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The Oregon Statesman.

ASABEL BURNI, Proprietor and Editor.
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In this paper are published the Laws, Resolutions and Decisions of the United States, and the Laws and Resolutions of the Territory of Oregon, by authority.

How many.
Telling in the crowd,
What is there in the air
That those around me
Look down so proud?
Thou'rt the bee, and I'm the drone;
Not so, Horryhand!
Sit beside me on the ground,
Where's the need to stand?
And we'll reason, thou and I,
'Twixt the green grass and the sky.

Thou canst plow and delve,
Thou canst weave and spin,
On thy brow are streaks of care,
Iron-gray's thy scanty hair,
And thy garments thin,
Were it not for such as thou,
Telling more and night,
Luxury would lose its gains,
And the land its might;
Mart and harbor would decay,
Tower and temple pass away.

Granted, Horryhand!
High's the work you do,
Spring-time sowing, Autumn tillth,
And the red wine's lusty spith,
Were not you out for me,
Art and arms, and all the pride
Of our wealth and state,
Stare from Labor's busy hands—
Labor high and great,
Mist of Plenty, friend of Mirth,
Sire of the willing Earth.

Yet, good Horryhand,
Why shouldst thou be vain?
Why shouldst thou be proud?
Boastful of thy strength and pith,
Scorn the busy brain?
Working classes' bread's
As if none but they
Labor'd with incessant toil,
Night as well as day,
With the spirit and pen—
Teachers, guides and friends of men!

Drones there are, no doubt;
Yet not all who seem:
Flesh and blood are not the whole;
There's a honey of the soul,
Whose'er thou dost,
Is the man who builds a book,
That exalts his charms
Not as good as he who builds
With his brawny arms!

Many a noble heart,
Many a regal head,
Labs for our native land
Harder than the hardest hand
For its daily bread,
Painter, poet, statesman, sage,
Toil for human kind,
Unrewarded but of Heaven,
And the land's truest friend,
Thou recantest! So—'Tis done:
Pass from shadow into sun!

Keep your temper in disputes. The cold hammer fashions the red-hot iron into any shape needed.
It is not well to be much displeas'd with harmless delusions that tend to make us happy.
Learn not to judge too rashly of any one, either in respect of good or evil, for both are dangerous.—*Plato*

There is a certain species of pride which contradicts the ordinary symptoms of the feeling, and appears most elevated when it would be reasonable to expect it should be depressed.
It is a singular fact that duels and suicides are unknown among the Turks. They believe in predestination, and are rigidly opposed to the idea of hastening death by arsenic or gunpowder. The conduct of the Turks in this respect may be therefore held up as a model for polite imitation.

Never—Never tip your beaver to a fine lady, and pass a poor widow without seeming to see her.
Never pass an aged man or woman, without making a respectful obeisance, unless your house is on fire.
Never break your neck to bow at all to a "sweet sixteen," with a flounced dress, who is ashamed of her old fashioned mother: or to a strutting collegiate who is horrified at his grandmother's bad grammar.

Never keep a boy to black your boots and attend to the stable, while you frighten your wife out of the idea of keeping a nurse for the twins, by constantly talking of "hard times."
Never converse with a lady with a cigar in your mouth, or smoke in anybody's company without apologizing for the same.
Never remind people of personal deformity, or of the relatives who have disgraced them.

Never leave a letter unanswered, and use the stamp which was enclosed. Do you "reply with," on a letter to your own sweet-heart.
Never ride in a fine carriage and keep a score of servants, while your widowed sister trudges on foot, and toils for her daily bread.
Never wear a finer coat than the merchant you owe for it, or the tailor whom you have not paid for the making.

Never turn a deaf ear to a woman in distress, because you cannot see how you would be the gainer by her bettered condition.
Never wound wantonly the sensitive nature of the constitutional invalid; nor by rude jests and sarcasms, send a blush to the cheeks of modest merit.
Never jest with a single woman about the anxiety of all women to be married; nor tell your wife you married her because you pitied her lonely condition.

Never go to bed at ten, leaving your wife up till two, with a sick baby, and look pitch-forks at her at the breakfast-table, because that meal is half an hour too late.
Never hear ungracious strictures upon the conduct of a woman, with a quiet smile, instead of saying in thunder tones, "It is false, sir."
Never fall back from a bargain after the articles of agreement are drawn up, and only need your signature to make them perfect.

