# The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - Editor

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Dec. 13, 1871.


# THE JOURNAL FOR 1872!

**A Rare Chance to Secure the Leading Literature of the Day!**

**CHEAPNESS COMBINED WITH SUBSTANTIALITY**

Every head of a family, in the country, should subscribe and pay for his county paper. He that attempts to raise a family without giving it the advantage of a newspaper, in this enlightened and christian age, is criminally negligent. We think that every man, without exception, raising a family, should spend from FIVE dollars to TWENTY-FIVE dollars a year, according to his means, for this kind of education, and we hope to live to see the day when there will not be an exception to this rule in Huntingdon county.

We want every body in the county to take the JOURNAL, we don't care what party you belong to—Republican, Democrat or Temperance man. If you are a Republican, we are with you heart and soul; if a Democrat, you ought to know what we have to say about you, so that you can act and vote intelligently, and if you are a temperance man, we assure you that no one will administer severer blows upon the whiskey business than the JOURNAL will, and if the whiskey men don't like it, why let them do as they do with whiskey that is distasteful, take the less of it. We believe newspapers, like preachers and school teachers, should be on the side of morality and good order. But the JOURNAL will uphold only that which we, in our humble judgment, think to be right, regardless of consequences.

The development of the county, in every respect, will be its constant and undeviating aim, and in this respect it will be to every man's interest to subscribe for it. We want to build up Manufactures, Mechanics and the Arts on every hand, and by subscribing for the JOURNAL you assist and encourage us in our design.

The next year will be an eventful one; a President, Vice President, Governor and Congress are to be elected and a Constitutional Convention will be selected to remodel the Constitution of the State. We have outgrown the old one, and if you want to keep posted you must have the papers. Take the JOURNAL first, and if you won't take it, in the name of intelligence, take some other one, but don't be without the news.

For the purpose of distributing good Literature, in connection with the JOURNAL, which we think good enough of itself, we have arranged to furnish the following-named leading periodicals, jointly for the remarkably low price stated below:

| | Sub. Price of Periodicals | Clubbing with Journal |
|---|---|---|
| Phrenological Journal and Life Illustrated | 3 00 | 3 50 |
| Appleton's Journal | 4 00 | 4 75 |
| Eclectic Magazine | 5 00 | 5 25 |
| Galaxy | 4 00 | 4 75 |
| The Aldine and Chromo | 5 00 | 5 40 |
| American Agricultural st | 1 50 | 2 75 |
| Hearth and Home | 3 00 | 4 00 |
| Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper | 4 00 | 5 00 |
| " " Chimney Corner | 4 00 | 5 00 |
| " " B ys' and Girls' Weekly | 2 50 | 3 75 |
| " " Budget of Fun | 1 50 | 2 75 |
| " " Pleasant Hours | 1 50 | 2 75 |
| " " Lady's Magazine | 3 00 | 4 00 |
| Scribner's Monthly | 4 00 | 4 75 |
| Godey's Lady's Book | 3 00 | 4 00 |
| The Atlantic Monthly | 4 00 | 4 75 |
| Our Young Folks | 2 00 | 3 25 |
| Every Saturday | 5 00 | 5 75 |
| The North American Review | 6 00 | 6 75 |
| Harper's Magazine | 4 00 | 5 00 |
| " Weekly | 4 00 | 5 00 |
| " Bazar | 4 00 | 5 00 |

If any of our subscribers will come forward and pay up for 1871 and 1872 we will give them the advantage of these club rates, or if any of our subscribers, who have paid up, desire to take advantage of these rates and will signify the same to us, we will give them the same terms. We do this so that there may be no dissatisfaction, and to place good and cheap literature within the reach of everybody. Look at the above rates and then enclose the price (naming the Magazine) set in the last column, to us, and by due course of mail you will receive the JOURNAL and the Magazine specified. Send money at our risk when enclosed in the presence of the postmaster. Address,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.,
Huntingdon, Penn'a.

## A RARE CHANCE.

If any young lady or gentleman will secure us six new cash subscribers, to the JOURNAL, and this can be done in any neighborhood in a few hours, we will agree to make the person doing so a present of one year's subscription to any one of the FOUR DOLLAR Magazines. Here is a chance seldom offered. *The Atlantic*, or *Harper*, or *Scribner*, or *Galaxy*, or any other of the leading FOUR dollar publications, for one year, for a few minutes labor! This is a chance for school teachers.

