holy ornament upon their altars; they adorn the altars in the churches and chapels with stalks of Maize with flowers twined about them. The Incas of Peru cultivated Maize in their gardens as elegant plants, and among artistic work in gold of the ancient Peruvians the imitations of the Maize plant are most admirable.

Maize was not known in Europe until after the conquest of Mexico by Cortes: in his first return to the Court of Charles V, he took a few ears of Corn or Maize with him among other curiosities as a present to his Majesty.

After our forefathers had got possession of the desirable country which we now inhabit, they for a long time cultivated but little owing to inexperience and the want of cleared land; since that day it has been cultivated to a great extent; the cultivation of which has been the same cause of the amount of exhausted lands now present itself to our view. Our fathers hewed down the forests, planted them in Corn as long as they would yield enough to pay for the labor; then turned them out to wash away and grow up with sedge and pines, and we, their successors, are left to reclaim these lands, go to Texas, or starve. Our choice lands are cleared and the soil has washed into the branch bottoms; let us follow it and bring it back in the form of compost, or drain them and cultivate them where they are; they are the lands, if properly drained and cultivated, that will pay the farmer for his labor.

But to our subject. Corn, that which of all grains is most valuable; that which has supplied the wants of so many starving beings; that which sustained the first settlers of Plymouth, where they were without bread and in a foreign land surrounded by enemies, a few bushels of that most valuable of all grains were found which prevented starvation during the winter, and furnished them with seed the ensuing spring; and which, in our day, has prevented the lives of so many of the inhabitants of Ireland after the failure of the potatoe crop.

As to the best method of cultivating Maize or Indian Corn, persons differ greatly. We are of opinion that Corn should not be planted more than once in three years in the same piece of ground unless on the bottom lands where the soil is too rich to produce any thing else, as it has a great tendency to exhaust the soil. We prefer it succeeding wheat to any other grain, though the same quality of land will yield more per acre, succeeding Cotton than Wheat or probably any other growth, from the fact that we work our Cotton more than any other growth, therefore the soil is in a better state to receive it, being clear of trash, the ground is well pulverized; lies close to the grain deposited, causes them to sprout sooner and grow off quicker, and mature sooner. It is utterly impossible to raise a large crop of Corn per acre, unless the land be able to produce it. Therefore, if the land be not very rich (for it can't well be too rich for corn) haul out your ashes, lime, stable, barn yard or compost manures before ploughing, (though we prefer manuring to wheat,) plough it under first with a three horse harshire following with two horses to a sub-soil plough turning the soil from twelve to twenty inches deep or even deeper, for we are of opinion that land, if sub soiled, can't be broke too deep for corn; it, of all other grain, requires thorough ploughing.) This should be done as early in the Fall as possible, let it lie until March, then harrow with a two horse harrow, (three is preferable.) After harrowing, break again with a single horse and side shovels as deep as the former if possible and close; then check off the ground with a sub soil plough, so that the grain may lie near the surface of the ground; and at the same time this sub soil breaks the ground underneath, leaving a loose bed for the roots to penetrate into in search of nutriment necessary for the formation of a stalk. It also admits the free access of the atmosphere, which is indispensable to the germination of the grain and affords nourishment to the growing crop through its roots.

Deep ploughing prevents the effects of drouth to a great extent, by retaining the moisture of the rains and dews longer than if the ground had been but tickled. We are in favor of covering with two furrows with a narrow plough and light; there are two advantages resulting from this method; first, it loosens the soil on either side of the grain deposited, leaves a ridge that the sun's rays may have access to the grain and cause it to spring forth out of the earth.

