

BY AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS.

THE

Statutes at Large and Treaties

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FROM

DECEMBER 1, 1845, TO MARCH 3, 1851,

Arranged in Chronological Order;

WITH

**REFERENCES TO THE MATTER OF EACH ACT AND TO THE
SUBSEQUENT ACTS ON THE SAME SUBJECT.**

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LITTLE & BROWN.

Boston, October 1, 1851.

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VOL. IX. — d

THE
LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

PUBLIC ACTS OF THE TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES,

Passed at the first Session, which was begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the 1st Day of December, 1845, and ended on the 10th Day of August, 1846.

JAMES K. POLK, President; GEORGE M. DALLAS, Vice-President, and President of the Senate up to the 8th Day of August, 1846; DAVID R. ARCHISON, President of the Senate *pro tempore* on and after August 8th, 1846; JOHN W. DAVIS, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHAPTER I. — *An Act to extend the Laws of the United States over the State of Texas, and for other Purposes.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the laws of the United States are hereby declared to extend to and over, and to have full force and effect within, the State of Texas, admitted at the present session of Congress into the Confederacy and Union of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said State of Texas shall constitute one judicial district, to be called the District of Texas, for which one judge shall be appointed, who shall reside therein, and who shall receive a salary of two thousand dollars per annum, and who shall hold the first term of said court at Galveston, on the first Monday of February next, and at such other times and places in said district as may be provided by law, or as said judge may order; and that said court shall have and exercise the same powers and jurisdiction as have been conferred by law on the District Courts of the United States; and, also, shall have and exercise the powers and jurisdiction of a Circuit Court of the United States; and appeals and writs of error shall lie from the decisions of said District and Circuit Courts for the District of Texas to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same cases as from a Circuit Court of the United States to said Supreme Court, and under the same regulations.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be appointed in and for said district a person learned in the law, to act as attorney of the United States for said district, and also a person to act as marshal

STATUTE I.

Dec. 29, 1845.

Laws of the U. S. extended over Texas.

Texas to constitute one judicial district.

Court.

Powers and jurisdiction of said court. Appeals and error.

District attorney and marshal to be appointed.

of the United States for said district, each of whom shall receive an annual salary of two hundred dollars, and also such compensation and fees for official services as have been or may be provided by law for United States district attorneys and marshals; and the judge of said court shall appoint a clerk therefor, who shall receive like compensation and fees as have been or may be allowed by law to clerks of the District and Circuit Courts of the United States.

APPROVED, December 29, 1845.

Dec. 31, 1845.

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Ports of delivery.

A collector to be appointed.

Salary of collector.

Surveyors to be appointed for each of the ports of delivery.

Their salaries and fees.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Texas shall be one collection district and the city of Galveston the only port of entry, to which shall be annexed Sabine, Velasco, Matagorda, Cavallo, La Vaca, and Corpus Christi, as ports of delivery only.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That a collector for the District of Texas aforesaid shall be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, who shall hold his office upon the terms and for the time prescribed by law for the like offices in other districts. The said collector shall reside at the city of Galveston, and he shall be entitled to a salary not exceeding two thousand dollars, including in that sum the fees allowed by law; and the amount he shall collect in any one year for fees exceeding the said sum of two thousand dollars, shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That a surveyor for each of the aforesaid ports of delivery, to wit, Sabine, Velasco, Matagorda, Cavallo, La Vaca, and Corpus Christi, shall be appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate of the United States, who shall hold their offices respectively upon the terms and for the time prescribed by law for the like offices in other districts. The said surveyors shall be entitled each to a salary not exceeding one thousand dollars, including in that sum the fees allowed by law; and the amount collected by any of said surveyors in any one year for fees, exceeding the said sum of one thousand dollars, shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury of the United States.

APPROVED, December 31, 1845.

Jan. 12, 1846.

CHAP. III. — *An Act to repeal the Act which abolished the Office of one of the Inspectors-General of the Army, and to revive and establish said Office.*

Repeal of act of 1842, ch. 186, § 4, abolishing the office of one of the inspectors-general.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the fourth section of an act, approved the twenty-third day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, entitled "An Act respecting the Organization of the Army, and for other Purposes," as directs that the office of one inspector-general of the army shall be abolished, and the inspector discharged, shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and all acts and parts of acts so repealed shall be, and the same hereby are, revived and continued in force.

APPROVED, January 12, 1846.

CHAP. IV. — *An Act to continue the Office of the Commissioner of Pensions.*

Jan. 14, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the authority given to continue the office of Commissioner of Pensions by the act of the twentieth of January, eighteen hundred and forty-three, entitled "An Act to continue the Office of Commissioner of Pensions," be extended to the fourth of March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, and no longer.

1843, ch. 4.

Office of Commissioner of Pensions continued to March 4th, 1849.

APPROVED, January 14, 1846.

CHAP. VI. — *An Act establishing certain Post Routes.*

Feb. 6, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be and is hereby established a post route from New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, along the Gulf coast to Galveston, thence to Velasco, to Matagorda, to Pass Aransas, and to Corpus Christi, in Texas, by land or water, as the Postmaster-General may deem expedient; that a post route be also established from Galveston, via the city of Houston, San Felipe de Austin, Lagrange, and Bastrop, to Austin. Also, the following routes: from Fulton, in the State of Arkansas, via Boston, Clarksville, Bonham, and Falls of the Brazos, to Austin; from Natchitoches, via Sabine Town, Nacogdoches, Crockett, Washington, to Lagrange; from Shreveport, in the State of Louisiana, via Pulaski, to Nacogdoches; from Velasco, via Brasoria, Texana, Victoria, and Goliad, to San Antonio de Bexar; from the city of Houston to Robin's Ferry; from Austin to San Antonio de Bexar; and that it shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General to contract for conveying a mail on said routes as soon as can conveniently be done after the passage of this act.

Repealed, post, p. 16.

Post routes established.

Postmaster-General to contract for carrying the mail on said routes.

APPROVED, February 6, 1846.

CHAP. VII. — *An Act relative to Collectors and other Officers of the Customs.*

Feb. 11, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That collectors and all other officers of the customs, serving for a less period than a year, shall not be paid for the entire year, but shall be allowed in no case a greater than a *pro rata* of the maximum compensation of said officers respectively for the time only which they actually serve as such collectors or officers, whether the same be under one or more appointments, or before or after confirmation. And no collector or other officer shall, in any case, receive for his services, either as fees, salary, fines, penalties, forfeitures, or otherwise, for the time he may be in service, beyond the maximum *pro rata* rate provided by law.

Officers of the customs not to be allowed more than a *pro rata* compensation for the time they may serve.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all accounts for salary, compensation, and emoluments shall be rendered quarterly, at the end of each quarter of the fiscal year.

Accounts for salary to be rendered quarterly.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That no portion of the additional duties provided by the seventeenth section of the act of August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and forty-two, entitled "An Act to provide Revenue from Imports, and to change and modify existing Laws imposing Duties on Imports, and for other Purposes," shall be deemed a fine, penalty, or forfeiture, for the purpose of being distributed to any

Additional duties not to be distributed to any officers of customs, but paid in to the treasury. 1842, ch. 270.

officer of the customs; but the whole amount thereof, when received, shall be paid directly into the treasury.

Repeal of inconsistent acts.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

APPROVED, February 11. 1846.

Feb. 20, 1846.

Supplementary act, 1846, ch. 97, post, p. 71.

CHAP. VIII. — *An Act to enlarge the Powers of the several Orphans' Courts held in and for the District of Columbia.*

Orphans' Courts of the District of Columbia authorized to appoint guardians to infant orphans, in certain cases.

May require of guardians bond and security, unless otherwise directed by will.

May compel fathers of infant children who may be entitled to property to give bond and security, and in case of failure, may appoint special guardians.

Such guardian to give additional security, if necessary, and upon failure to do so, may be dismissed.

Said courts to have power to enforce a compliance with such orders; or may order their marshal to take possession of and deliver the property.

Summons or notice required.

Said courts may order and require administrators, or executors, to give further security in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the several Orphans' Courts held in and for the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to appoint a guardian or guardians to any and every infant orphan who may now or hereafter be entitled or have right or claim to any property, real, personal, or mixed, within, or whose person and residence may be within, the jurisdiction of said court, except when said orphan may have a testamentary guardian; and shall require of said guardians so appointed, and of testamentary guardians, unless directed otherwise by the will appointing them, bond, with good and sufficient surety, as now required by law. And when any infant, whose father may be living, shall, by gift or otherwise, be entitled to any property separate from the father, it shall and may be lawful for said courts to compel the father, as natural guardian, to give bond and security to account for said property, and to compel him to account, as guardians in other cases; and if he shall fail or refuse to give such bond, or at his request, said courts shall have power to appoint a special guardian to take charge of said property, who shall give bond and security as in other cases, but with condition to suit the case.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where any of said courts have heretofore appointed, or may hereafter appoint, a guardian or guardians, or taken bond, or may hereafter take bond, from any guardian or guardians, and shall at any time have good cause to believe that the interest of the ward or wards may require it, said court shall have power and authority to compel said guardian or guardians to give additional other or further security, in such time as said court may direct; and upon his failure to comply with the order of court directing such security, said court shall have power and authority, and it shall be their duty, to dismiss said guardian from office, and appoint another in his stead, and order the estate of the ward to be forthwith delivered to the newly-appointed guardian, and shall have power, by fine and imprisonment, or any legal process, to compel and enforce a compliance with such order, or may, where it can be so done, order their marshal to take possession of and deliver the property: *Provided, however*, That no order shall be made directing a guardian to give new security, until he shall have been duly summoned to show cause against, or have had ten days' notice, in writing, of the intended application.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, in all cases where any of said courts have heretofore appointed, or may hereafter appoint, an administrator or administrators, or have taken or may take bond from any executor or executors, to any last will and testament, and shall at any time become satisfied that the security is insufficient, by reason of the removal or insolvency of the sureties in the bond, or any of them, or by reason of the penalty of the bond being too small, or from any other cause whatever, it shall and may be lawful for the said court to order and require the said administrator or administrators, executor

or executors, to give additional other or further security, and to remove such administrator or administrators, executor or executors, if they shall fail or refuse to comply with such order, and appoint an administrator or administrators in his or their stead, and shall further have power to order and require any assets or estate of the decedent, which may remain unadministered, to be delivered to said newly-appointed administrator or administrators *de bonis non*, and to enforce a compliance with such order by fine and attachment, or any other legal process: *Provided, however,* That said administrator or administrators, executor or executors, shall first be summoned to show cause against such orders, or have ten days' notice, in writing, of the intended application.

In case of failure to comply with such order, may appoint other administrator or administrators instead.

Summons or notice required.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the powers herein granted to said courts, by the foregoing sections of this act, may be exercised by said courts, *ex officio*, or on the application of any one interested.

How foregoing powers may be executed.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Act to be in force from its passage.

APPROVED, February 20, 1846.

CHAP. X. — *An Act to repeal the Act requiring one of the Judges of the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia hereafter to reside in Alexandria.*

March 24, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An Act requiring one of the Judges of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia hereafter to reside in Alexandria," approved the fourth day of April, eighteen hundred and forty-four, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Act of 1844, ch. 10, requiring one of the judges to reside in Alexandria, repealed.

APPROVED, March 24, 1846.

CHAP. XI. — *An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to contract for the Purchase of American water-rotted Hemp for the Use of the Navy.*

March 30, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby authorized to enter into contract, for a period not exceeding three years, for the purchase of American water-rotted hemp for the use of the navy.

Secretary of the Navy to contract for American water-rotted hemp.

APPROVED, March 30, 1846.

CHAP. XIII. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Payment of Revolutionary and other Pensions of the United States for the Year ending the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and for other Purposes.*

May 7, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of pensions for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven:

Appropriation.

For revolutionary pensions under the act of eighteenth March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, one hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars.

Revolutionary pensions. 1818, ch. 19.

For invalid pensions under various acts, two hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

Invalid pensions

Pensions to widows and orphans.
1836, ch. 362.

For pensions to widows and orphans under the act of fourth July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, three hundred and twenty-eight thousand five hundred dollars.

1838, ch. 169.

For pensions to widows under the act of seventh July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and the acts supplementary thereto, three hundred thousand dollars.

1843, ch. 102.

For pensions to widows under the act of third March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, eighty thousand dollars.

1844, ch. 102.

For pensions to widows under the act of seventeenth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, six hundred thousand dollars.

For half-pay pensions to widows and orphans, payable through the Third Auditor's office, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Arrearages.

For arrearages prior to July second, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, payable through the Third Auditor's office, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Evidence necessary to entitle a widow to a pension.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That no widow entitled to a pension under existing laws, and claiming a pension, whose husband was drawing a pension at the time of his decease, shall be required, in any such case, to furnish any further evidence that said husband was entitled to a pension; nor shall any evidence, in any case, be required to entitle the widow to a pension, when the evidence is in the archives of the government, other than such proof as would be sufficient to establish the marriage between the applicant and the deceased pensioner in civil personal actions in a court of justice: *Provided*, That, upon a revision of the testimony in the case of the deceased husband, the commissioner be satisfied that the pension was properly granted.

Proviso, that the commissioner is satisfied.
1849, ch. 71, § 2.

Act of 1845, ch. 71, § 4, respecting the re-opening of settled accounts, and the limitation of claims on the U. S., not to apply to pensions.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the fourth section of an act entitled "An Act making Appropriations for the civil and diplomatic Expenses of the Government for the fiscal Year ending the thirtieth Day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty-six, and for other Purposes," shall not be so construed as to apply to applications for pensions.

APPROVED, May 7, 1846.

May 8, 1846.

CHAP. XIV.—*An Act to supply Deficiencies in the Appropriations for certain Objects made for the Service of the fiscal Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-six.*

Appropriation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for various objects made for the service of the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, namely:

Contingent expenses of the Senate.

For the contingent expenses of the Senate, being for printing and lithographing, ordered during the twenty-eighth Congress, seventy-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Printing and lithographing.

For the contingent expenses of the Senate, being for printing and lithographing, ordered by the Senate, during the first session of the twenty-ninth Congress, fifty-one thousand dollars.

Contingencies of H. of Rep.

For the contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, seventy thousand dollars.

Purchase of certain books.

To enable the clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States to comply with former orders of the House, directing him to supply the members with certain books, to wit:

Cong. Globe.

For two hundred and twenty-six copies of the fourteenth volume of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, six hundred and seventy-eight dollars: *Provided*, That this appropriation, or any legislation hereto-

fore had in relation to said work, shall not be deemed to authorize any further subscription to said work, or the purchasing any further volumes thereof.

For seventy-six copies of the fourteenth volume of the Register of Debates, seven hundred and sixty dollars.

For one hundred and fifty-eight copies of "Contested Elections," seven hundred and ninety dollars.

For two hundred and nineteen copies of the fourth and fifth volumes of the Documentary History, seven thousand forty-three dollars and ninety-one cents: *Provided*, That this appropriation, or any legislation heretofore had in relation to said work, shall not be deemed to authorize any further subscription to said work, or the purchasing any further volumes thereof, beyond the number authorized and required by existing contracts with the publishers.

For contingent expenses in the office of the First Auditor, three hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses in the office of the Fourth Auditor, five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, for publishing notices as required by acts of the twelfth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and the seventeenth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-four, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the superintendent of the post-office building for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-five, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For additional salaries of the District judges of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, from the third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-five, two thousand three hundred and ninety-four dollars and ninety-seven cents.

For defraying the expenses of the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia; also for jurors and witnesses, in aid of funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures; and likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and for prosecutions for offences committed against the United States, and for the safe-keeping of prisoners, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For expenses incurred, and to be incurred, for the support, clothing, and medical treatment, of the insane paupers of the District of Columbia, one thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars and seventy-nine cents.

For reimbursement of the Philadelphia board of underwriters, for expenses paid and to be paid by them in maintaining the light on the Delaware Breakwater from the first of July, eighteen hundred and forty-four, to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, one thousand six hundred dollars.

For outfits of *chargés des affaires* to Texas, Austria, Peru, and Venezuela, five hundred dollars; and that the proper accounting officers of the treasury are hereby authorized and directed to allow to William H. Stiles, *chargé d'affaires* to Austria, his salary from the tenth day of May to the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and to pay the same out of any unexpended balance of the appropriations for salaries of the *chargés des affaires* of the United States.

For outfits of the late *chargés des affaires* to Peru and Venezuela, and *chargés des affaires* to Naples, Holland, New Grenada, Sweden, Portugal, Denmark, Belgium, Sardinia, Chili, and Buenos Ayres, fifty-four thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of all the missions abroad, thirty thousand dollars.

Register of Debates.

Contested Elections.

Documentary History. Proviso.

Contingent expenses, office of 1st and 4th Auditors.

Contingent expenses, office of Secretary of the Treasury.

Compensation of superintendent of the post-office.

Additional Salaries of certain District judges.

Expenses of the Courts of the U. S.; also of jurors, witnesses, &c.

Insane paupers of the District of Columbia.

Light on Delaware Breakwater.

Outfits of *chargés des affaires*.

Contingent expenses of foreign missions

- Pensions.** For payment of invalid pensions under various laws, seventy-four thousand dollars.
- 1836, ch. 362. For payment of pensions under act of July four, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one hundred and two thousand dollars.
- 1838, ch. 189. For payment of widows' pensions under act of July seven, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and the acts supplementary thereto, one hundred and three thousand eight hundred dollars.
- Repairing State artillery of Louisiana. For repairing of the State artillery of the State of Louisiana, injured in the service of the United States in Texas, during the summer and fall of eighteen hundred and forty-five, one thousand five hundred and sixty-six dollars.
- Payment of Texas and Louisiana volunteers. For payment of four companies of Texas volunteers, and two companies of Louisiana volunteers, including the supplies required by the quartermaster's department, sixty-nine thousand two hundred and six dollars and sixty-eight cents.
- Transportation of officers' baggage. For transportation of officers' baggage, thirty thousand dollars.
- Transportation of troops, supplies, &c. For the transportation of troops and supplies of the army, including baggage of troops, when moving either by land or water; freight and ferrages; the purchase or hire of horses, mules, oxen, carts, wagons, and boats, for the transportation of supplies, and for garrison purposes; drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; transportation of funds of the pay department; expense of sailing public transports between the posts on the Gulf of Mexico, and procuring water at such posts as from their situation require it; of clothing, from the depot at Philadelphia to the stations of the troops; of subsistence, from the places of purchase, and from the places of delivery, under contracts, to such places as the necessities of the service may require it to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance stores, and small arms, from the founderies and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, and frontier posts, six hundred and thirty thousand dollars.
- Supplies of quartermaster's department. For the regular supplies of the quartermaster's department, consisting of fuel, forage in kind for the authorized number of officers' horses, and for the horses, mules, and oxen, belonging to the quartermaster's department at the several military posts and stations, and for the horses of the two regiments of dragoons, and of the four companies of light artillery; of straw for soldiers' bedding; and of stationery, including company and other blank books for the army, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the pay and quartermaster's departments, and the printing of department orders, army regulations, and general regulations, one hundred thousand dollars.
- Penitentiary in the District of Columbia. For amount required for the support of the [penitentiary of the]^(a) District of Columbia, for the fiscal year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, eleven thousand nine hundred and forty-nine dollars and sixty-four cents.
- Refunding certain duties collected in contravention of treaty with G. Britain. 1842, ch. 270. For refunding certain duties collected under the act of the thirtieth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-two, entitled "An Act to provide Revenue from Imports, and to change and modify existing Laws imposing Duties on Imports, and for other Purposes," contrary to the terms of the convention of eighteen hundred and fifteen, between Great Britain and the United States, in fulfilment of the agreement lately entered into by the government of the United States and Great Britain, one hundred thousand dollars.
- Compensation and mileage of members of Congress, and delegates. For compensation and mileage of senators and members of the House of Representatives and delegates, the same being rendered necessary by an increase in the number of senators and members of the House of Representatives, twenty thousand dollars.

(a) The words in brackets were, by a clerical error, omitted, in engrossing the bill. The omission is corrected by the joint resolution of May 15, 1846, post, p. 110.

For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For salary of the commissioner to reside in China from the first of April to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-five, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

APPROVED, May 8, 1846.

Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse.

Salary of Commissioner to China.

CHAP. XV.—*An Act to repeal a Part of the Act entitled "An Act supplementary to the several Laws for the Sale of the public Lands," approved April fifth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and for other Purposes.*

May 8, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the passage of this act, the second proviso to the act entitled "An Act supplementary to the several Laws for the Sale of the public Lands," approved April fifth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, which is as follows, viz., "That no person shall be permitted to enter more than one half quarter section of land under this act in quarter quarter sections, in his own name, or in the name of any other person, and in no case, unless he intends it for cultivation, or for the use of his improvement. And the person making application to make an entry under this act shall file his or her affidavit under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, that he or she makes the entry in his or her own name, for his or her own benefit, and not in trust for another," shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and all entries, selections, or locations of lands now suspended in the General Land Office, because made contrary to the restrictions in this proviso, shall be, and they are hereby, confirmed, provided they are, in all other respects, fair and regular.

APPROVED, May 8, 1846.

Repeal of the 2d proviso in the act of 1832, ch. 65, permitting entries, &c., of land.

CHAP. XVI.—*An Act providing for the Prosecution of the existing War between the United States and the Republic of Mexico.*

May 13, 1846.

Whereas, by the act of the Republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between that Government and the United States:

Supplementary act, post, p. 17. Preamble.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purpose of enabling the government of the United States to prosecute said war to a speedy and successful termination, the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ the militia, naval, and military forces of the United States, and to call for and accept the services of any number of volunteers, not exceeding fifty thousand, who may offer their services, either as cavalry, artillery, infantry, or riflemen, to serve twelve months after they shall have arrived at the place of rendezvous, or to the end of the war, unless sooner discharged, according to the time for which they shall have been mustered into service; and that the sum of ten millions of dollars, out of any moneys in the treasury, or to come into the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into effect.

President authorized to employ militia, naval, and military forces of the U. S., and to call for and accept volunteers, not exceeding 50,000.

Time volunteers are to serve.

Ten millions of dollars appropriated.

Militia to serve for six months.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted, That the militia, when called into the service of the United States by virtue of this act, or any other act, may, if in the opinion of the President of the United States the public interest requires it, be compelled to serve for a term not exceeding six months after their arrival at the place of rendezvous, in any one year, unless sooner discharged.*

Volunteers to furnish clothes, horses, and equipments; to be armed by the United States.

Volunteers to be subject to the rules and articles of war.

Commutation for clothing.

Volunteers, how to be accepted.

Their officers, how appointed.

Organization into regiments, &c.

Apportionment of field, staff, and general officers.

Provision for volunteers wounded in service

President authorized to complete all public armed vessels now authorized by law, and to purchase, &c., merchant vessels and steamboats.

Organization, pay, and emoluments.

Allowance to mounted men for use and risk of their horses.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the said volunteers shall furnish their own clothes, and if cavalry, their own horses and horse equipments; and when mustered into service shall be armed at the expense of the United States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That said volunteers shall, when called into actual service, and while remaining therein, be subject to the rules and articles of war, and shall be, in all respects except as to clothing and pay, placed on the same footing with similar corps of the United States army; and in lieu of clothing every non-commissioned officer and private in any company, who may thus offer himself, shall be entitled, when called into actual service, to receive in money a sum equal to the cost of clothing of a non-commissioned officer or private (as the case may be) in the regular troops of the United States.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the said volunteers so offering their services shall be accepted by the President in companies, battalions, squadrons, and regiments, whose officers shall be appointed in the manner prescribed by law in the several States and Territories to which such companies, battalions, squadrons, and regiments, shall respectively belong.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to organize companies so tendering their services into battalions or squadrons, battalions and squadrons into regiments, regiments into brigades, and brigades into divisions, as soon as the number of volunteers shall render such organization, in his judgment, expedient; and the President shall, if necessary, apportion the staff, field, and general officers among the respective States and Territories from which the volunteers shall tender their services as he may deem proper.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the volunteers who may be received into the service of the United States by virtue of the provisions of this act, and who shall be wounded or otherwise disabled in the service, shall be entitled to all the benefit which may be conferred on persons wounded in the service of the United States.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized forthwith to complete all the public armed vessels now authorized by law, and to purchase or charter, arm, equip, and man, such merchant vessels and steam boats as, upon examination, may be found fit, or easily converted into armed vessels fit for the public service, and in such number as he may deem necessary for the protection of the seaboard, lake coast, and the general defence of the country.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever the militia or volunteers are called and received into the service of the United States, under the provisions of this act, they shall have the organization of the army of the United States, and shall have the same pay and allowances; and all mounted privates, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and artificers, shall be allowed 40 cents per day for the use and risk of their horses, except of horses actually killed in action; and if any mounted volunteer, private, non-commissioned officer, musician, or artificer, shall not keep himself provided with a serviceable horse, the said volunteer shall serve on foot.

