

Farmers' Gazette,

AND CHERAW ADVERTISER.

VOLUME VIII.

CHERAW, SOUTH-CAROLINA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1842.

NUMBER 1.

By M. MACLEAN.

TERMS:—Published weekly at three dollars a year; with an addition, when not paid within three months, of twenty per cent per annum. Two new subscribers may take the paper at five dollars in advance; and ten at twenty. Four subscribers, not receiving their papers in town, may pay a year's subscription with ten dollars, in advance. A year's subscription always due in advance. Papers not discontinued to solvent subscribers in arrears. Advertisements not exceeding 16 lines inserted for one dollar the first time, and fifty cents each subsequent time. For insertions at intervals of two weeks 75 cents after the first, and a dollar if the intervals are longer. Payment due in advance for advertisements. When the number of insertions is not marked on the copy, the advertisement will be inserted, and charged till ordered out. The postage must be paid on letters to the editor on the business of the office.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the 'Farmers' Register.'

Marl and soft Limestone of South Carolina. "CHALK HILLS" IMPROPERLY SO CALLED. NEW JERSEY GREEN SAND.

[The inquiries in regard to South Carolina, which drew forth the following letter, will be sufficiently set forth by the answers. One of our inquiries was caused by the information very lately received as to the existence of what was called "chalk" in large quantities near Hamburg. This we supposed to be indurated and very pure marl, or soft limestone; but it appears from Mr. Vanuxem's letter that the earth in question is merely a clay, containing no calcareous matter. In correcting this mistake, (under which we know that some intelligent persons still remain,) as well as in the statements of the localities and kinds of actual calcareous deposits, this letter may be valuable to many persons in South Carolina; and this we trust will excuse us to the writer for publishing it without any omission, or alteration of form as he mentioned, but which we did not deem necessary.—One change of form only we would have desired, but could not always supply—and for the want of which we fear injustice may be done the writer's meaning in some minor respects. Because of the haste of the writing, some of the words of the letter were illegible, and possibly their equivalents may not have been rendered by substitution in the printing.—Ed. F. R.]

To the Editor of the Farmers' Register.

Bristol, Oct. 8th, 1842.

Dear Sir:—I read your letter of the 28th ult., and a few pages of the Farmers' Register, containing an account of your visit to some parts of the "marl" region of New Jersey, which I have read with interest. In reply to your letter requesting a copy of the report on the geology of South Carolina, I regret that I cannot lay my hands upon the two only copies which I have, one of which you would be welcome to, though it would not give you the report of the information you seek, as it was the report of a short season, and relates only to the west part of the State, which is entirely in the primary region, and the opposite extreme of the "calcareous marl" region. The report, like all the legislative documents of that State, was published only in the two newspapers of Columbia, which is one of the reasons why that survey is so little known. The region which contains the "soft limestone" makes its appearance, generally, from about twenty to thirty miles east of the mill route through Cheraw, Camden, Columbia, and Hamburg, extends to near the sea-coast, the "soft limestone" appearing at the surface at intervals in that part of the state, from not being a heterogeneous deposit, from being covered with newer deposits, and from the underlying or "green-sand" deposit appearing also in that belt of country, as for example at Mars' Bluff, on Pee Dee river, Waccamaw river, in Horry district, Edgingham's mill, near Eutaw Springs, on Santee river, and (if Bartram can be relied upon) in the river at Silver Bluff below Augusta or Hamburg, which place I visited, but could not find what he discovered, though the water might have been unusually low when he was there. The localities of "soft limestone" which I visited were but few in number. The first was Dr. Jamerson's quarry, on the road from Orangeburg court house to M'CORD's ferry on the Santee. It is very white, has the appearance of a hard chalk, is burnt for lime, and is among the purest which I examined, containing 91.6 carbonate of lime, 8.4 of argill (the pure matter of clay) chiefly. It abounds in the *ostrea soliformis*.