## THE MESSAGE.

The third annual message of President Grant, which we to-day lay before our readers, may be regarded as a model State paper, and is favorably received by the press of the country. It deserves, and will well repay a careful perusal at the hands of every citizen of the Commonwealth, containing as it does, the most flattering exhibition of the condition of the country.

For his bold and decided stand on the question of Protection, the President is entitled to the thanks of every Pennsylvanian, while his recommendation for a readjustment of the Tariff, so as not to disturb home protection or reduce the wages of the American laborer, commends itself to the kindly remembrance of the toiling millions of the land.

Every law-abiding citizen must admire his platform of the enforcement of the laws, regardless of local custom, passion or pride.

His already well known policy of retrenchment and economy is forcibly reiterated. The national debt has been reduced during the year eighty six millions and by this reduction of principal and the refunding of a portion of the loan the annual interest account has been lessened nearly seventeen millions.

His recommendation of the abolition of internal revenue taxes, at once dispenses with the whole system, together with all its cumbrous and expensive machinery.—In short the entire document is one of which the country may well be proud.—Another term of Republican rule, with such a leader as Grant, and the entire legacy of national debt, bequeathed by the Democratic party, would be wiped out.

☞ James Blackmore, Independent, has been elected Mayor of Pittsburgh over the regular Republican nominee. The other Republican nominees for the various offices were all elected.

☞ Hagerstown, Md., had a $100,000 fire last week.

## THE DUTY ON SALT.

The Revenue Reformers and Free Traders have, for some time past, kept up an incessant cry against the duty on salt.—When, in 1861, the duty was raised from 6 cents per bushel to 24 cents per 100 pounds, or about 14 cents per bushel, there were only 12,000,000 bushels produced per annum in the United States, and 25,000,000 bushels supplied from abroad.—Under the new tariff these proportions have been reversed. The home product is now 25,0 0,000 bushels per annum, and the quant ty imported during the last fiscal year 13,340,259 bushels. This result comes from protection, and affords a significant illustration of the beneficial effects of that policy.

Now what is the extent of the burden of the tax on salt, of which the opponents of protection so loudly complain? It is a fraction over two-and a half cents per annum, to each individual in the United States. Before the duty was raised England supplied two-thirds of all the salt consumed in the United States. Beyond the Syracuse Salt Works there was but little produced in this country. When the duty was increased salt works began to be established in other localities, and now salt is made in large quantities in very many of the States. We are at present producing two-thirds of the entire consumption.

Another fact of great importance in the argument that the tax is not a burthen is this: The price of salt is not to day, in gold, higher than it was in 1860. There is great competition among American producers. The Syracuse and Saginaw salt works are pitted against each other; and these, with the less extensive, but expanding manufactories in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and many of the other states, are laboring to reduce the cost of production, so as to compete successfully for the trade.

Another important achievement has been made: When England supplied the greater quantity, she controlled our markets and established the prices. Now our own manufacturers, by supplying two-thirds of the whole consumption, are masters of the situation, and are enabled to control the markets and establish prices. England, therefore, in order to reach the American markets, is compelled to pay the cost of getting there, including the duties, and is obliged to sell at the prices established by American manufacturers. The duty is no longer paid by the American consumer, but by the foreign producer. It is not a tax upon us, but upon the foreign shipper, who pays it in order to secure the privilege of selling his goods in the markets of the United States. In fact the cry against the duty on salt, from which the Goverment receives annually over a million of dollars, comes from English shippers and their Commission Agents in New York. Our manufacturers are ruining their trade in salt, and they feel it. Tea comes from China, and not from England, and while Free Traders ask Congress to remove the duty from salt, they at the same time ask them to continue the duty on tea! Why is this? Because salt is an English product, and England has her agents here, in the New York Free Trade League, which is supported largely by English capital, while the "heathen Chinee" has no representative in America to operate in the interests of his country and against the duty on tea.

We cannot produce tea, coffee, spices, &c., Therefore if we can reduce the tariff, is it not best to begin with these articles, instead of salt, which, under the present duty, we can and are producing in large quantities, thus giving employment to our own people, and retaining in the country the money formerly sent abroad to purchase foreign salt?

