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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 52.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1853.

The Congressional Campaign has commenced in earnest in Venable's District, where he and Mr. Lewis, both Locos, are going the rounds making speeches;—In the Mecklenburg District, between Osborne, Whig, and Craige, Loco:—In the Mountain District, between Gaither, Whig, and Clingman, Loco.

In the result in the Mecklenburg and Mountain Districts particularly, we feel a deep interest. In both, the Whig candidates are true Whigs, whilst the Locofoco candidates are exceedingly objectionable. We suppose they would scarcely acknowledge it to themselves, much less to the public, but we regard them both, Clingman and Craige, as hostile to the Union. Craige was a Nullifier while that heresy was in vogue; and if we are correctly informed was opposed to the measures by which the Slavery question was compromised, and the Union saved, in 1851—opposed to those measures until they became overwhelmingly popular, if not still. Clingman delivered a speech in Congress to show that it was the *interest* of the South to dissolve the Union. We shall be glad to see the people of North Carolina set their faces against such politicians. Let them go to South Carolina, where they rightfully belong.

We are too far off to know much about the prospect in the Mountains; but we feel assured that in the Pee Dee country, of which we have some right to form an opinion, the true Whigs and Union men will rally to the support of Osborne, who is well known as one of the purest men in the State, one of the best informed Statesmen, and one of the most accomplished Orators.—*Fay. Observer.*

Change of Tone.—The people of this State have scarcely forgotten the fierce attacks upon the Whig party of North Carolina for promoting the cause of internal improvements by aid of the State Treasury. Every Locofoco stump-orator in the State, from the candidate for the Legislature to the candidate for Governor, poured out denunciations against this *robbery* (that is the word we believe) of the hard-working people of the State, until a rail road was considered quite as abominable, and pretty much the same thing, as the tariff.

Of late there has been a change. That far-seeing politician, the late Minister to "unhappy Spain," astonished the natives by the sudden and complete change of tactics. The whole flock of sheep followed the bell-wether, and it is now gravely asserted that no man is a Democrat who is not in favor of a general and efficient system of internal improvements *by the State!*

At a Democratic meeting in the great West a few weeks ago, politics were completely ignored—nothing was talked about but railroads. It was resolved that rail roads should be built to the Tennessee line and to Beaufort—that a general system of improvement should be adopted—that *the State should subscribe two-thirds of the stock to the roads*—that no one who opposed these propositions was worthy of or should receive the support of the Democratic party; and finally that these principles must be incorporated into the Democratic platform at the next Convention or a dissolution would ensue.

These resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, were supported in a long speech by Mr. Love, quite a prominent Locofoco member of the last Legislature. He attacked Governor Reid's course upon the subject of the Extension of the Central Rail Road, and urged upon the people the great importance of electing a Governor who should be a *strong internal improvement man.* Upon this the Wilmington Journal says:

"Mr. Love's position in the last Legislature won him no respect, and his attack upon Gov. Reid will not help him any; but still, from these and other indications, we believe it is evident that the people of the Western part of the State have set their minds upon the Western extension, and although Love may give no strength to any issue, *his laying hold of it, is a sign that it is popular*, and that under its folds he wishes to hide his dereliction as a party man in the last General Assembly. Sooner or later this extension will be made, and we think good policy would dictate to us, of the Cape Fear section, to meet our Western brethren in a friendly spirit, and lend them such a hand as will convince them that we are not the grasping or churlish people that they have been taught to regard us."

We are glad to see the Democracy of the East and the West at last acknowledging the importance to the State of internal improvements which will put a stop to emigration, encourage North Carolina enterprise, and take away the reproach of Rip Van Winkleism, even if that acknowledgment is made, as stated by the Journal, because internal improvements are "*popular.*" But however the acknowledgment has been made, the Democracy are now going it, and may even require restraint rather than urging on. There is such a thing as overdoing the matter; and the zeal of these new converts may not only outstrip old advocates, but go beyond the limits of prudence. Such, we think, has been the case in Virginia.

