THE ADVERTISER.

THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1872.

POLITICAL PARTIES.

Last week, under this head, we presented an epitome of the history of political parties from the foundation of our government down to the the year 1870, when the so called "Liberal" party presented itself.

The old historic Democratic party was an organized revolt against the monarchical tendencies of the Federal party. The Republican party of to-day, was born in opposition to the extension of African slavery in the United States, or rather the rule sought to be adopted by the Democratic party, that "Slavery is the rule, Freedom the exception" in territory, or common property of the Union. The Liberal party, unlike those great historic parties of the country, was not conceived in principle, nor was it there any crying abuse in government to call on honest men for its correction. It has no fundamental principle, but is simply a revolt from the Republican party to advance the political fortunes of certain designing men. This is not mere declamatory assertion, and before we close, propose demonstrating that the result was born of Gratz Brown, and from the beginning has been governed by that individual and his sore-headed coadjutors, regardless of principle.

Previous to the war, the Republican party in Missouri, outside of the city of St. Louis, was exceeding sparse, but when the war opened and the rebels left for their spheres, the Democratic party became decimated, and the Republican party grew in numbers and strength. Organized as it was in rebellion, it naturally partook largely of the heat and acrimony of the times, and when it obtained control of the State, in justice and self defence, it disfranchised all who served in the rebel army. But so intimately related were the loyal with the disloyal men of Missouri, that this measure of disfranchisement now became very popular in the State and always had inveterate opponents in the Republican party of Missouri.

After Missouri had adopted her new constitution, indeed. several years thereafter, a "new-comer" dropped his carpet bag in St. Louis and soon threw out his sign as a candidate for office. Grant was nominated, and this "carpet-bagger" Carl Schurz started out on a stumping tour. Every one admitted that as an orator he was a grand success, as a General he was a failure, and through the kind offices of that sterling Republican, Hon. Henry T. Blow, Schurz was made United States Senator.

We now come to the midsummer of 1870, when McClurg was a candidate for renomination as candidate for Governor. In this connection we find Schurz, "Bill" Grosvenor, "Joe" Putizner and Gratz Brown as malcontents, resolved on securing to the latter the nomination by fair or foul means. The Brown faction did not number one-eighth of the delegation, but the majority were willing to compromise everything but principle to secure harmony. Carl Schurz was not a delegate but he left his seat in the Senate and secured a proxy and wormed himself into the committee on platform. It was here that Schurz expected to create turmoil, but he was mistaken. Of course he was obstinate and insisted upon presenting a minority report, differing, however, but very little from the majority report, and that on the simple question of enfranchisement. But before the convention had an opportunity to determine as between the reports, the Brown-Schurz faction numbering about one hundred, withdrew, and the opposition, numbering over seven hundred, remained. The former nominated Brown—the latter McClurg, (notoriously a weak man). We have not the respective platforms at hand, but challenge contradiction that there was no important difference between them, and although the pretext was the question of enfranchising rebels, the McClurg platform did not protest against it, but like unto the liberals with the tariff question, submitted the matter to the arbitration of the people. Brown vehemently asseverated that he was still a republican, and McClurg holding to the policy of disfranchisement which a very large majority of the party was opposed to, the former was elected by an overwhelming majority. But no sooner was Brown elected than he commenced chopping off the official heads of Republicans, and elevating to position Democrats, and all of his speeches since then have been freighted with animadversions leveled against the Republican party. The division in the Radical party of Missouri resulted not alone in the election of Brown to the Gubernatorial chair, but of a copperhead majority in the Legislature and in the sending of Frank Blair to the U. S. Senate.

But we must close. Suffice it now to say that ninety-nine hundredths of the Republicans who supported Brown in 1870, are heartily sick of their trade and will vote against him the ensuing fall, and we predict that the "Puke State" will give a rousing majority for Grant and Colfax.

We would respectfully suggest to our talented friend across the hall, the *ad interim* editor of the *Democrat*, to read our article in last week's ADVERTISER again. If he can find in said article where we attempted to prove that the old anti-federal party and the present Republican party are identically the same, he will beat us. We drew no comparison whatever, and the article of our cotemporary is entirely gratuitous.

