

# THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

"A UNION OF THE WHIGS FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION."—WISÉ.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUGUST 6, 1840.

[NUMBER 45.]

VOLUME X.]

T. J. Holton, Proprietor and Publisher.

### TERMS:

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid in advance. Three Dollars if not paid within three months. And Three Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid after the expiration of the year. No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except by the order of the Editor.

Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square (16 lines or less, this sized type), for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Short advertisements and Sheriff's Sales charged 50 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 25 per cent. will be made from the regular price, for advertisements by the year.

### AGENTS:

C. R. M. Cochran, Mecklenburg, N. C.  
G. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.

### WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1840.	Sun	Sun	MOON'S PHASES.
1840.	ris.	sets.	
Thursday	5 10 6 50		
Friday	5 11 6 49		For August, 1840.
Saturday	5 12 6 48		n. m. n.
Sunday	5 13 6 47	First	4 11 23 even.
Monday	5 13 6 47	Full	13 1 54 morn.
Tuesday	5 14 6 46	Last	20 6 55 morn.
Wednesday	5 15 6 45	New	27 1 23 morn.

### SKETCH OF THE REMARKS OF MR. STANLEY.

On the bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1840.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 29.

The following sections of the bill being read, viz:

For compensation to the officers and clerks of the Branch Mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, six thousand dollars.

For the pay of laborers in the various departments of the same, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For wastage of gold, and for contingent expenses of the same, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Mr. STANLEY said: Mr. Chairman, during the last Congress, a motion was made to strike out this appropriation altogether. I opposed that motion then; I oppose it now. I fear, sir, too true that this branch mint has been thus far a mere humbug;—I fear, sir, it is destined to be a useless tax upon the nation. But I oppose the proposition to discontinue operations there before the experiment has been tested. It has been in operation but two years. And as North Carolina has hitherto had little from the General Government comparatively, I am more unwilling to take from her whatever advantage this branch mint may be.

But, sir, while I cannot consent to stop operations there, I wish to reduce the salary of the Superintendent, who has, from evidence in my possession, wasted the public money, and been anxious more to secure his own comfort than to serve his country. I have, therefore, sir, to insert in this bill the words "provided that not more than three hundred dollars a year be allowed to the Superintendent as his salary." I wish, sir, to test the pretended democracy of some gentlemen on this floor. The Administration party have now a decided majority in this House. I demand of them some evidence of their sincerity in opposing extravagance. I will point them to what I think is an instance of abuse of station in this Superintendent, and I call especially on my Van Buren colleagues to join me in this effort to reduce the salary of this odious officer.

I hold in my hand a document printed during the last Congress, (25th Congress, 2d session, Dec. 1837,) and in examining this, on the 31 page, I read as follows:

Annual expenses of the Branch Mint at Charlotte, N. C., exclusive of the buildings, machinery, and enclosing grounds, apparatus, tools, and fixtures, agreeably to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 4th Feb. 1840.

157. Officers and Clerks, \$10,466 66  
Wastage of gold and contin-  
gent expenses, 5,500 00  
Compensation to laborers, 1,500 00

\$17,466 66  
158. Officers and clerks, \$7,000 00  
Wastage of gold and contin-  
gent expenses, 5,400 00  
Compensation to laborers, 3,600 00

\$16,000 00

By this, it will be seen also, on the first page of this document, that this branch mint did not commence operations until "December, 1837." Here, then, we observe that the officers and clerks received more money in 1837, although the mint was in operation but one month of the year, than they did for the whole of 1838!

187. Officers and clerks \$10,466 66  
188. Officers and clerks 7,000 00

\$17,466 66

Three thousand four hundred and sixty-six dollars more in 1837 than in 1838 for "officers and clerks."

187. Wastage of gold, and contin-  
gent expenses \$5,500 00  
188. Wastage of gold, and contin-  
gent expenses 5,400 00

\$100 00

One hundred dollars more for contingent expenses, also, for 1837 than for 1838.

My curiosity, as well as a sense of duty, prompted me to inquire how this could be.

And having been placed on the Committee on the Expenditures of the Public Buildings, I had an opportunity of examining into this building.