The same but not so white was also burnt for lime on Mr. Darby's plantation in St. Matthews parish. Two specimens were examined: one gave Carbonate of lime 90.4 Argill and oxide of iron 9.6 The other, which was purer, Carbonate of lime 92.2 Argill and oxide of iron 5.8 Among some of the other localities which came under my notice, and from which I received specimens, but did not visit, were Eutaw Springs, Godfrey's ferry on the Pee Dee river, Swain's ferry on the Edisto, Santee canal, &c. One of the finest exposures of the "soft limestone," and which will one day be of great value for agricultural purposes, from its position, mass, and exposure, is Shell Bluff on the Savannah river. It rises abruptly from the edge of the river, (and is about 25 miles below Augusta, on the Georgia side.) The height I judged to be about fifty feet. In a section which I made in the bluff near 16 or 17 years ago, I divided the calcareous mass into 11 parts or portions, one resting upon the other, the whole being covered with a red earth, usually sandy, and which is common to most of the sea-board portion of the states south of the Chesapeake. Specimens from each of these 11 divisions were examined for that part only combined with carbonic acid, the impurities being considered of no practical moment; and from position and some slight examination, the part combined with the acid is believed to be lime, and lime only. The results probably may be of advantage to some of the readers of your Register, and they are given, having never been published.

No. 1. Commencing at the water line, two specimens, one from the lower part of the

Carbonate of lime	47.2
Sand and argill	52.8
The other from the upper part:	
Carbonate of lime	71.6
Light yellow argill, very plastic	28.4
No. 2. Mass of comminuted shells:	
Carbonate of lime	73.2
Argill and some coarse sand (transparent)	26.8
No. 3. Similar mass (with disintegrated shells):	
Carbonate of lime	62.4
Coarse silicious sand and yellow clay	37.6
No. 4. Similar mass:	
Carbonate of lime	73.2
Coarse sand and yellow argill	26.8
No. 5. Bed about 6 inches thick, distinctly observed in the bluff:	
Carbonate of lime	37.2
Light olive colored argill, and fine and coarse sand	62.8
No. 6. Comminuted shells, &c., and occasionally an entire one:	
Carbonate of lime	47.2
Glassy and yellow argill	52.8
No. 7. The same:	
Carbonate of lime	85.2
Glassy sand and yellow argill	14.8
No. 8. The same. More arenaceous:	
Carbonate of lime	54.4
Glassy sand and ochrey argill	45.6
No. 9. Earthy or marly:	
Carbonate of lime	80.4
Same kind of sand, argill or clay	19.6
No. 10. Very thick bed:	
Carbonate of lime	64.4
Glassy sand and whitish argill	35.4
No. 11. In nodules and large flat masses:	
Carbonate of lime	93.4
Yellowish white argill	7.6
No. 12. Comminuted shells, &c., with occasionally a large oyster:	
Carbonate of lime	83.2
Coarse sand and yellow argill, very tenacious	16.8
No. 13. Abounds in impressions of tertiary shells but the shelly part remained:	
Carbonate of lime	77.6
Ferruginous argill, very soft	22.4
No. 14. Upper part of the calcareous bluff abounds in large ostra which are collected and burnt for lime. Bed about 6 feet thick. I did not analyze their matrix, but have no reason to believe that it varies from those immediately below it.	

Having given you as much information as I have at hand, in relation to the "soft calcareous region," and believing it to be the purpose for which you write, I will now pass to the next item of your letter, namely, the supposed chalk hills, near Hamburg, in South Carolina. This chalk is of a remarkably pure clay, as to color and composition, for its position and mass, and is found at intervals from Long Island to Florida, but usually associated with red clay, forms the mass which you may have seen at Fort Washington on the Potomac. It is in greater body, and a finer white, between Columbia and Augusta, than I have elsewhere noticed it. It would be a porcellan earth were it not for a yellow tinge which it exhibits when burnt, owing to oxide of iron, from which it requires only to be free to rank with that substance. Through the region where it exists, its hillocks are called chalk hills. It occurs always near the line of the primary range going from the ocean, and appears to have been derived from the decomposition of the feldspar of the granite, which from Virginia south is the prevailing sea-board primary rock. To the south the clay is usually covered with a red ferruginous earth, with coarse sand, which is an abundant sub-soil along the southern mail route, and for some distance to the east of it, being often covered with white coarse hyaline or glassy quartz sand, the common sand of the Atlantic region.