The *Democrat* attempts to make a point by averring that Drake resigned his position as U. S. Senator, thus giving place to Frank Blair. Mistaken. Drake did not resign until after the Legislature adjourned, when Gov. McClurg appointed Dr. Jewett to fill the vacancy.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Perhaps there never has been a more intense interest, manifested throughout this country relative to the result of a National Convention than is now everywhere felt in reference to the Philadelphia Convention which assembled yesterday. In view of the enthusiasm with which Gen. Grant has been indorsed in the Republican ranks there is scarcely room for a doubt of his nomination, as the work of to-day. The opposition of the opposing parties is of such a nature as reflects directly upon his private character. The charges of nepotism, arbitrary violation of Constitutional limitations, and the prostitution of the power of appointment to private ends are grave charges against the integrity of the President, and have warmed the great heart of the Republican party to resent mightily the cowardly assaults of the traducers. Nothing can better demonstrate the captious spirit of the opposition and their utter want of great essential principles of government or of administration upon which to raise an issue, than that they denounce the President as a man of an abandoned and reprobate heart. Private character is too sacred to approach while political arguments and differences exist between parties.

The mass of the people are not willing to believe that their present Chief Magistrate is dishonest or entertains a single unconstitutional aspiration, and when they see this government distracted, and disunited as it was when he assumed the Executive Chair, now one in political bonds and fast merging into one in sentiment, they ask weightier reasons, at the hands of the suspicious element that asks his removal, than their vague charges of corruption.

Wants Good Men.

The *ad interim* editor of the *Democrat*, in the last issue of that paper, calls loudly upon his party to send none but immaculate men—if happily they may find them—to the State and National Democratic conventions. "Grant's money changers," he says are to be there "hunting their Judases," by which we suppose he means there will be some kind of intervention on the part of Republicans to control the conventions. Such gabble is simply nonsensical. Gen. Grant has received such a spontaneous nomination all over this land that he may well repose in perfect confidence of his re-election.

The accidental candidate of Cincinnati, nominated through the manipulations of Blair and Fenton, at the head of a discordant and unwieldy party, need raise neither alarm nor disquietude.

You need have no fear of "Grant's money changers," Bro. French!

But, has it never occurred to you that there may be danger in another quarter threatening the defeat of Greeley's chances at Baltimore? Look into your party at that element whom Dan. Voorhees represents, when he he says, "If they (such as you) have a right to advise the abandonment of the Democratic principles, I surely have the right to declare in favor of them, and I shall certainly continue to do so without let or hinderance;" men who have been Democrats from principle, and who have the moral courage to choose rather an honorable defeat, than an ignoble victory at the sacrifice of principles. Such men as these, you must not let into the Baltimore convention. You want men that are willing to do anything, to say anything, and to vote for anything that will beat Grant, and to get them we fear that other qualificatians must be withdrawn; that they "must be of the purest and most incorruptible character."

Voorhees on Greeley.

Hon. Daniel Voorhees in his late speech in Terre Haute, Indiana, says of Greeley, "A man of mature age changing the deliberate and intense convictions of his whole life for the sake of an office, whether high or low, is a miserable spectacle. If Mr. Greeley has done so it proves him to be dishonest and unworthy confidence. If he is capable of doing violence to his conscience for the sake of the Presidency, he will betray the people if elected."

Mr. Voorhees further charges every Democrat who supports the platform and candidate of the Cincinnati convention, with an abandonment of the Democratic principles.

If it be true, as it most certainly is, that the "new departure" of the Democratic party, is an abandonment of the essentials of their creed hitherto, and made for the avowed purpose of foisting that party into political power, what reasonable ground of faith can the people of this government have, that the declaration of principles made at Cincinnati will be observed, should this movement prove successful. The principles which Dan. Voorhees disapproves in Horace Greeley's political career, have always been hostile to the Democratic faith, and if it be odious for him to abandon them for self aggrandizement, it is equally reprehensible for the Democratic party to abandon theirs for a like purpose

Their motto is most emphatically, "anything to beat Grant," and is so repugnant to any notion of settled principle or purpose, that the triumph of the Cincinnati movement would not by any means insure the policy foreshadowed in the Liberal platform.

Our cotemporary will find our answer to his query in our second article on "Political Parties." The Republican party, as a party, in the nation as in Missouri, from President Grant down to its representatives in low places, all favor amnesty and universal enfranchisement.