In conclusion, we would suggest to these Democrats who are so zealous for building rail roads, that these rail roads *must b paid for*—that the people don't like to be taxed—and that therefore a distribution of the lands or the proceeds is likely to be "*popular*" also. A word to the wise is sufficient.—*Fay. Observer.*

Firing into American Vessels.—The Havana correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, under date of 12th inst., says:

"The bark Martha Anna, Babcock, was not long since fired into by H. B. M. frigate Vestal—which was explained—and so disposed of, by Capt. Hamilton, in an interview with Judge Sharkey. The American bark Clara Ann, Hatch, was fired into, or at, twice, by H. B. M. steamer Buzzard, while her ensign was flying aloft, and boarded by the officers of the steamer, making such question and "search," as they deemed expedient. The guns were shotted in this case, and good direction given, as the water sprinkled the deck caused by ricochet of the shot, striking about ten feet from the vessel. Again the American ship Harriet, while nearing the coast of Cuba, met with like invitation to pause upon her path, previous to the Clara Ann, and both within the ten days past. The Harriet was searched throughout, her papers examined—her hold, lockers, desks, &c., detaining the ship some two hours in the operation—and questions asked of officers and men, as to the business of the vessel, destination, &c. These two cases have been reported to the government of the United States, with the declarations of the Captains, by the American Consul.'

We copy the foregoing extract with feelings somewhat of surprise, that such announcements have not called forth the belligerent tone from our cotemporaries of the Democratic press that they manifested at similar announcements during the Administration of Mr. Fillmore. Then their indignation knew no bounds at the perpetration of "outrages" upon the American flag. The country, they proclaimed, was disgraced by the timid course of Mr. Fillmore's Administration. They were for satisfaction or war right away to maintain the dignity and courage of the American nation. We thought when the new Administration came into power that any nation perpetrating a like outrage would be "called out" forthwith, and that a squadron would be ordered out to wipe away "the stain upon the reputation of our nation," incurred by what they were pleased to term "a tame and cowardly spirit." What has become of their belligerent spirit now?—We hear nothing like it from them. On the contrary, they either have nothing to say or speak in gentle terms about explanations.—How wonderfully changed!—*Rich. Whig.*

IMPORTANT EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Baltimore, April 18, 1 34 p. m.—A correspondence between the Governments of Spain, France, England and the United States, relative to Cuba, has been alluded to in the British Parliament.

The difficulties between Piedmont and Switzerland, and between Austria and Russia, begin to assume a portentous aspect. France, it is said, is about to interfere.

It is reported that civil power will shortly be substituted for military rule throughout Lombardy, and that Marshal Radetsky will be called.

Three hundred persons have been arrested for being concerned in an attempted insurrection at Palermo. Soldiers had been ordered to leave Naples.

A conspiracy has been detected in Berlin, which had extended throughout Germany. A proclamation of a German Republic had been found.

Russia is organizing her armies. The Russian fleet in the Black Sea has been put under orders for Constantinople. The Emperor of Russia, however, disclaims any intention of subverting the Turkish Empire.—*Charleston Press.*

The North Carolina Rail Road and its Extension East and West.

Situated as we are, about centrally between the sea board and the mountains of the state, we feel that we can with propriety, urge upon the friends of improvement North, East, and West of us, the importance of action, prompt and decided action, relative to the extension of this great line of improvement, which every true hearted North Carolinian will join us in calling *our* Rail Road. Few of us have yet weighed sufficiently, the vital necessity of prompt action in this matter.

The North Carolina, or Central Rail Road as it is sometimes called, will be completed from Charlotte to Goldsboro' in the course of the year 1853. Virginia and South Carolina are already prepared, with finished Rail Roads, to take our trade from Charlotte and from Raleigh. We all know how difficult it is to divert trade from old accustomed channels to new ones even when the new ones are the best.