soils to be productive they must undergo a change likewise; and thus mixtures of earths, manures, green crops, saline substances to act as condiments or stimulants, gaseous absorbents, like charcoal, &c., are beneficial. In a paper which was published in the Journal of the Academy of Philadelphia, 1838, I there mentioned that the marl of New Jersey and Delaware yielded but an inconsiderable portion of carbonate of lime, and that it appeared to owe its fertilizing property to a small quantity of iron pyrites, which passes to sulphate of iron by exposure to the air, and also to animal matter, to its color, and to its effects, when mixed with sand, of diminishing the calorific conducting power of the latter. I was then not aware of the potash which was contained in it, or should have noticed it.

In the Report which I recently published, in Albany, under the head of "soils," are these words: "Certain earthy mixtures which contain no nutrient, such as the marl of New Jersey, possess a highly fertilizing quality, the efficient cause of which is yet unknown, for it cannot be the potash contained therein, as was formerly supposed, since in that case micaceous or primary soils would be more productive than they are. Too little attention, it seems to me, has hitherto been given to the effects developed by the action of the sun's rays on different colored particles in the soil: the white particles producing reflection in excess, may give rise to a repellent force; while the darker colored ones, being less reflective, receive the full influence of the calorific ones, and thereby evolve that force connected with combination. The assiduous study of the law of these two forces which have a close analogy to the powers of life, we would probably do more to remove the difficulty in question, than by following any course hitherto pursued."

With respect to potash, I must state that in a more recent conversation with Professor Booth he informed me that carbonic acid would separate the alkali from the marl, which consequently gives the marl an advantage over micaceous soils, as respects potash, the mica requiring a much stronger acid to act upon it.

This letter is written as a kind of interchange for what you sent me. Should any part other than those which are a reply to your letter be of use to you as an editor, they are at your service, but will require your aid to be fitted for publication. The information you ask for, I take for granted you wish to publish, though that may require some alteration as to manner. With great respect,
LARDNER VANUXEM.

From the 'Western Farmer and Gardener.' Caution to Millers and Consumers of Bread.

MOBILE, July 17th, 1842.

To Dr. M. W. Phillips:—About a month ago, a number of negroes, on the plantation of James G. Lyon, near Mobile, were seized with violent pains and cramp in the stomach, fainting fits, irritability of stomach, obstinate constipation, some with convulsions, and palsy of the limbs, little or no fever, &c.; in short, all the symptoms which belong to what has been called Lead, or Painter's Colic.

In a short time, nearly every negro on the place was seized with similar symptoms, and it became evident that there must be some extraordinary cause at work. On investigation, the corn meal which they had been eating was found to contain lead, which had been ground up along with it;—half a pint of lead was picked out of a bushel and a half of meal.

On going to the mill and examining the stones, it was found that the miller had, for the purpose of balancing and fixing it, poured several pounds of melted lead into the eye of the runner stone, and this had worked loose, got between the stones, and was ground up with the meal! The whole mystery was solved at once.

Now, sir, I am informed that it is a very common thing for millers to use lead in this way, and I have no doubt that very many persons have been poisoned without ever being able to account for it, and the symptoms have been looked upon and treated as bilious colic, or some other disease.

I have just met with a similar fact, recorded in one of my foreign journals—a whole family had symptoms like those I have enumerated above, and on analysis, the flour they had been eating was found to contain lead.

Mr. Lyon has already lost four valuable negroes, and a considerable number of others are almost entirely helpless from palsy in their limbs, some of whom will either die or remain useless for life.

When I say to you that every man, woman, and child, is in daily danger of being poisoned by such ignorance or negligence, I have, I hope, said enough to impress upon your readers the importance of inquiring closely into this matter.

Yours, &c.,
J. C. NOTT, M. D.

TO PREVENT IRON FROM RUSTING.—Warm the iron till it is as hot as you can bear your hand on it, without burning; then rub it with new, clean, white wax, and hold it to the fire till the wax soaks in. When done, rub it over with a piece of serge. This prevents the iron from rusting.