The *ad interim* calls the N. Y. *Sun* a Republican paper. That journal is not now, and never was, either in fact or professedly, a Republican paper, but "independent." In the last State campaign it supported the Tammany ticket.

OFFICIAL.

Laws of the United States,

PASSED AT THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 56.]

[Continued from first page.]

of the Department, sixty-five thousand dollars.

For furniture, such as carpets, desks, tobles, chairs, shelving for file-rooms, boxes and repairs of furniture, cases, oil-cloth, matting, rugs, chair-covers pnd cushions, repairs and laying of carpets, and other miscellaneous articles of like character, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For coal, wood, lighting the Treasury building, baskets, books, spittoons, drop-lights and tubing, files, blank-keys, water-coolers, tumblers, hatchets, ice-picks, mail-sacks, match safes and matches, pitchers, towels, traps, thesmometers, buckets, dippers, saws, and other miscellaneous items, fifty thousand dollars.

INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

Office of the assistant treasurer at New York: For assistant treasurer, eight thousand dollars; for deputy assistant treasurer, three thousand six hundred dollars; cashier and chief clerk, four thousand two hundred dollars; chief of coin division, four thousand dollars; chief of general pay division, three thousand dollars; assistant chief of general pay division, two thousand two hundred dollars; chief of currency receiving division, three thousand dollars; assistant chief of currency receiving division, two thousand two hundred dollars; chief of registered interest division, two thousand eight hundred dollars; general pay teller, two thousand eight hundred dollars; assistant general pay teller, two thousand four hundred dollars; coin paying teller, two thousand three hundred dollars; coin receiving teller, two thousand three hundred dollars; assistant coin receiving teller, two thousand two hundred dollars; chief coupon interest division, two thousand three hundred dollars; chief of fractional currency division, two thousand five hundred dollars; register of coin certificates, two thousand two hundred dollars; one clerk, two thousand and fifty dollars; nine clerks, at two thousand dollars each, eighteen thousand dollars; one book-keeper, one thousand nine hundred dollars; one book-keeper, one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars; four book-keepers, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each, seven thousand two hundred dollars; five clerks, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each, nine thousand dollars; three clerks, at one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars each, five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; four clerks, at one thousand seven hundred dollars each, six thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand six hundred dollars; four clerks, at one thousand five hundred dollars each, six thousand dollars; six clerks, at one thousand four hundred dollars each, eight thousand four hundred dollars; three clerks, at one thousand three hundred dollars each, three thousand nine hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand dollars; two messengers, at one thousand three hundred dollars each, two thousand six hundred dollars; six messengers at four dollars per day each, seven thousand five hundred and twelve dollars; one messenger, eight hundred dollars; one keeper of building, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one engineer, one thousand dollars; one porter, nine hundred dollars; six watchmen, at two dollars per day each, four thousand three hundred and eighty dollars; one watchman, six hundred dollars; chief detective, one thousand eight hundred dollars; assistant detective, one thousand dollars; in all, one hundred and forty-eight thousand nine hundred and forty-two dollars.

Office of the assistant treasurer at Boston: For assistant treasurer, five thousand dollars; for chief clerk, two thousand seven hundred dollars; for paying teller, two thousand five hundred dollars; receiving teller, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand eight hundred; dollars; one book-keeper, one thousand seven hundred dollars; two clerks, at one thousand five hundred dollars each, three thousand dollars; two clerks' at one thousand four hundred dollars each, two thousand eight hundred dollars; two clerks, at one thousand five hundred dollars each, three thousand dollars; two clerks, at one thousand four hundred dollars each, two thousand eight hundred dollars; two clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars each, two thousand four hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand one hundred dollars; two clerks at one thousand dollars each, two thousand dollars; one clerk, eight hundred dollars; two watchmen, at eight hundred and fifty dollars each, one thousand seven hundred dollars; one messenger and watchman, one thousand and sixty dollars; in all thirty-two thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars.

Office of assistant treasurer at San Francisco: For assistant treasurer, in addition to his salary as treasurer of the branch mint, one thousand five hundred dollars; for cashier, three thousand dollars; for book-keeper, two thousand five hundred dollars; for assistant cashier, two thousand dollars; for assistant book-keeper, two thousand dollars; for stamp-clerk, two thousand four hundred dollars for one clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for three night-watchmen, four thousand five hundred dollars; for one day-watchman nine hundred and sixty dollars; in all, twenty thousand six hundred and sixty dollars.