Secondly, it leaves a furrow on either side of the corn that the plough or harrow may be applied the sooner to its cultivation. In order to raise a great quantity to the acre, we would prefer drilling to checking; the rows should be from 4½ to 5 feet in width, the stalks should then be arranged according to the quality of the land, from 8 to 24 inches apart, one in a place. Drilled corn requires more work with the hoe than checked; either should be hoed at least twice, immediately after the first and last ploughings; the ground should be harrowed over as soon as the corn will bear it, that will keep down the weeds, and at the same time loose the soil about the corn, and cause it to grow off; in a few days apply the ploughs and hoes, running near the corn with a colter to a considerable depth, in order to loose the ground about, and underneath the roots, the latter breaking and pulling away the crust about the corn and applying fresh dirt to its roots.—The middle should be broke with a strait shovel, (unless the ground is inclined to wet,) then we would recommend the side shovel in order to leave a deep furrow in the middle to draw off the water from the hill; great care should be taken to have the first furrows filled to retain moisture about the corn; the corn should be thinned as soon as the crows will leave it. Here we would remark that there should be but one stalk left to the hill, as it will ear better, and a very convenient width for planting is four feet either way, for our common uplands. Manuring on the hill is recommended by many either before or after the corn is up with cotton seed, guano, or compost. Experience has taught us that applying a handful of cotton seed to the corn just before ploughing and hoeing the first time, covering them with the hoe, when hoeing the corn, adds much to the crop; with regard to the guano, we have every cause to believe that it adds much to the growth of the crop from the reports of distinguished persons, therefore we would recommend it as a good top dressing to corn.

The second ploughing should be done with side shovels, provided the corn is large enough to admit them, if not, use the strait shovels, applying them close to the corn and deep, the plough following, should fill the furrows full.—The last ploughing should be done before the corn tassels by running next the corn with a shovel, or which is better, a one horse barshire, which will throw the dirt up to the stalks, cover the weeds and grass, and prevent its blowing over with the summer storms. We think the roots of the corn should not be broken deep, the last ploughing more especially near the stalks, as it cuts off the medium by which the nutriment passes from the soil to the stalk, and causes the blades to wither if the season be dry. Therefore, we recommend the barshire as the most suitable plough; following with a side shovel filling the furrows full in order to retain moisture about the corn.—We would also recommend the selecting of seed from the field before gathering, by so doing we may obtain the one or the two eared corn or any sort we may wish; we should avoid large cobs; and corn that is too much of the gourd seed to flint. As to the kind of corn that should be cultivated persons differ greatly, each advocating his particular kind.—There are various kinds cultivated, the common white, the yellow, the McClammer and the flint or honey corn: The golden Sioux, the large eight rowed yellow, the small eight rowed yellow, Ohio dent, the dutton, the baden and the brown, each having its advocate, so that we find it would be somewhat difficult to determine which would be best to cultivate unless we try the different kinds for ourselves and so determine; one kind does best in one climate, and in a different another kind produces the most. We have learned from experience that the homeny corn produces more per acre, makes sweet bread, and fattens stock faster than any other kind we have tried.

According to the results of J. H. Salisbury of Albany, the eight rowed yellow is preferable to the white for food. The result of the distillers in our own State, show there is more whiskey to be made from a bushel of yellow than from the same of white. With regard to the best method of gathering farmers differ also. Some contending for it to stand in the field until properly cured; others for cutting it off at the ground when beginning to get hard, stack it until cured, then pull off the ears and crib and use the stalks for fodder. As to which is the best method inexperience compels us to keep silent. We contend that blading corn decreases the value of the grain as much as it adds to the fodder stack. As to the best method of feeding corn, we think comes under another head.

By reference to the census returns for the United States, we find that we have exported to foreign ports in 1847, 568,025 bushels; in 1848, 518 866 bushels; in 1849, 325,768 bushels, making an average for those three years of about 471,000 bushels annually; estimating it at 50 cents per bushel, makes an income to the United States from foreign ports of about $23 550 000, which will go a good ways toward defraying the expenses of our Government. Also shows, that it is one of the principal articles of exportation. Also, that every farmer should give more attention to the cultivation of it; and we would urge it upon each and every member of this Society to consult together and give their different views on the subject, that we may devise some method by which we may raise more corn per acre and at a less cost.