Now, while we do not object to exchanging our commodities with the neighboring States for money or its value, we are fully convinced that a "golden opportunity" is now offered us, by the late Act of the Legislature, for securing within our own borders the benefits and advantages of the *cheapest and best* line of travel from the Tennessee line to the Atlantic seaboard. We also believe that much of this benefit and advantage will be lost to a large portion of the State, if the extension of the Central Rail Road to Beauford and Tennessee are not commenced without delay.

Whenever Capitalists can feel assured that we are in earnest, a commercial city will spring into existence at Beaufort, equipped and ready with ships and steamers, to receive and transport to the great markets of the world all the mineral and agricultural products we can send them; and we can then trade with the world on an equal footing with our sister States.

But while this is admitted, the question may be asked, what action can be taken immediately? We answer, the survey of the routes, as a preparatory step to the subscription for stock to build the Roads. From conversations among the members of the Legislature, and others whose opinions were entitled to great weight, we concluded that the object had in view in making the appropriation for the survey, was to put the plan in operation with as little delay as possible. And we think we are not mistaken in the fact, that a distinguished member of the House of Commons, when advocating the passage of the bill for the extension, stated that, by co-operation with the officers of the North Carolina Rail Road Company, the survey might be at once effected. This gentleman had an important agency in drafting the bill as it finally passed the Legislature, and we think it will be found to embrace in its provisions the authority for prompt action in this particular. If we are not mistaken in this view of the powers conferred by the act—and we think we are not—we hope the press, both East and West, and the people immediately interested in this great work, will so speak out that those whose duty it is to act in the premises, may be induced to act speedily."—*Hillsboro' Recorder.*

Dr. Ives.—The case of Dr. Ives, the abjurant Bishop of the Diocese of this State, continues to excite interest in both hemispheres. On the subject of his alleged insanity, Judge Ives, of Connecticut, his brother, a man of sound judgment and integrity, writes thus to the editor of the "Church Review:"

"Sir—The statements which you have read to me, and which you propose to publish, of a constitutional tendency to mental derangement in my father's family, and also of certain facts in proof of such a tendency, I have no hesitation in saying are fully sustained by my own personal knowledge; nor have I any doubts that the conduct of Bishop Ives, in his late defection to Rome, must be attributed, at least in part, to that same cause, viz: a hereditary tendency to mental derangement, aggravated by disease and by very great excitement.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
EBENEZER H. IVES."

The following letter, purporting to be from Dr. Ives, is published in the "Guardian," an English Church paper:

Sir—I have read, with equal pain and surprise, a paragraph in the Standard, copied from your paper, which compels me to correct certain grave and injurious misstatements.

1. It is *not true*, as there stated, (thanks be to God's good Providence,) that I have ever, except when under the immediate delirium of typhus fever, been deprived of the use of that measure of reason with which God at first was pleased to endow me. *It is* true, however, that I have had a brother deprived for a time of that blessing. But how far that circumstance should be visited upon me as a punishment for following the demands of my conscience, I will leave it with yourself to determine.

2. Neither is *it true*, as you state, that just before leaving my diocese, I drew upon it for, and received from it, *a year's salary*, under a *false pretence*. It *is* true, however, that before leaving my former field of labor, to gain, if possible, relief in some way to a disquieted mind, (*the state of which I had communicated to a clerical member of my Standing Committee*,) I received an advance of *six months'* salary. And it is *also true*, that, after my arrival in this city, my conscience, under additional light, would not allow of longer delay in my submission to the Catholic Church, and before making that submission, I wrote to my diocese a letter of resignation, of which the following is the concluding paragraph: "In conclusion, as this act (unexpectedly to myself) antedates by some months the expiration of the time for which I asked leave of absence, and for which I so promptly received from members of your body an advance of salary, I hereby renounce all claim upon the same from this date, and *acknowledge* my *obligation* to *return*, at the intimation of your wish, whatever you may have advanced beyond the 22d day of December, 1852."