APPROVED, May 13, 1846.

CHAP. XVII. — *An Act to authorize an Increase of the Rank and File of the Army of the United States.*

May 13, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and is hereby, authorized, by voluntary enlistment, to increase the number of privates in each or any of the companies of the existing regiments of dragoons, artillery, and infantry, to any number not exceeding one hundred, whenever, in his opinion, the exigencies of the public service may require the same, and to reduce the same to sixty-four, when the exigencies requiring the present increase shall cease: *Provided,* That said enlistments shall be for the term of five years, and no longer, unless sooner disbanded by the President.

APPROVED, May 13, 1846.

Number of privates in the existing regiments to be increased.

Reduced when the exigencies requiring such increase shall cease.

Time of enlistment.

CHAP. XX. — *An Act making Appropriations for certain Fortifications of the United States, for the Year ending on the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.*

May 15, 1846.

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 they are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the treasury, for the preservation, repairs, and construction of certain fortifications, for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven:

For defensive works and barracks near Detroit, Michigan, thirty thousand dollars.

For defensive works and barracks near Buffalo, New York, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For repairing and rebuilding barracks and storehouses at Fort Niagara, New York, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For Fort Ontario, at Oswego, New York, eight thousand dollars.

For fortifications at the outlet of Lake Champlain, New York, forty-five thousand dollars.

For fort at the narrows of the Penobscot River, near Bucksport, Maine, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Preble, Portland harbor, Maine, ten thousand dollars.

For repairs at Fort Scammel, Portland harbor, Maine, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort McClary, Portsmouth harbor, New Hampshire, including the purchase of land for extension of site, six thousand dollars.

For repairs of fortifications on Governor's Island, Boston harbor, Massachusetts, thirty thousand dollars.

For Fort Warren, Boston harbor, Massachusetts, forty-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Adams, Newport harbor, Rhode Island, fifteen thousand dollars.

For rebuilding Fort Trumbull, New London harbor, Connecticut, twenty thousand dollars.

For Fort Schuyler, East River, New York, forty thousand dollars.

For repairs at Fort Wood, and sea-wall of Bedlow's Island, New York, forty thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Hamilton, New York, thirty thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Madison, Annapolis harbor, Maryland, ten thousand dollars.

Appropriation.

Detroit.

Buffalo.

Fort Niagara.

Fort Ontario.

Outlet of Lake Champlain.

Fort at narrows of Penobscot.

Fort Preble.

Fort Scammel.

Fort McClary, and land for site.

Governor's Island, Boston.

Fort Warren.

Fort Adams.

Fort Trumbull.

Fort Schuyler.

Fort Wood, and sea-wall of Bedlow's Island.

Fort Hamilton.

Fort Madison

Fort Washington.	For repairs of Fort Washington, Potomac River, Maryland, twenty-six thousand dollars.
Fort Monroe.	For Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads, Virginia, seventy-five thousand dollars.
Fort Caswell.	For preservation of the site of Fort Caswell, mouth of Cape Fear River, North Carolina, fifteen thousand dollars.
Fort Moultrie.	For preservation of the site of Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor, South Carolina, fifteen thousand dollars.
Drunken Dick Shoal.	For dike to Drunken Dick Shoal, Charleston harbor, South Carolina, thirty-five thousand dollars.
Fort Sumter.	For Fort Sumter, Charleston harbor, South Carolina, forty-five thousand dollars.
Fort Pulaski.	For Fort Pulaski, Savannah River, Georgia, twenty-five thousand dollars.
Fort Jackson.	For repairs of Fort Jackson, Savannah River, Georgia, fifteen thousand dollars.
Fort Pickens.	For Fort Pickens, Pensacola harbor, Florida, ten thousand dollars.
Fort Barrancas.	For Fort Barrancas, and the erection of barracks thereat, Pensacola harbor, Florida, fifty thousand dollars.
Fort Morgan.	For repairs of Fort Morgan, Mobile Point, Alabama, forty thousand dollars.
Fort Pike.	For repairs of Fort Pike, and preservation of site, Louisiana, thirteen thousand dollars.
Fort Wood, La.	For repairs of Fort Wood, Louisiana, six thousand five hundred dollars.
Battery Bienvenue, La.	For repairs of Battery Bienvenue, Louisiana, five thousand dollars.
Fort Jackson.	For repairs of Fort Jackson, Mississippi River, Louisiana, twenty-five thousand dollars.
Fort St. Philip.	For repairs of Fort St. Philip, Mississippi River, Louisiana, thirty thousand dollars.
Fort Livingston.	For Fort Livingston, Grand Terre Island, Barrataria Bay, Louisiana, forty thousand dollars.
Florida Reef.	For fortifications on the Florida Reef, two hundred thousand dollars.
Contingencies.	For contingencies of fortifications, fifty thousand dollars.
Armament.	For the armament of fortifications, three hundred thousand dollars.
When to be expended.	SEC. 2. <i>And be it further enacted</i> , That the President of the United States may, in his discretion, direct the expenditure of any of the foregoing appropriations, at any time after the passage of this act.

APPROVED, May 15, 1846.

May 15, 1846.

CHAP. XXI.—*An Act for the Organization of a Company of Sappers, Miners, and Pontoniers.*

A company of sappers, miners, and pontoniers to be raised.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be added to the corps of engineers one company of sappers, miners, and pontoniers, to be called engineer soldiers; which company shall be composed of ten sergeants, or master workmen, ten corporals, or overseers, two musicians, thirty-nine privates of the first class, or artificers, and thirty-nine privates of the second class, or laborers; in all, one hundred men.

Pay and rations.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the pay and rations of the sergeants, or master workmen, of said company, shall be the same as those now allowed by law to the master workmen employed by the ordnance department, excepting that the engineer sergeants shall receive one ration only per day, instead of one ration and a half; of the corporals, or overseers, the same as those now allowed by law to the armorers, carriage-makers, and blacksmiths employed by the ordnance

department, excepting that the engineer corporals shall receive one ration only per day, instead of one ration and a half; of the privates of the first class, or artificers, the same as those now allowed by law to the artificers employed by the ordnance department; of the privates of the second class, or laborers, the same as those now allowed by law to the laborers employed by the ordnance department; and of the musicians, the same as those allowed by law to the musicians of the line of the army; the said non-commissioned officers, privates, and musicians being respectively entitled to the same clothing and other allowances as are granted by law to non-commissioned officers, privates, and musicians of the artillery in the army of the United States.

Clothing, and other allowances.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said engineer company shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, shall be recruited in the same manner, and with the same limitation, and shall be entitled to the same provisions, allowances, and benefits, in every respect, as are allowed to the other troops constituting the present military peace establishment.

Placed on the same footing as other troops of the U. S.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the said engineer company shall be attached to and compose a part of the corps of engineers, and be officered by officers of that corps, as at present organized; they shall be instructed in and perform all the duties of sappers, miners, and pontoniers, and shall aid in giving practical instructions in these branches at the Military Academy; they shall, moreover, under the orders of the chief engineer, be liable to serve by detachments, in overseeing and aiding laborers upon fortifications or other works under the engineer department, and in supervising finished fortifications as fort-keepers, preventing injury and applying repairs.

To be attached to the corps of engineers, and to be officered by officers of that corps, &c.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the chief engineer, with the approbation of the Secretary of War, be authorized to regulate and determine the number, quality, form, dimensions, &c., of the necessary vehicles, pontoons, tools, implements, arms, and other supplies, for the use and service of said company as a body of sappers, miners, and pontoniers.

Liable to serve by detachments in working on fortifications.

The chief engineer to regulate and determine the number, quality, &c., of the necessary vehicles, pontoons, tools, &c.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the pay, subsistence, and clothing, of said company, and for carrying out the other purposes of this act.

Appropriation.

APPROVED, May 15, 1846.

CHAP. XXII.—*An Act to provide for raising a Regiment of mounted Riflemen, and for establishing military Stations on the Route to Oregon.*

May 19, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be raised one regiment of mounted riflemen, to be composed and organized as follows, to wit: One colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major, one quartermaster-sergeant, and two chief buglers, one adjutant, who shall be a lieutenant, one sergeant-major, one chief musician, and ten companies; each company shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, (exclusive of the adjutant lieutenant,) four sergeants, four corporals, two buglers, one farrier, one blacksmith, and sixty-four privates.

Regiment of mounted riflemen raised. Organization.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, shall be entitled to the same pay and emoluments as are allowed to dragoons, and that the farrier and blacksmith shall receive the same pay and allowances as are allowed to an artificer of artillery.

Pay and emoluments.

To be subject to the rules and articles of war, and recruited in the same manner as other troops of U. S.

Provisions for wounds and disabilities, and for widows and children, &c.

Extra compensation when on fatigue duty.

1819, ch. 45.

Appropriation.

Appropriation for military stations on route to Oregon.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said regiment of rifle-men shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, and shall be recruited in the same manner as other troops in the service of the United States, and with the same conditions and limitations; and the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, blacksmiths, and tarrriers, shall be entitled to the same provisions for wounds and disabilities, and the same provisions for widows and children, and the same allowances and benefits, in every respect, as are allowed to other troops composing the army of the United States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of said regiment, when employed in constructing fortifications, making surveys, cutting roads, or performing other labor, shall be allowed fifteen cents per day each, with a commutation in money for the extra spirit ration, as provided by the act of the second of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, entitled "An Act to regulate the Pay of the Army when on Fatigue Duty."

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of seventy-six thousand five hundred dollars, for mounting and equipping said regiment, be, and the same hereby is, appropriated, to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same hereby is, appropriated, to defray the expenses of each military station or defence which the President may deem necessary on the line of communication with Oregon, and a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars for making compensation to the Indian tribes which may own or possess the ground on which the said station may be erected, and for each station.

APPROVED, May 19, 1846.

May 22, 1846.

Value of certain foreign coins in computations at custom-house.

Repeal of inconsistent acts.

CHAP. XXIII. — *An Act to establish the Value of certain foreign Coins and Moneys of Account, and to amend existing Laws.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all computations at the custom-house, the foreign coins and money of account herein specified shall be estimated as follows, to wit: The specie dollar of Sweden and Norway, at one hundred and six cents; the specie dollar of Denmark, at one hundred and five cents; the thaler of Prussia and of the northern states of Germany, at sixty-nine cents; the florin of the southern states of Germany, at forty cents; the florin of the Austrian Empire, and of the city of Augsburg, at forty-eight and one half cents; the lira of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, and the lira of Tuscany, at sixteen cents; the franc of France and of Belgium, and the lira of Sardinia, at eighteen cents six mills; the ducat of Naples, at eighty cents; the ounce of Sicily, at two dollars and forty cents; the pound of the British provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Canada, at four dollars. And all laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

APPROVED, May 22, 1846.

CHAP. XXV. — *An Act establishing certain Post Routes, and for other Purposes.*

May 29, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as post routes :

In Texas. — From New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, to Galveston, in Texas, by water.

From Galveston to Houston, by water.

From Galveston, by San Luis and Velasco, to Matagorda.

From Galveston, to Corpus Christi, by water.

From Galveston, by Chambersia, John's, and Liberty, to Swartwout.

From Galveston, by Garner's, to Beaumont.

From Velasco, by Brazoria, Columbia, Orozimbo, Big Creek, Richmond, San Felipe, Centre Hill, and Cedar Creek, to Washington.

From Matagorda, by Caney, Preston, Peach Creek, Egypt, and Columbus, to Lagrange.

From Houston, by Hamblin's and Arnold's, to Washington.

From Houston, by Hodges' Bend, Richmond, Damon's Mills, Egypt, and Texana, to Victoria.

From Houston, by Croft's, to Montgomery.

From Washington, by Independence, Brenham, Sieper's, Shelby's, and Rutersville, to Lagrange.

From Washington, by Fanthorp's, Rusk, Montgomery, Lone Oak, Collard's, Huntsville, and Cincinnati, to Crockett.

From Washington, by Boonville, Wheelock, and Franklin, to Falls of Brassos.

From Fanthorp's, by Mitchell's, Leona Mills, Alabama, and Mustang Prairie, to Crockett.

From Huntsville, by McGee's, Rankin's, Swartwout, Hardin's, Criswell, Hooker's, Wilson's, Ratcliff's, Town Bluff, Jasper, and Williams, to Sabinetown.

From Crockett, by Masters', Mount Airy, Douglass, Nacogdoches, Melrose, and Flournoy's to San Augustine.

From Nacogdoches, by Wooten's, Henderson, and Walker's, to Marshall.

From San Augustine, by Shelbyville, Hilliard's, Mount Mourn, and Parry's, to Marshall.

From San Augustine, by Milam, Sabinetown, to Fort Jesup, Louisiana.

From Marshall by Jefferson, Hughes, Dangerfield, Wevers, and Durham, to Boston.

From Marshall, by Port Caddo, to Greenwood, Louisiana.

From Boston, by Mooresville, to Fulton, Arkansas, and from Pine Bluff's, in Jefferson county, to Warren, in Bradley county, in Arkansas.

From Boston, by De Kalb, Savannah, Clarksville, Blossom Prairie, Paris, and Honey Grove, to Bonham.

From Bonham, by McGarra's, Dallas, and Chamber's Creek, Falls of Brassos, to Austin.

From Independence, by Mound Prairie, Caldwell, and Dilliard's, to Nashville.

From Lagrange, by Miller's, Cunningham's, Mount Pleasant, Bastrop, Smithwick, and Columbus, to Austin.

From Austin to Gonzales.

From Gonzales, by Seguin and New Braunfels, to San Antonio.

From Clarksville to Fort Towson.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized to continue in operation such portions of

Certain post routes in Texas established.

Postmaster-General may con-

tinus present
mail service in
Texas.
Post, p. 110.

Postmaster-
General may pay
mail contractors
in Texas for ser-
vice performed.

Compensation.
Postmasters to
account to U. S.

Postmasters in
Texas to account
for and pay over
to the Postmas-
ter-General all
balances, &c.

Rates of pos-
tage to be the
same as in other
States.

P. O. Laws ex-
tended to Texas.

Repeal of Act
of 1846, ch. 6, es-
tablishing post
routes in Texas.

the present mail service in Texas, established under its former laws, upon any of the foregoing routes, as he may deem expedient, — not, however, for a longer period than the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty, — and to make contracts for the appropriate mail service on any of the foregoing routes, either without advertisement, where the same can be effected at rates of compensation not exceeding the average prices for like service in the other States of this Union, or upon advertisements for a less period than twelve weeks, as he shall deem best for the public interests.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster-General, and he is hereby, authorized to pay mail contractors in Texas for service duly performed by them since the sixteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and also officers employed in superintending the mail service: *Provided, however*, That such payment shall in no case exceed the compensation agreed upon with the late authorities of Texas: *Provided, also*, That the several postmasters in Texas, appointed by the late government of Texas, shall duly account to and pay over to the Postmaster-General of the United States all balances accruing at their offices, respectively, from and after said sixteenth of February, eighteen hundred and forty-six; that is, all money collected, or to be collected, for postages at their offices, respectively, after deducting the commissions allowed by the law to postmasters in the United States. And it is hereby enacted and declared to be the duty of said persons and postmasters as aforesaid, in Texas, to account for and pay over to said Postmaster-General of the United States all said balances, in the manner and to the extent required by the laws of the United States of the several postmasters in the United States; and the like remedies and means of collecting, and enforcing collection, by suit or otherwise, of said balances, are hereby granted, as now exist by law against the postmasters of the United States. The same rates of postage are to be charged and collected in Texas as in other States of this Union; and all laws concerning the post-office department, and regulations thereof, are hereby declared to have full effect and operation in said State from and after said sixteenth of February aforesaid.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the act establishing certain post routes in Texas, approved the sixth of February, anno Domini eighteen hundred and forty-six, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

APPROVED, May 29, 1846.

May 29, 1846.

CHAP. XXVI. — *An Act in Relation to the July Term of the Circuit and District Courts in the District of Ohio.*

July term of
U. S. Courts in
Ohio to be held
on 3d Monday of
July, annually.

Provision for
actions, &c., now
pending.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the July term of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, in the District of Ohio, shall hereafter be held on the third Monday of July, annually: *Provided*, That all actions, suits, appeals, recognizances, processes, writs, and proceedings whatever, pending or which may be pending in said courts, or returnable to the term as it now exists, shall have day therein, and be heard, tried, proceeded with, and disposed of, at the term as fixed by this act.

APPROVED, May 29, 1846

CHAP. XXVIII. — *An Act making Alterations in the Pay Department of the Army.*

June 17, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint three additional paymasters, to be attached to the pay department of the army.

Three additional paymasters to be appointed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the officers appointed in virtue of this act shall perform the same duties, receive the same pay and allowances, as the present paymasters of the army, and shall, in like manner, be subject to the rules and articles of war; and previous to entering upon the duties of their office, shall give such bonds to the United States as the Secretary of War may direct, for the faithful performance of their duties.

Duties, compensation, &c.

Bonds of.

APPROVED, June 17, 1846.

CHAP. XXIX. — *An Act supplemental to an Act entitled "An Act providing for the Prosecution of the existing War between the United States and the Republic of Mexico," and for other Purposes.*

June 18, 1846.

1846, ch. 16.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, one major-general and two brigadier-generals, in addition to the present military establishment: *Provided,* That when the war with Mexico shall be terminated by a definitive treaty of peace, duly concluded and ratified, the number of major-generals in the army shall be reduced to one, and the number of brigadier-generals shall be reduced to two; and the President of the United States is authorized and directed to select from the whole number which may then be in office, without regard to the date of their commissions, the number to be retained, and cause the remainder to be discharged from the service of the United States.

One major-general and two brigadier-generals to be appointed.

Reduction on conclusion of peace.

How to be made.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized to call into the service, under the act approved May thirteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, such of the general officers of the militia as the service, in his opinion, may require, and to organize into brigades and divisions the forces authorized by said act, according to his discretion.

President authorized to call into service general officers of the militia.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the field and staff of a separate battalion of volunteers, under the said act, shall be one lieutenant-colonel or major, one adjutant, with the rank of lieutenant, one sergeant-major, one quartermaster-sergeant, and a chief bugler or principal musician, according to corps.

Field and staff of separate battalion of volunteers established.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States may limit the privates in any volunteer company, according to his discretion, at from sixty-four to one hundred; and that with every volunteer company an additional second lieutenant may be allowed and accepted.

Number of privates in a company.

An additional second lieutenant allowed.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That when volunteers or militia are called into the service of the United States in such numbers that the officers of the quartermaster, commissary, and medical departments, authorized by law, be not sufficient to provide for supplying, quartering, transporting, and furnishing them with the requisite medical attendance, it shall be lawful for the President to appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, as many additional officers of said departments as the service may require, not exceeding one quartermaster and one commissary for each brigade, with the rank of major, and one

Additional officers of the quartermaster, commissary, and medical departments may be appointed.

- assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain, one assistant commissary, with the rank of captain, one surgeon, and one assistant surgeon, for each regiment; the said quartermasters and commissaries, assistant quartermasters and assistant commissaries, to give bonds, with good and sufficient sureties, for the faithful performance of their duties; and they and the said surgeons and assistant surgeons to perform such duties as the President shall direct: *Provided*, That the said officers shall be allowed the same pay and emoluments as are now allowed to officers of the same descriptions and grades in those departments, respectively; that they be subject to the rules and articles of war, and continue in service only so long as their services shall be required, in connection with the militia and volunteers.
- Pay, &c.** **SEC. 6.** *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized to appoint as many additional assistant adjutant-generals, not exceeding four, as the service may require; who shall be appointed, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, in the same manner, have the same brevet rank, pay, and emoluments, and be charged with the same duties, as those now authorized by law: *Provided*, that these additional appointments shall continue only so long as the exigencies of the service may render necessary.
- Time of service.** **SEC. 7.** *And be it further enacted*, That promotion, in the quartermaster's department, to the rank of major, shall hereafter be made from the captains of the army; and that appointments in the line, and in the general staff, which confer equal rank in the army, shall not be held by the same officer at the same time; and when any officer of the staff who may have been taken from the line shall, in virtue of seniority, have obtained or be entitled to promotion to a grade in his regiment equal to the commission he may hold in the staff, the said officer shall vacate such staff commission, or he may, at his option, vacate his commission in the line.
- Assistant adjutant-generals may be appointed.** **SEC. 8.** *And be it further enacted*, That the aids-de-camp of the major-general commanding the army in time of war may be taken from the line, without regard to rank; and the aids-de-camp allowed to other major-generals and brigadier-generals may be taken from the grade of captain or subaltern; and that the commanding or highest general in rank may, while in the field, appoint a military secretary from the subalterns of the army, who shall have the pay and emoluments of a major of cavalry for the time being.
- Time of service.** **SEC. 9.** *And be it further enacted*, That the allowance for clothing to each non-commissioned officer, musician, and private, of volunteers, shall be three dollars and fifty cents per month, during the time he shall be in the service of the United States.
- Promotions and appointments.** **SEC. 10.** *And be it further enacted*, That the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, of volunteers and militia, when called into the service of the United States, shall be entitled to receive fifty cents, in lieu of subsistence; and twenty-five cents in lieu of forage for such as are mounted, for every twenty miles, by the most direct route, from the period of leaving their homes to the place of general rendezvous, and from the place of discharge back to their homes.
- Aids-de-camp, whence to be taken.** **SEC. 11.** *And be it further enacted*, That the colonel or senior officer of the ordnance department is authorized to enlist, for the service of that department, as many master armorers, master carriage-makers, master blacksmiths, artificers, armorers, carriage-makers, blacksmiths, and laborers, as the public service, in his judgment, under the directions of the Secretary for the Department of War, may require.
- Allowance for clothing.**
- Subsistence and forage of volunteers and militia.**
- Enlistments for ordnance department authorized.**

APPROVED, June 18, 1846.

CHAP. XXXI.—An Act making Appropriations for the Service of the Post-Office Department for the Year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

June 19, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums of money be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the service of the Post-Office Department, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, out of any moneys in the treasury arising from the revenues of the said department, in conformity to the act of the second of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, namely :

For transportation of the mails, two millions seven hundred thousand dollars; and the Postmaster-General is hereby authorized to apply twenty-five thousand dollars, of the money appropriated for mail transportation, for a line of mail steamers from the United States to Bremen; but no further sum shall be diverted to any other object than the transportation of the mail within the United States.

For compensation of postmasters, one million dollars.

For ship, steamboat, and way letters, twelve thousand dollars.

For wrapping paper, sixteen thousand dollars.

For office furniture, (for post-offices,) four thousand dollars.

For advertising, thirty thousand dollars.

For mail bags, twenty thousand dollars.

For blanks, seventeen thousand dollars.

For mail locks, keys, and stamps, four thousand dollars.

For mail depredations and special agents, thirteen thousand dollars.

For clerks for offices, (for offices of postmasters,) two hundred thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous, fifty thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the magnetic telegraph from the city of Washington to Baltimore, four thousand dollars; this appropriation to be available, if need be, before the commencement of the next fiscal year: *Provided*, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized to let, for a limited time, the aforesaid telegraph to any person who will keep it in operation for its earnings; or he may, under the direction of the President of the United States, sell the same.

For paying an ascertained balance due to Messrs. Hale and Coleman, under their contract of May thirty-first, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, forty dollars and seventy-five cents.

For publishing a new edition, of eighteen thousand copies, of the Table of Post Offices in the United States, and the same number of the "Laws and Regulations for the Government of the Post-Office Department," eight thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, the work be let to contract to the lowest bidder, upon the terms indicated by the seventeenth section of the act approved twenty-sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-two, "legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, &c."

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in case the revenues of the department, referred to in the first section of this act, shall prove insufficient to meet the foregoing appropriations, then any deficiency that may thus arise shall be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated,

APPROVED, June 19, 1846.

Appropriation.

Transportation.

Mail steamers from U. S. to Bremen.

Postmasters.

Letters.

Paper, furniture, advertising, mail bags, blanks, locks, &c.

Depredations & special agents.

Clerks.

Miscellaneous.

Magnetic telegraph.

May be leased.

Balance due Hale and Coleman.

New edition of the Table of Post Offices, and of Laws and Regulations of the P. O. Department.

Contract, how made. 1842, ch. 202, § 17.

Deficiency of revenue provided for.

June, 26, 1846.