I have examined the "contingent expenses" of this mint, and, though I have but commenced the investigation, I have found a beautiful specimen of economy in the Superintendent's accounts. I wish to remark, Mr. Chairman, before hand, that I do not know this Superintendent. If I ever saw him, I do not remember it. I am not operated on by unkind feelings. I discharge my duty, and, in so doing, if I give offence,

I must answer for it, and I hope I am ready to do so.

But, sir, he is a regular professing democrat; he thinks the banks are dangerous institutions, no doubt; he goes for hard money, too, I suppose. He certainly understands "wastage of gold" pretty well, if this document speaks the truth; and, coming from the department, I suppose it does.

This Superintendent, besides other things, is, I learn, a bank stockholder and a bank director! Yes, sir; "tell it not in Gath." The Superintendent of a branch mint, coming hard money, belonging to the party that promised the People gold and silver as a common currency, attending political meetings, advocating a divorce of Bank and State, is really, I am informed, a bank stockholder and a bank director!

[Mr. Montgomery asked Mr. Stanley what evidence he had that Col. Wheeler, the Superintendent, was a bank stockholder?]

Sir, I have never seen the bank books. I have never heard this Col. Wheeler say he was a bank director; but I ask the gentleman, does he deny it? I am informed he is, by respectable authority. It will not be denied; if it is I will undertake to prove it.

But, sir, let us come to the "wastage of gold" and the contingent expenses of an anti-bank, anti-corporation, hard money, Van Buren bank democrat. In the contingent expenses of the branch mint, I found one item charged \$218 25, to D. Landreth & Co. for trees! Yes, trees, for the branch mint—218 dollars worth of trees and flowers for the branch mint.

Here, sir, is a copy of the bill, and, for the benefit of my economical, hard money colleagues, I will read the items.

Philadelphia, November 3, 1838.  
U. S. Mint, Charlotte, N. C., per Col. Wheeler, Bought of D. Landreth & Co.

50 Atlantic Trees,	at \$1 00	\$50 00
50 Home Chestnut do.	" 1 00	50 00
2 Magnolia grandiflora,	" 1 50	3 00
5 do. Macrophylla,	" 1 50	7 50
2 Tulip Poplars,	" 1 00	2 00
2 Silver-leaved Maples,	" 1 00	2 00
2 English Walnuts,	" 1 00	2 00
5 Chinese Arbor Vitae,	" 75	3 75
5 American do.,	" 75	3 75
5 Balm of Gilead,	" 1 50	7 50
10 European Laurels,	" 1 00	10 00
10 Mars Mallicornia,	" 6 25	62 50
1 China Rose,	" 75	75
1 Fennel do.,	" 50	50
1 Myrtle do.,	" 50	50
1 Green Box Tree,	" 50	50
1 Variegated do.,	" 50	50
100 yards Box Edging,	" 12 50	1250
1 Chaocorus japonica,	" 50	50
1 Pyrus do.,	" 1 00	1 00
12 best Double Dahlias,	" 50	6 00
1 Lonicera Flouosa,	" 37	37
1 Monthly Hesperis matronalis,	" 25	25
12 Apple Trees, assorted,	" 25	3 00
6 Peach do. do.,	" 25	1 50
3 Plum do. do.,	" 6 25	18 75
3 Apricot do. do.,	" 75	2 25
3 Pear do. do.,	" 6 25	18 75
1 Garden Reel,	" 1 25	1 25
1 do. Lutea,	" 50	50
1 Sassafras do.,	" 75	75
1 Swamp Neck do.,	" 41 and 51	92 50
1 Half-acre do.,	" 50, 55, and 60,	1 75
1 pair fancy Flower pots, 3 1/2 and 30,	" 1 00	1 00
1 copy Florida Gardenist,	" 1 00	1 00
1 do. do. Gardenist,	" 1 00	1 00
1 do. Florida's Guide,	" 37 1/2	37 1/2
1 do. Landley's Outline,	" 25	25
1 Transplanting Trowel,	" 87 1/2	87 1/2
Packing 11 boxes & 2 boxes, with portage	" 15 50	15 50

Received, Philadelphia, 7th November, 1838, of John H. Wheeler, Superintendent of the U. S. Branch Mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, the above amount of two hundred and eighteen dollars and twenty-five cents.