[Since writing the above the annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, just submitted to Congress, has come to hand. Mr. Boutwell recommends a reduction of one-half of the duty now imposed on salt. This will increase the importation, and keep the annual aggregate of receipts of duties about the same as at present; but it will seriously paralyze and check the manufacture of that article in this country.—Under the present protective tariff new salt works have been opened, and successfully operated, in many parts of the country. These new enterprises will suffer; some of them will be closed up, and the home supply will decrease, while importations will increase. The reduction of duty, if made, will be found to be premature.]

## OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

*The President's Message—Forty-Second Congress at Work—Annual Reports—A Gratifying Out-Look—Cabinet Changes—Fish and Akerman Go Out—Congressional Printer—The Cold Snap.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8, 1871.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's annual Message to Congress is brief, comprehensive, and practical. In Washington, and among all shades of politicians, it is spoken of in terms of commendation. The only solitary objection made to it is by the *Daily Patriot*, (Democratic), and the fault stated is that "the message is too short." The *Patriot* probably longs for the good old days of Democratic Presidents, when annual messages filled ten or fifteen columns of a newspaper in small type. As your readers will prefer to examine the full text of the message, I will not undertake to epitomize its important contents. It should be carefully examined by every reader, as it treats of questions in which every citizen is more or less interested. It also indicates a degree of national prosperity never before reached in this country; a condition of peace and amity with all other nations, and gives reasonable evidence of years of national prosperity in the future.

I notice that the message is praised and our country congratulated by *The Times* and other London papers.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

The work of the session has been commenced in good earnest. The Committees of the House have been re-organized, and the new appointments and changes give satisfaction generally. Dawes of Massachusetts is chairman of the House Committee of Ways and Means, one of the most important, as it prepares the changes and modifications proposed in the tariff. There is good reason to believe that no radical changes are contemplated; and it is more than probable that the committee agree pretty generally with Mr. Boutwell in the suggestions on the tariff made in his Annual Report, now submitted to Congress.

While there are no great leading questions demanding the prolonged attention of Congress, there are a large number of subjects requiring legislative consideration and action The general sentiment among members is to give close attention to business, and if possible get through with the work of the session some time in April.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Secretary Boutwell's Report is a most gratifying state paper. Its figures show that the revenues are more than ample, and may be reduced some forty million dollars annually, and still leave a surplus of about fifty million dollars, to be applied each year in reducing the public debt, by cancelling outstanding bonds.

Mr. Boutwell suggests that the duty on coal be reduced to 50 cents per ton, in justice to the New England States, where there is no coal produced and a very large amount consumed. He also suggests that the duty on salt be reduced about one half. This will not seriously effect the extensive Salt Works at Saignaw, for they have the cost of transportation from the sea board to the west in their favor, affording on that bulky article a large item of protection in itself. Saginaw salt will be in great demand in the west, even with the duty on foreign salt all removed. So to the Syracuse Salt Works, during the last decade, have grown to enormous proportions, and can stand a reduction of the duties, though that will seriously reduce their supplies to New York and other sea board cities. It is the comparatively new and weak manufactories springing up all over the country, under the present protective tariff, that will suffer. Many of them will probably be compelled to close up. The true policy in reference to the duty on this industry would be for Congress to continue the duty as at present until the home supply comes up so as to equal the demand of the country, which would be in about three years, judging from the annual increase of the last few years. Then the duty could with safety be reduced about one half. This would prevent prohibition, which is not wanted, and afford healthy competition between the domestic and the foreign articles, both of which would continue to be furnished at the lowest possible prices.

Mr. Boutwell also recommends that a portion of the duty on hides be removed, and that certain articles of raw materials and drugs be transferred to the free list. His policy is decidedly protective, but as there is room for a reduction of the revenues, he names those articles as least calculated, in a reduction of duties, to affect unfavorably the manufacturing interest and general industries of the country.

REPORTS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The Department Reports generally, indicate increased prosperity in all the great National interests, and lead to the conclusion that the out-look into the future is gratifying.

CABINET CHANGES.

The rumors of Cabinet changes are renewed. There is no doubt Secretary Fish wishes to retire, and his resignation will probably be sent in and accepted before this paragraph reaches the public eye. Hon. Edward Pierrepont, of New York, will undoubtedly be his successor. Mr. Pierrepont will be an able and popular acquisition.