I shall now only add, the eyes of God and of His Church are upon you, waiting to see whether you will have magnanimity to do an act of simple justice, and publish this contradiction of the statements you have sent abroad, in your next paper.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
L. SILLIMAN IVES.
Late Protestant Bishop of N. Carolina.
Rome, March 7, 1853.

"*I Do Not Labor.*"—"I do not labor!" exclaimed a haughty aristocrat, as he turned his eyes from a borrowed newspaper, and resting them upon a poor laborer who passed opposite his mansion. But that man forgot that his own father had labored long and wearily, to accumulate the fortune that had descended to so ungrateful a son.

"I do not labor!" said a gay young belle, as she laid down "the latest novel," and scornfully viewed some industrious girls who were then returning from their daily toil. But that thoughtless belle forgot that the leaves of the book that had so interested her, were carefully folded by those self-same girls, whose daily, but illy rewarded work it was.

"I do not labor," mused a drone, as it beheld the never idle bee winging its way about the garden, culling sweets from every flower. But sharply was stung that drone, until it was compelled to leave the hive where its example was despised.

And all, all who scornfully view the activity of their fellows, and exclaim with contempt, "I do not labor!" are, as they have often been termed, "drones in the hive of nature." And though cruel it might be considered to utterly cast them out of society, yet that their idleness should be a source of pride, and command the respect of others, "is strange, is passing strange."

FLORIDA INTELLIGENCE.

We learn from Florida that throughout Alachua, Columbia and Marion counties, cotton is in an excellent state of forwardness, and bids fair for a heavy crop, the addititional ground planted this season warranting the estimate that the product this year will be double that of the last, or about ten thousand bales. The Tobacco, so far as transplanted, looks well, particularly in Marion county. The corn is far advanced, and peas and potatoes promise a great abundance. The Arrow Root which has been set out looks well, and a considerable quantity will be manufactured the ensuing season. From Middle Florida we have the same encouraging intelligence, particularly in Madison county.

Saw Mills rapidly increasing on the St. Johns. There are now eighteen mills in the neighborhood of Jacksonville, and these are unable to supply the demand for ranging and other lumber. The erection of mills is also extending further up the river. Judge Bronson has erected one at Pilatka running six saws, and a mill is in progress of erection at Enterprise, 150 miles further up. The lumber business to be a most profitable one for Florida.

Emigration to East and Middle Florida is increasing rapidly and steadily. Many planters who selected their lands last autumn, and placed their force upon them are now removing their families thither for permanent settlement.

The health of the country will compare favorably with that of any portion of the United States. With its fertile soil and delicious climate, Florida will rapidly take rank with the most prosperous State in the Union.—*Char. Mercury.*

CONFESSIONS OF A POLITICIAN.

Mr. Shaw, a member of the N. York Legislature, in the course of a recent speech, gave the following amusing sketch of his political career. His course has, to be sure, been somewhat devious, but he seems, nevertheless, to have been directed throughout by principle; and, after all, parties may have changed more than he, and his plea of consistency be not so absurd as the "laughter" indicated:

"Mr. Shaw said that in politics he had been everything. He had been a member of every party he had ever heard of. [Laughter.] He was at this time a member of the Democratic party—of that faction known as "Hunker"—a moderate one—rather *softly*. Before the time of Andrew Jackson he had been a Democrat. But when he was talked of a as candidate for the Presidency, and Crawford was mentioned, too, he (Mr. S) became a Clay man. He remained a Clay man during the whole of that despotic Democratic rule, and the one that followed.—He clung fast to Mr. Clay as long as there was any hope of placing him in the Presidential chair, and was present at the Harrisburg Convention that witnessed his (Mr. C.'s) political death. And a sorry death it was, too. After that he left the party, and again sailed under the Democratic banner. He had been a Democrat, and left them when opposition to the old United States Bank was made a test of the party. He had been a Democrat when, on the other hand, they were the advocates of such a measure; and he expected to find them returning to it again some day. He had always been consistent! [Laughter.] He had made it a point to belong to all parties in turn. He was just now a Democrat, but how long he should remain so was quite uncertain. It depended on the course pursued by Mr. Pierce—a man who had been elected President lately." [Laughter.]