CHAP. XXXIII.—*An Act to provide for the Organization of the Volunteer Forces, brought into the Service of the United States, into Brigades and Divisions, and for the Appointment of the necessary Number of General Officers to command the same*

The President to organize them into brigades and divisions.

1846, ch. 16.

Appointment of major and brigadier generals, as may be necessary.

Discharge on conclusion of peace, or reduction of volunteers.

Strength of each brigade and division.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to organize into brigades and divisions such of the volunteer forces as have been, or may be, called into the service of the United States, under the act approved May thirteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, entitled "An Act providing for the Prosecution of the existing War between the United States and the Republic of Mexico;" and that he be, and hereby is, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, such number of major-generals and brigadier-generals as the organization of such volunteer forces into brigades and divisions may render necessary: Provided, That the brigadier-generals and major-generals so appointed shall be discharged from service by the President of the United States, when the war with Mexico shall be terminated by a definitive treaty of peace, duly concluded and ratified; or, in case the brigades or divisions of volunteers at any time in the service shall be reduced in number, the brigadier-generals and major-generals herein provided for shall be discharged, in proportion to the reduction in the number of the brigades and divisions: And provided further, That each brigade of volunteers shall consist of not less than three regiments, and each division shall consist of not less than two brigades.

APPROVED, June 26, 1846.

June 27, 1846.

CHAP. XXXIV.—*An Act making Appropriations for the current and contingent Expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling Treaty Stipulations with the various Indian Tribes, for the Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and forty-seven.*

Appropriation.

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 they are hereby, appropriated, for the year ending on the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

For the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, viz.:

Superintendent and agents.
1834, ch. 162.
1837, ch. 31.

For the pay of the superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis, and the several Indian agents, as provided by the acts of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and of March third, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, sixteen thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided always, That no superintendent of Indian affairs, or Indian agent, or other disbursing officer in such service, shall have advanced to him, on Indian or public account, any money to be disbursed in future, until such superintendent, agent, or officer in such service, shall have settled his accounts of the preceding year, and satisfactorily shown that all balances in favor of the government, which may appear to be in his hands, are ready to be paid over on the order of the department.*

Sub agents.
1834, ch. 162.

For pay of sub-agents, authorized by the act of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, eleven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Agent for the tribes on the Upper Platte, and Upper Arkansas.

For an agent for the Indian tribes residing upon the waters of the Upper Platte and Upper Arkansas Rivers, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars.

For pay of interpreters, as authorized by the same act, ten thousand five hundred dollars.	Interpreters. 1834, ch. 162.
For pay of clerk to superintendent at St. Louis, who is hereby authorized to be continued, one thousand two hundred dollars.	Clerks.
For pay of clerk to acting superintendent of Western Territory, who is hereby authorized to be continued, one thousand dollars.	
For provisions for Indians, at the distribution of annuities, while on visits of business with the different superintendents and agents, and when assembled on public business, which is hereby authorized, eleven thousand eight hundred dollars.	Provisions.
For presents to Indians, five thousand dollars.	Presents.
For postages, rents, stationery, fuel for offices, and other contingencies of the Indian department, and for transportation and incidental expenses, thirty-six thousand five hundred dollars.	Contingencies.
For fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, namely : <i>To the Christian Indians.</i> — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the acts of May twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, and May twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, four hundred dollars.	Christian Indians.
<i>To the Chippewas of Mississippi and Lake Superior.</i> — For payment in money for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, nine thousand five hundred dollars.	Chippewas. Money.
For payment in goods for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, nineteen thousand dollars.	Goods.
For establishing three blacksmiths' shops, supporting three smiths, and furnishing iron and steel for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, three thousand dollars.	Three blacksmiths, &c., under treaty of 1837.
For support of farmers, purchase of implements, grain, or seed, and to carry on their agricultural pursuits for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, one thousand dollars.	Farmers' implements, &c.
For purchase of provisions for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, two thousand dollars.	Provisions.
For purchase of tobacco for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, five hundred dollars.	Tobacco.
For limited annuity for twenty-five years, in money, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.	Limited annuity in money.
For limited annuity for twenty-five years, in goods, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, ten thousand five hundred dollars.	Limited annuity in goods.
For purchase of tobacco and provisions, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, two thousand dollars.	Tobacco and provisions.
For support of two blacksmiths' shops, including pay of smiths and assistants, and furnishing iron and steel, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, two thousand dollars.	Two blacksmith shops, under treaty of 1842.
For support of two farmers, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth of October, one thousand dollars.	Farmers.
For pay of two carpenters, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, twelve hundred dollars.	Carpenters.
For support of schools, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty	Schools.

- of fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, two thousand dollars.
- Chippewas. Annuities.** *To the Chippewas of Saganaw.*—For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.
- For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, eight hundred dollars.
- For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and nineteen, one thousand dollars.
- Blacksmith, farming utensils, &c.** For support of blacksmith at Saganaw, and for farming utensils and cattle, and for the employment of persons to aid them in agriculture, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and seventh article of the treaty of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, two thousand dollars.
- Education.** For education, during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of fifth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, one thousand dollars.
- Chippewas, &c. Education.** *To the Chippewas, Menomones, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians.*—For education during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of eleventh August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, one thousand five hundred dollars.
- Annuities.** *To the Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies.*—For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, sixteen thousand dollars.
- For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-sixth September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, fourteen thousand dollars.
- For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the second (supplemental) article of the treaty of twenty-sixth September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, two thousand dollars.
- For life annuity to chiefs, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-sixth September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, seven hundred dollars.
- Blacksmith and assistant.** For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, seven hundred and twenty dollars.
- Iron and steel.** For iron and steel, two hundred and twenty dollars.
- Salt.** For the purchase of salt, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, two hundred and fifty dollars.
- Choctaws. Annuities.** *To the Choctaws.*—For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of sixteenth November, eighteen hundred and five, three thousand dollars.
- For permanent annuity, stipulated in the thirteenth article of the treaty of eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, six hundred dollars.
- For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, six thousand dollars.
- Bob Cole.** For life annuity to chief, Bob Cole, stipulated in the tenth article of the treaty of twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, one hundred and fifty dollars.
- For life annuity to three district chiefs, two hundred and fifty dollars each, stipulated in the fifteenth article of the treaty of twenty-

seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the seventeenth article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, twenty thousand dollars.

For education of forty youths for twenty years, including support of teachers in the nation, two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, stipulated in the twentieth article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, twelve thousand five hundred dollars:

Education.

For blacksmith, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, and ninth article of the treaty of twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, six hundred dollars.

Blacksmiths
and assistants,
&c.

For iron and steel, three hundred and twenty dollars.

For three blacksmiths and assistants for sixteen years, stipulated in the twentieth article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, twenty-five hundred and twenty dollars.

For iron and steel, nine hundred and sixty dollars.

For pay of millwright, stipulated in the twentieth article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, six hundred dollars.

Millwright.

To the Chickasaws. — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the act of twenty-fifth February, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, three thousand dollars.

Chickasaws.
Annuity.

For education for fifteen years, stipulated in the second supplemental article of the treaty of twenty-fourth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, three thousand dollars.

Education.

To the Creeks. — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of seventh August, seventeen hundred and ninety, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Creeks.
Annuities.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of sixteenth June, eighteen hundred and two, three thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, twenty thousand dollars.

For limited annuity for fifteen years, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, ten thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, and use of shop and tools, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars.

Blacksmiths,
assistants, &c.

For iron and steel, two hundred and seventy dollars.

For two blacksmiths and assistants, and use of shops and tools, for twenty years, stipulated in the thirteenth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

For iron and steel, five hundred and forty dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, and use of shop and tools, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel, two hundred and seventy dollars.

For wheelwright, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, six hundred dollars.

Wheelwright.

For wagon-maker, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars.

Wagon-maker

Agricultural implements.	For agricultural implements, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, two thousand dollars.
Education.	For education for twenty years, stipulated in the thirteenth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, three thousand dollars.
	For education for twenty years, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars.
Interest.	For interest, at five per centum, on three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, (ninth year,) stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-third November, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars.
Education.	For education for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, three thousand dollars.
Cherokees. Blacksmiths.	<i>To the Cherokees.</i> —For four blacksmiths and assistants, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourteenth of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, three thousand three hundred and sixty dollars.
Iron and steel.	For iron and steel, one thousand and eighty dollars.
Wagon-maker.	For wagon-maker, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars.
Wheelwright.	For wheelwright, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars.
Delawares. Annuities.	<i>To the Delawares.</i> —For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the third of August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.
	For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of third of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, four thousand dollars.
	For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of thirtieth of September, eighteen hundred and nine, five hundred dollars.
	For permanent annuity, stipulated in the supplemental treaty of twenty-fourth of September, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, one thousand dollars.
	For life annuity to chief, stipulated in private and confidential articles of supplemental treaty of twenty-fourth of September, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, to treaty of third of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one hundred dollars.
	For life annuity to three chiefs, stipulated in supplemental article to treaty of twenty-sixth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, three hundred dollars.
Purchase of salt.	For the purchase of salt, stipulated in the third article of treaty of seventh June, eighteen hundred and three, one hundred dollars.
Blacksmith and assistant.	For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the sixth article of treaty of third October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, seven hundred and twenty dollars.
Iron and steel.	For iron and steel, &c., for shops, two hundred and twenty dollars.
Interest.	For interest on forty-six thousand and eighty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of thirty-six sections of land, set apart, by the treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, for education, stipulated in resolution of the Senate of nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, two thousand three hundred and four dollars.
Florida Indians. Blacksmith and assistant.	<i>To the Florida Indians.</i> —For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of eighteenth of September, eighteen

hundred and twenty-three, and treaty of ninth of May, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one thousand dollars.

For annuity in goods for fifteen years, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, two thousand dollars.

For annuity in money for fifteen years, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, three thousand dollars.

For agricultural implements for five years, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, one thousand dollars.

To the Iowas. — For one year's interest on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, to be invested at five per centum, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of nineteenth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

To the Kickapoos. — For limited annuity for nineteen years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, five thousand dollars.

To the Kansas. — For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c., two hundred and twenty dollars.

For agricultural assistance, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, one thousand six hundred dollars.

To the Miamies. — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-third October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the fifth article of treaty of sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For one thousand pounds of tobacco, two thousand pounds of iron, one thousand pounds of steel, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-third October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, seven hundred and seventy dollars.

For pay of miller in lieu of gunsmith, stipulated in the fifth article of treaty of sixth of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, six hundred dollars.

For one hundred and sixty bushels of salt, stipulated in the fifth article of treaty of sixth of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, three hundred and twenty dollars.

For education and support of the poor, stipulated in the sixth article of treaty of twenty-third October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, two thousand dollars.

For the tenth of ten instalments, stipulated in second article of treaty of twenty-fourth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, ten thousand dollars.

For the ninth of ten instalments, stipulated in third article of treaty of sixth November, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, twelve thousand five hundred and sixty-eight dollars.

For the sixth of twenty instalments, stipulated in second article of treaty of twenty-eighth November, eighteen hundred and forty, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For payment in lieu of laborers, stipulated in sixth article of treaty of twenty-eighth November, eighteen hundred and forty, two hundred and fifty dollars.

Annuities.

Agricultural implements

Iowas. Interest.

Kickapoos. Annuity.

Kansas. Blacksmith and assistant.

Iron and steel. Agricultural assistance.

Miamies. Annuity.

Blacksmith and assistant.

Iron and steel. Tobacco.

Miller.

Salt.

Education and support of poor.

Tenth instalment stipulated in treaty of 1834.

9th instalment stipulated in treaty of 1838.

6th instalment stipulated in treaty of 1840.

Payment in lieu of laborers.

Agricultural assistance.	For agricultural assistance, stipulated in the fifth article of treaty of sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two hundred dollars.
Eel River. Annuities.	<i>To the Eel Rivers — Miamies.</i> — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third of August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, five hundred dollars.
	For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-first August, eighteen hundred and five, two hundred and fifty dollars.
	For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of thirteenth September, eighteen hundred and nine, three hundred and fifty dollars.
Menomonies. Annuity.	<i>To the Menomonies.</i> — For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, twenty thousand dollars.
Blacksmith and assistants.	For two blacksmiths and assistants, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars.
Iron and steel. Provisions.	For iron and steel, &c., for shops, four hundred and forty dollars.
	For purchase of provisions, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three thousand dollars.
Tobacco.	For two thousand pounds of tobacco, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three hundred dollars.
Farming utensils, &c.	For farming utensils, cattle, &c., stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, five hundred dollars.
Salt.	For thirty barrels of salt, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one hundred and fifty dollars.
Omahas. Blacksmith and assistant.	<i>To the Omahas.</i> — For blacksmith and assistant for ten years, and during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, seven hundred and twenty dollars.
Iron and steel.	For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.
Agricultural implements.	For agricultural implements during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, five hundred dollars.
Ottawas, &c. Annuity.	<i>To the Ottawas and Chippewas.</i> — For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, thirty thousand dollars.
Interest.	For interest, to be paid annually, on two hundred thousand dollars, as annuity, per Senate resolution, twelve thousand dollars.
Education.	For education for twenty years, and during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, five thousand dollars.
Missions.	For missions for twenty years, and during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three thousand dollars.
Vaccine matter, medicines, &c.	For vaccine matter, medicines, and pay of physician, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three hundred dollars.
Provisions.	For purchase of provisions for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, two thousand dollars.
Tobacco.	For six thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco, for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, nine hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For one hundred barrels of salt for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three hundred and fifty dollars.

Salt.

For five hundred fish barrels for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Fish barrels.

For three blacksmiths and assistants, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

Blacksmiths and assistants.

For iron and steel, &c., for shops, six hundred and sixty dollars.

Iron and steel.

For gunsmith at Mackinac, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, six hundred dollars.

Gunsmith.

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

Iron and steel.

For pay of two farmers and assistants, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, sixteen hundred dollars.

Farmers.

For pay of two mechanics, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, twelve hundred dollars.

Mechanics.

To the Ottos and Missouri's.—For blacksmith and assistant for ten years, and during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

Ottos, &c. Blacksmith and assistant.

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

Iron and steel.

For agricultural implements for ten years, from eighteen hundred and forty, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, five hundred dollars.

Agricultural implements.

For education, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, five hundred dollars.

Education.

For limited annuity for ten years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Annuity.

For two farmers for five years, and during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, twelve hundred dollars.

Farmers.

To the Osages.—For interest, at five per centum, on sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, the valuation of fifty-four sections of land, set apart, by treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty-five, for education, per resolution of the Senate of nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, three thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars.

Osages. Interest.

For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, twenty thousand dollars.

Annuity.

For support of two smiths' establishments, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, two thousand dollars.

Blacksmiths' establishments.

For pay of two millers, for fifteen years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, twelve hundred dollars.

Millers.

For pay of two assistant millers for eleven years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, four hundred and fifty dollars.

Assistant millers.

To the Ottawas.—For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.

Ottawas. Annuities.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of seventeenth of November, eighteen hundred and seven, eight hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of seventeenth of September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, fifteen hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-ninth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, one thousand dollars.

Pottawatamies.
Annuities.

To the Pottawatamies.—For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of second October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For limited annuity for twenty-two years, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, two thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, two thousand dollars.

For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, one thousand dollars.

For life annuity to chief, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, one hundred dollars.

Education.

For education, during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, one thousand dollars.

Salt.

For purchase of salt, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of seventh June, eighteen hundred and three, one hundred and forty dollars.

For purchase of one hundred and sixty bushels of salt, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, three hundred and twenty dollars.

Education.

For education, during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, two thousand dollars.

Blacksmiths
and assistants,
&c.

For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c., for shops, two hundred and twenty dollars.

Tobacco and
steel.

For two thousand pounds of tobacco, fifteen hundred pounds of iron, and three hundred and fifty pounds of steel, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twentieth of September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, four hundred dollars.

Annuity.

To the Pottawatamies of Huron.—For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, four hundred dollars.

Annuities.

To the Pottawatamies of the Prairie.—For limited annuity for

twenty years, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, fifteen thousand dollars.

For life annuity to two chiefs, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, four hundred dollars.

To the Pottawatamies of the Wabash.—For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-sixth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, twenty thousand dollars.

Pottawatamies.
Annuity.

To the Pottawatamies of Indiana.—For education during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-seventh October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two thousand dollars.

Education.

To the Piankeshaws.—For permanent annuity, per fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, five hundred dollars.

Piankeshaws.
Annuities.

For permanent annuity, per third article of the treaty of thirtieth December, eighteen hundred and five, three hundred dollars.

To the Pawnees.—For agricultural implements for five years, and during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of ninth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, two thousand dollars.

Pawnees.
Agricultural
implements.

To the Quapaws.—For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, two thousand dollars.

Quapaws.
Annuity.

For education, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars.

Education.

For blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, eight hundred and forty dollars.

Blacksmith and
assistant.

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

Iron and steel.

For pay of farmer, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars.

Farmer.

To the Six Nations of New York.—For permanent annuity, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of eleventh November, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Six Nations.

To the Senecas of New York.—For permanent annuity, in lieu of interest on stock, per act of nineteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six thousand dollars.

Senecas.
1831, ch. 26.

To the Sioux of Mississippi.—For blacksmith and assistant for ten years, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, eight hundred and forty dollars.

Sioux.
Blacksmith and
assistant.

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

Iron and steel.

For agricultural implements, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, seven hundred dollars.

Agricultural
implements.

For interest on investment in stock, at five per centum, on three hundred thousand dollars, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, fifteen thousand dollars.

Interest.

For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

Annuity.

For purchase of medicines, agricultural implements and stock, support of farmers, physicians, blacksmith, and for other beneficial objects, for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty

Medicines, ag-
ricultural imple-
ments, farmers,
physicians, &c.

- of twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.
- Provisions.** For purchase of provisions for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, five thousand five hundred dollars.
- Sioux.** *To the Yancton and Santie Sioux.*— For blacksmith and assistant for ten years, and during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, seven hundred and twenty dollars.
- Blacksmith and assistant.**
- Iron and steel.** For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.
- Agricultural implements.** For agricultural implements during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, four hundred dollars.
- Sacs and Foxes.** *To the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.*— For interest on investment in stock, at five per centum, on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred dollars, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-first October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars.
- Interest.**
- Annuities.** *To the Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.*— For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of third November, eighteen hundred and four, one thousand dollars.
- For limited annuity for thirty years, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, twenty thousand dollars.
- Blacksmiths and assistants, &c.** For blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, eight hundred and forty dollars.
- For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.
- For blacksmith and assistant for thirty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, eight hundred and forty dollars.
- For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.
- Gunsmith, &c.** For gunsmith for thirty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, six hundred dollars.
- For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.
- Agricultural implements.** For agricultural implements, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, eight hundred dollars.
- Salt.** For forty barrels of salt for thirty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred dollars.
- Tobacco.** For forty kegs of tobacco for thirty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, six hundred dollars.
- Annuity.** For limited annuity for ten years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-eighth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, ten thousand dollars.
- Interest on stock.** For interest on investment in stock, at five per centum, on two hundred thousand dollars, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-first October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, ten thousand dollars.
- For interest on investment in stock, at five per centum, on eight hundred thousand dollars, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of eleventh October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, forty thousand dollars.
- Shawnees.** *To the Shawnees.*— For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety five, one thousand dollars.
- Annunities.**

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, two thousand dollars.

Annuity.

For purchase of salt, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of seventh of June, eighteen hundred and three, sixty dollars.

Salt.

For blacksmith and assistant during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of seventh November, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, eight hundred and forty dollars.

Blacksmiths and assistants, &c.

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of eighth August, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

To the Senecas and Shawnees. — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand dollars.

Senecas and Shawnees. Annuity.

For blacksmith and assistant during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twentieth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, eight hundred and forty dollars.

Blacksmith and assistant, &c.

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

To the Senecas. — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, five hundred dollars.

Senecas. Annuities.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, five hundred dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, eight hundred and forty dollars.

Blacksmith and assistant, &c.

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

Iron and steel.

For pay of miller during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six hundred dollars.

Miller.

To the Wyandots. — For permanent annuity in lieu of all former annuities, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the seventeenth March, eighteen hundred and forty-two, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars.

Wyandots. Annuity.

For the balance due the Wyandots on the valuation of their improvements on the lands in Ohio and Michigan, ceded by the Wyandots to the United States, according to the appraisement made by Moses H. Kirby and John Walker, pursuant to the fifth article of the treaty made between the United States and the Wyandots at Upper Sandusky, March seventeenth, eighteen hundred and forty-two, the sum of fifty-seven thousand ninety-four dollars and twenty-four cents, in addition to the sums of money heretofore appropriated, which are also directed to be paid, the proviso to the appropriation made at the session of Congress in eighteen hundred and forty-four to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, That the money herein or heretofore appropriated, for the payment of the appraised value of the Wyandot improvements, shall be paid by an agent of the United States to the several individual Indian claimants in person, or, in the event of the death of any of the original claimants, then to his family, and to no other person or persons whatsoever.

Value of improvements on land ceded.

1844, ch. 108.

To whom to be paid.

For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the tenth article of the treaty of twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

Blacksmiths and assistants, &c.

For the purchase of iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the

	<p>eighth article of the treaty of seventeenth March, eighteen hundred and forty-two, seven hundred and twenty dollars.</p> <p>For the purchase of iron, steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.</p>
Education.	<p>For education, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of seventeenth March, eighteen hundred and forty-two, five hundred dollars.</p>
Weas. Annuity.	<p><i>To the Weas.</i> — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty with them of the second October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, three thousand dollars.</p>
Winnebagoes. Annuities.	<p><i>To the Winnebagoes.</i> — For limited annuity for thirty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty with them of the first of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, eighteen thousand dollars.</p> <p>For limited annuity for twenty-seven years, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the fifteenth of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, ten thousand dollars.</p>
Salt.	<p>For the purchase of fifty barrels of salt for thirty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the first of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two hundred and fifty dollars.</p>
Tobacco.	<p>For the purchase of three thousand pounds of tobacco for thirty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the first of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, three hundred and fifty dollars.</p> <p>For the purchase of one thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco for twenty-seven years, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of fifteenth of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one hundred and seventy-five dollars.</p>
Blacksmiths and assistants, &c.	<p>For the support of three blacksmiths and assistants for thirty years, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the first of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.</p>
Iron and steel.	<p>For the purchase of iron, steel, &c., for shops, six hundred and sixty dollars.</p>
Laborer, oxen, &c.	<p>For pay of laborer and for oxen for thirty years, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the first of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, three hundred and sixty-five dollars.</p>
Education.	<p>For the purpose of education for twenty-seven years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, three thousand dollars.</p>
Support of six agriculturists, &c.	<p>For the support of six agriculturists, purchase of oxen, ploughs, and other implements, for twenty-seven years, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two thousand five hundred dollars.</p>
Physicians.	<p>For the pay of two physicians, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, four hundred dollars.</p>
Interest.	<p>For interest on investment in stock, at five per centum, on one million one hundred thousand dollars, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of first November, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, fifty-five thousand dollars.</p>
Fulfilling treaty stipulations.	<p>For fulfilling treaty stipulations with the Creeks and Seminoles, viz. :</p>
Annuity.	<p>For annuity to the Creeks for twenty years, for purposes of education, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth of January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, three thousand dollars.</p>
Subsistence of emigrating Semi- noles.	<p>For subsistence of Seminoles while removing to Little River, and for six months thereafter, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of fourth of January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, twenty-six thousand dollars.</p>

For annuity to Seminoles for fifteen years, in goods, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of January fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-five, two thousand dollars.

Annuities to Seminoles.

For annuity to Seminoles for fifteen years, in money, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of fourth of January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, three thousand dollars.

For agricultural implements to Seminoles for five years, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, one thousand dollars.

Agricultural implements to Seminoles.

For expenses of making the northern and western boundary lines of the Creek country, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, five thousand dollars.

Marking boundary lines of the Creek country.

For payment to the American party of St. Regis Indians, stipulated in supplemental article to the treaty with the Six Nations of New York, of fifteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, one thousand dollars.

Payment to American party of St. Regis Indians.

For defraying contingent expenses of commissioners to adjust claims to Choctaw reservations, under the treaty of September, eighteen hundred and thirty, in addition to former appropriations, six thousand five hundred dollars.

Contingencies of Choctaw commissioners.

For the reappropriation of this amount due the Senecas and Shawnees, for the erection of a saw-mill and blacksmith shop, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twentieth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six hundred and seventy-one dollars and sixty-seven cents.

Reappropriation of amounts due Senecas and Shawnees.

For the reappropriation of this amount due the Senecas, and Senecas and Shawnees, for property lost, forage furnished, &c., stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-ninth December, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one thousand dollars.