Mr. Akerman, Attorney General, will go out, by desire of the President, on account, it is said, of a lack of harmony between Mr. A. and other members of the Cabinet. Judge Williams, ex Senator from Oregon, and member of the Joint High Commission, will probably be his successor.

THE CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER.

W. J. Murtaugh, proprietor of the Washington *Daily Republican*, is an applicant for the position of Congressional Printer. It is not probable that Mr. Clapp will be disturbed, at least so long as he continues to enjoy the fullest confidence of the Administration.

THE WEATHER.

It has been unusually severe in Washington for a few days past. Nothing like it, so early in the season, has occurred for many years past. It cannot last long. All out-door work has been suspended for several days. N. H. P.

LATER.

7 o'clock, p. m., Dec. 8.

DEFALCATION IN THE U. S. TREASURY.

Two Clerks in Gen. Spinner's Department of the Treasury have just been discovered to be defaulters; one of them, Francis A. Marden, of Mass., for $12,000; the other, Seth Johnson, of New York, for $50,000, twelve thousand of which has been found to his credit in the banking house of Faut, Washington & Co., of this city, and will be recovered. Johnson was engaged in stock speculations with E. L. Sherman, a patent lawyer in New York City, an order for whose arrest has been issued. It is not known whether Marden and Johnson were in collusion or not.—Both parties are under arrest, but Johnson is too sick to be removed from his home. They have wives and Marden has a family of small children. Their wives are nearly crazy.

MR. FISH ASKED TO REMAIN IN THE CABINET.

Forty five Republican Senators have united in a letter to Secretary Fish, urgently requesting him to remain in the Cabinet, and representing that this is also the wish of the other members of the Cabinet, and leading members of both Houses of Congress.

INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICE.

It is expected that the nomination of Mr. Douglass, of Pa., to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue, will be confirmed in a few days; and the appointment of First and Third Deputy Commissioners will be made soon thereafter. But Senator Sumner stated in his place yesterday that he would, in a few days, introduce a bill to abolish the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue. It was created by the necessities of the war and taxation, and ought to be abolished as soon as it can be dispensed with. It is not long since, that the late Commissioner, as such, was aspiring to a seat in the Cabinet.

OPERA HOUSE BURNED.

On Wednesday morning at 1 o'clock, Wall's Opera House, in this city, was burned down. It will be rebuilt larger and finer than before.

THE PRINCE OF WALES DYING.

Telegrams from London, dated 6.30 this evening, were received here at 3.30 p. m., announcing that "the Prince of Wales is sinking fast. Congestion of the lungs has set in, and there are no hopes of his recovery." N. H. P.

## HON. JOHN DEAN.

The Cambria *Freeman* of last week contains the following complimentary notice of our new Judge:

"Hon. John Dean, newly elected President Judge of this district assisted by the two new Associate Judges, Messrs. Loyd and Flanagan, held his first half term of Court here during the present week. Of course there was a good deal of curiosity manifested both to see the man himself, who is comparatively a stranger to the people of this county, as well as to witness the manner in which he would acquit himself in his responsible and untried position So far as we have heard any expression of opinion on the subject, it has been entirely favorable to Judge Dean. He disposed of the business before the Court with commendable promptness and satisfaction. One thing has been made perfectly manifest, and that is, that the parties to a cause are not likely to have any well grounded reason to complain of what is known and deprecated as "the law's delay." Judge Dean evidently means business. He has made an auspicious commencement, which justifies the belief that in the future he will prove himself both able and energetic in the discharge of his duties. The Twenty-fourth Judicial District has just cause to be proud of him."

☞ Monday of last week witnessed the reception of the Grand Duke of Russia, and the papers teemed with the most glowing accounts of the festivities of the occasion. The Philadelphians were beside themselves with emotion at the idea of having a real live Prince in their midst, and the Royal visitor was feasted, and fed, and toasted, and bored, and bled, and roasted. Enough money was expended to have rendered one-half of the destitute families in the city comfortable during the winter, and the heir apparent to the mighty Empire of all the Russias was, no doubt, sufficiently impressed with a sense of Philadelphia hospitality. Royalty is an expensive luxury.