D. LANDRETH & CO.

I am not sure, Mr. Chairman, I have called these hard names properly. Some of them I certainly seldom if ever heard before. No such things grow in my district, either in the swamp, or turpentine woods, although we have flowers in abundance.—Fifty dollars for horse chestnut trees! Why, Mr. Chairman, there is not a country under the sun where the chestnut grows more abundantly than in Western North Carolina. It is a land abounding in beautiful trees. But plain North Carolina trees would not suit the taste of the Superintendent.—[Some gentleman here remarked that the horse chestnut was the same tree called the buckeye.] Mr. Stanley said, well, sir, I have no doubt the buckeye, from present indications, will flourish in North Carolina, though I do not on this account justify this expenditure in these hard times. But the Superintendent, besides the American tree the buckeye, has also the "magnolia grandiflora" and the macrophylla, as it is spelled here, and silver-leaved maples, and sir, the morus multicaulis! The hickory tree is no longer honored. But the morus multicaulis, a fit emblem of this humbugging Administration, is transplanted in North Carolina.

Probably, sir, when the Superintendent bought the multicaulis he remembered the prediction of the Globe; in that paper, July the 6th 1834, it was said, "in eight or nine months from this time, every substantial citizen will have a long silken purse of fine open net work, through the interstices of which the yellow gold will shine and glitter!" He may have intended, with his "garden reels," and "scuffle hoe," and "swan-neck hoe," to make silk for the purpose of holding the "yellow gold." This is really a multicaulis Administration.

Well, Mr. Chairman, I have given this as a specimen of the administration of affairs at Charlotte. Just so the affairs of our nation are managed every where.—This Administration holds out inducements to its partisans to disregard the will of the People; it rewards negligence in public officers. If they have served their party, no matter how much their country has suffered by their misconduct, they are sure to be remembered. I forbear, sir, from saying more for the present. I do not wish to occupy the time of the House unnecessarily.

There are other matters relative to this

branch mint, of which I may speak hereafter.

After some remarks from Mr. Connor, of North Carolina, Mr. Stanley said—

Mr. Chairman, I did not intend to trespass on the Committee again; but I cannot permit the remarks of my colleague to pass entirely unnoticed.

My colleague says, sir, he did not expect this attack from North Carolina. I do not suppose my colleague did expect this, sir. It is hard to say what he expects from any quarter. But does he approve of this expenditure? No, sir; he admits it is wrong, and utterly unjustifiable. No man has said it was proper. Why, therefore, should it surprise my colleague that I object to it?

It is because this branch mint is in North Carolina that my colleague thinks I ought to suffer these abuses to pass unnoticed?—Sir, my constituents would be ashamed of me if they thought I could harbor such a thought.

I object to extravagance any where. I censure the improper expenditure of public money, whether it be in Maine, in North Carolina, or in Florida. I envy not that man's patriotism who thinks otherwise.—Extravagance may be economy when the money is spent near home! Sir, I made no attack on the State. When North Carolina shall be assailed, my colleague will not find me behind him in defending her. But I fear, sir, an attack on a federal office holder with the gentleman is an attack on the State. The office holders may be the State with him. There is a wide difference, in my estimation.

The gentleman says we had as well take our cotton to Philadelphia and manufacture it, as to take our gold there. I do not see the force of this argument. The mint is a national institution, intended to coin money for the whole Union, for the Government. I have never heard of any intention on the part of Government to undertake the manufacturing of cotton.

Unless my colleague advocated the establishment of the branch mint at Charlotte merely for the sake of personal advantage to a few wealthy men who owned gold mines, his argument amounts to nothing.—I trust, sir, he will not say this building at this enormous expense has been constructed merely for the neighborhood. I did not expect that, sir, from him. I thought this branch mint was put there to aid in giving us a circulation of the "yellow boys." I expect my colleague from the Hillsborough district (Mr. Montgomery,) will want Congress to establish a little branch of the Treasury Department in his district to issue ten dollar Treasury notes, which he wants, and which not one man of his party voted for with him, for I observed it, and called attention to it.

My colleague, if I understood him, spoke of my arguments as "log cabin arguments." The log cabin seems to haunt the gentleman. There is this difference between the gentleman's opinions of log cabin men and my opinions: He thinks the log cabin men will do pretty well for voters. I think an honest and capable man, though he has lived in a log cabin and drank hard cider, will do very well for President. That is the difference between his democracy and mine.