SINGULAR AFFAIR.

The Cumberland, Md., Journal of yesterday relates the following singular occurrence:

On Wednesday of last week, the dead body of a young man was found in the Potomac river near the Big Tunnel on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. From a fracture of the skull, and other injuries, he was supposed to have been dealt foully with. Various surmises as to the identity of the corpse were entertained, when Capt. Henry Troutman, of the Cumberland Night Watch, became convinced that it was the body of his son James, who had been at work in the vicinity, and was missing at the time. A coroner's jury was summoned from Cumberland, and the body was fully identified by Capt. T. and others as that of his son.—Particular marks were pointed out by the distressed father, and there seemed not to be the slightest doubt on the subject. The jury returned an unanimous verdict based upon the facts thus set forth.

The body was consequently decently interred by Capt. T. who forthwith arrayed himself in the garb of mourning, and engaged the services of a minister of the Gospel to preach a funeral discourse on the sad occasion. It turned out, however, that on Sunday morning last, the dead son of Capt. Troutman deliberately walked up to his astonished father and informed him that he was not dead! The mingled surprise and delight of the father may be imagined. The fact is, the young man had been at work in another direction, and upon hearing of his reported demise returned to relieve the apprehensions of his parents.

The dead man is supposed to have been a boatman on the Canal, who was murdered and thrown into the river. Some persons suggest that he was a German named John Burn, of Cumberland, but there is no certainty about the matter.

Curious Freak of a Streak of Lightning.—The Long Islander, published at Huntingdon, Suffolk county, says: During the thunder storm on Thursday, 14th April, a house in Amitysville was struck by lightning. It seems the lightning entered the door, split the sill, passed along the room to a large cooking stove, which it threw up into the second story, and cut off three of the toes of a woman, (whose name we could not ascertain) who was sitting near by. The shoe through which the lightning entered, appeared entirely uninjured, with the exception of a small hole upon one side.

A Round Salary.—The New York Mirror says a gentleman of that city has been appointed Agent of the Panama Rail Road Company at a salary of $60,000 a year; in addition to which four Insurance Companies have agreed to pay him $10,000 a year—making $40,000 Total amount of salary per annum, One Hundred Thousand Dollars!

☞ We understand a meeting of the State Agricultural Society will be held in Raleigh on Wednesday, the 25th of May. Dr. Tompkins will be present, and will address the meeting on the subject of holding an Agricultural Fair and Cattle Show at some eligible point in the State during the coming Fall.—*Spirit of the Age.*

A Greensboro' Correspondent of the Asheville *News* proposes that a Convention be held at Salisbury in July next, at the time of the meeting the Stockholders of the Central Road to consider its extension east to Beaufort and west to the Tennessee line. The *News* seconds the proposition, and suggests that the Western Counties appoint delegates to represent the interests of that section.

☞ A man by the name of Kelly, was run over and killed by the Cars, on the Raleigh and Gaston Road, on Friday night last. He was lying drunk and asleep on the track.

Internal Improvements.—A sentimental chap in Rhode Island intends to petition Congress, at its next session, for an appropriation to improve the channels of affection, so that henceforth the "course of true love may run smooth."

Kind words are the brightest flowers of earth's existence; they make a very paradise of the humblest home that the world can show. Use them, and especially round the fireside circle. They are jewels beyond price, and more precious to heal the wounded heart, and make the weighed down spirit glad, than all other blessings the earth can give.