## Mr. Sumner's Refunding Bill.

The following bill has been introduced in the U. S. Senate, by Mr. Sumner:

*Be it enacted*, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to prepare for circulation compound interest notes equal in amount to the outstanding legal tender notes and fractional currency of the United States, and in all respects similar to those heretofore issued under the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled "An act to provide ways and means for the support of the government."

SEC 2. That these notes of different denominations to the amount of $10,000,000 shall be dated on the first day of each month, commencing with the first day of July next ensuing, when the amount named shall be ready for issue, and then afterwards on the first day of each month until the requisite amount has been furnished.

SEC 3. That the notes thus provided shall be paid out for all disbursements of the Treasury except those due in coin, so long as they are sufficient for the purpose, and if the whole monthly installment is not thus disposed of, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange the surplus for the present legal tender notes, so far as practicable that the full sum of $10,000,000 may be put into circulation each month.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the destruction each month of legal tender notes to the extent equal to the notes issued under this act.

SEC. 5. That the notes issued under this act shall at the option of the holder be convertible at the end of two years, in sums of $100 or its multiple, into the bonds of the United States not having less than ten nor more than forty years to run, and bearing interest at the rate of five per cenum, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue such bonds.

SEC. 6. That whenever these notes or the bonds into which they may be converted, can be sold at par in gold, the Secretary of the Treasury may sell them in such sums as may be called for, and apply the proceeds in gold to cancel legal tender notes as they are paid into the Treasury.

SEC. 7. That the notes issued under this act shall constitute no part of the legal currency reserve required of the National banks.

## Obituary—Hon. John Bigler.

A despatch from San Francisco announces that the Hon. John Bigler, ex-Governor of California, died in Sacramento on the 30th of November. He was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, on January 8, 1804, and was a brother of ex Governor William Bigler, of this State. He learned the trade of a printer, and was successively editor of the Centre County *Democrat* and the Pittsburg *Post*. From 1846 to 1849 he resided in Illinois, and in the latter year removed to California, being one of the earliest to join in the great hegira to the Pacific coast. Here he took an active part in politics, and rapidly rose to a leading and influential position, being twice Speaker of the General Assembly. In 1851, in which year his brother William was elected Governor of Pennsylvania, he was likewise an aspirant for gubernatorial honors, and was elected Governor of California on the Democratic ticket his majority being but little over 1,000 while the rest of the Democratic ticket was elected by nearly 4,000 majority. In 1853 he was again the Democratic candidate for Governor, being again elected by a meagre majority, while the rest of the ticket was successful by a much larger vote. In 1855 he was for the third time a candidate, but was defeated.

In the presidential campaign of 1856, and the canvass for the Democratic nomination which preceded it, the Bigler brothers took an active part, and were both determined champions of James Buchanan. William Bigler took his seat in the United States Senate from this State, while John Bigler received from President Buchanan, in 1857, the appointment of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Chili, which position he retained during the term of Mr. Buchanan. His intimate personal and political relations with the latter forced him, rather against his own inclinations into the extreme wing of the Democratic party, but he did not take an active part in political affairs subsequent to his retirement from the Chilian mission.

The Sharon *Herald* informs us that the yield of iron at the Valley Furnace for the week ending Nov. 11, 1871, was two hundred and thirty-four tons of clear good iron. This is said to be unequaled in the valley, from a furnace the size of the Valley Furnace

On Thursday last, Thomas Gladdon, a Scotchman, who was working in a cut on the St. Charles railroad, about a mile above Richmond Furnace, Franklin county, was killed by a large body of earth falling on him.

## United States Laws.

LAWS
OF THE
UNITED STATES
PASSED AT THE
FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 9.]