The gentleman said his eastern brethren had received a little of the public money.—True, sir, we have, and as far as my district is concerned, the gentleman will find the officers of the United States report that the work has saved in the expenses of freight, &c., in one year, more than it cost. But, sir, I believe we, in the eastern part of North Carolina, have never been indebted to my colleague for any assistance. He has never voted for any thing to benefit the eastern part of the State, nor even advocated it that I know of.

[Mr. Connor said no, and he never would.] Well, sir, (said Mr. Stanley,) I do not greatly grieve to hear this declaration. As his advocacy has never benefited us, I do not fear his opposition. It is a matter of the utmost indifference to me whether he advocates or opposes the improvement of the eastern part of the State.

The gentleman, sir, thought it necessary to say there were some Whig postmasters in his district. I have no doubt of it, sir. Wherever there is an office, worth four or five or ten dollars a year, requiring more time and trouble than it is worth, held merely for neighborhood convenience, in nine cases out of ten the postmaster is a Whig. Let any sacrifice be necessary for public convenience, a Whig, a Democratic Whig, is sure to be called on, and always to be relied on. But show me a fat office under this Administration held by a Whig.

I hope, sir, the gentleman will unite with me in reducing this salary. Let us save enough to Government to make up for the trees and flowers. This bank directing superintendent, colonel, &c., has a salary paid I suppose in gold, of two thousand dollars a year—a salary equal to that of the Governor of our State. This multicaulis democrat has a better salary than the judges of our superior courts; and they perform ten times his labor, and never smell "double dahlias" and "chaocorus japonicas," &c., if they ever see them. They have no stationary furnished them at public expense, nor fine houses to live in, built by public money. Let it be reduced, therefore, to suit the hard times and the value of his services.

Sir, my colleague made another remark, which I confess was not very welcome to me. He said this was a "small matter." True, sir, this flower bill is small in amount but does that excuse this abuse? Is it not our duty here to attend to small matters when they come in our way? I have been placed on a committee which made it my duty to look into small matters—placed there without solicitation on my part, and

without my knowledge or consent before it was done. But I shall think myself unworthy of a seat on this floor when I shall be above attending to small matters, from a foolish and criminal pride, when my duty requires I should investigate them.

I know these are "small matters," and, as such, I especially recommend them to the consideration of my colleague. I respectfully suggest to him that they are as fit subjects for the exercise of his genius as for mine.

But, Mr. Chairman, this flower bill is not the only evidence I have of the maladministration of affairs at the branch mint.—And I give the gentleman notice I will hereafter make known other matters, which the People of North Carolina will not regard as "small matters," unworthy the attention of an economy professing democrat.

### APPENDIX.

Since these remarks were made in the House of Representatives, I have looked further into the expenditures of the branch mint at Charlotte, North Carolina. Believing it to be proper that the people of this country should understand how their money is squandered by those professing the most genuine democratic principles, I shall give a few other items of the contingent expenses of a sub-treasurer.

The superintendent was appointed in January, 1837. The mint did not commence operations until December of that year. The salary of the superintendent commenced in January. The salary of the coiner commenced on the 15th March, 1837. The salary of Wm. F. Strange, the clerk, commenced on the 5th May, 1837.

A commissioner of buildings was also there, under whose superintendence the edifice was constructed.

The Superintendent charged the U. States \$50 for his travelling expenses from Washington city to Charlotte, "to take charge of the branch mint."

From 30th June to 30th December, 1837, Colonel J. H. Wheeler received pay, \$10 per month, for his servant for attending the offices, making fires, brushing out rooms, &c.

March 4th, 1837, the superintendent charged the United States \$150 for his expenses to and at Philadelphia.

The superintendent purchased of R. P. Deavler, stationer in Philadelphia, paper, &c., amounting to \$190 45. Here are a few specimens of what he purchased:

2 reams superfine satin post gilt edge paper, \$6 50—\$13. 4 pair office shears, \$1 50—\$6. 4 inkstands, large size, \$1 25—\$5. 3 Rodgers' four-bladed penknives, \$7 50. 1 American Almanac, \$1 25. 1 Bennett's Book-keeping, \$2. 1 large inkstand for Colonel Wheeler's desk, \$1 75. 6 blank bank books, \$3. 1 case mathematical instruments, \$7. (Paid by Col. Wheeler March 5, 1837.)