ONCHARD CATERPILLARS.—Attentive observers will doubtless have noticed that these insects have been on the increase for a year or two past, and it would be well if effectual measures were taken to destroy them while their numbers are yet small.—The perfect insect deposits its eggs during the latter part of summer, in the shape of belts or cylindrical rings, on the smaller branches and near their extremities. These rings are then covered with a resinous substance, which excludes moisture, and they remain unimpaired till the following spring, when the young caterpillars hatch, grow and devour. Each ring of eggs produces a nest of caterpillars.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES,

Passed at the 2d Session of the 27th Congress.

BY AUTHORITY.

[PUBLIC—No. 16.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year eighteen hundred and forty-two.

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 are hereby, appropriated to the objects hereinafter expressed, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, namely:

No. 1. For pay and mileage of the members of Congress and delegates from the Territories, in addition to the sum already appropriated to that object during the present session, two hundred and seventy-three thousand seven hundred and twelve dollars.

No. 2. For pay of the officers and clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives, in addition to the sum already appropriated to that object during the present session, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

No. 3. For stationery, fuel, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses of the Senate in addition to the sum already appropriated to that object during the present session, fifty thousand dollars: Provided, That no part of the sums appropriated for the contingent expenses of either House of Congress shall be applied to any other than the ordinary expenditures of the Senate and House of Representatives, nor as extra allowance to any clerk, messenger, or other attendant of the said two Houses, or either of them; nor as payment or compensation to any clerk, messenger, or other attendant of the said two Houses, or either of them, unless such clerk, messenger, or other attendant, be so employed by a resolution or order of one of said Houses.

No. 4. For printing and binding ordered by the Senate during the twenty-sixth Congress, and remaining unpaid, twenty-seven thousand two hundred eighty-two dollars and sixty-eight cents, or so much thereof as may be found due on auditing the account by the proper committee.

No. 5. For preparing, printing, and binding documents ordered by the resolutions of the Senate of second July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and March second, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, relating to the establishment of the seat of Government, reports, plans, and surveys, for improvements of harbors and rivers, roads and canals, (to be disbursed under the direction of the committee to audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate; this sum being for printing and engraving done in pursuance of said resolutions prior to July, eighteen hundred and forty), twelve thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; but nothing in this appropriation shall authorize the continuance of said work, unless Congress shall hereafter direct the same.

No. 6. For a deficiency in the appropriations for the twenty-sixth Congress, on account of the contingent and incidental expenses of the House, namely: for printing, lithographing, binding, and books, ninety-eight thousand three hundred thirty-five dollars and eighty-five cents, or so much thereof as may be found necessary, on auditing the accounts by the appropriate committee; fifty-two thousand three hundred and forty-three dollars and forty-six cents of this amount being for books ordered by the House of Representatives, at the second session of the twenty-sixth Congress, to be distributed to the members of that body.

No. 7. For the salary of the principal and two assistant librarians, and the messenger of the library, three thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

No. 8. For contingent expenses, for carpet and repairs to the furniture of the library, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

No. 9. For purchase of books for the library of Congress, five thousand dollars.

No. 10. For purchase of law books for the library of Congress, one thousand dollars.

No. 11. For the salary of the President of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.

No. 12. For the salary of the Secretary of State, six thousand dollars.

No. 13. For the salary of the Secretary of the Navy, six thousand dollars.

No. 14. For clerks and messengers in his office, twenty thousand three hundred dollars.

No. 15. For incidental and contingent expenses of the Department of State, including publishing and distributing the laws, twenty-five thousand dollars: Provided, That the job printing, stationery, and binding, of each of the Executive Departments, shall, until otherwise directed by law, be furnished by contract, proposals for which shall regularly be advertised in the public prints. The classes, character, and description, of the printing being specified in each advertisement as far as that can be done, and it being made a condition in all cases, unless otherwise specifically stated in the advertisement, that the work shall be done in the city of Washington; and the contract shall in each case, so far as the proposals and acceptance shall enable the contract to be made, be given to the lowest bidder, whose bid shall be accompanied with proper testimonials of the ability of the bidder to fulfill his contract.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

No. 19. For the salary of the Second Comptroller, and the compensation of the clerks and messenger in his office, fifteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

No. 20. For the salary of the First Auditor, and the compensation of the clerks and messenger in his office, eighteen thousand nine hundred dollars.