Reappropriation of amount due the Miamies.

For the reappropriation of this amount due for improvements valued under the sixth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, with the Miamies, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of sixth November, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, five thousand two hundred and ninety-nine dollars.

Reappropriation of amount due western Cherokees. 1834, ch. 105.

For the reappropriation of this amount due the western Cherokees, for stock lost, being the balance of the appropriation made the twenty-eighth June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, for the satisfaction of claims of this character, two thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty cents.

Expenses of J. W. Quiney.

For expenses of John W. Quiney, a Stockbridge Indian, to the seat of government, while here, and returning, the sum of two hundred dollars.

Expenses of a delegation of Cherokees.

For expenses of delegations of Cherokees to the seat of government, while here, and returning to their homes, five thousand five hundred dollars.

Expenses of a delegation of Winnebagoes.

For expenses of a delegation of Winnebagoes to the seat of government, while here, and returning to their homes, five thousand dollars: *Provided*, no part of the two last appropriations for expenses of delegations of Cherokees and Winnebagoes shall be paid to any citizen of the United States, nor shall any part be paid but upon regular accounts and vouchers, showing to whom paid and for what paid, except such officer or agent as the President of the United States shall direct to accompany the said deputation of Winnebagoes.

To whom and how to be paid.

For payment to Baptiste Powlis, and the chiefs of the first Christian party of the Oneidas, stipulated in the thirteenth article of the treaty with the Six Nations of New York, fifteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, four thousand dollars.

Payment to Baptiste Powlis.

For payment to William Day, and the chiefs of the Orchard party

Payment to Wm. Day.

Interest on amounts awarded Choctaw claimants.	of the Oneidas, stipulated in the thirteenth article of the treaty with the Six Nations of New York, fifteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, two thousand dollars.
1842, ch. 187.	For interest on the amounts awarded Choctaw claimants under the fourteenth article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, of the twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, for lands on which they resided, but which it is now impossible to give them, and in lieu of the scrip that has been awarded under the act of twenty-third August, eighteen hundred and forty-two, not deliverable east by the third section of the said law, per act of third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-five, viz., three thousand seven hundred and twenty-five dollars for the year eighteen hundred and forty-five, and thirty-five thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars for the year eighteen hundred and forty-six.
1845, ch. 72.	To make good the interest on investments in State stocks and bonds for various Indian tribes not yet paid by the States, to be reimbursed out of the interest when collected, nineteen thousand five hundred and thirty-four dollars and nine cents.
Interest on State stocks.	To defray the expenses of a mission to the wild Indians of the prairie, for the purpose of making treaties of peace and friendship, and for the ransoming of such white prisoners as may be held by them and delivered to the agents of the United States, fifteen thousand dollars.
Expenses of a mission to wild Indians. Post, p. 40.	For the ransom of two white boys, Gillis Doyle and Thomas Pearce, held by the Camanches in bondage, and delivered to the agents of the Government, five hundred dollars.
Ransom of two white boys.	For permanent provision for education purposes for the years eighteen hundred and forty-five and eighteen hundred and forty-six, (omitted in previous estimates,) stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty with the Wyandots of the seventeenth March, eighteen hundred and forty-two, one thousand dollars.
Permanent provision for education.	For medals to be distributed amongst the chiefs and leading men of the Indians, twenty-five hundred dollars.
Medals.	To defray the expense of holding a treaty with the Menomonic Indians for the purchase of their lands north of Fox River, in the Territory of Wisconsin, two thousand dollars.
Expense of holding a treaty with the Menomonies.	To pay J. A. S. Acklin, United States District Attorney for the northern district of Alabama, for professional services in defending Captain James H. Rogers and Lieutenant Roberts, in suits brought to recover damages for an act done by them, under the order of a superior officer, while in the service of the United States; also, to pay to Joseph Bryan, agent of William Whitfield, for purchasing and distributing stock animals to the Creek Indians, pursuant to an article of a treaty made with said Indians, four hundred and eighty-nine dollars.
Payment to J. A. S. Acklin, U. S. District Attorney, &c.	For compensation to two commissioners to examine claims under the treaty with the Cherokees of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five-six, and pay of secretary, and for contingent expenses, the sum of seven thousand dollars. If the two commissioners here provided for shall, upon any case before them, differ in opinion, it shall be their duty to call upon the Attorney-General to settle the difference between them: <i>Provided</i> , That the commission hereby revived shall continue for one year and no longer.
Joseph Bryan.	To defray the expenses of holding a treaty with the Pottawatamie Indians of the Missouri River, three thousand dollars. And it shall be the duty of the different agents and sub-agents to take a census, and to obtain such other statistical information of the several tribes of Indians among whom they respectively reside, as may be required by the Secretary of War, and in such form as he shall prescribe.
Compensation of two commissioners to examine Cherokee claims, &c.	
Commission to continue one year.	
Expenses of holding a treaty with the Pottawatamies.	
Census and Statistics.	

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, heretofore paid to the President of the United States under the treaty made with the Seneca Indians of New York, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-two, for the benefit of said Indians, and the stock in which the same may have been invested, shall be, and the same is hereby taken absolutely to the use of the United States, in accordance with the prayer of said Indians; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel the said stock, and place upon the books of his department the amount of seventy-five thousand dollars to the credit of said Indians, upon which sum interest shall thereafter be paid to them, at the rate of five per centum per annum: *Provided*, That any interest which may be due and unpaid on said stock, at the time of its cancellation, shall be forthwith paid to them.

\$75,000 of stock invested for Senecas of New York to be cancelled, and the amount placed for the credit of said Indians.

5 per cent. interest to be paid them.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to receive from the Ontario Bank of New York any stock of the public debt of the United States, or moneys which the said bank may hold in trust for the said Senecas, whenever the said Indians, or other persons whose consent may be necessary, shall in proper form authorize the transfer; and to cause the stock to be cancelled, and the amount thereof, and of any moneys which he may receive, to be deposited in the treasury to the credit of said Indians, upon which amount interest shall thereafter be paid to them at the rate of five per centum per annum, until Congress may direct the principal in this and the preceding section to be paid to the Indians.

President to receive from Ontario Bank, any U. S. stock and money held by it for benefit of the Senecas, and to cancel it, and to place the amount to the credit of the said Indians.

5 per cent. interest to be paid them.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, required to ascertain what annuities or moneys have been wrongfully withholden from the said Senecas by the late sub-agent of the United States, and so lost to them; and to that end the said Secretary is authorized, if in his judgment it shall be necessary or expedient so to do, to issue a commission or commissions to some discreet person or persons, to be selected by him, to take testimony in the premises, and to report the same to Congress; and, to defray any expenses which may be incurred in the execution of the provisions of this section, a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated.

Secretary of War to ascertain what annuities have been withheld from said Senecas, to take testimony, &c.

\$500 appropriated to defray the necessary expenses.

APPROVED, June 27, 1846.

CHAP. XXXV.—*An Act to retrocede the County of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, to the State of Virginia.*

July 9, 1846.

Whereas, no more territory ought to be held under the exclusive legislation given to Congress over the District which is the seat of the General Government than may be necessary and proper for the purposes of such a seat; and whereas, experience hath shown that the portion of the District of Columbia ceded to the United States by the State of Virginia has not been, nor is ever likely to be, necessary for that purpose; and whereas, the State of Virginia, by an act passed on the third day of February, eighteen hundred and forty-six, entitled "An act accepting by the State of Virginia the County of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, when the same shall be receded by the Congress of the United States," hath signified her willingness to take back the said territory ceded as aforesaid: Therefore—

Preamble.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, with the assent

Alexandria county retroceded to Virginia.

of the people of the county and town of Alexandria, to be ascertained as hereinafter prescribed, all of that portion of the District of Columbia ceded to the United States by the State of Virginia, and all the rights and jurisdiction therewith ceded over the same, be, and the same are hereby, ceded and forever relinquished to the State of Virginia, in full and absolute right and jurisdiction, as well of soil as of persons residing or to reside thereon.

This act not to be construed so as to vest in Virginia any right of property in the custom-house & post office, &c.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to vest in the State of Virginia any right of property in the custom-house and post-office of the United States within the town of Alexandria, or in the soil of the territory hereby ceded, so as to affect the rights of individuals or corporations therein, otherwise than as the same shall or may be transferred by such individuals or corporations to the State of Virginia.

Existing laws and jurisdiction to continue until Virginia shall provide by law for the extension of her jurisdiction, &c.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the jurisdiction and laws now existing in the said territory, ceded to the United States by the State of Virginia, as aforesaid, over the persons and property of individuals therein residing, shall not cease or determine until the State of Virginia shall hereafter provide, by law, for the extension of her jurisdiction and judicial system over the said territory hereby ceded.

Assent of the people of Alexandria town and county required.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall not be in force until after the assent of the people of the county and town of Alexandria shall be given to it in the mode hereinafter provided. Immediately after the close of the present session of Congress, the President of the United States shall appoint five commissioners, (any three of whom may act,) citizens of the said town or county of Alexandria, and freeholders within the same, who shall be sworn, before some justice of the peace in and for the said town or county, to discharge the duties hereby imposed upon them faithfully, impartially, and to the best of their ability. These commissioners, or any of them, shall proceed, within ten days after they are notified of their appointment, to fix upon the time, place, and manner, of taking the vote within the town or county of Alexandria, and shall give notice of the same by advertisement in the newspapers of the said town. And on the day and at the place so appointed, every free white male citizen of the United States, who shall have resided in said county of Alexandria for six months preceding the time when he offers his vote, insane persons and paupers excepted, shall vote *viva voce* upon the question of accepting or rejecting the provisions of this act. The said commissioners shall preside when this vote is taken, and decide all questions arising in relation to the right of voting under this act. Within three days after this vote is taken as aforesaid, the said commissioners shall make out three statements of the result of this poll, upon oath, and under their seals. Of these, one shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, one to the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and one shall be deposited in the clerk's office of the county court of Alexandria. If a majority of the votes so given shall be cast against accepting the provisions of this act, then it shall be void and of no effect; but if a majority of the said votes should be in favor of accepting the provisions of this act, then this act shall be in full force, and it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to inform the Governor of Virginia that this act is in full force and effect, and to make proclamation of the fact.

Manner of ascertaining the sense of the people of said town and county.

Proclamation to be made. Post, Appendix.

Right of property in the court-house and jail to be conveyed to the Governor of Virginia for use of said town and county.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That, in such case, the right of property in the half square in Alexandria on which stands the court-house, bounded by Columbus, Queen, and Princess Streets, and the half square on which stands the jail, bounded by Princess, St. Asaph, and Pitt Streets, shall be conveyed to the Governor of Virginia, and his successors, for the use of the county and corporation of Alexan-

dria forever; and the Solicitor of the Treasury of the United States is hereby authorized and required, in the name and on the behalf of the United States, to make all the proper and necessary conveyances for that purpose.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That Congress will in no event assume and pay the debt, or any part thereof, now due by the corporation of the city of Alexandria.

APPROVED, July 9, 1846.

The debt of the corporation of Alexandria not to be assumed by Congress.

CHAP. XXXVI. — *An Act to authorize the President of the United States to sell the reserved mineral Lands in the States of Illinois and Arkansas, and Territories of Wisconsin and Iowa, supposed to contain Lead Ore.*

July 11, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he hereby is, authorized, as soon as practicable, to cause the reserved lead mines and contiguous lands in the State of Illinois and Arkansas, and Territories of Wisconsin and Iowa, belonging to the United States, to be exposed to sale, in the same manner that other public lands are authorized by law to be sold, except as hereinafter provided.

All the reserved lead mines and contiguous lands in Illinois, Arkansas, Wisconsin, and Iowa, to be exposed to sale.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That six months' notice of the times and places of said sales shall be given in such newspapers of general circulation, in such of the States as the President may think expedient, with a brief description of the mineral regions of the States of Illinois and Arkansas, and Territories of Wisconsin and Iowa, and of the lands to be offered for sale; showing the number and localities of the different mines now known, the probability of discovering others, the quality of the ore, the facilities of working it, the further facilities (if any) for manufactories of shot, sheet lead, and paints, and the means and expense of transporting the whole to the principal markets in the United States: *Provided*, That the said lands shall not be subject to the rights of preëmption until after the same have been offered at public sale and subject to private entry.

Six months' public notice to be given of such sales, with a brief description, &c.

Proviso as to preëmption.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That upon satisfactory proof, made to the register and receiver of the proper land office, that any tract or tracts of said lands contain a mine or mines of lead ore, actually discovered and being worked, then, and in that case, the same shall be sold in such legal subdivision or subdivisions as will include such mine or mines; and no bid shall be received therefor at a less rate than the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per acre; and if such tract or tracts shall not be sold at such public sale, at such price, nor shall be entered at private sale within twelve months thereafter, then the same shall be subject to sale as other lands: *Provided*, That no legal subdivision of any of said lands, upon which there may be an outstanding lease or leases from the Government of the United States, or their authorized agent, unexpired and undetermined, shall be sold until after the determination of such lease or leases by effluxion of time, voluntary surrender, or other legal extinguishment thereof.

Any tract containing a mine or mines of lead ore to be sold in such legal subdivisions as will include such mine or mines. No bid less than \$2 50 per acre to be taken within one year.

Leased subdivisions not to be sold until expiration of lease.

APPROVED, July 11, 1846.

CHAP. XXXVII. — *An Act to legalize certain Land Sales made at Chocchuma and Columbus, in the State of Mississippi, and to indemnify the Chickasaws therefor.*

July 15, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it may and shall be lawful for patents to be issued, as in ordinary cases, for such

Patents to issue for such sales of land at Choc-

chuma and Columbus, Miss., as may be found to be within the Chickasaw cession of 1834—said sales being confirmed and legalized.

Appropriation for indemnifying the Chickasaws.

Proviso.

of the sales of land made in the land offices at Chocchuma and Columbus, in the State of Mississippi, as may be found, by the definitively-established line of the Chickasaw cession of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, to be, in whole or part, within that cession, and the said sales are hereby confirmed and legalized; and for the purpose of indemnifying the Chickasaw tribe of Indians for said sales, there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum of money equal to all which has been received upon said sales, to the fund created by the treaty with said Chickasaw tribe, and of right to them belonging: *Provided, nevertheless, That this act shall not extend to any sale where the purchase money may have been refunded to the purchaser.*

APPROVED, July 15, 1846.

July 15, 1846.

CHAP. XXXVIII. — *An Act to change the Time of holding the Federal Court in North Carolina.*

Circuit Court for North Carolina to be held at Raleigh, on 1st Mondays in June and December.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the circuit courts of the United States for the district of North Carolina shall be held at Raleigh, on the first Monday in June and the first Monday in December, instead of the times now prescribed by law; and all actions, suits, appeals, recognizances, processes, writs, and proceedings, whatever, pending, or which may be pending, in said courts, or returnable thereto, shall have day therein, and be heard, tried, proceeded with, and decided, in like manner as if the time of holding said court had not hereby been altered.

APPROVED, July 15, 1846.

July 16, 1846.

CHAP. LVI. — *An Act to establish the Collection District of Chicago.*

Collection district of Chicago established.

Chicago made the port of entry.

Said district designated.

A collector to be appointed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a collection district be, and hereby is, established upon the western shore of Lake Michigan, to be called the District of Chicago, within which the port of Chicago shall be a port of entry. The said district shall include the territory, harbors, rivers, and waters, on the western shore of said lake from the line dividing the States of Indiana and Illinois, northward to the town and River Sheboygan, and inclusive of the same, which are within the Territory of Wisconsin. A collector shall be appointed for said district, who shall receive the same amount of annual compensation as the collector of the District of Michillimackinac.

APPROVED, July 16, 1846.

July 20, 1846.

CHAP. LX. — *An Act to exempt Canal Boats from the Payment of Fees and Hospital Money.*

Canal boats exempted from the payment of fees and hospital money.

Persons employed in them to receive no benefit from the hospital fund.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the owner or owners, master or captain, or other persons employed in navigating canal boats without masts or steam-power, now by law required to be registered, licensed, or enrolled and licensed, shall not be required to pay any marine hospital tax or money; nor shall the persons employed to navigate such boats receive any benefit or advantage from the marine hospital fund; nor shall such owner or owners, master or captain, or other persons, be required to pay fees, or make any compensation for such register, license, or enrolment and license,

nor shall any such boat be subject to be libelled in any of the United States courts for the wages of any person or persons who may be employed on board thereof, or in navigating the same.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts, and parts of acts, repugnant to the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

APPROVED, July 20, 1846.

Such boats not subject to libel for wages in the courts of the U. S.
Repeal of repugnant acts.

CHAP. LXI. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Support of Volunteers and other Troops authorized to be employed in the Prosecution of the War with Mexico, during the Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven.*

July 20, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury, for the support of volunteers and other troops authorized to be employed in the prosecution of the war with Mexico, during the year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

For the regular army, viz. :

For pay of officers and men, provided for by the act of eighteenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, forty-five thousand nine hundred and forty-four dollars; for subsistence of said officers, three thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine dollars; for forage for said officers' horses, three thousand seven hundred and forty-four dollars; for clothing for said officers' servants, three hundred and sixty dollars; for recruiting the rifle regiment, nine thousand one hundred and eighty dollars; for clothing and camp equipage for same, twenty-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-three dollars; for forage for same, fifty-two thousand two hundred and fifty-four dollars.

For volunteers (including officers, &c., authorized by acts passed the present session) and their operations, and those of the regular army, in the field, viz. :

For pay of officers, two hundred and twelve thousand and ninety-six dollars; for subsistence of officers, &c., one hundred and fifty-two thousand seven hundred and sixteen dollars; for forage for officers' horses, fifty-three thousand three hundred and seventy-six dollars; for clothing of officers' servants, thirteen thousand eight hundred dollars; for pay, &c. &c., of volunteers, authorized by the act of thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three million four hundred and ninety-seven thousand dollars; for subsistence in kind, one million fifty-four thousand and five hundred dollars; for camp equipage, &c., one hundred and thirty thousand dollars; for medical and hospital supplies, forty-five thousand five hundred dollars; for ordnance, arms, &c., three hundred and forty-four thousand dollars; for supplies, transportation, &c., of the quartermaster's department, six million three hundred and nine thousand and twenty-seven dollars.

APPROVED, July 20, 1846.

Appropriation.

Regular army.
Pay.

Ante, p. 17.

Subsistence.

Forage.

Clothing.

Recruiting rifle regiment.

Clothing and camp equipage.

Forage.

Volunteers.

Pay of officers.

Subsistence.

Forage.

Clothing.

Pay.

Subsistence in kind.

Camp equipage, &c.

Medical and hospital supplies.

Ordnance, &c.

Supplies, transportation, &c.

July 22, 1846.

CHAP. LXIV. — *An Act to authorize an Issue of Treasury Notes and a Loan.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to cause treasury notes to be issued for such sum or sums as the exigencies of the government may require; and, in place of such of the same as may be redeemed, to cause others to be issued; but not exceeding the sum of ten millions of dollars of this emission outstanding at any one time, and to be issued under the limitations and other provisions contained in the act entitled "An Act to authorize the Issue of Treasury Notes," approved the twelfth of October, one thousand eight hundred and

Issue of treasury notes authorized, not exceeding ten millions to be outstanding at any one time.

To be issued under the limitations of the act of 1837, ch. 2.

thirty-seven, except that the authority hereby given to issue treasury notes shall expire at the end of one year from the passage of this act.

The President may borrow money in lieu of issuing treasury notes, and issue stock for sum borrowed, &c.

1842, ch. 26.

Whole amount not to exceed \$10,000,000. No commission to be allowed.

Not to bear a higher rate of interest than six per cent.

No compensation to be made to any salaried officer for preparing, signing, and issuing said notes, &c.

\$50,000 appropriated for paying the amount of certain purloined treasury notes. Post, p. 106.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President, if in his opinion it shall be the interest of the United States so to do, instead of issuing the whole amount of treasury notes authorized by the first section of this act, may borrow on the credit of the United States such an amount of money as he may deem proper, and issue therefor stock of the United States for the sum thus borrowed, in the same form, and under the same restrictions, limitations, and provisions, as are contained in the act of Congress, approved April fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, entitled "An Act for the Extension of the Loan of eighteen hundred and forty-one, and for an Addition of five millions of Dollars thereto, and for allowing Interest on Treasury Notes due." *Provided, however*, That the sum so borrowed, together with the treasury notes issued by virtue of this act, shall not in the whole exceed the sum of ten millions of dollars: *And provided, further*, That no commission shall be allowed or paid for the negotiation of the loan authorized by this act; and also that the said stock shall be redeemable at a period not longer than ten years from the issue thereof.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the treasury notes and the stock issued under the provisions of this act shall not bear a higher rate of interest than six per centum per annum, and no part thereof shall be disposed of at less than par.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That no compensation shall be made to any officer, whose salary is fixed by law, for preparing, signing, or issuing treasury notes; nor shall any clerks be employed beyond the number authorized by the act herein referred to.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the amount of certain treasury notes (which, having been received or redeemed by any authorized officer of the government, were subsequently purloined or stolen, and put into circulation without evidence on their face of their having been cancelled) to the respective holders, who may have received the same, or any of them, for a full consideration, in the usual course of business, without notice or knowledge of the same having been stolen, or cancelled, or altered, and without any circumstances to cast suspicion on the good faith or due caution with which they may have received the same.

APPROVED, July 22, 1846.

July 23, 1846.

CHAP. LXV. — *An Act making Appropriations for certain Objects of Expenditure therein specified.*

Pay and mileage of members of Congress.

Expenses of mission to wild Indians of the prairie, &c. Ante, p. 34. Proviso.

1842, ch. 64.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums of money be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the several objects of expenditure hereafter specified, viz.: For the pay and mileage of members of Congress and delegates, one hundred and seventy-six thousand five hundred and forty-eight dollars. For the expenses of the mission to the wild Indians of the prairie, including the expenses of a delegation of these Indians to the city of Washington and back to their homes, and also some presents to them, fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no other or higher compensation shall be paid to the commissioners appointed to negotiate with said Indians than is authorized by the act approved seventeenth July, eighteen hundred and forty-two, nor shall any expenditure be allowed by the accounting officers but what shall appear to have been proper

and reasonable, and which shall, in all respects, be supported by the most satisfactory vouchers: *Provided, further*, That no account shall be allowed, except for objects authorized in the instructions to the commissioners: *Provided, however*, That bills or drafts, heretofore drawn and negotiated by said commissioners, or either of them, on the commissioner of Indian affairs, in pursuance of instructions and authority given to them, shall be paid out of said appropriation, holding said commissioners to a due accountability for the amount of proceeds of said bills or drafts. For fulfilling treaty with the Kansas Indians, viz.: Interest on two hundred thousand dollars at five per cent., in lieu of investment per second article of treaty of fourteenth July, eighteen hundred and forty-six, ten thousand dollars; for defraying the necessary expenses of negotiating the treaty, payment to the missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for improvements, erection of a mill, and for provisions per same article and treaty, two thousand dollars; for expenses of surveying the western line of lands ceded, and marking the same, per third article of the same treaty, one thousand dollars.

APPROVED, July 23, 1846.

PROVISO.

Fulfilling treaty with the Kansas Indians, &c.

CHAP. LXVI. — *An Act in Relation to the Payment of Claims.*

July 29, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever a claim on the United States aforesaid shall hereafter have been allowed by a resolution or act of Congress, and thereby directed to be paid, the money shall not, nor shall any part thereof, be paid to any person or persons other than the claimant or claimants, his or their executor or executors, administrator or administrators, unless such person or persons shall produce to the proper disbursing officer a warrant of attorney executed by such claimant or claimants, executor or executors, administrator or administrators, after the enactment of the resolution or act allowing the claim; and every such warrant of attorney shall refer to such resolution or act, and expressly recite the amount allowed thereby, and shall be attested by two competent witnesses, and be acknowledged by the person or persons executing it, before an officer having authority to take the acknowledgment of deeds, who shall certify such acknowledgment; and it shall appear by such certificate that such officer, at the time of the making of such acknowledgment, read and fully explained such warrant of attorney to the person or persons acknowledging the same.

APPROVED, July 29, 1846.

Claims allowed by Congress not to be paid to any other person or persons than the claimants, their executors, administrators, or duly constituted attorneys.

Requisite form of warrant of attorney.

To be attested and acknowledged.