Here is a copy of a bill for articles for the branch mint:

Branch Mint of the United States at Charlotte, To James Green Dr.

To a scroll sofa for office, boxing, cart, \$81 50  
Mr. Dyer's bill for furniture for office, 49 50  
Sacking, &c., 87 1/2

\$218 50

Received, Washington, 13th March, 1837, the above amount of \$218 50, of Col. J. H. Wheeler, for James Green.

Curiosity prompted me to inquire what were the items smuggled in, which composed the sum of \$49 50. Here they are:

1 mahogany press headstead, \$35 00  
Hair mattress, 45 pounds, at 50 cents, 22 50  
Walnut waiter, 75

\$425 25  
Carriage, &c., 1 25

\$426 50

Mr. Dyer's bill for furniture of office! \$49 50  
To one case of shelves and putting them up in superintendent's office, \$30 00  
To putting up seven Venetian blinds in the Mint, \$5 60

\$85 10  
(Paid by Col. Wheeler the 29th Sept. 1837.)  
For National Intelligencer for Col. Wheeler, from March 10, 1837 to March 10, 1838, \$6.  
For one year's subscription to Globe, from 4th March, 1837 to 4th March, 1838, \$5.

Copy of another bill for the branch mint: February 28, 1837, United States, for Branch Mint at Charlotte, N. C., to Geo. Wevill, Dr.

To 77 yards superfine ingrain carpeting, \$137 43  
Making and binding, 10 00  
2 floor cloths, 8 dollars, 16 00  
2 hearth rugs, 10 dollars, 20 00  
2 table covers, 14 00  
5 Venetian blinds, 8 dollars, 40 00  
2 do. do. 10 dollars, 20 00

\$327 43  
Received payment in full.

GEO. WEVILL.

Another bill for a democratic superintendent of a branch mint:

Ottoman and parlor furniture of the latest fashion, bedding, &c., made up according to the latest fashions from Europe, in the neatest manner and on moderate terms.

Philadelphia, Feb. 28, 1837.  
United States, for Branch Mint at Charlotte, N. C., bought of Alphonse Lejambre, Upholsterer, No. 301, Chestnut street.

6 mahogany chairs, \$5 30 \$33 00  
Box for the chairs, 3 00  
1 chair covered with morocco, for office, 31 00  
Box for the chair, 1 50

\$71 50

A scroll sofa, a mahogany press headstead, a hair mattress, six mahogany chairs and a chair covered with morocco for office—with the democratic odor from best double dahlias, chaocorus japonicas, &c., &c., must afford wonderful facilities for coining the yellow boys! Was ever a nation humbugged as ours has been!

But this Administration tells the People banks are dangerous to the liberties of the People. Still, many who rail at these institutions, which they created, are enjoying the profits arising from them. And some

who are stockholders and bank directors are kept in office by this Administration. And the branch mint at Charlotte was forced to apply to a "rag money institution" for silver to commence coining gold, as the following receipt will prove:

Bank of the State of North Carolina, Charlotte, December 27, 1837.

Received of John H. Wheeler, Esq. acting Treasurer of the branch mint of the United States, of this place, one thousand dollars for that amount of silver furnished him for the use of the minter.

J. J. BLACKWOOD, Agent.

There are some of these "small matters" unworthy the consideration of those who profess to practise "severe economy." Let the people of North Carolina judge if they are unworthy the attention of members of Congress. These accounts were audited by some of the very officers whose negligence in the discharge of their duty allowed Swartwout's delinquencies to remain so long undetected. But neglect in the discharge of duty is unapproved by this Administration. Squandering the public money is overlooked, if the offender will attend public meetings, and praise the democracy of Martin Van Buren.

To pass from the examination of the technical parts of the mint, and from the furniture for the office, I will now show what are the buildings at the branch mint in Charlotte.

In 1835, Congress passed a law establishing a branch of the mint of the United States at Charlotte.

Congress never designed to erect a dwelling-house, and furnish an office in the style before described.