We live in a corn growing country, and we may almost say within two day's travel of Charlotte, Columbia, Camden, and Charleston, Raleigh, Wilmington and Petersburg—so that we shall not have the difficulty to encounter in getting our produce to market.

We hope that each member of this Society will take a more active part in agricultural pursuits, and if possible, advance the interests of this desirable portion of our country, and turn the tide of emigration from Texas and California to Scotch Ireland.

RAILROAD IRON.

The Boston Railroad Times calls attention to the facts, which are worthy the attention of those engaged in making new lines of railroads. The railways now in the course of construction in Europe and America will require, for their completion, no less than two millions and four hundred thousand tons of iron. To make this quantity will occupy all the rolling mills in the world, which are now engaged in the manufacture of railway iron, at least six years—those of Great Britain, furnishing three-fourths, and the United States, France and Belgium the remaining fourth. The best authorities do not estimate the largest quantity of railway iron in any one year even as high as 400,000 tons, yet even at this rate it will take six years to furnish iron for the roads already begun. The necessary consequence of this state of things is, the Times thinks, that the price of railroad iron will not only be kept up, but further advance; and be maintained at very high prices for a long time. In this case the manufacture of railroad iron will be the best manufacturing business that can be undertaken in this country for some years, for it is affirmed, on the best authority, that the article which is now selling at $70, with every prospect of advancing at least to $80 per ton, pays a fair profit to the maker at $50 per ton.

From the Raleigh Register.

ADDRESS OF THE HON. WELDON N. EDWARDS.

We are indebted to the Hon. WELDON N. EDWARDS for a printed copy of an "Address to his constituents, the freemen of Warren County," in vindication of the high minded and fearless course which he pursued, as Speaker of the Senate, in the last General Assembly, with regard to the Free Suffrage Bill. The document is an able, dignified and manly defence of its distinguished and estimable author from the imputations which have been heaped upon him in connection with that course. He boldly avows the fact of his having defeated Free Suffrage, insists that his hostility to the doctrine was well and widely known previous to his election as Speaker of the Senate, and thereby puts to the blush the party hacks who are asserting so clamorously that the Democratic members of that body, who elected him to the Chair, in the face of that opposition, are not responsible for the result. We have enlarged upon this point heretofore, and it is useles folly for the locofoco press and leaders to endeavor to resist the conclusion to which every candid man must come. During the last Gubernatorial campaign JOHN KERR was so ably bearing the Whig standard through the State, he predicted, we well recollect, that Free Suffrage would not receive the requisite Constitutional sanction at the hands of the Legislature of 1852, and even went so far as to particularize the manner in which, and the person through whom, it would receive its quietus. In the teeth of such predictions, based, as they were, upon Mr. Edwards' publicly expressed declarations,—and in spite of the closely contested state of parties in the Legislature,—with reference, we mean, to this question,—the majority in the Senate put Mr. E. in the Chair and thereby *invited* the defeat of Free Suffrage. We can but believe that all the censure of which he is now the victim is forced and factitious. The locofoco leaders are *rejoiced* at the failure of their pet hobby, and are pleased at an opportunity of retaining it as an element of party capital, even at the expense of Mr. Edwards' feelings and the sacrifice of his political influence and character.

Whether the abuse which he is visited however, be artificial or real and positive, Mr. Edwards evidently regards it in the light of the latter; and he takes occasion as follows, to administer a merited and scathing castigation upon his traducers:

"For the course I deemed it my duty to pursue, as Speaker of the Senate, in the last General Assembly, in regard to the "Free Suffrage" Bill, in withholding my vote from it on its final reading, I have been arraigned at the bar of public opinion for disloyalty to the principles of Democracy; and the most unsparing vituperation has been dealt out to me—nay many would consign me to the block—and demand my political life, of as little value as it is—as an atonement for what they arrogantly denounce as an offence against the majesty of party. Whether I am an offender to this extent will appear in the sequel of this paper. It will be seen, that, for *my* political principles, I have looked to the example and precepts of the sages and Fathers of the Church—and not to the crude views of the *younglings of yesterday*—nor to the teachings of modern political Doctors, who claim the right to prescribe new articles of faith—as tests of Orthodoxy—and, as by *authority*, to proscribe and excommunicate all who do not subscribe to them.