CHAP. LXVII. — *An Act further to extend the Time for locating Virginia military Land Warrants, and returning Surveys thereon to the General Land Office.*

July 29, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act further to extend the Time for locating Virginia military Land Warrants, and returning Surveys thereon to the General Land Office," approved August nineteen, eighteen hundred and forty-one, as to all warrants issued prior to the tenth day of August, eighteen hundred and forty, and no others, be, and the same is hereby, revived and continued in force until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

APPROVED, July 29, 1846.

Act of 1841, ch. 10, for locating Virginia military land warrants, &c., extended to Jan. 1st, 1848.

July 29, 1846.

CHAP. LXVIII. — *An Act giving the Assent of Congress to a Change of the Compact entered into between the United States and the State of Arkansas, on her Admission into the Union.*

Preamble.
1836, ch. 120.

Whereas the Congress of the United States, by an act supplementary to an act for the admission of the State of Arkansas into the Union, and to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States within the same, and for other purposes, approved June twenty-third, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, in the fifth proposition made to the State of Arkansas, and which was subsequently accepted by the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, provided that the two entire townships of land located by virtue of an act of Congress entitled "An act concerning a Seminary of Learning in the Territory of Arkansas," approved the second day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, which, by the first-recited act of Congress, were vested in and confirmed to the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, to be appropriated solely to the use and support of a university in said State: And whereas the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas have, by their resolution, approved December eighteen, eighteen hundred and forty-four, asked for a modification of said compact, to authorize said General Assembly to appropriate said seventy-two sections of land to common school purposes: Therefore —

1827, ch. 53.

Assent of Congress given to a change of the compact, so as to authorize the appropriation of 72 sections of land for school purposes, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the assent of Congress be, and is hereby, given to the change in said compact asked for by the said General Assembly, so as to authorize and empower the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, to appropriate said seventy-two sections of land for the use and benefit of common schools in said State, or in any other mode the said General Assembly may deem proper, for the promotion of education in said State:

APPROVED, July 29, 1846.

July 30, 1846.

CHAP. LXXIV. — *An Act reducing the Duty on Imports, and for other Purposes.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of December next, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned, and on such as may now be exempt from duty, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the goods, wares, and merchandise, herein enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, the following rates of duty — that is to say:

Schedules classifying amount of duties to be levied.

On goods, wares, and merchandise, mentioned in schedule A, a duty of *one hundred* per centum ad valorem.

On goods, wares, and merchandise, mentioned in schedule B, a duty of *forty* per centum ad valorem.

On goods, wares, and merchandise, mentioned in schedule C, a duty of *thirty* per centum ad valorem.

On goods, wares, and merchandise, mentioned in schedule D, a duty of *twenty-five* per centum ad valorem.

On goods, wares, and merchandise, mentioned in schedule E, a duty of *twenty* per centum ad valorem.

On goods, wares, and merchandise, mentioned in schedule F, a duty of *fifteen* per centum ad valorem.

On goods, wares, and merchandise, mentioned in schedule G, a duty of *ten* per centum ad valorem.

On goods, wares, and merchandise, mentioned in schedule H, a duty of five per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, from and after the first day of December next, the goods, wares, and merchandise, mentioned in schedule I, shall be exempt from duty.

Schedule I, duty free.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, from and after the first day of December next, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on all goods, wares, and merchandise, imported from foreign countries, and not specially provided for in this act, a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem.

20 per cent duty on all imports not specially provided for.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases in which the invoice or entry shall not contain the weight, or quantity, or measure, of goods, wares, or merchandise, now weighed, or measured, or gauged, the same shall be weighed, gauged, or measured, at the expense of the owner, agent, or consignee.

Goods to be weighed, &c., in certain cases at the expense of owner, &c.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the first day of December next, in lieu of the bounty heretofore authorized by law to be paid on the exportation of pickled fish of the fisheries of the United States, there shall be allowed, on the exportation thereof, if cured with foreign salt, a drawback equal in amount to the duty paid on the salt, and no more, to be ascertained under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Drawback in lieu of bounty on pickled fish.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all goods, wares, and merchandise, imported after the passage of this act, and which may be in the public stores on the second day of December next, shall be subject to no other duty upon the entry thereof than if the same were imported respectively after that day.

Goods, &c. imported, after July 30, and in store on 2d Dec., to be subject to same duties as if imported after that day.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the twelfth section of the act entitled "An Act to provide Revenue from Imports, and to change and modify existing Laws imposing Duties on Imports, and for other Purposes," approved August thirty, eighteen hundred and forty-two, shall be, and the same is hereby, so far modified, that all goods imported from this side the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn may remain in the public stores for the space of one year instead of the term of sixty days prescribed in the said section; and that all goods imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn may remain in the public stores one year instead of the term of ninety days prescribed in the said section.

Act of 1842, ch. 270, modified.

Post, p. 63.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the owner, consignee, or agent, of imports which have been actually purchased, on entry of the same, to make such addition in the entry to the cost or value given in the invoice, as, in his opinion, may raise the same to the true market value of such imports in the principal markets of the country whence the importation shall have been made, or in which the goods imported shall have been originally manufactured or produced, as the case may be; and to add thereto all costs and charges which, under existing laws, would form part of the true value at the port where the same may be entered, upon which the duties should be assessed. And it shall be the duty of the collector, within whose district the same may be imported or entered, to cause the dutiable value of such imports to be appraised, estimated, and ascertained, in accordance with the provisions of existing laws; and if the appraised value thereof shall exceed by ten per centum or more the value so declared on the entry, then, in addition to the duties imposed by law on the same, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem on such appraised value: *Provided, nevertheless*, That under no circumstances shall the duty be assessed upon an amount less than the invoice value, any law of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

Owners & consignees of imports, actually purchased, may make addition to the entry in certain cases.

Collector to cause the dutiable value of imports to be appraised, and to exact 20 per cent. additional duty in certain cases.

Proviso.

Deputies and
clerks to be
sworn.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the deputies of any collector, naval officer, or surveyor, and the clerks employed by any collector, naval officer, surveyor, or appraiser, who are not by existing laws required to be sworn, shall, before entering upon their respective duties, or, if already employed, before continuing in the discharge thereof, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation faithfully and diligently to perform such duties, and to use their best endeavors to prevent and detect frauds upon the revenue of the United States; which oath or affirmation shall be administered by the collector of the port or district where the said deputies or clerks may be employed; and shall be of a form to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Form of oath,
and how admin-
istered.

Importations
in U. S. vessels,
of dutiable goods,
prohibited.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That no officer or other person, connected with the navy of the United States, shall, under any pretence, import in any ship or vessel of the United States any goods, wares, or merchandise, liable to the payment of any duty.

Repeal of in-
consistent acts.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That all acts and parts of acts repugnant to the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

SCHEDULE A. — (*One hundred per centum ad valorem.*)

Schedule A, 100
per cent. ad va-
lorem.

Brandy and other spirits distilled from grain, or other materials; cordials, absynthe, arrack, curacao, kirschenwasser, liquers, maraschino, ratafia, and all other spirituous beverages of a similar character.

SCHEDULE B. — (*Forty per centum ad valorem.*)

Schedule B, 40
per cent. ad va-
lorem.

Alabaster and spar ornaments; almonds; anchovies, sardines, and all other fish preserved in oil; camphor refined; cassia; cloves; composition tops for tables, or other articles of furniture; comfits, sweetmeats, or fruit preserved in sugar, brandy, or molasses; currants; dates; figs; ginger root, dried or green; glass, cut; mace; manufactures of cedar wood, granadilla, ebony, mahogany, rosewood, and satin wood; nutmegs; pimento; prepared vegetables, meats, poultry, and game sealed or inclosed in cans, or otherwise; prunes; raisins; scagliola tops for tables, or other articles of furniture; segars, snuff, paper segars, and all other manufactures of tobacco; wines, Burgundy, champagne, claret, Madeira, Port, sherry, and all other wines and imitations of wines.

SCHEDULE C. — (*Thirty per centum ad valorem.*)

Schedule C, 30
per cent. ad va-
lorem.

Ale, beer, and porter in casks or bottles; argentine, alabatta, or German silver, manufactured or unmanufactured; articles embroidered with gold, silver, or other metal; articles worn by men, women, or children, of whatever material composed, made up, or made wholly or in part, by hand; asses' skins; balsams, cosmetics, essences, extracts, pastes, perfumes, and tinctures, used either for the toilet or for medicinal purposes; baskets, and all other articles composed of grass, osier, palm-leaf, straw, whalebone, or willow, not otherwise provided for; bay rum; beads, of amber, composition, or wax, and all other beads; benzoates; bologna sausages; bracelets, braids, chains, curls, or ringlets, composed of hair, or of which hair is a component part; braces, suspenders, webbing, or other fabrics, composed wholly or in part of India rubber, not otherwise provided for; brooms and brushes of all kinds; cameos, real and imitation, and mosaics, real and imitation, when set in gold, silver, or other metal; canes, and sticks for walking, finished or unfinished; capers, pickles, and sauces of all kinds, not otherwise provided for; caps, hats, muffs, and tippets of fur, and all other manufactures of fur, or of which fur shall be a component material; caps, gloves, leggins, mits, socks, stockings, wove shirts and drawers, and all similar articles made on frames, worn by

men, women, or children, and not otherwise provided for; card cases, pocket books, shell boxes, souvenirs, and all similar articles, of whatever material composed; carpets, carpeting, hearth rugs, bedsides, and other portions of carpeting, being either Aubusson, Brussels, ingrain, Saxony, Turkey, Venetian, Wilton, or any other similar fabric; carriages and parts of carriages; cayenne pepper; cheese; cinnamon; clocks and parts of clocks; clothing ready made, and wearing apparel of every description, of whatever material composed, made up or manufactured wholly or in part, by the tailor, sempstress, or manufacturer; coach and harness furniture of all kinds; coal; coke and culm of coal; combs of all kinds; compositions of glass or paste, when set; confectionary of all kinds, not otherwise provided for; coral, cut or manufactured; corks; cotton cords, gimps, and galloons; court plaster; crayons of all kinds; cutlery of all kinds; diamonds, gems, pearls, rubies, and other precious stones, and imitations of precious stones, when set in gold, silver or other metal; dolls, and toys of all kinds; earthen, china, and stone ware, and all other wares composed of earthy and mineral substances, not otherwise provided for; epaulets, galloons, laces, knots, stars, tassels, tresses, and wings, of gold, silver, or other metal; fans and fire screens of every description, of whatever material composed; feathers and flowers, artificial or ornamental, and parts thereof, of whatever material composed; fire crackers; flats, braids, plaits, sparterre, and willow squares, used for making hats or bonnets; frames and sticks for umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, finished or unfinished; furniture, cabinet and household; ginger, ground; glass, colored, stained, or painted; glass crystals for watches; glasses or pebbles for spectacles; glass tumblers, plain, moulded, or pressed, not cut or punted; paintings on glass; porcelain glass; grapes; gum benzoin or Benjamin; hair pencils; hat bodies of cotton; hats and bonnets, for men, women, and children, composed of straw, satin straw, chip, grass, palm-leaf, willow, or any other vegetable substance, or of hair, whalebone, or other material not otherwise provided for; hemp, unmanufactured; honey; human hair, cleansed or prepared for use; ink and ink powder; iron, in bars, blooms, bolts, loops, pigs, rods, slabs, or other form, not otherwise provided for; castings of iron; old or scrap iron; vessels of cast iron; japanned ware of all kinds, not otherwise provided for; jewelry, real or imitation; jet and manufactures of jet, and imitations thereof; lead pencils; maccaroni, vermicelli, gelatine, jellies, and all similar preparations; manufactures of the bark of the cork-tree, except corks; manufactures of bone, shell, horn, pearl, ivory, or vegetable ivory; manufactures, articles, vessels, and wares, not otherwise provided for, of brass, copper, gold, iron, lead, pewter, platina, silver, tin, or other metal, or of which either of those metals or any other metal shall be the component material of chief value; manufactures of cotton, linen, silk, wool, or worsted, if embroidered or tamboured in the loom or otherwise, by machinery, or with the needle, or other process; manufactures, articles, vessels, and wares of glass, or of which glass shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for; manufactures and articles of leather, or of which leather shall be a component part, not otherwise provided for; manufactures and articles of marble, marble paving-tiles, and all other marble more advanced in manufacture than in slabs or blocks in the rough; manufactures of paper, or of which paper is a component material, not otherwise provided for; manufactures, articles, and wares of papier mache; manufactures of wood, or of which wood is a component part, not otherwise provided for; manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be the component material of chief value, not otherwise provided for; medicinal preparations, not otherwise provided for; metallic pens; mineral waters;

molasses; muskets, rifles, and other fire-arms; nuts, not otherwise provided for, ochres and ochrey earths, used in the composition of painters' colors, whether dry or ground in oil; oil cloth of every description, of whatever material composed; oils, volatile, essential, or expressed, and not otherwise provided for; olive oil, in casks, other than salad oil; olive salad oil, and all other olive oil, not otherwise provided for; olives; paper, antiquarian, demy, drawing, elephant, foolscap, imperial, letter, and all other paper not otherwise provided for; paper boxes and all other fancy boxes; paper envelopes; parasols and sunshades; parchment; pepper; plated and gilt ware of all kinds; playing cards; plums; potatoes; red chalk pencils; saddlery of all kinds, not otherwise provided for; salmon, preserved; sealing-wax; sewing silks, in the gum or purified; shoes composed wholly of India rubber; side-arms of every description; silk twist, and twist composed of silk and mohair; silver-plated metal, in sheets or other form; soap, Castile, perfumed, Windsor, and all other kinds; sugar of all kinds; sirup of sugar; tobacco, unmanufactured; twines and packthread, of whatever material composed; umbrellas; vellum; vinegar; wafers; water colors; wood, unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for, and fire-wood; wool, unmanufactured.

SCHEDULE D. — (*Twenty-five per centum ad valorem.*)

Schedule D, 25
per cent. ad va-
lorem.

Borax or tinctal; Burgundy pitch; buttons and button moulds, of all kinds; baizes, bockings, flannels, and floor-cloths, of whatever material composed, not otherwise provided for; cables and cordage, tarred or untarred; calomel, and all other mercurial preparations; camphor, crude; cotton laces, cotton insertings, cotton trimming laces, cotton laces and braids; floss silks, feather beds, feathers for beds, and downs of all kinds; grass cloth; hair cloth, hair seating, and all other manufactures of hair not otherwise provided for; jute, sisal grass, coir, and other vegetable substances unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for; manufactures composed wholly of cotton, not otherwise provided for; manufactures of goat's hair or mohair, or of which goat's hair or mohair shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for; manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for; manufactures of worsted, or of which worsted shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for; matting, China, and other floor matting and mats made of flags, jute, or grass; roofing slates, and slates other than roofing slates; woollen and worsted yarn.

SCHEDULE E. — (*Twenty per centum ad valorem.*)

Schedule E, 20
per cent. ad va-
lorem.

Acids, acetic, acetous, benzoic, boracic, chromic, citric, muriatic, white and yellow, nitric, pyroligneous, and tartaric, and all other acids of every description, used for chemical or medicinal purposes, or for manufacturing, or in the fine arts, not otherwise provided for; aloes: alum; amber; ambergris; angora, Thibet, and other goat's hair or mohair unmanufactured; aniseed; animal carbon; antimony, crude and regulus of; arrow-root; articles, not in a crude state, used in dyeing or tanning, not otherwise provided for; assafetida; bacon; bananas; barley; beef; beeswax; berries, vegetables, flowers and barks, not otherwise provided for; bismuth; bitter apples; blankets of all kinds; blank books, bound or unbound; blue or Roman vitriol, or sulphate of copper; boards, planks, staves, laths, scantling, spars, hewn and sawed timber, and timber to be used in building wharves; boucho leaves; breccia; bronze liquor; bronze powder; butter; cadmium; calamine; cantharides; caps, gloves, leggins, mits, socks, stockings, wove shirts and drawers, made on frames, composed wholly of cotton, worn by men, women, and children; cassia buds; castor

oil; castorum; cedar wood, ebony, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, and satin wood, unmanufactured; chocolate; chromate of lead; chromate, bichromate, hydriodate, and prussiate of potash; cobalt; cocoa-nuts; coculus indicus; copperas or green vitriol, or sulphate of iron; copper rods, bolts, nails, and spikes; copper bottoms; copper in sheets or plates, called braziers' copper, and other sheets of copper, not otherwise provided for; cream of tartar; cubebs; dried pulp; emery; ether; extract of indigo; extracts and decoctions of logwood and other dye woods, not otherwise provided for; extract of madder; felspar; fig blue; fish, foreign, whether fresh, smoked, salted, dried, or pickled, not otherwise provided for; fish glue or isinglass; fish skins; flaxseed; flour of sulphur; Frankfort black; French chalk; fruit, green or ripe, not otherwise provided for; fulminates or fulminating powders; furs dressed on the skin; gamboge; glue; green turtle; gunny cloth; gunpowder; hair, curled, moss, sea-weed, and all other vegetable substances used for beds or mattresses; hams; hats of wool; hat bodies, made of wool, or of which wool shall be a component material of chief value; hatters' plush, composed of silk and cotton, but of which cotton is the component material of chief value; hempseed or linseed, and rapeseed oil, and all other oils used in painting; Indian corn and corn meal; ipecacuanha; iridium; iris or orris root; iron liquor; ivory or bone black; jalap; juniper berries; lac spirits; lac sulphur; lampblack; lard; leather, tanned, bend, or sole; leather, upper of all kinds; lead, in pigs, bars, or sheets; leaden pipes; leaden shot; leeches; linens of all kinds; liquorice paste, juice, or root; litharge; malt; manganese; manna; manufactures of flax, not otherwise provided for; manufactures of hemp, not otherwise provided for; marble in the rough, slab, or block, unmanufactured; marine coral, unmanufactured; medicinal drugs, roots, and leaves, in a crude state, not otherwise provided for; metals, Dutch and bronze, in leaf; metals, unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for; mineral and bituminous substances, in a crude state, not otherwise provided for; musical instruments of all kinds, and strings for musical instruments of whipgut or catgut, and all other strings of the same material; needles of all kinds for sewing, darning, or knitting; nitrate of lead; oats and oatmeal; oils, neatsfoot and other animal oil, spermaceti, whale and other fish oil, the produce of foreign fisheries; opium; oranges, lemons, and limes; orange and lemon peel; osier or willow, prepared for basket-makers' use; patent mordant; paints, dry or ground in oil, not otherwise provided for; paper hangings, and paper for screens or fireboards; paving stones; paving and roofing tiles and bricks; pearl or hulled barley; periodicals and other works in the course of printing and republication in the United States; pineapples; pitch; plantains; plaster of Paris, when ground; plumbago; pork; potassium; Prussian blue; pumpkins; putty; quicksilver; quills; red chalk; rhubarb; rice, or paddy; roll brimstone; Roman cement; rye and rye flour; saddlery, common, tinned, or japanned; saffron and saffron cake; sago; sal soda, and all carbonates of soda, by whatever names designated, not otherwise provided for; salts, epsom, glauber, Rochelle, and all other salts and preparations of salts, not otherwise provided for; sarsaparilla; seppia; shaddocks; sheathing paper; skins, tanned and dressed, of all kinds; skins of all kinds, not otherwise provided for; slate pencils; smalts; spermaceti candles and tapers; spirits of turpentine; sponges; spunk; squills; starch; stearine candles and tapers; steel, not otherwise provided for; stereotype plates; still bottoms; sulphate of barytes, crude or refined; sulphate of quinine; tallow candles; tapioca; tar; thread laces and insertings; type metal; types, new or old; vanilla beans; verdigris; velvet, in the piece, composed wholly of cotton; velvet, in

the piece, composed of cotton and silk, but of which cotton is the component material of chief value; vermilion; wax candles and tapers; whalebone the produce of foreign fisheries; wheat and wheat flour; white and red lead; whiting, or Paris white; white vitriol, or sulphate of zinc; window glass, broad, crown, or cylinder; woollen listings; yams.

SCHEDULE F.—(Fifteen per centum ad valorem.)

Schedule F, 15
per cent. ad va-
lorem.

Arsenic; bark, Peruvian; bark, Quilla; Brazil paste; brimstone, crude in bulk; codilla, or tow of hemp or flax; cork-tree bark, unmanufactured; diamonds, glaziers', set or not set; dragon's blood; flax, unmanufactured; gold and silver leaf; mineral kermes; silk, raw, not more advanced in manufacture than singles, tram and thrown, or organzine; steel in bars, cast, shear, or German; Terne tin plates; tin foil; tin in plates or sheets; tin plates galvanized, not otherwise provided for; zinc, spelter, or tutenegue, in sheets.

SCHEDULE G.—(Ten per centum ad valorem.)

Schedule G, 10
per cent. ad va-
lorem.

Ammonia; annatto, rancon or Orleans; barilla; bleaching powders or chloride of lime; books printed, magazines, pamphlets, periodicals, and illustrated newspapers, bound or unbound, not otherwise provided for; building stones; burr stones, wrought or unwrought; cameos and mosaics, and imitations thereof, not set; chronometers, box or ships', and parts thereof; cochineal; cocoa; cocoa shells; compositions of glass or paste, not set; cudbear; diamonds, gems, pearls, rubies, and other precious stones, and imitations thereof, when not set; engravings or plates, bound or unbound; hempseed, linseed, and rapeseed; fullers' earth; furs, hatters', dressed or undressed, not on the skin; furs, undressed, when on the skin; gold-beaters' skins; gum arabic and gum senegal; gum tragacanth; gum barbery; gum East India; gum jedda; gum substitute, or burnt starch; hair of all kinds, uncleaned and unmanufactured; India rubber, in bottles, slabs, or sheets, unmanufactured; indigo; kelp; lemon and lime juice; lime; maps and charts; music and music paper, with lines, bound or unbound; natron; nux vomica; oils, palm and cocoanut; orpiment; palm-leaf, unmanufactured; polishing stones; pumice and pumice stones; ratans and reeds, unmanufactured; rotten stone; sal ammonia; saltpetre, (or nitrate of soda, or potash,) refined or partially refined; soda ash; sulphuric acid, or oil of vitriol; tallow, marrow, and all other grease and soap stocks and soap stuffs, not otherwise provided for; terra japonica or catechu; watches, and parts of watches; watch materials of all kinds, not otherwise provided for; woad or pastel.

SCHEDULE H.—(Five per centum ad valorem.)

Schedule H, 5
per cent. ad va-
lorem.

Alcornoque; argol, or crude tartar; bells, when old, or bell metal, fit only to be remanufactured; berries, nuts, and vegetables used exclusively in dyeing, or in composing dyes, but no article shall be classed as such that has undergone any manufacture; brass in pigs or bars; brass, when old and fit only to be remanufactured; Brazil wood, and all other dye wood in sticks; bristles; chalk, not otherwise provided for; clay unwrought; copper in pigs or bars; copper, when old, and fit only to be remanufactured; flints, grindstones, wrought or unwrought; horns, horn tips, bones, bone-tips, and teeth unmanufactured; ivory, unmanufactured; ivory nuts, or vegetable ivory; kermes; lac dye; lastings suitable for shoes, boots, bootees, or buttons, exclusively; madder, ground; madder root; manufactures of mohair cloth, silk twist, or other manufacture of cloth suitable for the manufacture of shoes, boots, bootees, or buttons, exclusively; nickel;

nut-galls; pearl, mother of; pewter, when old, and fit only to be re-manufactured; rags, of whatever material; raw hides and skins of all kinds, whether dried, salted, or pickled, not otherwise provided for; safflower; saltpetre, or nitrate of soda, or potash, when crude; seed-lac; shellac; sumac; tin, in pigs, bars, or blocks; tortoise, and other shells unmanufactured; turmeric; waste, or shoddy; weld; zinc, spelter, or teutenegue, unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for.

SCHEDULE I.—(*Exempt from duty.*)

Animals imported for breed; bullion, gold and silver; cabinets of coins, medals, and other collections of antiquities; coffee and tea, when imported direct from the place of their growth or production, in American vessels, or in foreign vessels entitled by reciprocal treaties to be exempt from discriminating duties, tonnage, and other charges; coffee, the growth or production of the possessions of the Netherlands, imported from the Netherlands in the same manner; coins, gold, silver, and copper; copper ore; copper, when imported for the United States mint; cotton; felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels; garden seeds, and all other seeds, not otherwise provided for; goods, wares, and merchandise, the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the United States, exported to a foreign country, and brought back to the United States in the same condition as when exported, upon which no drawback or bounty has been allowed;—*Provided*, That all regulations to ascertain the identity thereof prescribed by existing laws, or which may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be complied with;—guano; household effects, old and in use, of persons or families from foreign countries, if used abroad by them, and not intended for any other person or persons, or for sale; junk, old; models of inventions and other improvements in the arts;—*Provided*, That no article or articles shall be deemed a model or improvement, which can be fitted for use;—oakum; oil, spermaceti, whale, and other fish, of American fisheries, and all other articles the produce of such fisheries; paintings and statuary, the production of American artists residing abroad, and all other paintings and statuary;—*Provided*, The same be imported in good faith as objects of taste, and not of merchandise;—personal and household effects (not merchandise) of citizens of the United States dying abroad; plaster of Paris, unground; platina, unmanufactured; sheathing copper, but no copper to be considered such, and admitted free, except in sheets forty-eight inches long and fourteen inches wide, and weighing from fourteen to thirty-four ounces the square foot; sheathing metal; specimens of natural history, mineralogy, or botany; trees, shrubs, bulbs, plants, and roots, not otherwise provided for; wearing apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise, professional books, implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation, or employment, of persons arriving in the United States;—*Provided*, That this exemption shall not be construed to include machinery or other articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for sale.