AN ACT making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and for additional appropriations for the service of the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That in order to carry into effect the provisions of an act entitled "An act granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, and widows of deceased soldiers," approved February fourteen, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, there be, and is hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment, during the remainder of the present fiscal year, of two clerks of class three, four clerks of class two, nineteen clerks of class one, and two assistant messengers in the Pension Office, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, eighteen thousand two hundred and sixty dollars; for office rent, furniture, and contingent expenses of said office for the same period, six thousand five hundred dollars; and for the payment, during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, of four clerks of class three, eight clerks of class two, forty-eight clerks of class one, and three assistant messengers in said office, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, seventy-seven thousand three hundred and sixty dollars; and for office rent, furniture, stationery, and contingent expenses of said office during the said year, seven thousand dollars: Provided, That nothing in any act contained shall be construed to alter or amend an act entitled "An act to define the duties of pension agents and prescribe the manner of paying pensions, and for other purposes," approved July eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy; but the provisions of said act are hereby declared to be in full force and effect, and applicable to the prosecution of claims to pension, and to the payment of pensions which may be allowed under any or all the various acts of Congress granting the same; and that so much of the appropriation provided for in the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, "to be expended in the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States," as may, in the judgment of the Attorney-General, be necessary, may be used during the current fiscal year.

That all books, records, papers, and documents relative to transactions of or with the late so-called government of the confederate States, or the government of any State lately in insurrection, now in the possession, or which may at any time come into the possession of the government of the United States, or of any department thereof, may be resorted to for information by the board of commissioners of claims created by act approved March three, eighteen hundred and seventy-one; and copies thereof, duly certified by the officer having custody of the same, shall be treated with the like force and effect as the original.

For the rebuilding of the Catholic orphan asylum at Charleston, South Carolina, twelve thousand dollars, in consideration of the services rendered by the sisters of Our Lady of Mercy, of Charleston, South Carolina, to the sick and wounded Union officers and soldiers, while said city was under bombardment during the war.

SEC. 2. That there is hereby appropriated to pay the salary for the remainder of the present and for the next fiscal year, of the Assistant Attorney General, authorized to be appointed by the act of the last session of Congress, six thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

SEC. 3. The following stated sums are hereby appropriated for the purposes hereafter expressed, viz:

To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for contingent expenses of the House of Representatives for the present fiscal year, the same to be added to the appropriation "for miscellaneous items," five thousand dollars.

To supply a deficiency in the appropriations for the service of the Independent Treasury, for the fiscal year, as follows:

For clerks and messengers in the office of the assistant treasurer at Baltimore, six thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

For clerks and messengers in the office of the depository at Cincinnati, five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For clerks and messengers in the office of the depository at Chicago, one thousand one hundred dollars.

For clerks and messengers in the office of the depository at Louisville, eight hundred dollars.

For salary of the assistant treasurer at New Orleans, to make his compensation four thousand five hundred dollars, as provided by existing laws five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses under the act of August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue, fifty thousand dollars: Provided, That no part of said sum shall be expended for clerical services.

For salaries and expenses of the direct tax commissioners of South Carolina, and of their clerks, from July first, eighteen hundred and seventy, until the closing of the office, three thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For the support of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

For salary of the Governor of the District of Columbia, three thousand dollars.

For salary of the Secretary of the District of Columbia, two thousand dollars.

For compensation of the members of the council of the District of Columbia, four thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation of the board of public works of the District of Columbia, ten thousand dollars: Provided, That no person shall be entitled to draw a salary as a member of the board of public works who is paid a salary for the discharge of the duties of any other officer under the government of the United States; and said board shall be held to be an existing board for all the purposes specified in the "Act to provide a government for the District of Columbia," from and after the appointment and qualification of the members thereof.

For the repair of the damages caused by fire upon the cadet barracks at West Point, ten thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to purchase of Messrs. Little, Brown, and Company two thousand copies of the sixteenth volume of the United States Statutes at Large, for distribution agreeably to the acts of Congress directing the distribution of the other volumes, seven thousand dollars.

To pay William Hardin a balance due him under his contract for surveying the public lands in Nebraska, three thousand six hundred dollars.

To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for clothing for the Marine Corps for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, fifteen thousand dollars.

For payment to the reporters of the Senate and House for the Congressional Globe of the usual additional compensation for reporting the proceedings of the Forty-second Congress, five hundred dollars each, five thousand dollars.

To enable the President to carry out the provisions of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one authorizing him to prescribe rules and regulations for the admission of persons into the civil service, and so forth, ten thousand dollars.