Missionville Benevolence.
BY CHARLES CASTLETON.
In the snug, cosy bar-room of the "Farmers' Inn," at Missionville, sat six young men. It was a cold, bleak evening in December; and the wind that howled and drove without drifting the snow and rattling the shutters, gave to the blazing fire and steaming kettle additional charms and comforts. There was Peter Hobbs, a youth of five and twenty, who seemed to be the leader, par excellence of the party. He was a good natured, intelligent, frank looking man, and was really a noble-hearted citizen. Then there was John Fulton, a youth of the same age, who worked with Hobbs, both being journeyman carpenters. Samuel Green was a machinist; Walter Mason, a tin-worker; Lyman Drake, a cabinet maker, and William Robinson, a clerk. They were ranged, in age, from twenty-three to twenty-eight, and were really industrious youths, receiving good wages, and maintaining good characters for honesty, sobriety and general good behavior. Yet they were looked upon by some as ungainly youths, and given over to perdition. True, they belonged to no church; and, amid the various conflicting creeds by which they were surrounded, they had not yet settled down upon any one in particular, believing that there was good in all of them, and evil among the members of each.

In the present occasion, they were all of them smoking, and the empty mugs which stood upon the table near them, showed pretty conclusively that they had been drinking something besides water. The subject of the cold winter had been disposed of; the quality of the warm ale and cigars had been thoroughly discussed, and at length the conversation turned upon the missionary meeting, which had been held in the town on the previous Sunday.

"I don't know but this missionary business is all right," said Sam Green, knocking the ashes from his cigar with his little finger, "but at the same time I don't believe in it. They Hindoos and South Sea Islanders may be savage and ignorant by our scale of measuring folks, but that is no reason why we should send all our money off there, while our own folks are starving at home."

"Did you put any thing into the box?" asked Lyman Drake.
"No, I didn't. When they shov'ed it in my face, I told 'em I'd left all my money home—and so I had."

"You're about right, Sam," said Bill Robinson. "But I did more than you did. When the box was handed to me I spoke right out, so that everybody around me heard. I told the old deacon if he'd take up a subscription to help the poor folks in our own town, I'd put in something."

"What did he say to that?"
"Why, he said *soils* were of more consequence than *bodies*. So I just said back that I guessed he'd find it hard work to save a soul out of a starving body. But you see that aren't the things they want try to save the souls, nor the bodies, either, of their own town-folks. Now, when Squire Treeman came here to settle, they tried quick enough to save his soul. You see his body was already salted down with ten thousand dollars, so his soul was worth something to 'em. That's the dogs of it. Why don't they try to save poor old Israel Trask's soul, and his wife's too?"

"Wasn't there a committee of the church that visited old Israel last month?" queried Drake.
"Yes—there was," answered Sam, giving his cigar an indignant shake; "and what did they do? They went there—four on 'em—and found the old folks suffering for want of food and clothing. They tried to make the old man believe that their religion was the only true one in the world, but he wouldn't. So they gave him three tracts and a little cheap book, and then went away. That's what they did. By hook, or by crook, afore I'd give a cent to such chaps to send off to feed their missionaries in Bangwahng and Slap-flam Islands, I'd throw it into the fire."

"But these missionaries are honest people, and do some good," remarked Peter Hobbs, who had not before spoken on the subject.
"Of course they do," responded Sam. "But wouldn't it look better of 'em to begin some of their charities at home? By jingo, I judge of a man's order by the way his own shop looks, and not by the way his may fuss around on another man's premises. And just with these philanthropists, I'd rather see how much their religion does towards keeping the Gentiles of their own town, than to go away off to the other end of the earth to look for the fruits of their Christianity. Them's my sentiments."