Office of assistant treasurer at Philadelphia: For assistant treasurer in addition to his salary as treasurer of the Mint, one thousand five hundred dollars; for cashier and chief clerk, two thousand seven hundred dollars; chief book-keeper, two thousand five hundred dollars; chief interest clerk, one thousand nine hundred dollars; assistant book-keeper, one thousand eight hundred dollars; coin teller, one thousand seven hundred dollars; registered interest clerk, one thousand seven hundred dollars; assistant coupon clerk, one thousand six hundred dollars; fractional currency clerk, one thousand six hundred dollars; assistant registered loan clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; assistant registered loan clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars; assistant coin teller, one thousand four hundred dollars; assistant fractional currency clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars; receiving teller, one thousand three hundred dollars; assistant receiving teller, one thousand two hundred dollars; superintendent of building, one thousand one hundred dollars; seven female counters, at nine hundred dollars each, six thousand three hundred dollars; four watchmen, at nine hundred and thirty dollars each, three thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars; in all, thirty-six thousand three hundred and twenty three dollars.

Office of assistant treasurer at St. Louis: For assistant treasurer, five thousand dollars; chief clerk and teller, two thousand five hundred dollars; assistant teller, one thousand eight hundred dollars; book-keeper, one thousand five hundred dollars; assistant book-keeper, one thousand two hundred dollars; messenger, one thousand dollars; four watchmen, at seven hundred dollars each, two thousand dollars; in all, fifteen thousand eight hundred dollars.

Office of assistant treasurer at New Orleans: For assistant treasurer four thousand five hundred dollars; for chief clerk and cashier two thousand five hundred dollars; one clerk, two thousand dollars; two clerks, three thousand dollars; one porter, nine hundred dollars; two watchmen, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; amounting, in all, to fourteen thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

Office of assistant treasurer at Charleston, South Carolina: For assistant treasurer, four thousand dollars; one clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one assiatant messenger, seven hundred and twtnty dollars; and two watchmen, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; in all, nine thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

Office of assistant treasurer at Baltimore; For assistant treasurer, five thousand dollars; for cashier, two thousand five hundred dollars; for three clerks, five thousand four hundred dollars; for three clerks, four thousand two hundred dollars; for two clerks, two thousand four hundred dollars; for one messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars; for five vault watchmen, three thousand six hundred dollars; in all twenty-three thousand nine hundred and forty dollars.

Office of depositary at Chicago: For cashier, two thousand five hundred dollars; for one clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for two clerks, one thousand two hundred dollars; for one clerk, for one messenger, eight hundred dollars; for one watchman, seven hundred and twenty dollars; in all, ten thousand and sixty dollars.

Office of depositary at Cincinnati: For cashier, two thousand dollars; for one clerk one thousand eight hundred dollars; for two clerks, two thousand four hundred dollars; for one messenger, six hundred dollars; for two watchmen, one at seven hundred and twenty dollars; and one at two hundred and forty dollars; in all, eleven thousand two hundred and sixty dollars.

Office of depositary at Louisville: For cashier, two thousand dollars; for one clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; for one clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; for one watchmen, seven hundred and twenty dollars; in all, five thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.

Office of depositary at Pittsburg: For cashier, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars; one watchman, seven hundred and twenty dollars; in all, three thousand nine hundred twenty dollars.

Office of depositary at Santa Fe: depositary, (in addition to his pay as receiver,) two thousand dollars; one clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; two watchmen, each seven hundred and twenty dollars; in all, four thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

Office of depositary at Tucson, Arizona: For depositary, in addition to his pay as postmaster, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to special agents to examine the books, accounts, and money on hand at several depositaries, including national banks acting as depositaries under the act of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, six thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses under the act of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue, one hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of said sum shall be expended for clerical services. For checks and certificates of deposite for office of assistant treasurer at New York, and other offices, thirteen thousand dollars. For additional clerks under the act for the better organization of the treasury, at such rates as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem just and reasonable, ten thousand dollars.