No. 21. For the salary of the Second Auditor, and the compensation of clerks and messenger in his office, twenty thousand nine hundred dollars.

No. 22. For the salary of the Third Auditor, and the compensation of clerks and messengers in his office, thirty-five thousand and fifty dollars.

No. 23. For the salary of the Fourth Auditor, and the compensation of clerks and messenger in his office, eighteen thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

No. 24. For the salary of the Fifth Auditor, and the compensation of clerks and messenger in his office, twelve thousand eight hundred dollars.

No. 25. For the salary of the Treasurer, and for the compensation of clerks and messenger in his office, thirteen thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

No. 26. For the salary of the Register of the Treasury, and the compensation of clerks and messengers in his office, twenty-seven thousand two hundred dollars.

No. 27. For the salary of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the compensation of the recorder, solicitor, draughtsman, assistant draughtsman, clerks, messengers, and packers in his office, ninety-eight thousand five hundred dollars.

No. 28. For the salary of the Solicitor of the Treasury, and compensation to clerks and messenger in his office, seven thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

No. 29. For the salary of the Secretary of War, six thousand dollars.

No. 30. For clerks and messengers in said office, thirteen thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

No. 31. For the salary of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the compensation of clerks and messengers in his office, seventeen thousand nine hundred dollars.

No. 32. For the salary of the Commissioner of Pensions, and the compensation of clerks and messenger in his office, sixteen thousand six hundred dollars.

No. 33. For the compensation of clerk in the office of Commanding General, one thousand dollars.

No. 34. For the compensation of clerks in the office of the Adjutant General, seven thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

No. 35. For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Quartermaster General, seven thousand three hundred dollars.

No. 36. For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Paymaster General, seven thousand one hundred dollars.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

No. 37. For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Commissary General of Purchases, four thousand and fifty dollars.

No. 38. For compensation of clerks in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, three thousand eight hundred dollars.

No. 39. For compensation of clerks in the office of the Chief Engineer, five thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

No. 40. For compensation of clerk in the office of the Surgeon General, one thousand dollars.

No. 41. For compensation of clerks in the office of the Colonel of Ordnance, eight thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

No. 42. For compensation of clerks in the bureau of Topographical Engineers, three thousand four hundred dollars.

No. 43. For the salary of the Secretary of the Navy, six thousand dollars.

No. 44. For compensation of clerks and messengers in his office, eleven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

No. 45. For salaries of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

No. 46. For compensation of the secretary of the Navy Board, two thousand dollars.

No. 47. For compensation of clerks, draughtsman, and messenger, in the office of said Board, eight thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For this sum to pay arrearages for clerks salary heretofore appropriated, (the same having been carried to the surplus fund in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-five,) six hundred and eighteen dollars and thirty-three cents.

No. 48. For salary of Postmaster General, six thousand dollars.

No. 49. For salary of three Assistant Postmasters General, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

No. 50. For compensation of clerks and messengers in said office, forty-eight thousand six hundred dollars.

No. 51. For compensation of two watchmen at three hundred dollars each, six hundred dollars.

No. 52. For salary of Auditor for Post Office Department, three thousand dollars.

No. 53. For compensation of clerks and messengers in said office, fifty-five thousand five hundred dollars.

No. 54. For repairs of the building lately occupied by the Post Office Department, under an agreement entered into between Amos Kendall, Postmaster General, and B. Ogle Tayloe, the proprietor of said building, on the sixteenth day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, to put the same in a good and tenable condition, two thousand five hundred and seventy-two dollars and eighty-five cents.

SURVEYORS AND THEIR CLERKS.

No. 55. For salary of surveyor general north-west of the Ohio, two thousand dollars.

No. 56. For compensation of clerks in his office, per act of ninth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, six thousand three hundred dollars.

No. 57. For salary of surveyor general in Illinois and Missouri, two thousand dollars.

No. 58. For compensation of clerks in his office, per act of ninth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars.

No. 59. For salary of surveyor general of Arkansas, one thousand five hundred dollars.