To deny *freedom of opinion*, and conformity of conduct to convictions honestly entertained, is tyranny in its most odious form. The party that is animated by such a spirit, contains within itself the elements of its own dissolution. It is destined to discover, when too late—that the *minds* and *consciences* of men, cannot, and will not, be swayed, this way, and that, at its bidding. If this were not so—*servility*, the most abject, instead of virtuous *independence*, would become the only passport to public place and public honors—and duty to country be sunk in the slough of party bondage."

Mr. E. proceeds, after having thus effectually demolished his assailaints, to "show the nature and character of the proposed change, in contrast with the striking advantages of that provision in the Constitution sought to be altered." He concludes in the following terms:

"Entertaining then these views—views embraced not hastily—but upon the fullest and most mature consideration—it would have been passing strange had I voted for the Free Suffrage Bill. I knew the high interests suspended on its fate—I knew the weight of responsibility that attached to my position—but the path of duty was a plain one—I fearlessly pursued it. I knew full well that it was not one of ease—nor one in which I could expect to gather laurels or hope to win honors and preferment. But the post of duty was not, in this instance, a post of danger—and I thank God, that higher considerations than mere personal consequences nerved me to the task.

The foregoing exposition of my course as your representative in the last Legislature, I have deamed it my duty to make—and regret that it could not be condensed in narrower limits—but whilst I desired to be brief, I still more desired to be perspicuous.

My political life has been marked by a steady adherence to the great principles of the Democratic faith—and among them I recognise as one of the highest the *obligation of the Representative to do the will of the constituent body*. To that I have ever conformed, and never more rigidly than during the recent session of the Legislature. I had been twice elected on the same issue, (Free Suffrage,) and the last time by a largely increased majority—although I had at the preceding session—*precisely* under the same circumstances as at the last—withheld my vote from the same measure—and *could not*—and *would not*—do you the gross injustice to believe that you did not apprehend a question so *long* agitated and so *fully* discussed. It would be a reflection upon the intelligence of the people of Warren, which will never originate with, or be endorsed by me."

We forbear any further comment. In our next, we propose to publish Mr. Edwards' Address entire. It constitutes an important item in the political history of the times.

TIMBER GETTING IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Few persons are probably aware of the quantities of pine timber that is annually taken from the forest in the lower portion of the State and sent to foreign and home markets either in stems or after being sawed into lumber. Besides the numerous steam and water mills that are constantly fed by large rafts rough timber from our piney woods, there are individuals and companies which make it a regular business to get out timber and carry it to more distant markets. As an instance, the firm of Messrs. Tatum & Hubbard from Virginia, have been engaged in timber getting for more than 20 years. Their establishment is at present located on Pantego Creek, in Beaufort County. They supply the Navy Yard at Norfolk with timber for Ship building.—They employ constantly 22 axemen, besides a large additional force in getting the timber shipped. We are informed that they sometimes send off to Norfolk 15 or $20,000 worth of timber, in a lot.—The stems are of different dimensions from 1 1 2 to 3 feet square, and from 50 to 70 feet in length. The timbes is brought to the Creek, by ox teams, made into rafts, floated down the creek into the sand, and then taken by a steamboat and towed through the Dismal Swamp Canal to Norfold. The quantity thus taken to that city annually, must be immense. The number of feet and value we have not heard; it would no doubt form a curious item.

New Bern News.

"THE INFIDEL MOTHER."

Can it be? can you look back into the depths of those clear blue eyes, that seek yours in such confiding innocent trust; can you deck those dimpled limbs, so "fearfully and wonderfully made?" can you point out to him the gold and purple sunset glory? can you look upward with him to the shining host? or place in his eager hand the field flowers that bend their dewy eyes with grateful thanks, and never name "Our Father!"