For the expenses of the Joint Select Committee on Alleged Outrages in the Southern States, the sum of thirty thousand dollars, and any unexpended balance of the appropriation for the select committee of the Senate on the same subject shall be carried to the above appropriation in addition thereto, said sums to be carried for this purpose to the contingent fund of the Senate, and to be expended upon vouchers of the chairman of said joint committee: Provided, That the sum of nine thousand seven hundred and thirty-five dollars and twenty-two cents, being an unexpended balance of an appropriation by act of March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, "for purchase of building known as the Club House, at Charleston, South Carolina, and the fitting up thereof for the use of the United States courts," and having been by existing laws, covered into the treasury of the United States, be, and the same is hereby, reappropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and shall be expended in accordance with the provisions of the act making the original appropriation.

To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for folding documents and materials for the House of Representatives, twenty thousand dollars.

Senate of the United States: For labor, three thousand dollars; for clerks to committees, pages, horses, and carryalls, fifteen thousand dollars.

For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Minnesota, employed upon work consequent upon the special appropriation for the survey of the public lands within the limits of the grant to the Northern Pacific railroad, per act of July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, nine thousand two hundred dollars, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of California, two thousand six hundred dollars for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

To pay Dexter R. Crocker for carrying the mail from Canyonville, Oregon, to Yreka, California, from the twenty-fourth of April to the ninth of November, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, one thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For payment of S. R. Harlow, late marshal of the southern district of New York, for expenses incurred in arresting one Mott, in San Francisco, for violation of the revenue laws in said district, five hundred and fifty dollars, or so much thereof as may be due.

Sec. 4. That in addition to the clerkships authorized by the act approved May five, eighteen hundred and sixty, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and empowered to promote from the clerks of class one employed in the Census Office, three to be clerks of class four, seven to be clerks of class three, and fifteen to be clerks of class two, and the sum of seven thousand six hundred dollars is hereby appropriated to pay the increased salary: Provided, That no increase in the total number of clerks employed in said bureau shall be deemed to be authorized hereby: And provided further, That the authority for such additional clerkships of the second, third and fourth class shall terminate one year from date.

For the purpose of carrying out the stipulations of the treaty of July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of the Belgians, providing for the payment of interest in the matter of the capitalization of the Scheldt dues, being a deficiency in the appropriations for the payment of the seventh annual instalment due the government at Belgium under said treaty, April first, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and the eighth annual instalment, due April first, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, twelve thousand dollars, in coin, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For the completion of the custom house at Saint Paul, Minnesota, thirty-five thousand one hundred and sixty-three dollars and sixty-five cents, being the amount of a balance of an appropriation for that building now standing to its credit on the books of the treasury, but unavailable under existing laws.

That section two of "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and for other purposes," approved March three, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, be, and hereby is, amended by striking out after the words "for custom house, Astoria, Oregon," the word "completion," and inserting in place thereof "continuation of the construction."

For completion of the court-house and post-office building at Des Moines, Iowa, six thousand eight hundred and fifty-six dollars.

SEC. 5. That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, appropriated by act approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, for the purchase of site, and the erection thereon of a post-office and court house building in Omaha, Nebraska, the same being unexpended, is hereby revived and reappropriated for said purpose.

SEC. 6. That any appropriations heretofore made for any public works, buildings, or grounds, for the year commencing July first, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, shall be available for the current year: Provided, That no expenditure beyond the several sums already appropriated shall be authorized by this section. And that the appropriation for the payment of the salary and traveling expenses on a special agent of the Treasury Department, and for the salaries of all supervising inspectors, local inspectors, and clerks employed in the administration of the steamboat inspection laws, made under section first of "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one," approved July fifteen, eighteen hundred and seventy, and still remaining unexpended, shall be applicable, as heretofore, to the payment of such salaries and expenses until sufficient revenue shall accrue therefor under the provisions of section sixty-six of "An act to provide for a better security of life on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and for other purposes," approved February twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and seventy-one; the amount paid under the provisions of this section to be reimbursed to the treasury out of the revenues received under the provisions of said act of February twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

And the appropriation "for the survey of the boundary line between Idaho and Utah Territories," contained in the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and for other purposes, approved March three, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, is hereby made subject to present use.

SEC. 7. That the sum of twenty thousand five hundred and twenty-three dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to pay the claim of Robert L. Kirkpatrick, provided for in joint resolution approved February fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

SEC. 8. That so much of the appropriation for paying the expenses of taking the ninth census of the United States contained in the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, as may be necessary, may be used during the current fiscal year; and the proviso in the eighth section of said act is amended by adding after the words "eight dollars per day" the words "exclusive of mileage."