UNITED STATES MINT, BRANCHES, AND ASSAY OFFICES.

Mint at Philadelphia.—For salaries of the director, treasurer, assayer, melter and engraver, assistant assayer and seven clerks, thirty-seven thousand nine hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including wastage, new machinery, and repairs, thsrty-five thousand dollars.

For specimens of ores and coins, to be preserved in the cabinet of the mint, six hundred dollars; for freight on bullion and coin, five thousand dollars.

Branch Mint at San Francisco, California.—For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, assayer, melter and refiner, coiner, and six clerks, thirty thousand five hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, two hundred thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, repairs, and wastage, fifty-nine thousand five hundred and forty-five dollars.

Brach Mint at Carson City, Nevada.—For salaries of superintendent, assayer, melter and refiner, and coiner, and four clerks, seventeen thousand nine hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, fifty-four thousand dollars.

For chemicals, charcoal, wood, and indental expenses, seventeen thousand six hundred dollars.

Assay Office, New York.—For salary of superintendent, four thousand five hundred dollars; for salary of assayer, three thousand dollars; for salary of meltor and refiner, three thousand dollars; for salary of assistant assayer, two thousand dollars; for salary of deputy treasurer, three thousand dollars; for compensation of clerks, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, ten thousand two hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen, sixty-eight thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, twenty-two thousand dollars.

Branch Mint at Denver.—For assayer, (who shall have charge of the mint,) two thousand five hundred dollars; for melter, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen, fifteen thousand three hundred and thirty-five dollars.

For three clerks, at one thousand eght hundred dollars each, five thousand four hundred dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including repairs and wastage, five thousand dollars.

Assay Office at Boise City, Idaho.—For salaries of assays, who shall have charge of the assay office, melter and refiner, and clerk, five thousand four hundred dollars; and the offices of superintendent and one clerk are hereby abolished after July first, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

For wages of workmen, three thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, one thousand five hudred dollars.

Branch Mint at Charlotte North Carolina.—For assayer, fifteen hundred dollars; for wages of workmen fourteen hundred and ninety-two dollars.

For chemicles, charcoal, and incidental and miscellaneous expenses, fifteen hundred dollars.

GOVERNMENTS IN THE TERRITORIES.

Territory of Arizona.—For salaries of governor, chief justice and two associate judges, secretary, interpreter and translator in the executive office, fourteen thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses thereof, twenty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That hereafter no expense for printing exceeding four thousand dollars, including printing laws, journal bills, and necessary printing of the same nature, shall be incurred for any session of the legislature of any of the Territories.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, one thousand dollars.

Territory of Colorado.—For salaries of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary, thirteen thousand three hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, one thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the secretary's office in Colorado Territory, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, two thousand dollars.

Territory of Dakota.—For salaries of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary, thirteen thousand three hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, one thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses thereof, twenty thousand dollars.

Territory of Idaho.—For salaries of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, one thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses thereof, twenty thousand dollars.

Territory of Montana.—For compensation of governor, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, one thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the secretary's office, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, two thousand dollars.

Territory of New Mexico.—For salaries of governor, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary, and ex-officio superintendent of public buildings and grounds, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For interpreter and translator in the executive office, five hundred dollars; for contingent expenses of the Territory, one thousand dollars.

Territory of Utah.—For salaries of governor, chief justice, two associate judges, and secretary, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, one thousand dollars.

Territory of Washington.—For salaries of governor, chief justice, two associate judges, and secretary, fourteen thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, one thousand dollars.

Territory of Wyoming.—For salaries of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, chief justice, two associate judges, and secretary, thirteen thousand eight hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, one thousand dollars.

District of Columbia.—For salary of the governor, three thousand dollars; for salary of the secretary, two thousand dollars; for pay of the members of the council, two thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars; for salaries of the members of the Board of Public Works, ten thousand dollars; for salaries of the members of the Board of Health, at two thousand dollars each, ten thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of the sum hereby appropriated shall be paid to any member of such boards who shall hold any other federal office.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

For compensation of the Secretary of the Interior, eight thousand dollars; Assistant Secretary, three thousand five hundred dollars; chief clerk; four clerks of class four, any of whom may be paid two hundred dollars extra, if the Secretary of the Interior deem it necessary and proper; five clerks of class four, one of whom may be designated by the Secretary to act as superintendent of the building, who shall receive two hundred dollars additional compensation per annum; additional to three disbursing clerks, three clerks of class three, four clerks of class two, and one clerk of class one; one messenger, two assistant messengers at seven hundred and twenty dollars each, and three laborers in his office; in all, forty-seven thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

For one captain of watch, twelve hundred dollars, and twenty-eight watchmen for general service of the Interior Department building, and all the bureaus therein, to be allotted to day or night service, as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, twenty-one thousand three hundred and sixty dollars.