"And mine, too," uttered Walter Mason, who had just thrown away the stamp of one cigar, and was about lighting another. "Just think they collected last Sunday, and sent off to the Hindoos, over two hundred dollars. Now, that would have made half the poor families in this town—and I don't know but all—comfortable for the winter. There was Mr. Netherly—worth forty thousand dollars—he put in a ten dollar bill. It was a great new bill, and he opened it and held it up, and even turned it round, so't everybody could see it before he let it drop. Then at the end, when the box was taken up into the pulpit, the deacon whispered to the minister; and the minister got up, and said he, taking hold of the corner of the rich man's bill: 'Here is ten dollars from one brother. Let that brother be assured that this deed is remembered of him in heaven.' Yes, that's what he said; and Mr. Netherly held up his head, bowed very low, and then looked round at the rest of the congregation, as much as to say, 'that's me.' Now I know of another thing that I guess'll be remembered in heaven, along side of this one. Last week, poor old Trask—Uncle Israel—called at Netherly's, and got out stuff in the summer, and then in the winter makes it up. Well, he went there, and asked Netherly if he wouldn't buy a basket. No, he didn't want one. Then the old man told him how he and his poor wife were suffering, and he asked him if he couldn't help him in some way; and what'd they think. Netherly said: 'Why, he said he had to pay taxes to help support a poor house, and told Uncle Israel that he'd find help there, if he'd only apply to the selectmen! Now what'd ye think of that, eh?'"

"Why," returned Sam, "I think if he's got an account in heaven, he'll find a balance against him, when he comes to settle up."

"So he will," responded three or four of the others.
"For some pomeints after this, the party smoked in silence."
"Now, look here, boys," Hobbs at length said, throwing his half-smoked cigar into the fire, "there's a good deal of truth in what what's been said—in fact, it's all true; but before we blame others we ought to do something ourselves. Now let us six go at work and see what we can do towards alleviating some of the distress about us. What say you?"

The other five looked on in wonder.
"But," said Sam, "how are we to do it? We aren't among the favored ones. We wasn't born with silver spoons in our mouths."

"I should like to do it," added Drake, "but what's the use? We couldn't do much, any way—not enough to amount to anything."

And so the others expressed their opinions in like manner. They all "would like," but "where was the money to come from?" "Liston," said Peter, and they all turned towards him with a real deference, for they knew that he never wore a cloak over his heart, and that when he spoke in earnest, his meaning had depth in it. "Now I have formed a plan. There is Uncle Israel and his wife: then there is the poor widow Manly, with four little children, suffering for the want of the actual necessities of life; and then there is Mrs. Williams—she is very poor. Her son, Philip, who is her main stay, was sick all the summer and fall, and is sick now; so the woman got nothing from her little patch of land, and is now absolutely reduced to beggary, with herself and sick son to support. Now let us take these three cases in hand, and support them."

"But how?" asked three or four voices, anxiously, for they really and fully sympathized with the noble plan.
"I'll tell you resumed Peter. "Here, Tim," he called, turning to the bar-keeper, "how much is our bill?"
"How much is our bill?"
"Let's see," responded that worthy, coming up. "There's two cigars apiece, three cents each—that's thirty-six. Then the ale—three pints—eighteen cents; and wine three gills—that's eighteen more—makes just thirty-six more; and twice thirty-six is—seventy-two cents—seventy-two cents in all."
"Come boys," said Peter, "lets pay an equal share to-night. Let's give ninepence apiece."
So the "boys" paid up, and after Tim had gone, Peter resumed:
"Now you see what we've spent to-night for nothing. I'll begin with you, Sam—How much do you suppose you spend each day for cigars and ale? Now reckon fairly. Let's see," was Sam's response, after gazing into the face of his interrogator until he had fairly got hold of the idea. "I certainly average four—no, five cigars a day, and I suppose they average three cents apiece. Then comes my ale—but I couldn't tell how much that amounts to, for I don't drink it regularly, but perhaps six cents a day."
"That's just twenty-one cents per day utterly wasted," said Peter; "and I'll owe up to wasting twenty-five per day. How is it with you, John?"
"I'll say twenty-five."
"And you, Walter?"
"Just about the same."
"Lyman?"
"The same."
"The same."
"Now look at it. Here we are, a little worse than wasting a dollar and a half per day. But let us put our loss at a shilling each—"

"No, no," cried Sam, who saw through the whole plan, "let's give honest measure. I'll own up to the twenty-five. Let's go the whole, if any."
"Very well," returned Peter; "then let us each lay away a quarter of a dollar every night, and at the end of a week we'll put our savings all together, and then go on our mission. What say you?"
With one voice the other five joined in the plan. The novelty of the thing may have pleased them; but the real incentives lay deeper down in the natural goodness of their hearts. There was no written pledge, but they took a more sure method.

At length it became known that the poor families in Missionville had found friends.—People were woe-struck when they discovered how happy and joyous these once miserable wretches had become; and now still, when one Sunday, they saw Uncle Israel and his wife, and Mrs. X, with her two older children, enter the meeting.