Schedule I, exempt from duty.

APPROVED, July 30, 1846.

CHAP. LXXV.—*An Act to exempt Coffee imported from the Netherlands from Duty in certain Cases, and for other Purposes.*

August 3, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, from and after the passage of this act, coffee, the production or growth of the

Coffee import.

ed from the Netherlands, in Dutch or American vessels, to be free of duty.

Repeal of so much of act 1842, ch. 270, as is inconsistent herewith.

Duties collected on coffee in American vessels from the Netherlands, between Aug. 30, 1842, and Sept. 11, 1845, to be refunded.

Discriminating tonnage duties collected on Spanish vessels, in certain cases, to be refunded.

1832 ch. 207.

No discriminating tonnage duties on Spanish vessels, except from Cuba or Porto Rico.

colonies or dependencies of the Netherlands, imported into the United States from the Netherlands, either in Dutch or American vessels, shall be admitted free of duty; and so much of the act approved the thirtieth day of August, eighteen hundred and forty-two, entitled, "An Act to provide Revenue from Imports, and to change and modify existing Laws imposing Duties on Imports, and for other Purposes," as is inconsistent herewith, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and required to refund and pay, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the several persons or parties entitled to the same, the amount of duties levied and collected upon the importations of coffee in American vessels from the Netherlands, the production or growth of the colonies or dependencies of the Netherlands, between the thirtieth day of August, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and the eleventh day of September, eighteen hundred and forty-five.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and required to refund and pay, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the persons or parties severally entitled to receive the same, the amount of discriminating tonnage duties heretofore levied and collected on Spanish vessels coming from foreign countries (except from Cuba and Porto Rico) under the act approved the thirteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An Act concerning Tonnage Duties on Spanish Vessels;" and from and after the passage of this act, no discriminating tonnage duties shall be levied on Spanish vessels coming from foreign countries, except those coming from Cuba or Porto Rico.

APPROVED, August 3, 1846.

August 3, 1846.

CHAP. LXXVI. — *An Act in Relation to the Time of holding the Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the District of Ohio.*

Terms of Circuit and District Courts for Ohio to be held on 2d Monday of November annually.

Proviso as to actions, &c., now pending.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the terms of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the District of Ohio, heretofore held on the third Monday of December, annually, shall hereafter be held on the second Monday of November, annually: *Provided*, That all actions, suits, appeals, recognizances, processes, writs, and proceedings, whatever, pending in said courts, or returnable to the term, as it now exists, shall have day therein, and be tried, proceeded with, and disposed of, at the term as fixed by this act.

APPROVED, August 3, 1846.

August 3, 1846.

CHAP. LXXVII. — *An Act to grant the Right of Preemption to actual Settlers on the Lands acquired by Treaty from the Miami Indians in Indiana.*

Preemption rights on the Miami cessions, who entitled to.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every actual settler, being the head of a family, or widow or single man over the age of twenty-one years, who is now in possession, by actual residence as a housekeeper, of any tract of public land within the limits of the several cessions by the Miami Indians in Indiana, which have not yet been proclaimed for sale by the President, or any such person who shall hereafter settle, erect a dwelling-house, and become a housekeeper upon any such tract of land, shall be entitled to the same benefits and privileges, with respect to said land, as was granted to settlers

on other lands by the act approved twenty-second of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, entitled "An Act to grant Preemption Rights," and the several amendatory provisions of said act, effected by the subsequent acts bearing date first June, eighteen hundred and forty, and third March, eighteen hundred and forty-three: *Provided*, That the minimum price per acre of said land shall be two dollars per acre.

1838, ch. 119.

1840, ch. 32.

1845, ch. 36.

Minimum price.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, in every case, the affidavit of the claimant under this act shall be like unto that prescribed by the act of twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and the same shall be filed, and proof and payment made for the land claimed, at any time before the day fixed by the President's proclamation for the public sale of the said land: *Provided*, That where a tract of land is now settled upon, a settlement made on such tract subsequent to the date of this law shall confer no right on the last-mentioned settler; and where settlements shall hereafter be made, the right shall be in the first settler, who shall otherwise comply with the conditions of this law.

Claimant to make oath as prescribed by act of 1838, ch. 119.

Prior settlers to have preference.

APPROVED, August 3, 1846.

CHAP. LXXXVIII. — *An Act providing for the Adjustment of all suspended Preemption Land Claims in the several States and Territories.*

Aug. 3, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to determine, upon principles of equity and justice, as recognized in courts of equity, and in accordance with general equitable rules and regulations, to be settled by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney-General, and Commissioner, conjointly, consistently with such principles, all cases of suspended entries now existing in said land office, and to adjudge in what cases patents shall issue upon the same: *Provided, however*, That such adjudications shall be made within two years from the passage of this act, and be first approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney-General, and shall only operate to divest the United States of the title of the land embraced by such entries, without prejudice to the rights of conflicting claimants.

Commissioner of General Land Office to determine all suspended entries, under regulations of Secretary of Treasury and Attorney-General & Commissioner.

Proviso.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the power and jurisdiction given by this act to the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall cease and determine, at the expiration of two years from the passage thereof; and such Commissioner be, and he is hereby, directed to report to Congress at the first session after the said adjudications shall have been made, a list of the same, and under such classes as he may deem necessary, and of the principles upon which such class was determined.

1848, ch. 101.

Power and jurisdiction cease at end of two years.

Commissioners to report list of adjudications to Congress.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Commissioner shall arrange his decisions into two classes; the first class to embrace all such cases of equity as may be finally confirmed by the board aforesaid, and the second class to embrace all such cases as the board reject and decide to be invalid.

Decisions to be arranged into classes.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That for all lands covered by entries or sales which are placed in the first class, patents shall issue to the claimants; and all lands embraced by entries or sales placed in the second class shall *ipso facto* revert to, and become part of, the public domain.

Patents to issue for lands in the first class, and lands in second class to revert to the U. S.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the Commissioner of the General Land Office to order into market, after due notice, without the formality and expense of a proclamation

Commissioner to order into market lands of second class.

Notice of sale.

of the President, all lands of the second class, though heretofore unproclaimed and unoffered, and such other isolated or disconnected tracts or parcels of unoffered lands, which, in his judgment, it would be proper to expose to sale in like manner: *Provided*, That public notice of at least thirty days shall be given by the land officers of the district in which such lands may be situated, pursuant to the directions of the Commissioner aforesaid.

APPROVED, August 3, 1846.

Aug. 4, 1846.

1845, ch. 48.

CHAP. LXXXII.—*An Act to define the Boundaries of the State of Iowa, and to repeal so much of the Act of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five as relates to the Boundaries of Iowa.*

Boundaries declared.

1845, ch. 48.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following shall be, and they are hereby, declared to be the boundaries of the State of Iowa, in lieu of those prescribed by the second section of the act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-five, entitled "An Act for the Admission of the States of Iowa and Florida into the Union," viz. Beginning in the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River, at a point due east of the middle of the mouth of the main channel of the Des Moines River; thence up the middle of the main channel of the said Des Moines River, to a point on said river where the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri, as established by the constitution of that State, adopted June twelfth, eighteen hundred and twenty, crosses the said middle of the main channel of the said Des Moines River; thence, westwardly, along the said northern boundary line of the State of Missouri, as established at the time aforesaid, until an extension of said line intersect the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River; thence, up the middle of the main channel of the said Missouri River, to a point opposite the middle of the main channel of the Big Sioux River, according to Nicollet's map; thence, up the main channel of the said Big Sioux River, according to said map, until it is intersected by the parallel of forty-three degrees and thirty minutes north latitude; thence east, along said parallel of forty-three degrees and thirty minutes, until said parallel intersect the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River; thence, down the middle of the main channel of said Mississippi River, to the place of beginning.

Question in controversy between Missouri and Iowa referred to the Supreme Court.

Supreme Court invested with necessary authority.

To be entitled to two representatives.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the question which has heretofore been the subject-matter of controversy and dispute between the State of Missouri and the Territory of Iowa, respecting the precise location of the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri, shall be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Supreme Court of the United States for adjudication and settlement, in accordance with the act of the Legislature of Missouri, approved March twenty-five, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and the memorial of the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of the Iowa, approved January seventeenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, by which both parties have agreed to "the commencement and speedy determination of such suit as may be necessary to procure a final decision by the Supreme Court of the United States upon the true location of the northern boundary of that State;" and the said Supreme Court is hereby invested with all the power and authority necessary to the performance of the duty imposed by this section.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, until the next census and apportionment shall be made, the State of Iowa shall be entitled to two representatives in the House of Representatives of the United States.

SEC 4. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-five, entitled "An Act for the Admission of the States of Iowa and Florida into the Union," relating to the said State of Iowa, as is inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same is hereby repealed.

APPROVED, August 4, 1846.

Repeal of so much of the act of 1845, ch. 43, as is inconsistent herewith.

CHAP. LXXXIV. — *An Act to establish a Warehousing System, and to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide Revenue from Imports, and to change and modify existing Laws imposing Duties on Imports, and for other Purposes."*

Aug. 6, 1846.

1842, ch. 270.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the twelfth section of the act entitled "An Act to provide Revenue from Imports, and to change and modify existing Laws imposing Duties on Imports, and for other Purposes," approved the thirtieth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, is hereby amended so as hereafter to read as follows:— [Sec. 12.] *And be it further enacted*, That, on and after the day this act goes into operation, the duties on all imported goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be paid in cash: *Provided*, That in all cases of failure or neglect to pay the duties within the period allowed by law to the importer to make entry thereof, or whenever the owner, importer, or consignee, shall make entry for warehousing the same, in writing, in such form and supported by such proof as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, the said goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be taken possession of by the collector, and deposited in the public stores, or in other stores to be agreed on by the collector or chief revenue officer of the port and the importer, owner, or consignee, the said stores to be secured in the manner provided for by the first section of the act of the twentieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, entitled "An Act providing for the Deposit of Wines and distilled Spirits in public Warehouses, and for other Purposes," there to be kept with due and reasonable care, at the charge and risk of the owner, importer, consignee, or agent, and subject at all times to their order, upon payment of the proper duties and expenses, to be ascertained on due entry thereof for warehousing, and to be secured by a bond of the owner, importer, or consignee, with surety or sureties, to the satisfaction of the collector, in double the amount of the said duties, and in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *Provided*, That no merchandise shall be withdrawn from any warehouse in which it may be deposited, in a less quantity than in an entire package, bale, cask, or box, unless in bulk; nor shall merchandise so imported in bulk be delivered, except in the whole quantity of each parcel, or in a quantity not less than one ton weight, unless by special authority of the Secretary of the Treasury. And in case the owner, importer, consignee, or agent, of any goods on which the duties have not been paid, shall give to the collector satisfactory security that the said goods shall be landed out of the jurisdiction of the United States, in the manner now required by existing laws relating to exportations for the benefit of drawback, the collector and naval officer, if any, on an entry to reexport the same, shall, upon payment of the appropriate expenses, permit the said goods, under the inspection of the proper officers, to be shipped without the payment of any duties thereon. And in case any goods, wares, or merchandise, deposited as aforesaid, shall remain in public store beyond one year, without payment of the duties and charges thereon, then said goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be ap-

Act of 1842, ch. 270, § 12, amended. Ante, p. 43, § 7.

Duties to be paid in cash.

Proviso.

1818, ch. 129.

Proviso.

Collector to permit goods to be shipped for reexportation in certain cases.

Goods remaining in store beyond one year to be appraised and sold.

Treasury department to prescribe regulations, &c., for such sales.

Proceeds, after deducting charges, to be paid over to the owner, &c.

Overplus, how disposed of.

Repeal of sections of conflicting acts.

1799, ch. 22.

1842, ch. 270.

Perishable and explosive goods to be sold at once.

Goods may be withdrawn and transported to another port of entry under certain restrictions.

1799, ch. 22.

Owner shall give bond.

Provide.

praised by the appraisers of the United States, if there be any at such port, and if none, then by two merchants to be designated and sworn by the collector for that purpose, and sold by the collector at public auction, on due public notice thereof being first given, in the manner and for the time to be prescribed by a general regulation of the treasury department; and at said public sale, distinct printed catalogues descriptive of said goods, with the appraised value affixed thereto, shall be distributed among the persons present at said sale; and a reasonable opportunity shall be given before such sale, to persons desirous of purchasing, to inspect the quality of such goods; and the proceeds of said sales, after deducting the usual rate of storage at the port in question, with all other charges and expenses, including duties, shall be paid over to the owner, importer, consignee, or agent, and proper receipts taken for the same: *Provided*, That the overplus, if any there be, of the proceeds of such sales, after the payment of storage, charges, expenses, and duties, as aforesaid, remaining unclaimed for the space of ten days after such sales, shall be paid by the collector into the treasury of the United States; and the said collector shall transmit to the treasury department, with the said overplus, a copy of the inventory, appraisal, and account of sales, specifying the marks, numbers, and descriptions, of the packages sold, their contents, and appraised value, the name of the vessel and master in which, and of the port or place whence they were imported, and the time when, and the name of the person or persons to whom said goods were consigned in the manifest, and the duties and charges to which the several consignments were respectively subject; and the receipt or certificate of the collector shall exonerate the master or person having charge or command of any ship or vessel, in which said goods, wares, or merchandise, were imported, from all claim of the owner or owners thereof, who shall, nevertheless, on due proof of their interest, be entitled to receive from the treasury the amount of any overplus paid into the same under the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That so much of the fifty-sixth section of the general collection law of the second of March, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, and the thirteenth section of the act of the thirtieth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-two, to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes, as conflicts with the provisions of this act, shall be, and is hereby, repealed, excepting that nothing contained in this act shall be construed to extend the time now prescribed by law for selling unclaimed goods: *Provided also*, That all goods of a perishable nature, and all gunpowder, fire-crackers, and explosive substances, deposited as aforesaid, shall be sold forthwith.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any goods, when deposited in the public stores in the manner provided for in the foregoing section, may be withdrawn therefrom and transported to any other port of entry under the restrictions provided for in the act of the second March, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, in respect to the transportation of goods, wares, and merchandise, from one collection district to another, to be exported with the benefit of drawback; and the owner of such goods so to be withdrawn for transportation shall give his bond, with sufficient sureties, in double the amount of the duties chargeable on them, for the deposit of such goods in store in the port of entry to which they shall be destined, such bond to be cancelled when the goods shall be redeposited in store in the collection district to which they shall be transported: *Provided*, that nothing contained in this section shall be construed to extend the time during which goods may be kept in store, after their original importation and entry, beyond the term of one year.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any warehoused goods

shall be fraudulently concealed in or removed from any public or private warehouse, the same shall be forfeited to the United States; and all persons convicted of fraudulently concealing or removing such goods, or of aiding or abetting such concealment or removal, shall be liable to the same penalties which are now imposed for the fraudulent introduction of goods into the United States; and if any importer or proprietor of any warehoused goods, or any person in his employ, shall, by any contrivance, fraudulently open the warehouse, or shall gain access to the goods except in the presence of the proper officer of the customs, acting in the execution of his duty, such importer or proprietor shall forfeit and pay for every such offence one thousand dollars. And any person convicted of altering, defacing, or obliterating, any mark or marks, which have been placed by any officer of the revenue on any package or packages of warehoused goods, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence five hundred dollars.

Goods fraudulently concealed or removed to be forfeited.

Penalty.

Penalty for fraudulently opening warehouse, &c., except in presence of an officer of the customs.

Penalty for altering, obliterating, or defacing, marks.

Collectors to make quarterly reports.

To be published.

Secretary of the Treasury to make the regulations necessary to give full effect to this act.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the collectors of the several ports of the United States shall make quarterly reports to the Secretary of the Treasury, according to such general instructions as the said Secretary may give of all goods which remain in the warehouses of their respective ports, specifying the quantity and description of the same; which returns, or tables formed thereon, the Secretary of the Treasury shall forthwith cause to be published in the principal papers of the city of Washington.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to make, from time to time, such regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, as may be necessary to give full effect to the provisions of this act, and secure a just accountability under the same. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary to report such regulations to each succeeding session of Congress.

APPROVED, August 6, 1846.

CHAP. LXXXV. — *An Act to repeal an Act entitled "An Act for the Relief of the Stockbridge Tribe of Indians in the Territory of Wisconsin," approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-three, and for other Purposes.*

Aug. 6, 1846.

1845, ch. 101.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An Act for the Relief of the Stockbridge Tribe of Indians in the Territory of Wisconsin," approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-three, be and the same is hereby repealed; and the said Stockbridge tribe or nation of Indians is restored to their ancient form of government, with all powers, rights, and privileges, held and exercised by them under their customs and usages, as fully and completely as though the above-recited act had never passed.

Repeat of act of 1843, ch. 101.

Restored to ancient form of government.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sub-agent of Indian affairs at Green Bay, under the direction of the Governor of Wisconsin, who shall be a commissioner for this purpose, shall be required to open a book for the enrolment of the names of such persons of the Stockbridge tribe of Indians as shall desire to become and remain citizens of the United States, immediately upon the passage of this law; and three months shall be allowed after the opening of said books for the enrolment, within which time it shall be the duty of all desiring citizenship to come forward in person and file their application. After the expiration of the three months, the said sub-agent shall divide the said township of land now held by the Stockbridges on the Winnebago Lake into two districts, to be known and designated as the Indian District and the Citizen District, according to the strength

Sub-agent at Green Bay to enrol the names of Indians who desire to become citizens of U. S.

Sub-agent to divide the land held by Stockbridges into two districts.

How the lands
are to be held.

Sub-agents to
make out three
copies of the di-
visions made.

Patents to is-
sue to those re-
servees who be-
come citizens.

Indians becom-
ing citizens to
forfeit annuity.

\$5,000 to be
paid them for
that sum paid by
them to the Win-
nebagoes and
Menomonicies.

Appropriation.
Proviso.

and numbers of their respective parties, and the laws and usages in said tribe. The lands in the Indian District are to remain and to be held in common; those in the Citizen District are to be divided; and to each Indian who becomes a citizen the said sub-agent shall assign, by distinct metes and bounds, his ratable proportion of land. And, after the division and allotment are completed, it shall be the duty of the said sub-agent to make out three copies of the divisions thus made, one of which he shall file with the clerk of the District Court of the country in which the Citizen District of land may be situated; one other copy he shall file in the land office at Green Bay, in Wisconsin Territory; and the other shall be returned to the Secretary of War. And, upon the receipt of the said return by the Secretary of War, patents may be issued to the individual reservees who become citizens, upon the receipt of which a title in fee simple to the lot of land shall vest in the patentee; and all transfers and assignments of the land made previous to the issuance of the patent shall be null and void: *Provided, however,* That those Indians who become citizens shall forfeit all right to receive any portion of the annuity which may now be or may become due the nation of Stockbridges, by virtue of any treaty heretofore entered into by this government with said Stockbridges.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That, in consideration of the moneys paid by said Stockbridge nation of Indians to the Winnebagoes and Menomonicies in the years eighteen hundred and twenty-one and eighteen hundred and twenty-two, and all other claims, the sum of five thousand dollars be paid to said tribe of Indians by the Secretary of War; and for this purpose, the said sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided,* That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to impair any claim which said nation may have upon the Delaware nation to a share of the lands assigned to them west of the Missouri River.

APPROVED, August 6, 1846.

Aug. 6, 1846.

CHAP. LXXXIX. — *An Act to enable the People of Wisconsin Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the Admission of such State into the Union.*

The people of
Wisconsin au-
thorized to form
a constitution
and State gov-
ernment

Boundaries.

1847, ch. 83, § 2.

Post, p. 97.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the people of the Territory of Wisconsin be, and they are hereby, authorized to form a constitution and State government, for the purpose of being admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever, by the name of the State of Wisconsin, with the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the north-east corner of the State of Illinois — that is to say, at a point in the centre of Lake Michigan where the line of forty-two degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude crosses the same; thence running with the boundary line of the State of Michigan, through Lake Michigan, Green Bay, to the mouth of the Menomonic River; thence up the channel of said river to the Brulé River; thence up said last mentioned river to Lake Brulé; thence along the southern shore of Lake Brulé in a direct line to the centre of the channel between Middle and South Islands, in the Lake of the Desert; thence in a direct line to the head-waters of the Montreal River, as marked upon the survey made by Captain Cramm; thence down the main channel of the Montreal River to the middle of Lake Superior; thence through the centre of Lake Superior to the mouth of the St. Louis River; thence up the main channel of said river to the first rapids in the

same, above the Indian village, according to Nicollet's map; thence due south to the main branch of the River St. Croix; thence down the main channel of said river to the Mississippi; thence down the centre of the main channel of that river to the north-west corner of the State of Illinois; thence due east with the northern boundary of the State of Illinois to the place of beginning, as established by "An Act to enable the People of the Illinois Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the Admission of such State into the Union on an equal Footing with the original States," approved April eighteen, eighteen hundred and eighteen.

1818, ch. 67.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, to prevent all disputes in reference to the jurisdiction of islands in the said Brulé and Menomonie Rivers, the line be so run as to include within the jurisdiction of Michigan all the islands in the Brulé and Menomonie Rivers, (to the extent in which said rivers are adopted as a boundary,) down to, and inclusive of, the Quinnesec Falls of the Menomonie; and from thence the line shall be so run as to include within the jurisdiction of Wisconsin all the islands in the Menomonie River, from the falls aforesaid down to the junction of said river with Green Bay: *Provided*, That the adjustment of boundary, as fixed in this act, between Wisconsin and Michigan shall not be binding on Congress, unless the same shall be ratified by the State of Michigan on or before the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

Jurisdiction of islands in Brulé and Menomonie Rivers.

Assent of Michigan required.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said State of Wisconsin shall have concurrent jurisdiction on the Mississippi, and all other rivers and waters bordering on the said State of Wisconsin, so far as the same shall, form a common boundary to said State and any other State or States now or hereafter to be formed or bounded by the same; and said river and waters, and the navigable waters leading into the same, shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of said State as to all other citizens of the United States, without any tax, duty, impost, or toll, therefor.

To have concurrent jurisdiction on the Mississippi and other rivers.

Navigable waters to be common highways.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the admission of the State of Wisconsin into the Union, in pursuance of this act, the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within the State of Wisconsin as elsewhere within the United States; and said State shall constitute one district, and be called the District of Wisconsin; and a district court shall be held therein, to consist of one judge, who shall reside in the said district and be called a district judge. He shall hold, at the seat of government of said State, two sessions of said court annually, on the first Mondays in January and July; and he shall, in all things, have and exercise the same jurisdiction and powers which were by law given to the judge of the Kentucky District, under an act entitled "An Act to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States." He shall appoint a clerk for said district, who shall reside and keep the records of said court at the place of holding the same; and shall receive for the services performed by him the same fees to which the clerk of the Kentucky District is by law entitled for similar services. There shall be allowed to the judge of said district court the annual compensation of fifteen hundred dollars, to commence from the date of his appointment, to be paid quarterly at the treasury of the United States.

Laws of U. S. extended to said State.

Shall constitute one judicial district.

A district court to be held.

Sessions of the court, and powers and jurisdiction of the judge.

Shall appoint a clerk, &c.

Fees. 1789, ch. 20, § 10.

Compensation of judge.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed in said district a person learned in the law to act as attorney of the United States, who, in addition to the stated fees, shall be paid the sum of two hundred dollars annually by the United States, as a full compensation for all extra services; the said payment to be made quarterly at the treasury of the United States. And there shall also

District attorney to be appointed.

Compensation and fees.

Marshal to be appointed.

Duties, fees, and compensation.

To be entitled to two representatives in Congress.

Propositions submitted to the convention, &c.

Lands for schools.

Lands for a seminary of learning.

1838, ch. 110.

Lands for public buildings and seat of government.