For stationery, furniture, advertising, books, and maps for the library, and miscellaneous items, twelve thousand dollars.

For expenses of packing and distributing official documents, including salary of superintendent, five thousand dollars.

For rent and fitting up of rooms for the use of the Pension Office and for the Bureau of Education, sixteen thousand dollars.

For casual repairs of the department building, ten thousand dollars.

For fuel, light, and salary of the engineer, at fourteen hundred dollars, and repairs of the heating apparatus, eighteen thousand two hundred dollars.

General Land Office.—For Commissioner of the General Land Office, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; recorder, two thousand dollars; three principal clerks, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; three clerks of class four, twenty-three clerks of class three, forty clerks of class two, forty clerks of class one; one draughtsman, at one thousand six hundred dollars; one assistant draughtsman, at one thousand four hundred dollars; two messengers, three assistant messengers, seven laborers, and two packers; in all, one hundred and seventy-one thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars. Also, for addifional clerks on account of military bounty lands, viz: for principal clerk, two thousand dollars; one clerk of class three, four clerks of class two, thirty-five clerks of class one, and two laborers; in all, fifty-two thousand six hundred and forty dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior, at his discretion, shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to use any portion of said appropriation for piece-work, or by the day, month, or year, at such rate or rates as he may deem just or fair, not exceeding a salary of one thousand two hundred dollars per annum.

For cash system, maps, diagrams, stationery, furniture, and repairs of the same; miscellaneous items, including, two of the city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office; advertising and telegraphing; miscellaneous items on account of bounty lands and military patedts, under the several acts, and contingent expenses under the swamp-land act, twenty thousand dollars; to bring up arrearages of work in the Land Office by the employment of thirty clerks of class one, for one year only, thirty-six thousand dollars; making a total appropriated for the General Land Office of two hundred and eighty thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

Indian Office.—For compensation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; three clerks of class four, seven clerks of class three, five clerks of class two, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, thirty thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars. For temporary clerks, viz: for one clerk of class three, seven clerks of class two, twelve clerks of class one, and four female copyists at nine hundred dollars each; in all, twenty-nine thousand four hundred dollars.

For blank books, binding, stationery, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items, including two city newspapers, to be filed bound, and preserved for the use of the office, five thousand dollars.

Pension Office.—For compensation of Commissioner of Pensions, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; twenty-two clerks of class four, forty-eight clerks of class three, seventy six clerks of class two, seventy-eight clerks of class one, sixteen female copyists at nine hundred dollars each, one messenger, five assistant messengers, and five laborers in his office; in all, three hundred and forty-three thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation of additional temporary clerks in the Pension Office for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, as follows: For four clerks of class three, eight clerks of class two, forty-eight clerks of class one, nine female copyists at nine hundred dollars each, seven assistant messengers, and five laborers; in all, ninety-one thousand nine hundred and forty dollars.

For stationery, engraving, and retouching plates; for bounty-land warrants, printing and binding the same, office furniture, and repairing the same, and miscellaneous items, including two daily newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office; and for detection and investigation of fraud, seventy-five thousand dollars.

United States Patent Office.—For compensation of the Commissioner of the Patent Office, four thousand five hundred dollars; for assistant commissioner, three thousand dollars; for chief clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars; three examiners-in-chief at three thousand dollars each; examiner in charge of interferences, two thousand five hundred dollars; trade-mark examiner, two thousand five hundred dollars; twenty-four principal examiners, at two thousand five hundred dollars each; twenty-four first assistant examiners, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; twenty-two second assistant examiners, at one thousand six hundred dollars each, two of whom may be females; one librarian, two thousand dollars; one machinist, one thousand six hundred dollars; six clerks of class four, eight clerks of class three, fifty-five clerks of class two, and forty-five clerks of class one; making in all, three hundred and twenty thousand six hundred dollars.