When at dead of night you watch beside his sick couch; when you hush your every breath to listen to his pain moan; when every gust of wind makes your cheek grow pale; when you turn with trembling hand the healing drops when every tick of the clock seems beating against your heart; when the little pallid face looks beseechingly into yours, for the "help" you cannot give; oh! where can you turn the suppliant eye, if you see not the "Great Physician?"

When health slowly returns, when the eye brightens, and the red colors lip and cheek; when the vacant chair is again filled; when the little feet are again busy! when loving arms in playful glee twine around your neck comes there from that woman's heart of thine no burst of grateful thanks to Him who notes even the sparrow's fall.

Suppose Death comes! You fold away the little useless robes; you turn with a filling eye from toys and books and paths those little feet have trod; you feel ever the shadowy clasp of a little hand in yours; you turn heartsick from the happy mothers, who number no missing lamb from their flocks; a sunny ringlet, a rosy cheek, or a piping voice, gives your heart a death pang. You walk the busy street, and turn your head involuntarily when a little strange voice calls "Mother!" Oh! where can you look for comfort, if you believe not that the "good Shepherd" folds your lamb to His loving breast?"

There is perfidity at your household hearth! there are broken vows, which you may not breathe to human ear.—There is treachery repaid for trust! Childhood looks on with a sad wonder, you must go backward and cast the mantle of evasion over the moral deformity.—Whence shall strength come, to your slender shoulders, to bear this heavy cross? How silence the ready tempter's voice?—Where shall all those warm affections now be garnered up? (If not in Heaven!)

Oh! you have no anchor, no rudder or compass! your little bark is adrift, at the mercy of every pitiless gale; the sea is dark and fearful; the billows mountain high; the sky black with darkness; if you turn from the Great Pilot!

FANNY FERN.

A Great Layer.—Mr. Wm. Sweeny of this place is the owner of a hen, of the common dunghill breed, which beats all the China or Poland chickens that "can be scared up" for producing eggs. She is confined in a common slat coop alone, and fed upon the off fall of the table.—For the last two months she has been laying, and the large number of eggs produced by her for some time had attracted the attention of the family. Last week she was watched, and the eggs laid by her accurately counted. From Sunday morning till Friday evening, she laid the *incredible number of sixteen eggs*—laying some days two, others three, and others again four. She usually lays two in the morning without leaving the nest, and then either one or two in the afternoon. Were not these facts vouched for by Mr. Sweeny and his family, who have taken precautions against being deceived, and whose statements are perfectly reliable, they could hardly be believed. Attested as they are we have no reason to doubt them.

Xenia Torchlight.

A word to little girls.—Who is lovely? It is the girl who drops sweet words, kind remarks, and pleasant smiles as she passes along; who has a kind word for every boy or girl she meets in trouble, and a kind hand to help her companions out of difficulty; she never scolds, never contends, never teases her mother, nor seeks in any way to diminish, but always to increase her happiness. Would it not please you to pick up a string of pearls, drops of gold, diamonds, or precious stones as you passs along the street? But these are the precious stones that can never be lost.—Extend a friendly hand to the friendless. Smile on the sad and dejected. Sympathize with those in trouble. Strive everywhere to diffuse around you sunshine and joy. If you do this, you will be sure to be beloved. Oh, you will be so "lovely."—*Juv. Miss. Herald.*

☞A young white man has actually been arrested in New York within the last two or three days, under the Fugitive Slave act, and the question is now pending whether he can be sent back to the claimant, a Mr. Felt, to whom it is alleged the fugitive owes labor or service. Felt is a book-binder, and this white fugitive slave was a bound apprentice for a term of years. Believing he had served long enough, he fled to New York, (vide Uncle Tom) was overhauled by the "man-catchers," and is now in durance vile.—This is an over true tale; but as the victim is a white man, neither the indefatigable police nor the military have been called out to allay the excitement or the sympathy. Where is Mrs. Stowe and the admirers of Log Cabin philosophy?