Of course the truth leaked out, and we can imagine where the public eye of sympathy and appreciation was turned. Before a month was out, more than fifty people had engaged indirectly in the work by placing money, food and clothing in the hands of the original six, for them to dispose of as they deemed proper.

It was a glorious day for Missionville when those six young mechanics met in the village bar-room and concocted their plan. How many professed Christian churches are there in our land which would be benefited, and even Christianized, by following the example of the six noble youths who still stand at the head of the *Missionville Benevolence!*

ANET.—This is an expression of farewell, familiarly used by all classes of people; and its derivation, which is a beautiful one, is perhaps not as generally known. It comes from the French word *a Dieu*—to God—implying, I depart from you, but leave you to the protection of Heaven.

One half of all the deaths between the ages of 18 and 35, in Germany, arise from smoking; and in the United States, 20,000 deaths are caused every year by tobacco.

WORD REMEMBERING.—The great secret of avoiding disappointments is not to expect too much. Despair follows immoderate hope, as things fall hardest to the ground that have been nearest to the sky.

The nakedness of the indigent world might be clothed from the trimmings of the vain.

Never insult the modest by ribaldry, the grave by levity, nor the pious by contempt of sacred things.

Woolf Station.
You will know—If not, I can inform you thereon—that the chief city of California is somewhat infested by Chinamen.
An acquaintance of ours was a firm partner and occasional salesman in a junior whose business it was to sell fish-hooks, cod lines, rope's ends, and other odds and ends. One day, a John Chinaman, followed by a train of about ten of his countrymen, ranged tandem fashion, entered the establishment, and after peering around for a few seconds, exclaimed:
"Cotton seine twine—got him?"
"Yes!" was the answer.
"How much take?"
"One dollar a pound!"
"Um! I give fifty cents?"
"Get out!" said the junior partner, with a menacing gesture, and John Chinaman departed, followed by his son, and his countrymen.

The train passed and re-passed the door several times, and at length re-entered. John, looking around as though he had never been there before, again inquired:
"Cotton seine twine—got him?"
"Yes?"
"How much take?"
"One dollar a pound!"
"Um! I give seventy-five cents."
"Get out!" cried the excited partner, and the Chinese population departed as before.

The wild-goose procession paraded past a few times and then re-entered. The spokesman, after gazing around some time, lifted up his voice a third time, and thus spoke:
"Cotton seine twine—got him?"
"Yes!"
"How much take?"
"One dollar a pound!"
"Um! I give seventy-five cents."

The salesman whispered to Patrick, the porter, to hand him a cleaver. This had, he grasped the astonished John Chinaman with his left hand, and raising his cleaver, with the right, exclaimed: "ONE DOLLAR A POUND!!!"
John gave one look at the cleaver, another at the face of the salesman, and yelled out: "Banks, one hundred pound!"
The bargain was thereon closed. So much for moral susion.—*Porter's Spirit.*

HOW TO GET RID OF RATS.—There is a public house on the St. John's called "The Rat-vern." The name originated thus:
An American was traveling up the river during a thaw in winter, when snow and water were nearly knee deep. Late in the afternoon he came to this tawern, cold, wet and hungry, and called for dinner. He was told rather roughly by the landlord that the dinner hour had passed, and he must wait till tea. He then asked for a cold lunch, as he was faint and hungry. After some grumbling, this was brought on. The stranger ate the lunch very much gratified by the "Fifty cents," was the reply, in a growl and a snarl. "Dinner is a quarter, but a lunch is out of season, and you must pay fifty cents."

The traveler paid the bill, and sat down to dry himself. Soon a cheese was brought in by the maid very much mutilated by the rats. The whole race of rats received a volley of abuse from the enraged and indignant landlord.
"And why do you keep rats?" said the Yankee. "I can give you a receipt that I can warrant you will keep every rat away."
"Ah! and how much will you charge?"
"O, about fifty cents."

The landlord, somewhat complacent, returned the half dollar.
"Now," said he, "for the receipt."
"Well, sir," said the Yankee, "whenever a rat comes to your house, cold, wet and hungry, give him a cold lunch and charge him half a dollar, and I'll be bound he'll never come again!"