Spiritual manifestation seems still to be progressive in its sad and unfortunate influences, judging from the frequent cases of insanity produced by this cause, and reports of which daily meet our eye. The Albany Reporter of the 16th instant says: "We have all seen, within two or three days, in our exchange papers, notices of the insanity of no less than seven persons in different places around the country, caused, in each case, by the stupid fooleries of spiritualism.

A Little Girl's Faith.—A beautiful little girl, who was saved from the wreck of a steamboat, on being asked how she was saved, gave this simple answer "God saved me! I prayed that he would, and he did!"

Inflammatory Rheumatism.—A gentleman wished us to publish the following for the relief of suffering humanity. He says he has known a number of cures made by it and all of them in a short time:—Half an ounce of pulverized saltpetre, put in half a pint of sweet oil. Bathe the parts affected, then a sound cure will speedily be effected.—*Lynch. Express.*

Not at all Complimentary.—New York is one of the *fast* cities of modern times. Her taxes are more enormouns, her expenditures more reckless, and her public men not more honest than that of any other city within the bounds of civilization. The *Journal of Commerce* thus speaks of the New York Board of Aldermen:

"Men who should be at work with shaved heads and striped jackets in one class of public buildings, occupy in others the honorable post of legislators in our local legislature, throw over their persons the pure ermine justice, and hold in their hands the power to govern a city whose example for good or evil influences every place on this continent."

Few are aware of the labor—the daily drudgery of an editor's life, and fewer yet are willing to repay him by aught but grumbling, complaints, and a broken constitution. All the work about a daily paper is hard, from its being endless—no rest—no time to "let go and spit on your hands," but constant, never ceasing drudgery, day and night, till the over-tasked human machine breaks the cog, and goes to eternal——smash!

Sweeping Streets at Night.—The city authorities of Philadelphia, in contracting for cleaning the public thoroughfares for this season, have stipulated that the streets shall be swept at night.

Chinese Church.—A Protestant Church at which the services all are conducted in Chinese, has been established in San Francisco.

He who does evil that good may come, pays a toll to the devil to let him into heaven.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

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

[Public Act—No. 38.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal 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 for the service of the Post Office Department, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, out of any moneys in the Treasury arising from the revenues of the said Department, in conformity to the act of the second of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and for other purposes, viz:

For transportation of the mails, five million and twenty-nine thousand dollars;

For compensation to postmasters, two million and twenty-six thousand dollars;

For ship, steamboat, and way letters, thirty thousand dollars;

For wrapping paper, fifty-two thousand dollars;

For office furniture, in the offices of postmasters, eight thousand dollars;

For advertising, seventy-six thousand five hundred dollars.

For mail bags, fifty-one thousand dollars;

For blanks, fifty-five thousand dollars;

For mail-locks, keys, and stamps, twenty thousand dollars;

For mail depredations, and special agents, fifty-thousand dollars;

For clerks in the offices of postmasters, five hundred and fifty-six thousand dollars;

For miscellaneous ite[illegible]red and twenty thousand dollars;

For postage stamps [illegible]opes, fifty-five thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it f*[illegible]t there be, and is hereby, appropriated out of [illegible] Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum not [illegible] million eight hundred thousand dollars, to supply [illegible] that may arise in the revenues of the Post office de[illegible] to meet the aforegoing appropriations, for the year endi[illegible]irtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, [illegible]at in all cases where the Postmaster General shall be satisfied [illegible] either money or property stolen from the United States ma[illegible]all have been exchanged for other money or property, and [illegible]en, upon the conviction of the thief, received at his Departm[illegible] shall have authority, upon satisfactory evidence that th[illegible]justly belonged to any individual firm, or corporation, to [illegible]r and deliver such money or property to the owner there[illegible]

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, [illegible]t section three of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and for other purposes," and approved the thirty-first of August, one thousand eight hundred and two, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster General is hereby authorized to make such arrangement as he may deem advisable by causing letters sent to California and Oregon to be advertised free of expense to the United States, and by the issuing of circulars to postmasters and causing the same to be published, to insure, as far as possible, the delivery of letters sent by mail from the Atlantic States to California, to the individuals to whom they are directed.