KNICKERBOCKER GOSSIP.

If you doubt the truth of the following, just ask J****B****, of Amedia, who avers that it is "verily veritable." Moreover, he says that there are more such delicate persons "thereaway:"

"A young lady called at the shop of a cabinet maker in this village to leave directions with him about making a table which she had previously ordered. Among other 'particulars,' she enjoined it upon him to make the 'limbs' small; adding, after some hesitation, 'You know what I mean, I suppose?'

"With a very vacant look, the cabinet-maker replied: 'You mean legs, don't you?'

"This regard of the lady's modesty was altogether too much; the bare idea, so suddenly presented, almost overcame her?"

A Heartless Murderer.—We learn from a letter under date of Mackinac, March 2d, that Mr. O. T. Houson, of Grand Traverse, Michigan, has murdered one of his sister's children. He had tortured the child for several days previous with a hot iron. He had kept his wife locked up for some time, and fed his own children on raw corn on the ear, one ear per day being the allowance of each. He went into the woods one morning, forgetting to lock his family up as usual, when they escaped and gave the alarm. Pursuit was immediately commenced, and hopes are entertained that the villian will be captured.

☞A savage dog belonging to Mr. Jay, of this place, broke the chain with which he was fastened one day last week, and seized a little boy about five years old, a son of Mr. N. M. KILPATRICK, which he mangled in a shocking manner, inflicting numerous wounds upon the head and one severe one about the bridge of the nose. Dr. DUFFY was promptly in attendance and dressed the wounds, and we are happy to learn the child is recovering. The dog was dispatched in short order.

Mountain Banner.

Who can Answer it?—What is that which IS to day, WAS to morrow, and WILL BE yesterday?—*Sav. Courier.*

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

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

[PUBLIC ACT—No. 87.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the naval service 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 they are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four:

For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including the engineer corps of the navy, two million eight hundred and eighty thousand one hundred and forty-eight dollars; *Provided*, That the salary of the assistant observer or astronomer at the National Observatory shall be two thousand dollars, and the salary of the principal clerk at said Observatory shall be twelve hundred dollars.

And the pay of a person when attached to, and doing duty at the naval station of California, shall be four thousand dollars per annum, and he shall be allowed a clerk at a compensation not exceeding two thousand dollars per annum. And the proper accounting officers of the Treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to allow and pay out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the officers, petty officers, and seamen of the United States navy, to the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the Marine Corps; and to the officers and men of the Revenue service, who served in the Pacific ocean on the coast of California and Mexico during the late war with Mexico, and since the conclusion of the war up to the twenty-eighth of September [illegible] hundred and fifty, the same additional compensation [illegible] by law directed to be paid to the officers and soldi[illegible] who served in California; and that this provi[illegible] pay, as well as that contained in the Navy App[illegible] August thirty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-[illegible] to and include all naval storekeepers who were [illegible] Pacific coast; and the additional compensation a[illegible] foregoing provision, and by the Navy Appropria[illegible] hundred and fifty-two, shall be paid to the legal [illegible]tives of all deceased persons who would have been entitled [illegible]ive the same if living.

And there shall be allowed to Lieutenant [illegible] William Lewis Herndon and Lardner Gibbon, officers of the U[illegible] States navy, who were engaged upon the exploration of the Amazon, the same pay as has been allowed to the superintend[illegible] of the naval astronomical expedition in Chili, by the act making appropriations for the naval service, approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, during the period of their service as aforesaid, which period shall be reckoned from the date on which each officer left the United States until the final return of the exploring party;

For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishments at the several navy yards and stations, one hundred and eighty thousand six hundred and fifty dollars;

And the first and second clerks to the commandants of the principal navy yards, viz:—Boston, New York, Washington, Norfolk, and Pensacola—shall receive the same pay that the two lowest classes of clerks in the bureaus of the Navy Department now receive respectively; and each "clerk of the yard" in said navy yards shall receive the same compensation as is herein provided for the first clerks to commandants.