SAN FRANCISCO MANUFACTURES.—To employ our mechanics and laborers, and to save a portion of the immense drain of gold which semi-monthly leaves our shores, are two important features in the political economy of California. The San Francisco Sugar Refining Company gives its aid in both. It employs sixty men, manufactures from brown Manila a pure white sugar, which equals the best article imported, and is enabled to supply the whole of California, Oregon and Washington with this great staple. The raw sugar costs ten cents per pound, the refined is laid down here from New York at sixteen cents. Thus over one-third of the amount paid for white sugar will be retained here by the operations of this company.

Their works on Price street, near Folsom, are in active and successful operation. We have compared a sample of the first products of their labor with the white sugar made by Stuart, of New York, and that by Lovebridge, of Philadelphia, (the two leading brands), and we find the home article equal to them in every respect. Forty thousand barrels will be turned out annually by the San Francisco Co., and this must soon stop the importations of the Atlantic States. Connected with the works is a steam engine, also giving employment to a number of hands, and making superior barrels from Oregon yellow fir. We wish the new enterprise every success, and none can doubt it who will visit the scene of their operations.—*San Francisco Herald.*

CURING BACON.—The English never smoke their bacon. They say:
"Oh, the trouble folks have taken To smoke and spoil their bacon."
The Canadian Agriculturist, taking the same view, says that curing bacon is like the Irishman's mode of making punch. He said: "Put in the sugar, and then fill it up with whiskey, and every drop of water you put in after that spoils the punch." Just so with curing bacon. After being properly salted, peppered at the hook end, every drop of smoke you put about it spoils the bacon.

Another mode of saving bacon has been given by a correspondent of the New England Farmer. He says he was entertained at the house of a friend, and at dinner he had reason to compliment him on the excellent quality of his bacon, and inquired to know his method of preparing and preserving. To our surprise, says he, we were informed that that portion of our meal was cooked eight months before. He stated that it was his practice to slice and fry his bacon immediately on its being cured, and then pack down in its own fat. When occasion comes for using it, the slices, slightly re-fried, had all the freshness and flavor of new bacon just prepared. In this way our friend had succeeded in "saving his bacon" fresh and sweet through the hottest weather.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

AN ACT making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of Government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.

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

LEGISLATIVE.
For compensation and mileage of Senators, one hundred and eighty thousand eight hundred and seventy-two dollars.
For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others, receiving an annual salary in the service of the Senate, viz: Secretary of the Senate, three thousand six hundred dollars; officer charged with disbursements of the Senate, four hundred and eighty dollars; principal clerk and principal executive clerk in office of the Secretary of the Senate, at two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars each; eight clerks in office of the Secretary of the Senate, at one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars each; keeper of the stationery, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars; two messengers, one at one thousand and eighty dollars, and one at seven hundred and fifty dollars; one page, at five hundred dollars; sergeant-at-arms and doorkeeper, two thousand dollars; assistant doorkeeper, one thousand and seven hundred dollars; postmaster to the Senate, one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; assistant postmaster and mail carrier, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; two mail boys, at nine hundred dollars each; superintendent of the document room, at one thousand two hundred dollars; superintendent of the folding room, one thousand five hundred dollars; two messengers, acting as assistant doorkeepers; at one thousand five hundred dollars each; fifteen messengers, at one thousand and two hundred dollars each; superintendant in charge of State furnaces, one thousand and eight dollars; assistant in charge of furnaces, six hundred dollars; two laborers, at four hundred and eighty dollars each; clerk or secretary to the President of the Senate, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars; clerk of Committee on Finance eighteen hundred and fifty dollars; clerk of printing records, sixteen hundred and sixty-nine dollars; and two assistants, draughtsman, one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars; chaplain of Senate, seven hundred and fifty dollars—making seventy-five thousand nine hundred and eighty-three dollars and two cents.

For the contingent expenses of the Senate, viz:
For binding, forty-five thousand dollars.
For lithographing and engraving, forty-five thousand dollars.
For books, five thousand dollars.
For stationery, twelve thousand dollars.
For newspapers, three thousand dollars.
For Congressional Globe and for binding the same, seventy-two thousand six hundred and fifty-one dollars.
For reporting proceedings, including the usual extra compensation to the reporters of the Senate, eight hundred dollars each, ten thousand four hundred dollars.
For clerks to committees, pages, police, horses, and carriages, twenty-seven thousand four hundred and sixty dollars; provided that the amount estimated for compensation of the clerks to the Committees on Finance and Printing be deducted therefrom.