SEC. 9. That the appropriation of thirty thousand three hundred and twenty-six dollars "for necessary expenses in the erection, furnishing machinery," and so forth, of the branch mint at Carson City, contained in the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and for other purposes, approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, be, and hereby is, amended by striking out after the words "for custom house, Astoria, Oregon," the word "completion," and inserting in place thereof "continuation of the construction."

For completion of the court-house and post-office building at Des Moines, Iowa, six thousand eight hundred and fifty-six dollars.

SEC. 5. That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, appropriated by act approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, for the purchase of site, and the erection thereon of a post-office and court house building in Omaha, Nebraska, the same being unexpended, is hereby revived and reappropriated for said purpose.

SEC. 6. That any appropriations heretofore made for any public works, buildings, or grounds, for the year commencing July first, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, shall be available for the current year: Provided, That no expenditure beyond the several sums already appropriated shall be authorized by this section. And that the appropriation for the payment of the salary and traveling expenses on a special agent of the Treasury Department, and for the salaries of all supervising inspectors, local inspectors, and clerks employed in the administration of the steamboat inspection laws, made under section first of "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one," approved July fifteen, eighteen hundred and seventy, and still remaining unexpended, shall be applicable, as heretofore, to the payment of such salaries and expenses until sufficient revenue shall accrue therefor under the provisions of section sixty-six of "An act to provide for a better security of life on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and for other purposes," approved February twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and seventy-one; the amount paid under the provisions of this section to be reimbursed to the treasury out of the revenues received under the provisions of said act of February twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

And the appropriation "for the survey of the boundary line between Idaho and Utah Territories," contained in the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and for other purposes, approved March three, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, is hereby made subject to present use.

SEC. 7. That the sum of twenty thousand five hundred and twenty-three dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to pay the claim of Robert L. Kirkpatrick, provided for in joint resolution approved February fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

SEC. 8. That so much of the appropriation for paying the expenses of taking the ninth census of the United States contained in the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, as may be necessary, may be used during the current fiscal year; and the proviso in the eighth section of said act is amended by adding after the words "eight dollars per day" the words "exclusive of mileage."

SEC. 9. That the appropriation of thirty thousand three hundred and twenty-six dollars "for necessary expenses in the erection, furnishing machinery," and so forth, of the branch mint at Carson City, contained in the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and for other purposes, approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, is hereby made subject to present use.

SEC. 10. That the appropriation for building a pier at Lewes, Delaware, contained in sections twelve and thirteen of the act approved July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby, continued until June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

SEC. 11. That there be added to the miscellaneous item of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives the sum of two thousand five hundred and sixty-three dollars and thirty cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of the balance remaining unpaid upon the accounts of witnesses who appeared before the subcommittee of the Committee of Elections of the House of Representatives, charged with the investigation, in the summer of eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, of the election in Louisiana in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. And for two thousand copies of Jacoby's Digest, ordered by resolution of the House of July fourteen, eighteen hundred and seventy, two thousand dollars; also for pages in the House of Representatives, one thousand five hundred and forty-three dollars and fifty-nine cents. For the compensation of an assistant journal clerk in the House of Representatives for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, twenty-five hundred and ninety-two dollars. And for one thousand copies of the "Constitution of the United States, with the Rules of the Senate," compiled by Wm. J. M'Donald, under a resolution of the Senate of March fourteen, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, one thousand dollars. For the payments of clerks of committees of the House, in accordance with the resolution of the house of the tenth instant, twenty thousand dollars.

SEC. 12. That the provisions of the eleventh section of the act approved July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and for other purposes," be, and hereby are, extended so as to include such persons as were actually employed in the States lately in insurrection, in connection with the Treasury Department, as officers of the United States during the year eighteen hundred and sixty seven in connection with the revenues of the government; and an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions of this section, not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 13 That the following sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for subsistence, for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, of the Arapahoe, Cheyenne, Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians who have been collected and located upon the reservation set apart for their use and occupation by the treaties made with them in eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, two hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 14. That the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby authorized to approve the survey of the eastern boundary of Nevada, made by Isaac E. James, notwithstanding any departure from inst