For thirty permanent clerks, at one thousand dollars each; for forty permanent clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; for three skilled draughtsmen, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; for thirty-five copyists of drawings, at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum each; for one messenger and purchasing clerk, one thousand dollars; for one skilled laborer, one thousand two hundred dollars; for eight attendants in model-room, at one thousand dollars each; for eight attendants in model-room, at nine hundred dollars each; for thirty laborers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; for six laborers, at six hundred dollars each; in all, one hundred and forty-seven thousand two hundred dollars.

For contingent and miscellaneous expenses of the Patent Office, namely: For stationery for use of office, repair of model-cases, stationery portfolios for drawings, furniture, repairing, papering, painting, carpets, ice, advertising, books for library, moneys refunded, printing engraved patent-heads, international exchanges, plumbing, gas-fitting, extra labor on indexes and abstracts for annual reports, fitting rooms, temporary clerks, laborers, and other contingencies, ninety thousand dollars.

For photo-lithographing, or otherwise producing copies of drawings of current and back issues, for use of the office and for sale, including pay of temporary draughtsman, forty thousand dollars.

Bureau of Education.—For Commissioner of Education, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousadd dollars; one clerk of class four; one statistician, with the compensation of a clerk of class four; one clerk of class three; one translator, with the compensation of a clerk of class three; one clerk of class two; four copyists, at nine hundred dollars each; one messenger, at eight hundred and forty dollars; stationery, one thousand dollars; library, one thousand dollars; current educational periodicals, two hundred and fifty dollars; other current publications, two hundred and twenty-five dollars; completing valuable sets of periodicals and publications in the library, two hundred dollars; collecting statistics, and writing and compiling matter for annual and special reports, and editing and publishing circulars of information, thirteen thousand dollars; fuel and lights, two hundred and seventy-five dollars; contingencies, one thousand two hundred and sixty dollars; in all, thirty-four thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

Surveyors General and their Clerks.—For compensation of surveyor general of Louisiana, two thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For surveyor general of Florida, two thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For surveyor general of Minnesota, two thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, six thousand three hundred dollars.

For surveyor general of the Territory of Dakota, two thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, six thousand three hundred dollars.

For surveyor general of Kansas, two thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, six thousand three hundred dollars.

For surveyor general of Colorado, three thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.

For surveyor general of New Mexico, three thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.

For surveyor general of California, three thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, eleven thousand dollars.

For surveyor general of Idaho, three thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.

For surveyor general of Nevada, three thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.

For surveyor general of Oregon, two thousand five hundred dollars, and for clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.

For surveyor general of Washington Territory, two thousand five hundred dollars, and for clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.

For surveyor general of Nebraska and Iowa, two thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, six thousand three hundred dollars.

For surveyor general of Montana Territory, three thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.

For surveyor general of Utah Territory, three thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.

For surveyor general of the Territory of Wyoming, three thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.

For surveyor general of Arizona Territory, three thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, three thousand dollars.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

For compensation of Commissioner of Agriculture, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; entomologist, two thousand dollars; chemist, two thousand five hundred dollars; assistant chemist, one thousand six hundred dollars; superintendent of experimental gardens and grounds, two thousand dollars; statistician, two thousand dollars; disbursing clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; superintendent of seed room, one thousand, eight hundred dollars; librarian, one thousand eight hundred dollars; botanist, one thousand eight hundred dollars; four clerks of class four, five clerks of class three, six clerks of class two, seven clerks of class one; engineer, one thousand four hundred dollars; superintendent of folding room, one thousand two hundred dollars; assistant superintendent of experimental garden and grounds, one thousand two hundred dollars; assistant superintendent of the seed-room, one thousand two hundred dollars; three copyists, at nine hundred dollars each; two attendants in museum, at one thousand dollars each; chief messenger, eight hundred and fifty dollars; two assistant messengers; one carpenter, at nine hundred and sixty dollars; three watchman; and nine laborers; making, in all, seventy-five thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars.

For collecting statistics and compiling and writing matter for monthly, annual, and special reports, fifteen thousand dollars.