For provisions for commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen including engineers and marines attached to vessels for sea service, six hundred and eighty-six thousand two hundred dollars;

For the completion of a scientific investigation and experiments upon the character of alementary substances used as subsistence in the navy, and means to prevent their deterioration, five thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy;

For surgeons' necessaries and appliances for the sick and hurt of the navy, including the marine corps, thirty-seven thousand three hundred dollars;

For repair of vessels in ordinary, and for wear and tear of vessels in commission, including fuel and purchase of hemp, one million nine hundred and forty-one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars;

For ordnance and ordnance stores and small arms, including incidental expenses, two hundred thousand dollars;

For preparing for publication the American Nautical Almanac, nineteen thousand four hundred dollars;

For the purchase of nautical instruments required for the use of the navy, for repairs of the same, and also of astronomical instruments, eleven thousand dollars;

For the purchase of Nautical books, maps, and charts, and for backing and binding the same, twelve thousand five hundred dollars;

For printing and publishing sailing directi[illegible], hydrographical surveys, and astronomical observations, fi[illegible]thousand five hundred dollars;

For models, drawing, and copying, postage, stationery, freight, and transportation; for pay of lithographer, and for working lithographic press, including chemicals; for keeping grounds and buildings in order; for fuel and lights; for repairs of buildings, and for all other contingent expenses of the Hydrographical Office and United States Observatory, seven thousand two hundred and forty dollars;

For continuing the publication of the wind and current charts, and for defraying all the expenses connected therewith, ten thousand dollars;

For pipes for carrying gas to, and fixtures for lighting with it, the National Observatory, twenty-five hundred dollars;

For the wages of the persons employed at the Observatory and Hydrographical Office, viz: one lithographer, one instrument maker, two watchmen, and one porter, three thousand one hundred and sixty dollars;

For contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz: freight and transportation, printing and stationery, advertising in newspapers, books, maps, models, and drawings, purchase and repair of fire-engines and machinery, repairs of, and attending to, steam-engines in navy-yards, purchase and maintenance of horses and oxen, and driving teams, carts, timber wheels, and the purchase and repair of workmen's tools, postage of public letters, furniture for Government houses, fuel, oil, and candles for navy yards and shore stations, pay of watchmen, and incidental labor, not chargeable to any other appropriation, labor attending the delivery of stores in civil stations, wharfage, dockage, and rent, travelling expenses of officers, and others under orders, funeral expenses, store and office rent, stationery, fuel, commissions and pay of clerks to navy agents and storekeepers, flags, awnings, and packing boxes, premiums, and other expenses of recruiting, apprehending deserters, per diem pay to persons attending courts-martial and courts of inquiry, and other services authorized by law, pay to judges advocate, pilotage and towanage of vessels, and assistance to vessels in distress, bills of health, and quarantine expenses of the United States navy, in foreign ports, five hundred and twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and forty dollars;

For improvement and repair of buildings and grounds, and support of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, forty-six thousand and fifty-nine dollars;

For purchase of lands, extending walls, making new roads, and wharf, building and furnishing hospital, and changing the fronts of houses, at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, thirty-eight thousand dollars;

For meteorological observations, to be conducted under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, two thousand dollars; and the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to settle all existing controversies as to the title to any portions of salt marsh near the lands of the naval hospital in Chelsea, in the county of Suffolk, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and to sell [illegible] convey the right, title, and interest of the United States [illegible] much of said marsh as he may deem expedient, upon th[illegible]s and conditions recommended in a report from the Bu[illegible] Navy Yards and Docks upon the subject, dated Janu[illegible]teen, eighteen hundred and fifty-three.