For miscellaneous items, twenty thousand dollars.
For compensation and mileage of members of the House of Representatives and Delegates from Territories, three hundred and sixty-five thousand and forty-eight dollars.
For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary in the service of the House of Representatives, viz: Clerk of the House of Representatives, three thousand six hundred dollars; two clerks, at two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars each; seven clerks, at one thousand eight hundred dollars; sergeant-at-arms, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; doorkeeper, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; postmaster, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; one messenger, at one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars; two messengers, one thousand eight hundred dollars; reading clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; clerk to Committee of Claims, one thousand eight hundred dollars; clerk to Committee of Ways and Means, one thousand eight hundred dollars; clerk to sergeant at arms, one thousand eight hundred dollars; clerk in charge of books for members, one thousand eight hundred dollars; clerk in charge of stationery, one thousand eight hundred dollars; chaplain, seven hundred and fifty dollars; messenger in charge of the hall, seven hundred and forty dollars; twenty-two messengers, including superintendant of the folding and document rooms, twenty-eight thousand four hundred and four dollars; making seventy-nine thousand four hundred and forty-six dollars.

For contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, viz:
For binding documents, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.
For furniture, repairs, and boxes for books fifteen thousand dollars.
For stationery, fifteen thousand dollars.
For horses, carriages, and saddle horses, five thousand dollars.
For fuel, oil, and candles, two thousand five hundred dollars.
For newspapers, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.
For engraving, electrotyping, lithographing, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.
For Capitol police, five thousand four hundred and ninety dollars.
For miscellaneous items, seventy thousand dollars.
For pages and mail boys, eight thousand four hundred dollars.
For folding documents, including pay of

folders, folding paper, twine, and paste, forty thousand dollars.
For twenty-four copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for each member and delegate of the first session of the Thirty-fourth Congress, thirty-four thousand seven hundred and four dollars.
For binding twenty-four copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for each member and delegate of the first of the Thirty-fourth Congress, sixteen thousand six hundred and fifty-seven dollars and ninety-two cents.

For twenty-four copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for each member and delegate of the second session of the thirty-fourth Congress, seventeen thousand two hundred and fifty-two dollars.
For binding the same, eight thousand six hundred and seventy-six dollars.
For reporting and publishing the proceedings of the House of Representatives, including the usual additional compensation to the reporters of the House for the present session, eight hundred dollars each, twenty thousand four hundred and twenty dollars, in addition to the unexpended balance of the appropriation contained in the act approved fifteenth May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, for the same purpose, prior to the first July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

For clerks on hand maps, clerks to committees, and temporary clerks in the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, twenty-eight thousand four hundred and sixty dollars.
For one hundred copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and for binding the same for the first and second sessions of the Thirty-fourth Congress, for the House library, four thousand five hundred dollars.
For furniture for the committee rooms in the south wing of the extension of the Capitol, ten thousand dollars.

For entire compensation to the clerks, sergeant-at-arms, and reporter of the Kansas investigating committee, of three hundred dollars each, two thousand four hundred dollars.
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.
For compensation of librarian, three assistant librarians, and messenger, nine thousand dollars.
For contingent of said library, one thousand dollars.
For expense of procuring proper apparatus for warming said library, and providing fuel for the same, five thousand dollars.

For maintaining the botanic garden and green-houses, including pay of horticultural assistants, under the direction of the Library Committee of Congress, five thousand dollars.
For purchase of books for said library, five thousand dollars.
For purchase of law books for said library, two thousand dollars.
For compensation of the Superintendent of Public Printing and the clerks and messenger in his office, eleven thousand five hundred and four dollars.

For contingent expenses of his office, viz: For blank books, stationery, postage, advertising for proposals for paper, furniture, travelling expenses, and miscellaneous items two thousand three hundred dollars.
For rent of ware-room, two hundred and fifty dollars.
For cartage and labor in storing and the transportation of paper, five hundred and fifty dollars.

For paper required for the printing of the second session of the thirty-fourth Congress one hundred and fifty-six thousand four hundred and eight dollars.
For printing required for the second session of the Thirty-fourth Congress, one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars.
And the appropriation to supply deficiencies in the appropriation for printing of the second session of the Thirty-third Congress, contained in the act of fifteenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, shall be construed by the accounting officers of the Treasury to include the cost of paper necessary for said printing.