The act of March 3, 1835, provided, "That as soon as the necessary buildings are erected for the purpose of well conducting the business of each of the said branches, the following officers shall be appointed upon the nomination of the President, and with the advice and consent of the Senate: one superintendent, one treasurer, one assayer, one chief coiner, one melter, and one refiner. And the superintendent of each mint shall engage and employ as many clerks and as many subordinate workmen and servants as shall be provided for by law," &c., &c.

The buildings were not "erected for the purpose of well conducting the business" until November, 1837, as the following receipt shows:—

Received, Charlotte, N. C., 2d November, 1837, of Samuel McComb, Esq., Commissioner of the Branch Mint at this place, the mint edifice, intended for the use of the United States, which I have now in full possession.

J. H. WHEELER,  
Superintendent of the Branch Mint at Charlotte, N. C.

Yet, notwithstanding the law, the superintendent was appointed in January, 1837, receiving his salary from the time of his appointment, and the coiner and clerk receiving their salaries also before the edifice was finished for conducting the business! This is practising "severe economy."

While Mr. McComb was superintending the buildings, the superintendent and clerk were receiving their salaries, and the superintendent charging his travelling expenses to Philadelphia to buy "double dahlias" and magnolia grandiflora, &c., &c., and probably to witness the inauguration on the 4th of March, 1837.

But what was the superintendent doing between January and December, 1837?—Building ice-houses and summer houses, &c., &c.

In September, 1835, "Samuel McComb, Commissioner of the Branch Mint at Charlotte," gave notice that he would receive proposals for "the erection of a building intended for a branch mint," &c., &c. In these proposals nothing was said of any summer-houses, &c., &c. This was determined upon by the superintendent afterwards. General R. M. Saunders drew the contract between the bidders and the commissioner, and was paid for it; he can testify that there was no notice of any design to build any thing else than an edifice for a branch mint. The General is now a candidate in North Carolina, and, before he gets through the campaign, I hope the democratic superintendent will saddle him with a shower-bath.

He will need it exhilarating influence before the month of August.

The principal edition cost, \$29,000  
For extra work on mint edifice not included in contract, 1,750  
For building fences, summer houses, ice houses, &c., 5,000

By the contract made with Jonas Bost for fencing grounds and building the ice-house, &c., it was stipulated as follows:

"All the walls in the edifice to be fitted up with shelves and pigeon holes, for the purpose of holding bullion, paper and books."

The following will show what was going on between August and December, 1837:

"A contract was made for a stable and a carriage-house, [for the branch mint!] all the walls to be a brick and a half thick; the windows in the upper part of the stable to be in the form of a crescent, with green slats fixed on movable; roof to be covered with heart-shingles; roof, doors and windows, to be painted with three coats of paint," &c., &c.

"Carriage-house [for a branch mint!] to have a firm plank floor, doors to be uniform and battened; door and window sills to be of stone," &c., &c.

"Ice-house [for a branch mint!] to be 16 feet deep, at least, with a wall and roof as per plan No. 4; the roof to be shingled with heart shingles; the wall to be 14 feet square at the top, walled with skid pine poles, good strong battened door, with lock, and floor above."

"Wood-house to be 35 feet long by 24 ft. wide and 15 feet high, to have two doors on the end and one in the centre; to be underpinned with stone, to be weatherboarded and shingled, and to be painted with three good coats of paint."

"Bathing-house, [to aid in giving an exclusive metallic currency!] to be eight feet square, attached to one end of the kitchen, as per plan No. 2, eight feet high, covered with a shad roof, and shingled; one window in the rear, of the same size and finished in the same manner as the kitchen windows, plastered and white washed as the kitchen, with a fixture for a shower-bath."

"Bathing-house, [to aid in giving an exclusive metallic currency!] to be eight feet square, attached to one end of the kitchen, as per plan No. 2, eight feet high, covered with a shad roof, and shingled; one window in the rear, of the same size and finished in the same manner as the kitchen windows, plastered and white washed as the kitchen, with a fixture for a shower-bath."

"Bathing-house, [to aid in giving an exclusive metallic currency!] to be eight feet square, attached to one end of the kitchen, as per plan No. 2, eight feet high, covered with a shad roof, and shingled; one window in the rear, of the same size and finished in the same manner as the kitchen windows, plastered and white washed as the kitchen, with a fixture for a shower-bath."