No. 60. For compensation of clerks in his office, per act of ninth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

No. 61. For salary of surveyor general of Louisiana, two thousand dollars.

No. 62. For compensation of clerks in his office, per act of ninth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, two thousand five hundred dollars.

No. 63. For the salary of the surveyor general of Mississippi, two thousand dollars.

No. 64. For compensation of clerks in his office, per act of ninth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, five thousand dollars.

No. 65. For the salary of the surveyor general of Alabama, two thousand dollars.

No. 66. For compensation of clerks in his office, per act of ninth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, two thousand dollars.

No. 67. For salary of surveyor general of Florida, two thousand dollars.

No. 68. For compensation of clerks in his office, per act of ninth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one thousand dollars.

No. 69. For salary of surveyor general of Wisconsin and Iowa, per act of twelfth June, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, one thousand five hundred dollars.

No. 70. For compensation of clerks in his office, per act of twelfth June, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, one thousand six hundred dollars.

No. 71. For salary of Secretary to sign patents for public lands, one thousand five hundred dollars.

No. 72. For salary of Commissioner of Public Buildings in Washington city, three thousand dollars.

No. 73. For compensation of two assistants to the Commissioner, as superintendent of the Potomac bridge, at one dollar and fifty cents per day, including oil for lamps, fuel, repairs, and for securing and delivering to the drawkeeper at the Potomac bridge the draws, timber, iron, &c., earned away by the ice freshet, one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

No. 74. For completing the equine office, fuel, vaults, water-closets, erecting the portico of the western wing, the colonnade, courts, pavements, and enclosures, including the amount due for lumber and materials for the Treasury building, forty thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars.

No. 75. For completing the work yet to be done, and to pay for labor and materials due, at the General Post Office building, seventy-four thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars.

No. 76. For erecting privies, grading and paving courts, at the new jail, and erecting suitable furnaces for heating the building, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one dollars.

No. 77. For pay of John Joyce, accountant allowed him by the board of commissioners under resolution of Congress, one hundred and thirty-three dollars and eighty-seven and a half cents.

No. 78. For enclosing Patent Office and grounds with wood pale fence, clearing grounds, planting trees, preparing and fixing window shutters, two thousand dollars.

UNITED STATES MINT AND BRANCHES.

No. 79. For salary of the director of the mint at Philadelphia, three thousand five hundred dollars.

No. 80. For compensation of the treasurer in said office, two thousand dollars.

No. 81. For compensation of chief coiner in said office, two thousand dollars.

No. 82. For compensation of the assayer in said office, two thousand dollars.

No. 83. For compensation of melter and refiner in said office, two thousand dollars.

No. 84. For compensation of engraver in said office, two thousand dollars.

No. 85. For compensation of the assistant assayer, one thousand three hundred dollars.

No. 86. For compensation of one clerk at one thousand two hundred dollars, two at one thousand one hundred dollars, and one at one thousand dollars, four thousand four hundred dollars.

No. 87. For compensation to workmen in said office, twenty-four thousand dollars.

No. 88. For specimens of ores and coins to be reserved at the mint, two hundred dollars.

No. 89. For salary of the superintendent of the branch mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, two thousand dollars.

No. 90. For compensation of assayer in said office, one thousand five hundred dollars.

No. 91. For compensation of coiner in said office, one thousand five hundred dollars.

No. 92. For compensation of one clerk, one thousand dollars.

No. 93. For compensation to workmen, three thousand five hundred dollars.

No. 94. For compensation of the superintendent of the branch mint at Dahlonega, Georgia, two thousand dollars.

No. 95. For compensation of the assayer, one thousand five hundred dollars.

No. 96. For compensation of the coiner, one thousand five hundred dollars.

No. 97. For compensation of one clerk, one thousand dollars.

No. 98. For compensation of workmen, two thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

No. 99. For compensation of the superintendent of the branch mint at New Orleans, two thousand five hundred dollars.

No. 100. For compensation of the Treasurer, two thousand dollars.

No. 101. For compensation of the coiner, two thousand dollars.

No. 102. For compensation of the assayer, two thousand dollars.