For purchase and distribution of new and valuable seeds and plants, fifty thousand dollars; for expense of putting up the same, for labor, bagging, paper, twine, gum and other necessary materials, five thousand dollars.

For labor on experimental garden, and for flower-pots, repairs to greenhouse, and purchase of new plants and seeds for the same, ten thousand dollars.

For stationery, two thousand dollars; for freight charges, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for fuel, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for lights, five hundred dollars; for repairs of building, heating apparatus, furniture, and water and gas pipes, one thousand two hundred dollars; for keep of horses, fifteen hundred dollars; for new furniture, one thousand dollars; for paper, twine and gum for folding-room, three hundred dollars; for cases for the department museum, one thousand five hundred dollars; for collecting and modeling specimens of fruits and vegetables, and collecting and preparing specimens for the museum and herbarium, two thousand dollars; for cases for the library, one thousand dollars; for entomological works of refecence, two hundred and fifty dollars; for botanical works of reference, two hundred and fifty dollars; for repairs and changes, five hundred dollars; for works on chemistry, mineralogy, and charts, five hundred dollars; for chemicals and contingent expenses, seven hundred dollars; for current agricultural works for the library, two hundred and fifty dollars; for miscellaneous agricultural periodicals, two hundred and fifty dollars; for completion of valuable sets in the library, two hundred and fifty dollars; for incidental and miscellaneous items, viz.: for advertising, postage, telegraphing, dry goods, soap, brushes, brooms, mats, oils, paints, glass, lumber, hardware, ice, purchase of old reports, five thousand dollars; in all, twenty-two thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

For compensation of the Postmaster General, eight thousand dollars; three Assistant Postmasters General, at three thousand five hundred dollars each; superintendent of money-order system, three thousand dollars; superintendent of foreign mails, three thousand dollars; chief of division of dead-letter office, two thousand five hundred dollars; chief clerk, two thousand two hundred dollars; three chief clerks at two thousand dollars each; one additional chief clerk for money-order office, two thousand dollars; additional to one clerk of class four, as disbursing clerk, two hundred dollars; fourteen clerks of class four, fifty-eight clerks of class three, three additional clerks of class three for money-order office, forty-eight clerks of class two, fifty-two clerks of class one; fifty-seven female clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; two female translators in the bureau of foreign mails, and one female translator in the money-order office, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; one messenger and four assistant messengers; nine watchmen, fifteen laborers, and twenty-five clerks in dead-letter office, at eight hundred dollars each; for temporary clerk-hire, ten thousand dollars; making, in all, three hundred and ninety-five thousand seven hundred dollars.

For one clerk of class four, two clerks of class two, one clerk of class one, and two laborers, additional force in the money-order office, seven thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

For stationery, nine thousand dollars; for fuel for the General Post Office building, including the Auditor's Office, seven thousand four hundred dollars; for gas, four thousand dollars; for plumbing and gas fixtures, three thousand dollars; for telegraphing, three thousand dollars; for painting, one thousond five hundred dollars; for carpets, one thousand dollars; for furniture, two thousand dollars; for livery, seven hundred and fifty dollars; for hardware, eight hundred dollars; for assistant engineer, one thousand dollars; for fireman and blacksmith, nine hundred dollars; for two firemen, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; for six laborers, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars; for one watchman, seven hundred and twenty dollars; for one carpenter, one thousand two hundred and fifty-two dollars; for three assistant messengers, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; for two female laborers, nine hundred and sixty dollars; for one female laborer, at two hundred and forty dollars; for contingent expenses, seven thousand five hundred dollars; in all, fifty-four thousand nine hundred and ninety-two dollars.

[Concluded on fourth page.]

DIED,

June 1st, 1872, at the residence of her husband, in Bedford precinct, Nemaha county, Neb., of paralysis, SARAH G., wife of DAVID HUNTINGTON, aged 75 years, 3 months and 24 days.

She indulged a good hope through Christ and his resurection of a blessed immortality beyond the grave, of which she has gone to enjoy. She has been a loving wife, an affectionate mother, and leaves a husband and three children to mourn her loss, with many friends who sympathize with the relatives in their affliction.

Inquirer and Mirror, Nantucket, Mass., please copy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

MY WIFE, M. E. Dodge, having left my bed and board, this is to warn all persons not to trust her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

June 1, 1872. 34-3t

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