For procuring drawings to illustrate the Patent Office report for the year eighteen hundred and fifty-six, six thousand dollars; to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Patents.

EXECUTIVE.
For compensation of the President of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.
For compensation of the Vice President of the United States, from fourth of March to the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, two thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty-two cents.
For compensation to secretary to sign patents for lands, one thousand five hundred dollars.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
For compensation to the Secretary of State, and Assistant Secretary of State, clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, and for laborers employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, forty-nine thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars.
For compensation to secretary to sign patents for lands, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For publishing the laws in pamphlet form and in the newspapers of the States and Territories, and in the city of Washington, forty-seven thousand three hundred and one dollar.
For proof-reading, packing, and distributing laws and documents, including cases transportation, fifteen thousand two hundred dollars.
For stationery, blank books, binding, painting, and glazing, six thousand five hundred dollars.
For copper-plate printing, books and map two thousand dollars.

For extra clerk hire and copying two thousand dollars, said clerks to be employed only during the session of Congress, or when indispensably necessary, to enable the Department to answer some call made by either House of Congress at one session to be answered at another.
For miscellaneous items, one thousand five hundred dollars.

To enable the Secretary of State to purchase five hundred copies of the three volumes of the Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States, from seventeen hundred and eighty-three to seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, seven thousand five hundred dollars.
To enable the Secretary of State to pay for the services of a messenger sent to the government of Texas upon the passage by

Congress of the Texas indemnity bill, in eighteen hundred and fifty, five hundred dollars.
To enable the Secretary of State to purchase fifty copies each of volumes eighteen and nineteen of Howard's Reports of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, five hundred dollars.

To reimburse the consular agent of the United States at the Island of St. Thomas for that amount expended by him, by orders of this government, in landing and storing the cargo of the barque Amelia of New York, and other expenses incident thereto, laden with arms and munitions of war, which were seized by order of the Government and carried to said island and then landed, four thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State.

To enable the Secretary of State to procure copies of Dr. Kohl's maps of the continents and islands of America, the sum of six thousand dollars, which shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State in such manner as he may deem best for that object.

NORTHEAST EXECUTIVE BUILDING.
For compensation of four watchmen of the northeast Executive building and two laborers employed therein, at the rate of four hundred dollars per annum, per act of fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three thousand three hundred and sixty dollars.
For contingent expenses of said building, viz: for fuel, light and repairs, three thousand three hundred dollars.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
For compensation of the Secretary of the Treasury, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, clerks, messenger and assistant messenger in his office, and for laborers employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act of fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, forty-eight thousand two hundred and sixty dollars.
For compensation of the First Comptroller, and the clerks and messenger in his office, and for laborers employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act of fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twenty-seven thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Second Comptroller, and the clerks and messengers in his office, and for laborer employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act of fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twenty-six thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars.
For compensation of the first auditor and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, and for laborer employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act of fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, thirty-five thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Second Auditor and the clerks, messenger and assistant messenger in his office, and for laborer employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act of fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twenty-seven thousand four hundred dollars.
For compensation of the first auditor and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, and for laborer employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act of fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, thirty-five thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Fourth Auditor and the clerks, messenger and assistant messenger in his office, twenty-seven thousand four hundred dollars.
For compensation of the Auditor of the Post Office Department, and the clerks, messengers, and assistant messenger in his office, and for laborers employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one hundred and thirty-three thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Treasurer of the United States, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messengers in his office, and for laborers employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one hundred and thirty-three thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Register of the Treasury and the clerks, messenger and assistant messenger in his office, and for laborers employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one hundred and sixty thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For compensation of the Auditor of the Post Office Department, and the clerks, messengers, and assistant messenger in his office, and for laborers employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one hundred and thirty-three thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Customs and the clerks and messenger in his office, and for laborer employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twenty thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger of the Light-house Board, and for laborers employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine thousand dollars.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
In the office of the Secretary of the Treasury:
For copying, blank books, stationery, binding, sealing ship's registers, translating foreign languages, advertising, and extra clerk-hire for preparing and collecting information to be laid before Congress—said clerks to be employed only during the session of Congress, or when indispensably necessary to enable the department to answer some call made by either House of Congress at one session to be answered at another; and for miscellaneous items thirteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

(To be Continued.)