Approved Mach 3, 1853.

[Public Act—No. 39.]

AN ACT making appropriations for lighthouses, light-boats, buoys, &c., and providing for the erection and establishment of the same, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following appropriations be, and the same are hereby, made and directed to be paid, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry the provisions of this act into effect: *Provided, however*, If a good title to any land which it may be necessary to use cannot be obtained on reasonable terms, or the exclusive right to such land cannot be acquired by cession, when the interest of the United States demands it, before the appropriation would by law fall into the surplus fund, in any and all such cases the appropriations shall be applicable to the objects for which they are made at any time within two years after the first meeting of the Legislature in any State wherein such land may be situated subsequent to the passage of this act, to wit:

MAINE.

For buoys, beacons, and spindles, to [illegible]placed at the channels of Wasongas Bay, and at other imp[illegible]t points in the waters of said State, in addition to the sum [illegible]ppropriated by the act of August thirty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, three thousand dollars.

MASSACHUSETTS.

For buoys to mark the channel of Taunton river, five hundred dollars;

For a beacon in "Deep Hole Rock," in Vineyard sound, six hundred dollars;

For the erection of a lighthouse and keeper's house on or near the breakwater at Bass river, being a reappropriation of the same sum appropriated by the act of September twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and fifty, four thousand dollars;

Towards the erection of a lighthouse on the rocks called the "Sow and Piggs," near the entrance of Buzzard's bay, to take the place of the light vessel now stationed there, being a reappropriation of the same sum appropriated by the act of September twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and fifty, thirty thousand dollars;

For a light vessel to be moored off Minot's ledge, in addition to the sum appropriated at the last session of Congress, six thousand dollars.

RHODE ISLAND.

For buoys to be placed at the following points: "Old Newton," "The Sisters," ("Narragansett bay,") "Sandy Point," ("Block island,") and Taursett point, (near Wickford,) five hundred dollars;

For erecting a beacon light at "Seine rock," Newport harbor, one thousand dollars.

CONNECTICUT.

For buoys in New Haven harbor, two hundred dollars;

For buoy in Ponfield reef, one hundred and fifty dollars;

For beacon on Race rock, Long Island sound, seven thousand dollars;

For the erection of one or more beacon lights below Middletown, on the Conecticut river, and for the erection of buoys and spindles, three thousand dollars;

For the erection of a fog-bell or whistle, as the Lighthouse Board shall determine, on Pine Island, in Fisher's Island Sound, one thousand dollars.

NEW YORK.

For a small light on or near Carlton Head, and for repairing or rebuilding Tibbit's Point light-house, five thousand dollars;

For a fog bell or whistle, to be worked by machinery, to be placed on the south pier, near the [illegible]se at Buffalo, two thousand five hundred dollars;

For a new light vessel, to take the place of that now moored off Sandy Hook, in addition to the sum appropriated at the last session of Congress, two thousand dollars.

NEW JERSEY.

For buoys to be placed on Absecum bar, and [illegible]nlet, (a harbor of refuge,) eight hundred dollars.

DELAWARE.

For beacons and buoys for Delaware bay, to [illegible] the necessary beaconage and buoyage in the lower pa[illegible]river and bay, five thousand dollars.

MICHIGAN.

For a lighthouse on Point Betsy, Lake [illegible]ve thousand dollars;

For a lighthouse at Grand Island ha[illegible]uperior, five thousand dollars;

For a lighthouse at Rock harbor [illegible]rior, five thousand dollars;

For a fog bell to be worked by machinery, [illegible]ay Island lighthouse, Lake Huron, two thousand fi[illegible]ollars;

For erecting a lighthouse at the mouth of P[illegible]er, five thousand dollars;

For the erection of a lighthouse at Point Iroq[illegible] on the Island of Point Auxchous, as the Lighthous Board [illegible]determine, five thousand dollars;

For making the foundations of two lighthouses, [illegible]to be a beacon light on the Saint Clair Flats, ten thousand dollars; the places to be selected, and the work executed, under the direction of the Topographical Bureau.