Salt springs.

Proviso.

5 per cent. of proceeds of sales of lands given for roads and canals.

Condition.

Taxes.

be appointed a marshal for said district, who shall perform the same duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees, as are prescribed and allowed to marshals in other districts; and shall, moreover, be allowed the sum of two hundred dollars annually, as a compensation for all extra services.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That, until another census shall be taken and apportionment made, the State of Wisconsin shall be entitled to two representatives in the Congress of the United States.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the following propositions are hereby submitted to the convention which shall assemble for the purpose of forming a constitution for the State of Wisconsin, for acceptance or rejection; and if accepted by said convention, and ratified by an article in said constitution, they shall be obligatory on the United States:

First. That section numbered sixteen, in every township of the public lands in said State, and, where such section has been sold or otherwise disposed of, other lands equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to said State for the use of schools.

Second. That the seventy-two sections or two entire townships of land set apart and reserved for the use and support of a university by an act of Congress, approved on the twelfth day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, entitled "An Act concerning a Seminary of Learning in the Territory of Wisconsin," are hereby granted and conveyed to the State, to be appropriated solely to the use and support of such university, in such manner as the Legislature may prescribe.

Third. That ten entire sections of land, to be selected and located under the direction of the Legislature, in legal divisions of not less than one quarter section, from any of the unappropriated lands belonging to the United States within the said State, are hereby granted to the said State, for the purpose of completing the public buildings of the said State, or for the erection of others at the seat of government, under the direction of the Legislature thereof.

Fourth. That all salt springs within said State, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining, or as contiguous as may be to each, shall be granted to the State for its use; the same to be selected by the Legislature thereof, within one year after the admission of said State; and when so selected, to be used or disposed of on such terms, conditions, and regulations, as the Legislature shall direct: *Provided*, That no salt spring or land the right whereof is now vested in any individual or individuals, or which may hereafter be confirmed or adjudged to any individual or individuals, shall, by this section, be granted to said State.

Fifth. That five per cent. of the net proceeds of sales of all public lands lying within the said State, which have been or shall be sold by Congress, from and after the admission of said State into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to the said State, for the purpose of making public roads and canals in the same, as the Legislature shall direct: *Provided*, That the foregoing propositions herein offered are on the condition that the said convention which shall form the constitution of said State shall provide, by a clause in said constitution, or an ordinance, irrevocable without the consent of the United States, that said State shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same by the United States, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to bona fide purchasers thereof; and that no tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States; and that in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents.

APPROVED, August 6, 1846.

CHAP. XC. — *An Act to provide for the better Organization of the Treasury, and for the Collection, Safe-Keeping, Transfer, and Disbursement of the public Revenue.*

Aug. 6, 1846.

Whereas, by the fourth section of the act entitled "An Act to establish the Treasury Department," approved September two, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, it was provided that it should be the duty of the treasurer to receive and keep the moneys of the United States, and to disburse the same upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, countersigned by the comptroller, and recorded by the register, and not otherwise: and whereas it is found necessary to make further provisions to enable the treasurer the better to carry into effect the intent of the said section in relation to the receiving and disbursing the moneys of the United States: Therefore —

Preamble.

1789, ch. 12.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the rooms prepared and provided in the new treasury building at the seat of government for the use of the treasurer of the United States, his assistants, and clerks, and occupied by them, and also the fire-proof vaults and safes erected in said rooms for the keeping of the public moneys in the possession and under the immediate control of said treasurer, and such other apartments as are provided for in this act as places of deposit of the public money, are hereby constituted and declared to be the treasury of the United States. And all moneys paid into the same shall be subject to the draft of the treasurer, drawn agreeably to appropriations made by law.

The treasury of the U. S. designated.

Moneys paid into same, subject to the draft of the treasurer.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the mint of the United States in the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, and the branch mint in the city of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, and the vaults and safes thereof, respectively, shall be places of deposit and safe-keeping of the public moneys at those points, respectively; and the treasurer of the said mint and branch mint, respectively, for the time being, shall be assistant treasurers under the provisions of this act, and shall have the custody and care of all public moneys deposited within the same, and shall perform all the duties required to be performed by them, in reference to the receipt, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursements of all such moneys, according to the provisions hereinafter contained.

U. S. mint at Philadelphia and branch mint at New Orleans made places of deposit.

Treasurers of the mint and branch mint to be assistant treasurers. Their powers and duties.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the rooms which were directed to be prepared and provided within the custom-houses in the city of New York, in the State of New York, and in the city of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, for the use of receivers-general of public moneys, under the provisions of the act entitled "An Act to provide for the Collection, Safe-Keeping, Transfer, and Disbursement, of the public Revenue," approved July fourth, eighteen hundred and forty, shall be for the use of the assistant treasurers hereinafter directed to be appointed at those places respectively; as shall be also the fire-proof vaults and safes prepared and provided within said rooms for the keeping of the public moneys collected and deposited with them respectively; and the assistant treasurers, from time to time appointed at those points, shall have the custody and care of the said rooms, vaults, and safes, respectively, and of all the public moneys deposited within the same, and shall perform all the duties required to be performed by them, in reference to the receipt, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement, of all such moneys, according to the provisions of this act.

Places of deposit and assistant treasurers for New York and Boston. Their powers and duties.

1840, ch. 41.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the offices, with suitable and convenient rooms, which were directed to be erected, prepared, and provided, for the use of receivers-general of public money, at the

Places of deposit and assistant treasurers at Charleston, and

St. Louis. Their powers and duties.

1840, ch. 41.

Four assistant treasurers to be appointed, who shall hold their offices for four years.

Location of assistant treasurers.

Shall give bonds.

The treasurer, assistant treasurers, and other officers having the custody of public moneys, required to keep the same safely, &c., and faithfully and promptly to make such payments and transfers as are required to be made, &c.

To act as pension agents.

Treasurer of U. S., treasurers of the mint and branch mint, and assistant treasurers, to give bond.

expense of the United States, at the city of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina, and at the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, under the act entitled "An Act to provide for the Collection, Safe-Keeping, Transfer, and Disbursement, of the public Revenue," approved July fourth, eighteen hundred and forty, shall be for the use of the assistant treasurers hereinafter directed to be appointed at the places above-named; as shall be also the fire-proof vaults and safes erected within the said offices and rooms for the keeping of the public money collected and deposited at those points respectively; and the said assistant treasurers, from time to time appointed at those places, shall have the custody and care of the said offices, vaults, and safes, erected, prepared, and provided, as aforesaid, and of all the public moneys deposited within the same, and shall perform all the duties required to be performed by them, in reference to the receipt, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement, of all such moneys, according to the provisions hereinafter contained.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the President shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate appoint, four officers to be denominated "assistant treasurers of the United States," which said officers shall hold their respective offices for the term of four years, unless sooner removed therefrom; one of which shall be located at the city of New York, in the State of New York; one other of which shall be located at the city of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts; one other of which shall be located at the city of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina; and one other at St. Louis, in the State of Missouri. And all of which said officers shall give bonds to the United States, with sureties, according to the provisions hereinafter contained, for the faithful discharge of the duties of their respective offices.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the treasurer of the United States, the treasurer of the mint of the United States, the treasurers, and those acting as such, of the various branch mints, all collectors of the customs, all surveyors of the customs acting also as collectors, all assistant treasurers, all receivers of public moneys at the several land offices, all postmasters, and all public officers of whatsoever character, be, and they are hereby required to keep safely, without loaning, using, depositing in banks, or exchanging for other funds than as allowed by this act, all the public money collected by them, or otherwise at any time placed in their possession and custody, till the same is ordered, by the proper department or officer of the government, to be transferred or paid out; and when such orders for transfer or payment are received, faithfully and promptly to make the same as directed, and to do and perform all other duties as fiscal agents of the government which may be imposed by this or any other acts of Congress, or by any regulation of the treasury department made in conformity to law; and also to do and perform all acts and duties required by law, or by direction of any of the Executive departments of the government, as agents for paying pensions, or for making any other disbursements which either of the heads of those departments may be required by law to make, and which are of a character to be made by the depositaries hereby constituted, consistently with the other official duties imposed upon them.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the treasurer of the United States, the treasurer of the mint of the United States, the treasurer of the branch mint at New Orleans, and all the assistant treasurers hereinbefore directed to be appointed, shall respectively give bonds to the United States faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices according to law, and for such amounts as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with sureties to the satis-

faction of the solicitor of the treasury; and shall, from time to time, renew, strengthen, and increase, their official bonds as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, any law in reference to any of the official bonds of any of the said officers to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, at as early a day as possible after the passage of this act, to require from the several depositaries hereby constituted, and whose official bonds are not hereinbefore provided for, to execute bonds, new and suitable in their terms, to meet the new and increased duties imposed upon them respectively by this act, and with sureties and in sums such as shall seem reasonable and safe to the solicitor of the treasury; and from time to time to require such bonds to be renewed and increased in amount, and strengthened by new sureties, to meet any increasing responsibility which may grow out of accumulations of money in the hands of the depositary, or out of any other duty or responsibility arising under this or any other law of Congress.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That all collectors and receivers of public money, of every character and description, within the District of Columbia, shall, as frequently as they may be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Postmaster-General so to do, pay over to the treasurer of the United States, at the treasury, all public moneys collected by them, or in their hands; that all such collectors and receivers of public moneys within the cities of Philadelphia and New Orleans shall, upon the same direction, pay over to the treasurers of the mints in their respective cities, at the said mints, all public moneys collected by them, or in their hands; and that all such collectors and receivers of public moneys within the cities of New York, Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis, shall, upon the same direction, pay over to the assistant treasurers in their respective cities, at their offices, respectively, all the public moneys collected by them, or in their hands, to be safely kept by the said respective depositaries until otherwise disposed of according to law; and it shall be the duty of the said Secretary and Postmaster-General respectively to direct such payments by the said collectors and receivers at all the said places, at least as often as once in each week, and as much more frequently, in all cases, as they in their discretion may think proper.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer the moneys in the hands of any depositary hereby constituted to the treasury of the United States, to be there safely kept, to the credit of the treasurer of the United States, according to the provisions of this act; and also to transfer moneys in the hands of any one depositary constituted by this act to any other depositary constituted by the same, at his discretion, and as the safety of the public moneys, and the convenience of the public service, shall seem to him to require; which authority to transfer the moneys belonging to the post-office department is also hereby conferred upon the Postmaster-General, so far as its exercise by him may be consistent with the provisions of existing laws; and every depositary constituted by this act shall keep his account of the money paid to or deposited with him, belonging to the post-office department, separate and distinct from the account kept by him of other public moneys so paid or deposited. And for the purpose of payments on the public account, it shall be lawful for the treasurer of the United States to draw upon any of the said depositaries, as he may think most conducive to the public interest, or to the convenience of the public creditors, or both. And each depositary so drawn upon shall make returns to the treasury and post-office departments of all moneys received and paid

Secretary of Treasury to require the several other depositaries to give bonds, &c.

Such bonds may be renewed, strengthened, and increased.

Collectors and receivers of the public money to pay over the same, and to whom.

Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster-General to direct such payments.

Secretary of Treasury may make transfers of the public moneys.

The Postmaster-General authorized to make transfers of moneys belonging to the post-office department.

Depositaries to keep separate and distinct accounts of the moneys of the post-office department.

The treasurer may draw on any depositary.

Depositaries to make returns to the treasury and post-office departments.

by him, at such times and in such form as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury or the Postmaster-General.

Examinations to be made of the books, &c., of the depositories.

Compensation of examiners.

Examinations, how to be made.

Additional examinations to be made, and how.

Necessary expenses for clerks, chests, &c. allowed.

All such expenses to be first authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Number and compensation of clerks.

Post, p. 297.

Secretary of Treasury may transfer balances remaining with present depositories.

Proviso.

Proviso.

Payments to the U. S. and for patents, to whom to be made.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause examinations to be made of the books, accounts, and money on hand, of the several depositories constituted by this act; and for that purpose to appoint special agents, as occasion may require, with such compensation, not exceeding six dollars per day and travelling expenses, as he may think reasonable, to be fixed and declared at the time of each appointment. The agents selected to make these examinations shall be instructed to examine as well the books, accounts, and returns, of the officer, as the money on hand, and the manner of its being kept, to the end that uniformity and accuracy in the accounts, as well as safety to the public moneys, may be secured thereby.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That, in addition to the examinations provided for in the last preceding section, and as a further guard over the public moneys, it shall be the duty of each naval officer and surveyor, as a check upon the assistant treasurers, or the collector of the customs, of their respective districts; of each register of a land office, as a check upon the receiver of his land office; and of the director and superintendent of each mint and branch mint, when separate offices, as a check upon the treasurers, respectively, of the said mints, or the persons acting as such, at the close of each quarter of the year, and as much more frequently as they shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to do so, to examine the books, accounts, returns, and money on hand, of the assistant treasurers, collectors, receivers of land offices, treasurers of the mint, and each branch mint, and persons acting as such, and to make a full, accurate, and faithful return to the treasury department of their condition.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the said officers, respectively, whose duty it is made by this act to receive, keep, and disburse, the public moneys, as the fiscal agents of the government, may be allowed any necessary additional expenses for clerks, fire-proof chests or vaults, or other necessary expenses of safe-keeping, transferring, and disbursing, said moneys; all such expenses of every character to be first expressly authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, whose directions upon all the above subjects, by way of regulation and other, wise, so far as authorized by law, are to be strictly followed by all the said officers: *Provided*, That the whole number of clerks to be appointed by virtue of this section of this act shall not exceed ten; and that the aggregate compensations of the whole number shall not exceed eight thousand dollars; nor shall the compensation of any one clerk so appointed exceed eight hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may, at his discretion, transfer the balances remaining with any of the present depositories to any other of the present depositories, as he may deem the safety of the public money or the public convenience may require: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer the balances remaining with any of the present depositories to the depositories constituted by this act before the first day of January next: *And provided*, That, for the purpose of payments on public account, out of balances remaining with the present depositories, it shall be lawful for the treasurer of the United States to draw upon any of the said depositories as he may think most conducive to the public interests, or to the convenience of the public creditors, or both.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That all marshals, district attorneys, and others having public money to pay to the United States, and all patentees wishing to make payment for patents to be issued,

may pay all such moneys to the treasurer of the United States, to the treasurer of either of the mints in Philadelphia or New Orleans, to either of the other assistant treasurers, or to such other depository constituted by this act as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury in other parts of the United States to receive such payments, and give receipts or certificates of deposit therefor.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That all officers and other persons, charged by this act, or any other act, with the safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement, of the public moneys, other than those connected with the post-office department, are hereby required to keep an accurate entry of each sum received, and of each payment or transfer; and that if any one of the said officers, or of those connected with the post-office department, shall convert to his own use, in any way whatever, or shall use, by way of investment in any kind of property or merchandise, or shall loan, with or without interest, or shall deposit in any bank, or shall exchange for other funds, except as allowed by this act, any portion of the public moneys intrusted to him for safe-keeping, disbursement, transfer, or for any other purpose, every such act shall be deemed and adjudged to be an embezzlement of so much of the said moneys as shall be thus taken, converted, invested, used, loaned, deposited, or exchanged, which is hereby declared to be a felony; and any failure to pay over or to produce the public moneys intrusted to such person shall be held and taken to be *prima facie* evidence of such embezzlement; and if any officer charged with the disbursements of public moneys shall accept, or receive, or transmit to the treasury department to be allowed in his favor, any receipt or voucher from a creditor of the United States, without having paid to such creditor, in such funds as the said officer may have received for disbursement, or such other funds as he may be authorized by this act to take in exchange, the full amount specified in such receipt or voucher, every such act shall be deemed to be a conversion by such officer to his own use of the amount specified in such receipt or voucher; and any officer or agent of the United States, and all persons advising or participating in such act, being convicted thereof before any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not less than six months nor more than ten years, and to a fine equal to the amount of the money embezzled. And, upon the trial of any indictment against any person for embezzling public money under the provisions of this act, it shall be sufficient evidence, for the purpose of showing a balance against such person, to produce a transcript from the books and proceedings of the treasury, as required in civil cases, under the provisions of the act entitled "An Act to provide more effectually for the Settlement of Accounts between the United States and Receivers of public Money," approved March third, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven; and the provisions of this act shall be so construed as to apply to all persons charged with the safe-keeping, transfer, or disbursement, of the public money, whether such persons be indicted as receivers or depositaries of the same; and the refusal of such person, whether in or out of office, to pay any draft, order, or warrant, which may be drawn upon him by the proper officer of the treasury department, for any public money in his hands belonging to the United States, no matter in what capacity the same may have been received or may be held, or to transfer or disburse any such money promptly, upon the legal requirement of any authorized officer of the United States, shall be deemed and taken, upon the trial of any indictment against such person for embezzlement, as *prima facie* evidence of such embezzlement.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That, until the rooms, offices,

Entries to be made of the public moneys other than those of the post-office department.

Felony, to use, loan, or deposit in a bank, &c. public money. Punishment.

Evidence of embezzlement.

Payment in other funds to be conversion.

Punishment.

What shall be sufficient evidence to show a balance, on a charge of embezzlement

1797, ch. 20.

Until the rooms, &c., directed to be prepared by the first four sections of this act can be constructed, others to be procured.

vaults, and safes, directed by the first four sections of this act to be constructed and prepared for the use of the treasurer of the United States, the treasurers of the mints at Philadelphia and New Orleans, and the assistant treasurers at New York, Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis, can be constructed and prepared for use, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to procure suitable rooms for offices for those officers at their respective locations, and to contract for such use of vaults and safes as may be required for the safe-keeping of the public moneys in the charge and custody of those officers respectively, the expense to be paid by the United States.

1799, ch. 5.

And whereas, by the thirtieth section of the act entitled "An Act to regulate the Collection of Duties imposed by Law on the Tonnage of Ships or Vessels; and on Goods, Wares, and Merchandises, imported into the United States," approved July thirty-one, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, it was provided that all fees and dues collected by virtue of that act should be received in gold and silver coin only; and whereas, also, by the fifth section of the act approved May ten, eighteen hundred, entitled "An Act to amend the Act entitled 'An Act providing for the Sale of the Lands of the United States in the Territory North-west of the Ohio, and above the Mouth of Kentucky River,'" it was provided that payment for the said lands shall be made by all purchasers in specie, or in evidences of the public debt; and whereas, experience has proved that said provisions ought to be revived and enforced, according to the true and wise intent of the constitution of the United States.—

1800, ch. 55.

On and after Jan. 1, 1847, the duties, taxes, &c., accruing to the U. S. shall be paid in gold and silver coin, or in treasury notes.

SEC. 18. *Be it further enacted*, That on the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and thereafter, all duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts, and sums of money accruing or becoming due to the United States, and also all sums due for postages or otherwise, to the general post-office department, shall be paid in gold and silver coin only, or in treasury notes issued under the authority of the United States: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall publish, monthly, in two newspapers at the city of Washington, the amount of specie at the several places of deposit, the amount of treasury notes or drafts issued, and the amount outstanding on the last day of each month.

Monthly publication.

On and after April 1, 1847, all payments to be made in gold and silver coin, or in treasury notes, if the creditor agrees to receive them.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and thereafter, every officer or agent engaged in making disbursements on account of the United States, or of the general post-office, shall make all payments in gold and silver coin, or in treasury notes, if the creditor agree to receive said notes in payment; and any receiving or disbursing officer or agent who shall neglect, evade, or violate, the provisions of this and the last preceding section of this act, shall, by the Secretary of the Treasury, be immediately reported to the President of the United States, with the facts of such neglect, evasion, or violation; and also to Congress, if in session; and if not in session, at the commencement of its session next after the violation takes place.

No exchange of funds to be made except for gold and silver.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That no exchange of funds shall be made by any disbursing officers or agents of the government, of any grade or denomination whatsoever, or connected with any branch of the public service, other than an exchange for gold and silver; and every such disbursing officer, when the means for his disbursements are furnished to him in gold and silver, shall make his payments in the money so furnished; or when those means are furnished to him in drafts, shall cause those drafts to be presented at their place of payment, and properly paid according to the law, and shall make his payments in the money so received for the drafts furnished, unless, in either case, he can exchange the means in his hands for gold

How payments shall be made.

and silver at par. And it shall be and is hereby made the duty of the head of the proper department immediately to suspend from duty any disbursing officer who shall violate the provisions of this section, and forthwith to report the name of the officer or agent to the President, with the fact of the violation, and all the circumstances accompanying the same, and within the knowledge of the said Secretary, to the end that such officer or agent may be promptly removed from office, or restored to his trust and the performance of his duties, as to the President may seem just and proper: *Provided, however,* That those disbursing officers having at present credits in the banks shall, until the first day of January next, be allowed to check on the same, allowing the public creditors to receive their pay from the banks either in specie or bank notes.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue and publish regulations to enforce the speedy presentation of all government drafts for payment at the place where payable, and to prescribe the time, according to the different distances of the depositaries from the seat of government, within which all drafts upon them, respectively, shall be presented for payment; and, in default of such presentation, to direct any other mode and place of payment which he may deem proper; but, in all these regulations and directions, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to guard, as far as may be, against those drafts being used or thrown into circulation as a paper currency or medium of exchange. And no officer of the United States shall, either directly or indirectly, sell or dispose to any person or persons, or corporations, whatsoever, for a premium, any treasury note, draft, warrant, or other public security, not his private property, or sell or dispose of the avails or proceeds of such note, draft, warrant, or security, in his hands for disbursement, without making return of such premium, and accounting therefor by charging the same in his accounts to the credit of the United States; and any officer violating this section shall be forthwith dismissed from office.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted,* That the assistant treasurers directed by this act to be appointed shall receive, respectively, the following salaries per annum, to be paid quarter-yearly at the treasury of the United States, to wit: the assistant treasurer at New York shall be paid a salary of four thousand dollars per annum; the assistant treasurer at Boston shall be paid a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; the assistant treasurer at Charleston shall be paid a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; the assistant treasurer at St. Louis shall be paid a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; the treasurer of the mint at Philadelphia shall, in addition to his present salary, receive five hundred dollars annually, for the performance of the duties imposed by this act; the treasurer of the branch mint at New Orleans shall also receive five hundred dollars annually, for the additional duties created by this act; and these salaries, respectively, shall be in full for the services of the respective officers; nor shall either of them be permitted to charge or receive any commission, pay, or perquisite, for any official service, of any character or description whatsoever; and the making of any such charge, or the receipt of any such compensation, is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor, for which the officer convicted thereof, before any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, shall be subject to punishment by fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court before which the offence shall be tried.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be and hereby is appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not

Officers violating this section to be suspended and reported to the President.

Proviso.

The Secretary of the Treasury to issue and publish regulations to enforce the speedy presentation of all drafts for payment, &c.

No officer of the U. S. shall dispose of, for a premium, any treasury note, draft, &c., not his private property, without crediting U. S. in his accounts.

Salaries of assistant treasurers.

Additional compensation to the treasurers of the mint and branch mints.

No officer to charge or receive any commission, &c., for official services.

Punishment of such extortion.

\$5,000 appropriated for repair, &c., of vaults and safes.

otherwise appropriated, the sum of five thousand dollars, to be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in such repairs or additions as may be necessary to put in good condition for use, with as little delay as may be consistent with the public interests, the offices, rooms, vaults, and safes, herein mentioned, and in the purchase of any necessary additional furniture and fixtures, in the purchase of necessary books and stationery, and in defraying any other incidental expenses necessary to carry this act into effect.

Conflicting acts repealed.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts, or parts of acts, which come in conflict with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

APPROVED, August 6, 1846.

Aug. 6, 1846.

CHAP. XCI.—*An Act to provide for the Confirmation of certain Settlement Claims in the Greensburg Land District, Louisiana.*

The 2d proviso of act of 1822, ch. 128, § 3, not to apply to the reports of Cosby and Skipwith on certain settlement claims, which are hereby confirmed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second proviso of the third section of the act of eighth May, eighteen hundred and twenty-two, entitled "An Act supplementary to the several Acts for adjusting the Claims to Land and establishing Land Offices in the Districts east of the Island of New Orleans," shall not apply to the reports dated eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and twenty, and twenty-fourth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, of Cosby and Skipwith, on settlement claims in that part of Louisiana which lies east of the Mississippi River and west of Pearl River; but such claims which, according to the said reports, were inhabited or cultivated, or where the date of settlement was before the fifteenth April, eighteen hundred and thirteen, are hereby confirmed under the other restrictions of said third section; but this confirmation shall in no manner affect prior rights, and shall only amount to a relinquishment on the part of the United States.

APPROVED, August 6, 1846.