For construction, extension, and completion [illegible]wing objects, and for contingent expenses at the na[illegible]viz;

PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPS[illegible]

For coopers' shop and Matcoman's quart[illegible] in front and pointing and puddling stone-basin, [illegible]ers, engine, and machinery, reservoir for ep[illegible]tters, drains, and cisterns, grading yard near timber [illegible] repairs of all kinds, including care of floating-dock, f[illegible]ousand one hundred and seven dollars.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

For rebuilding smithery, cooperage, and packing [illegible] coal house for ropewalk engines, stone walls west of tim[illegible]k, rebuilding; battery, grading and paving timber-sh[illegible]umber thirty-one, and for repairs of all kinds, eighty-one th[illegible]d four hundred and sixty dollars.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.

For completing commander's house, smithery, timber-shed, lime-pitch, and coal-house, continuing quay-wall, master-office, cob-wharf, dedging-channel, and piers, completing engine house, culvert and removing piles in front of dock, filling in timber-pond and low places, pacing gutters, and flawing, and for repairs of all kinds, two hundred and forty-nine thousand three hundred and twenty dollars: *Provided*, That no part of the appropriation shall be expended until the State of New York shall cede the jurisdiction over the navy yard to the United States, and until the title to said land is settled, excepting so much of the appropriation as may be needed for completing engine-house, and for repairs of all kinds.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

For extending wharf number four, and dredging, completing, paving, and for repairs of all kinds, including floating-dock, twenty-three thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars.

WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

For filling in timber dock, (completion of,) extending boiler-shop, converting old ordnance shop into machine shop, steam engine and other machinery for ordnance works, ordnance foundry, for casting brass guns, railway from anchor and boiler shop to wharves, quay wall south front of yard, and for repairs of all kinds, one hundred and sixty-two thousand, five hundred and twelve dollars.

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

For extending quay wharves, completing timber dock, machinery for engine, machine and armorers' shops, dredging, filling in low grounds, grading, completing magazine and keeper's house;

Fort Norfolk, hauling up ships and scows, and for repairs of all kinds, one hundred and fourteen thousand six hundred dollars.

PENSACOLA, FLORIDA.

For permanent wharf, paint shops, and cooperage, construction of deep basin and dredging, rebuilding central wharf and wharves I and C, smoke stack, and extending machine shops, mooring anchors, cables and fixtures for moorldg and operating floating dock and for repairs of all kinds, two hundred and twenty-five thousand eight hundred dollars.

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

For completing hemp house, completing blacksmith shop and office building, cisterns for ropewalk, culvert from rope-walk to river, and for repairs of all kinds, forty-three thousand nine hundred and seventy-six dollars;

For completion of railing for vertical wall, eight hundred dollars;

For the purchase of iron railing for the rope laying machinery of the ropewalk, four thousand dollars.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

For blacksmith ship, carpenter's shop, store-house and wharf, one hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That before this sum shall be expended, the Attorney General of the United States have good title to the land upon which the buildings are to be erected.

And the Secretary of the Navy is hereby directed to complete and carry into execution the verbal contract for a basin and railway in California, in connexion with the floating dock, as made by the late Secretary, in pursuance of authority for that purpose given by the act of September the twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one," and as stated in the letter of the said late Secretary, addressed to the Hon. Howell Cobb, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and dated the twenty-first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, toward the execution of which one hundred and fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated: *Provided*, That in the judgment of the Secretary such basin and railway are necessary and will be useful to the public.

FOR HOSPITALS.

At Boston.

For repairs of all kinds, six hundred dollars.

At New York.

For repairs of all kinds, three hundred dollars.

At Philadelphia Naval Asylum.

For turning roof of asylum, laying water pipes, furnaces, grates, and ranges, pavements and gutters, fire thousand dollars;

For repairs of all kinds, one thousand dollars.

At Norfolk.

For wall to inclose a grave yard, including excavation, six thousand one hundred and sixty-eight dollars and ninety-three cents;

For the purchase of land to be used as a road communicating with the navy hospital grounds at Norfolk, Virginia, twenty-five hundred dollars;