OHIO.

For a beacon of solid masonry, to be placed on a reef lying in the track of vessels at the west end of Lake Erie, near the south shore, off Bois Blanc and near Touissant river, three thousand dollars.

VIRGINIA.

For a first class buoy to be placed on the "Upper Middle" in Chesapeake bay, and buoys for "Sand Shoal" and "Hog Island Inlet," Atlantic coast, eight hundred dollars;

For buoys to be placed in the Potomac river, as follows: Lower end of "Jones's Point," "Occoquan Flats," off "Marlow's Creek;" lower part of "Wade's Bay," off "Jenifer's Quarter," "Mathias Point," and "Dent's Shoal," five hundred and sixty dollars;

For a small light at "Stingery Point," Rappahannock, two hundred and fifty dollars;

For a beacon at Naylor's Hole, Rappahannock, one hundred and fifty dollars;

For twelve buoys for Rappahannock river, six hundred dollars.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

For six large iron buoys for Charleston bar and channels, three thousand dollars;

For a large bell buoy for the entrance over Charleston bar, five thousand dollars;

For a buoy to be placed on Middle Ground shoal, Charleston harbor, five hundred dollars;

For light vessel to be placed on Rattlesnake shoal, twenty thousand dollars;

For building beacon on Morris Island, Charleston harbor, three thousand dollars;

For changing the present lighthouse at Cape Romain into a first class seacoast light, by elevating, improving, and refitting the same with the most approved illuminating apparatus, twenty thousand dollars.

FLORIDA.

For an iron pile lighthouse to take the place of the light vessel stationed near Key West, twelve thousand dollars;

For making permanent the signals placed by the Coast Survey along the Florida reef, ten thousand dollars;

For the erection of a first class lighthouse, and fitting the same with a first order illuminating apparatus, near Jupiter inlet, thirty five thousand dollars;

ALABAMA.

For a beacon to mark a shoal in Mobile bay channel, caused by a wreck, five hundred dollars.

LOUISIANA.

For largest class iron buoys, to mark the approaches to the principle passes at the mouth of Mississippi river, three thousand dollars;

Towards the erection of a first class lighthouse, as a substitute for the light vessel at "Ship shoal," or Raccoon Point, as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, after the survey of that locality authorized by the act of thirty-first August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, shall be completed, twenty thousand dollars.

TEXAS.

For third class iron buoys to be placed at "Brazos Santiago bar," mouth of "Grand River bar," and the entrance to Matagorda Bay, two thousand dollars;

For a first class lighthouse at the mouth of the Sabine river, thirty thousand dollars.

CALIFORNIA.

For a buoy to mark Commission ledge, in Mare Island straits, five hundred dollars;

For a buoy to mark "Middle Ground," in Sursion bay, five hundred dollars;

For largest class buoy to mark entrance to bar at San Francisco, eight hundred dollars;

For buoys to mark the channel of the Sacramento river, two thousand dollars;

For buoys for Humboldt harbor, five hundred dollars;

For buoys for Umpqua, five hundred dollars;

For a second class lighthouse at Point Boneta, San Francisco bay, twenty-five thousand dollars;

For the erection of a lighthouse in San Pedro bay, ten thousand dollars.

OREGON.

For additional buoys at Columbia river, one thousand five hundred dollars;

To test the adaptation of Jabez Stone's patent buoy, as a guide to rivers and other narrow channels, two hundred and fifty dollars;

To enable the Lighthouse Board to procure the necessary machinery, and test practically the plan for distinguishing lights by