Aug. 7, 1846.

CHAP. XCII.—*An Act to surrender to the State of Tennessee all Title the United States have to Lands in Tennessee, south and west of the Line commonly called the Congressional Reservation Line, and to release to said State the Proceeds of such of said Lands as may have been sold by the State of Tennessee, as the Agent of the United States.*

All unappropriated land of the U. S. in Tennessee, south and west of the Congressional reservation line, released to said State, with the proceeds of such as have been sold.

1841, ch. 7.

Said State to apply \$10,000 of the proceeds of said lands for a college.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the United States hereby release and surrender to the State of Tennessee the right and title of the United States to all lands in the State of Tennessee, lying south and west of the Congressional reservation line in said State, which may yet remain unappropriated, and further release and transfer to said State of Tennessee the proceeds of such of said lands as may have been sold by said State, not heretofore paid over to the United States, nor deposited subject to the order or use of the United States, under the authority of the act of Congress of the eighteenth February, eighteen hundred and forty-one, entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to authorize the State of Tennessee to issue Grants and perfect Titles to certain Lands therein described, and to settle the Claims to the vacant and unappropriated Lands within the same,' passed the eighteenth Day of April, one thousand eight hundred and six." This surrender and transfer is upon the express condition that the State of Tennessee shall, out of the proceeds of said lands, set apart and apply forty thousand dollars towards the establishment and support of a college at Jackson, in the county of

Madison, in the State of Tennessee, if the proceeds of the sales of said lands shall amount to so much; and if the aggregate amount of said sales (not paid over nor deposited as aforesaid) shall not amount to the said sum, then whatever sum smaller than forty thousand dollars they may amount to, in accordance with the provisions contained in an act of the General Assembly of said State, passed in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, being chapter one hundred and seven, section eight, and in accordance with the desire expressed by said General Assembly, in their certain memorial to Congress, passed December four, eighteen hundred and forty-five: *Provided, nevertheless,* That the release herein provided for to the said State of Tennessee of said lands shall be in full satisfaction for any and all services rendered and expenses incurred by said State, or the authorities thereof, in the management, disposal, or administration, of said public lands, and as agent or agents of the United States, in virtue of the provisions of the act entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to authorize the State of Tennessee to issue Grants and perfect Titles to certain Lands therein described, and to settle the Claims to the vacant and unappropriated Lands within the same,' passed the eighteenth February, eighteen hundred and forty-one:" *And provided also,* That all the said lands the release of which is herein provided for, and the proceeds thereof, shall be and remain subject to all the same claims, incumbrances, and liabilities, in relation to "North Carolina land warrants," or other claims of North Carolina, as the same would or could be subject to as regards the United States, if the same were not so as aforesaid released.

APPROVED, August 7, 1846.

Such release to be in satisfaction for services and expenses of Tennessee.

1841, ch. 7.

Said lands to remain subject to certain claims.

CHAP. XCIV. — *An Act making Appropriations for certain defensive Works of the United States for the fiscal Year ending the thirtieth Day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.*

Aug. 8, 1846.

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 they are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the treasury, or the preservation, repair, and construction, of certain fortifications for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

Appropriation.

For the purchase from the State of New York of the defensive works on Staten Island, together with the land bought by the State for the site of said works, with all the material on and about them, and for repairs of said works when the title of the State of New York shall have been extinguished, one hundred thousand dollars: *Provided,* That the Executive be, and he is hereby, authorized to dispose of the site and materials of old Fort Gansevoort, and to apply the proceeds of such sale to the repair of the works on Staten Island.

Purchase of defensive works on Staten Island, N. Y., with land for site.

Fort Gansevoort to be sold.

For the commencement of batteries on Soller's Point Flats, below Baltimore, thirty thousand dollars.

Soller's Point Flats.

For the commencement of a fort at the entrance to Cumberland Sound, Georgia, twenty thousand dollars.

Cumberland Sound, Georgia.

For the commencement of a fort on the east side of Dauphin Island, Mobile Bay, Alabama, twenty thousand dollars.

Dauphin Island.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to take such steps as he may deem advisable for adjusting the title to the Pea Patch Island; and, should the same be found to be adverse to the United States, that he cause the value to be ascertained by arbitration, according to the agreement entered into between the Secretary of War and the agent of the claimants.

Adjustment of title to Pea Patch Island.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Aug. 8, 1846.

CHAP. XCV. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Army for the Year ending on the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven.*

Appropriation.	<p><i>Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,</i> That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the support of the army for the year ending on the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven :</p>
Pay.	For pay of the army, one million three hundred and twenty-nine thousand three hundred and seventy-four dollars.
Officers' subsistence.	For commutation of officers' subsistence, four hundred and sixty-five thousand eight hundred and thirty-two dollars.
Forage.	For commutation of forage for officers' horses, including arrears since commencement of hostilities, one hundred and thirty-one thousand six hundred and three dollars.
Clothing to officers' servants.	For payments in lieu of clothing to officers' servants, twenty-eight thousand eight hundred and thirty dollars.
Subsistence in kind.	For subsistence in kind, four hundred and sixty-eight thousand one hundred and ninety-three dollars and sixty-seven cents.
Clothing and equipage.	For clothing for the army, camp and garrison equipage, two hundred and thirty-one thousand dollars.
Recruiting.	For expenses of recruiting, twelve thousand and twenty-two dollars.
Extra pay.	For three months' extra pay to non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, sixteen thousand dollars.
Regular supplies of the quartermaster's department.	For the regular supplies of the quartermaster's department, consisting of fuel, forage in kind for the authorized number of officers' horses, and for the horses, mules, and oxen, belonging to the quartermaster's department at the several military posts and stations, and for the horses of the two regiments of dragoons, and the four companies of light artillery; of straw for soldiers' bedding; and of stationery, including company and other blank books for the army, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the pay and quartermaster's departments, and the printing of department orders, army regulations, and general regulations, two hundred and five thousand dollars.
Incidental expenses of the quartermaster's department.	For the incidental expenses of the quartermaster's department, consisting of postage on letters and packets received by officers on public service; expenses of courts-martial and courts of inquiry, including the additional compensation to judge-advocates, members, and witnesses, while on that service, under the act of the sixteenth of March, eighteen hundred and two; extra pay to soldiers employed in the erection of barracks and quarters, the construction of roads, and other constant labor, for periods of not less than ten days, under the act of second of March, eighteen hundred and nineteen; expenses of expresses from the frontier posts; of escorts to paymasters; of the necessary articles for the interment of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; hire of laborers; compensation to clerks to the officers of the quartermaster's department, at posts where their duties cannot be performed without such aid; and compensation to agents in charge of dismantled works, and to such wagon and forage masters as it may be necessary to employ, under the act of the fifth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; various expenditures necessary to keep the two regiments of dragoons and the four companies of light artillery complete, including the purchase of horses to supply the place of those which may be lost and become unfit for service, shoeing horses, and the apprehension of deserters, and the expenses incidental to their pursuit; — one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars.
1802, ch. 9.	
1819, ch. 45.	
1838, ch. 162.	
Repairing and enlarging barracks, &c.	For repairing and enlarging barracks, quarters, store-houses, and hospitals, at the several posts; for erecting temporary cantonments at

such posts as may be occupied during the year, and gun-houses for the protection of the cannon at the several posts and military works, including the necessary tools and materials for the objects enumerated, and for the authorized furniture of the barrack-rooms of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; building and repairing stables for dragoons and light artillery; for rent of quarters for officers, barracks for troops at posts where there are no public buildings for their accommodation, and of store-houses for the safe-keeping of subsistence, clothing, &c., and of grounds for summer cantonments and encampments for military purposes; — one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For transportation of officers' baggage, when travelling on duty without troops, fifty thousand dollars.

For transportation of troops and supplies of the army, including the baggage of troops when moving either by land or water; freights and ferriages; the purchase or hire of horses, mules, oxen, carts, wagons, and boats, for the transportation of supplies, and for garrison purposes; drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; transportation of funds for the pay department; the expense of sailing public transports between the posts on the Gulf of Mexico, and of procuring water at such posts as from their situation require it; of clothing from the depot at Philadelphia to the stations of the troops; of subsistence from the places of purchase and from the places of delivery, under contracts, to such places as the circumstances of the service may require it to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance stores, and small arms, from the foundries and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, and frontier posts; — two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For contingencies of the army, six thousand dollars.

For the purchase of ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies, one hundred thousand dollars.

For current expenses of the ordnance service, one hundred thousand dollars.

For manufacture of arms at the national armories, three hundred thousand dollars.

For repairs and improvements, and new machinery, at Springfield armory, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

And the sum of five thousand dollars, out of the appropriation made for the said objects by the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-five, is declared to have been intended for the purchase of the lots adjoining the armory ground, as expressed in the estimates, to which purpose it has been applied. And of the sum allowed by the said act to be applied to repairs at the national armories, such amount as in the judgment of the Secretary of War may be necessary, not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars, may be applied to the purchase of land from individuals and from the town of Springfield, Massachusetts, and the assent of Congress is hereby given to such purchase.

For repairs and improvements, and new machinery, at Harper's Ferry armory, one hundred and twenty-eight thousand three hundred and sixty-one dollars.

For arsenals, one hundred and sixty-eight thousand five hundred and ninety-three dollars, of which twelve thousand five hundred dollars are authorized to be applied to the purchase of a site and building a magazine for Washington arsenal.

For purchase of saltpetre and brimstone, forty thousand dollars.

For the purchase of gunpowder, one hundred thousand dollars.

For expenses of preparing drawings of a uniform system of artillery, one thousand dollars.

For expenses of the mineral land service, including those incurred

Transportation of officers' baggage.

Transportation of troops and supplies, &c.

Contingencies. Ordnance, and ordnance stores.

Current expenses.

Manufacture of arms.

Repairs, &c., at Springfield.

\$5,000, out of appropriation of act of 1845, ch. 65, declared to be for purchase of lots adjoining armory ground, &c.

Repairs, &c., at Harper's Ferry.

Arsenals.

Arsenal at Washington.

Saltpetre and brimstone.

Gunpowder.

Artillery drawings.

Mineral land service.

	since the first January, eighteen hundred and forty-six, thirty thousand dollars.
Surveys.	For surveys in reference to the military defences of the frontier, inland and Atlantic, twenty thousand dollars. For military and geographical surveys west of the Mississippi, thirty thousand dollars. For continuing the surveys of the northern and north-western lakes, twenty-five thousand dollars.
Appropriation for increase of rank and file of the army. 1846, ch. 17.	SEC. 2. <i>And be it further enacted</i> , That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to meet the expenditures which may be incurred under the acts passed during the present session "to authorize an increase of the rank and file of the army, and to provide for raising a regiment of mounted riflemen," viz.:
Pay.	For pay, eight hundred and fourteen thousand five hundred and twelve dollars. For commutation of officers' subsistence, twelve thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars.
Officers' subsistence.	For commutation of forage for officers' horses, eight thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.
Forage for officers' horses.	For payment in lieu of clothing to officers' servants, one thousand one hundred and ten dollars.
Payments in lieu of clothing.	For subsistence in kind, four hundred and eighty-seven thousand four hundred and forty-two dollars.
Subsistence.	For expenses of recruiting, seventy-nine thousand six hundred dollars.
Recruiting.	For clothing, camp, garrison, and horse equipage, two hundred and eighty-four thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars.
Clothing, equipage, &c.	For the regular supplies of the quartermaster's department, consisting of fuel, forage, straw, &c., one hundred and thirteen thousand dollars.
Regular supplies of quartermaster's department.	For the incidental expenses of the quartermaster's department, consisting of expenses of courts-martial and courts of inquiry, extra pay to soldiers, purchase of horses for dragoons, &c., ninety-three thousand five hundred dollars.
Incidental expenses of quartermaster's department.	For transportation of troops and supplies for the army, three hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars.
Transportation and supplies.	For the medical and hospital department, twenty thousand dollars.
Medical and hospital department.	APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Aug. 8, 1846.

CHAP. XCVI.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Military Academy for the Year ending on the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven.*

	<i>Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled</i> , That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending on the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven:
Appropriation.	
Pay.	For pay of officers, instructors, cadets, and musicians, seventy-eight thousand nine hundred dollars.
Subsistence.	For commutation of subsistence, five thousand two hundred and fifty-six dollars.
Forage.	For commutation of forage for officers' horses, two thousand four hundred dollars.
Clothing.	For clothing for their servants, four hundred and twenty dollars.
Incidental and	For repairs and improvements, fuel, and apparatus, forage for public

horses and oxen, stationery, printing, and other incidental and contingent expenses, twenty thousand dollars.

For completing the barracks for cadets, fifteen thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be authorized to appoint a board of visitors, to attend the annual examination of the Military Academy, whose duty it shall be to report to the Secretary of War, for the information of Congress, at the commencement of the next succeeding session, the actual state of the discipline, instruction, police administration, fiscal affairs, and other concerns, of the institution: *Provided*, That the whole number of visitors each year shall not exceed the half of the number of States in the Union; and that they shall be selected, alternately, from every second State, each member being a *bonâ fide* resident citizen of the State from which he shall be appointed; that not less than six members shall be taken from among officers actually serving in the militia; and that a second member shall not be taken from any Congressional district, until every other district in the State shall have supplied a member: *Provided, further*, That no compensation shall be made to said members beyond the payment of their expenses for board and lodging while at the Military Academy, and an allowance not to exceed eight cents per mile, for travelling by the shortest mail route from their respective homes to the Academy, and back to their homes. And the sum of two thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses of said board of visitors, at the next annual examination.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the teacher of drawing, and the first teacher of French, at the Military Academy, shall hereafter be, respectively, professor of drawing, and professor of the French language.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

contingent expenses.

Barracks.

Board of visitors to be appointed.

How selected.

Compensation.

Appropriation.

Certain teachers to be professors.

CHAP. XCVII. — *An Act supplementary to the Act passed on the twentieth Day of February, eighteen hundred and forty-six, entitled "An Act to enlarge the Powers of the several Orphans' Courts hold in and for the District of Columbia."*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every orphan, or other infant, to whom the Orphans' Courts of the District of Columbia are authorized and empowered by the act to which this act is supplementary, or by any other law in force in the said district, or in either county thereof, to appoint a guardian, shall be entitled, on arriving at the age of fourteen years, or at any age between fourteen and twenty-one years, notwithstanding any appointment of guardian before made by such courts, or either of them, to elect a guardian for himself or herself: *Provided*, The Orphans' Court within whose jurisdiction may be the person and residence of such orphan, or any property, real, personal, or mixed, to which such orphan is entitled, or where a guardian had been duly appointed before, the court by which said former guardian had been appointed, approve the character and competency of the person so elected guardian: *And provided*, such Orphans' Court shall and may require of the guardian, so elected, such security, and exercise towards him all such jurisdiction and powers for compelling the faithful administration of his trust, as are provided in the said act, or any other law in force as aforesaid, in the cases of guardians appointed by the said court; and if the said court, in the due exercise of such, its jurisdiction and powers, shall see fit to supersede and remove such guardian, or if such guardian die, or become incompetent during the minority of such orphan, the said court shall forthwith cite such orphan to appear and make a new election of guardian, which such orphan may do under the same

Aug. 8, 1846.

1846, ch. 8, ante, p. 4.

Orphan children may select guardians in certain cases.

Selection to be subject to the approval of the court.

Security to be given by guardian.

Supersedure.

Guardian *ad interim*.

Notice of application to supersede.

Sureties may complain, &c.

conditions and restrictions as are hereinbefore prescribed in respect to the original election of guardian; and for the interval of time between the removal, death, or incompetency, of the first elected guardian, and the new election of another by such orphan, the said court may, if it deem it expedient, appoint a guardian *ad interim* until such new election be made; taking such security of such guardian *ad interim*, and exercising over him such jurisdiction and powers, as are or may be required and given in the cases of other guardians: *And provided further*, That, where a guardian is to be superseded by such election, he shall have notice of the application by summons, or in writing.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any surety of a guardian, by petition to the court before which he was bound, setting forth that he apprehends himself or herself to be in danger of suffering thereby, shall pray that he may be relieved, the said court, after a summons to answer the petition shall have been served upon the guardian, or a copy of such summons left at the place of his usual abode, shall order him to give counter security for the complete indemnity of the original surety, or to deliver the ward's estate into the hands of the surety, or of some other person; in either of which cases it shall take sufficient security of the person into whose hands the ward's estate shall be delivered as aforesaid; and such court shall and may make such further and other order for the relief of the petitioner as to it shall seem just.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Aug. 8, 1846.

CHAP. XCVIII. — *An Act to regulate the Proceedings in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, and for other Purposes.*

Change of time for holding Circuit Court of U. S. for Southern District of New York.

July term abolished.

Either court may remit indictments to the other.

Effect of such remission.

Grand juries of District Courts

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York shall hereafter be held on the third Monday in October, instead of the last Monday in November; and that all writs, pleas, suits, recognizances, indictments, and all other proceedings, civil and criminal, shall be returnable to and have day in court, and shall be heard, tried, and proceeded with, by the said court, in the same manner as might and ought to have been done, if the court had been held at the time heretofore directed by law; and it is further provided, that the term of the Circuit Court appointed by law to be held on the last Monday in July, in each year, in said district, shall not hereafter be holden.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the district attorney shall deem it necessary, it shall be lawful for any Circuit Court, in session, by order entered on its minutes, to remit to the next term or session of the District Court of the same district any indictment pending in the said Circuit Court, when the offence or offences therein charged may be cognizable by the said District Court; and in like manner it shall be lawful for any District Court to remit to the next term or session of the Circuit Court of the same district any indictment pending in the said District Court; and such remission shall carry with it all recognizances, processes, and proceedings pending in the case in the court from which the remission is made; and the court to which such remission is made shall, after the order of remission is filed therein, act and proceed in the case as if the indictment, and all other proceedings in the same, had been originated in said court.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the grand juries impanelled and sworn in any District Court to take

cognizance of all crimes and offences within the jurisdiction of the said Circuit and District Courts, and every indictment for a capital offence, presented to the District Court, shall, by order entered on the minutes of the court, be remitted to the next term and session of the Circuit Court, together with all recognizances taken therein; and on filing such order and indictment with the clerk of said Circuit Court, that court shall thereafter proceed thereupon, the same as if the indictment had been originally found and presented in said court; and the said District Court may, moreover, in like manner, remit to the Circuit Court any indictment pending in said District Court, when, in the opinion of the court, difficult and important questions of law are involved in the case; and the proceedings thereupon shall thereafter be the same in the Circuit Court as if such indictment had been originally found and presented therein. That no grand jury shall hereafter be summoned to attend any Circuit or District Court of the United States, unless the judge of such District Court, or one of the judges of such Circuit Court, shall, in his own discretion, or upon a notification by the district attorney that such jury will be needed, order a *venire* to be issued therefor: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall prevent either of said courts in term from directing a grand jury to be summoned and impanelled, whenever, in its judgment, it may be proper to do so, and at such time as it may direct: *And provided further*, That nothing herein shall operate to extend beyond what the law now permits the imprisonment before indictment found of an individual accused of a crime or offence, or the time during which an individual thus accused may be held under recognizance before indictment found.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That any party charged with a criminal offence, and admitted to bail, may, in vacation, be arrested by his bail, and delivered to the marshal or his deputy, before any judge or other officer having power to commit for such offence; and at the request of such bail, the judge or other officer shall recommit the party so arrested to the custody of the marshal, and endorse on the recognizance, or certified copy thereof, the discharge and *exoneratur* of such bail; and the party so committed shall therefrom be held in custody until discharged by due course of law.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if any captain, or other officer or mariner, of a ship or vessel on the high seas, or any other waters within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States, shall piratically or feloniously run away with such ship or vessel, or any goods or merchandise on board such ship or vessel to the value of fifty dollars, or yield up such ship or vessel voluntarily to any pirate, every such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of felony, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding ten years, or both, according to the nature and aggravation of the offence.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the necessary proof being made to any judge of the United States, or other magistrate having authority to commit on criminal charges against the laws of the United States, that a person previously admitted to bail on any such criminal charge is about to abscond, and that his bail is insufficient, it shall and may be lawful for any such judge or magistrate to require such person to give better security, or, for default thereof, to cause him to be committed to prison; and, to that end, an order for his arrest may be endorsed on the former commitment, or a new warrant therefor may be issued by such judge or magistrate, setting forth the cause thereof.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That, on the application of any

may take cognizance of crimes within the jurisdiction of either Court.

Capital indictments to be remitted to Circuit Court.

Other remissions of cases.

How grand juries shall be summoned.

May be summoned at any time.

Proviso.

Surrender of criminals by their bail.

Penalty against captains, &c., of vessels, for the commission of certain crimes.

New bail to be given in certain cases

Witnesses to enter into recognizance.

Warrant to issue.

Penalty for refusal to give recognizance.

Witness to remain in confinement

Part of the act of 1838, ch. 182, repealed.

An additional session of the Circuit Court for the Northern District of New York to be held at Albany.

Process or proceedings not to be affected by reason of the change.

Term of District Court at Auburn.

Time of holding the term at Buffalo changed.

Process to compel attendance of witnesses on behalf of criminals.

attorney of the United States for any district, and upon satisfactory proof of the materiality of the testimony of any person who shall be a competent witness, and whose testimony shall, in the opinion of any judge of the United States, be necessary upon the trial of any criminal cause or proceeding in which the United States shall be a party or interested, any such judge may compel such person, so required or deemed by him necessary, as a witness, to give recognizance, with or without sureties in his discretion, to appear on the trial of said cause or proceeding and give his testimony therein; and, for that purpose, the said judge may issue a warrant against such person, under his hand, with or without seal, directed to the marshal or other officer authorized to execute criminal or civil process in behalf of the United States, to arrest such person and carry him before such judge. And in case the person so arrested shall neglect or refuse to give said recognizance in the manner required by said judge, the said judge may issue a warrant of commitment against such person, which shall be delivered to said officer, whose duty it shall be to convey such person to the prison mentioned in said mittimus. And the said person shall remain in confinement until he shall be removed to the court for the purpose of giving his testimony, or until he shall have given the recognizance required by said judge.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act entitled "An Act to increase and regulate the Terms of the Circuit and District Courts for the Northern District of New York," passed July seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, as requires all issues of fact in the said Circuit Court in which the cause of action shall have arisen west of the line in the said act for that purpose designated to be tried at the term of said Circuit Court to be held at Canandaigua, and all issues of fact in the said court which shall have arisen east of the said line to be tried at Albany, be, and the same is hereby repealed. And that, in addition to the courts now provided by law to be held in the Northern District of New York, a stated session of the Circuit Court of the United States for said Northern District shall be held annually at the City Hall, in the city of Albany, on the third Tuesday of May.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That no process issued or proceedings pending in either of the said courts shall be avoided or impaired by the change hereby made in the time and place of holding such court; but all process, bail bonds, and recognizances, returnable at either of the times and places hereby altered, shall be deemed and held to be returnable at the time and place herein designated in lieu thereof, in the same manner as if the same had in terms been made so returnable, and shall have full effect accordingly. And all continuances may be made to conform to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter a term of the District Court for the Northern District of New York shall be held in the village of Auburn, on the third Tuesday in August in each year. *And it is further provided*, That the term of the District Court now required by law to be held at the city of Buffalo, on the second Tuesday of October in each year, shall hereafter be held on the second Tuesday of November in each year.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That, whenever any indictment shall be pending in any court of the United States, and any defendant thereto shall make an affidavit setting forth that there are witnesses whose evidence is material to his defence, and that he cannot safely go to trial without them, what he expects to prove by each of them, that they are within the district in which the court is held, or within one hundred miles of the place of trial, and that he is not possessed of sufficient means, and is actually unable to pay the fees of such wit-

nesses, the court in term, or any judge thereof in vacation, may, if it appear proper to do so, order that such witnesses be subpoenaed, if found within the limits aforesaid; and in such case, the costs incurred by such process and the fees of such witnesses shall be paid in the same manner that similar costs and fees are paid in case of witnesses subpoenaed in behalf of the United States.

Fees & costs,
how to be paid.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed: *Provided, nevertheless*, That they shall be and remain in full force for the punishment of any crime or offence committed before the passing of this act.

Inconsistent
acts repealed ex-
cept as to crimes
already committed.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

CHAP. XCIX. — *An Act to attach to the Fort Wayne Land District certain Tracts of Land lying within the Limits of that District which are not now attached to any District.*

Aug. 8, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the lands in the State of Indiana which lie north of the township line dividing townships twenty-three and twenty-four, and east of the range line dividing ranges four and five east, which lie south of the Wabash River, be, and the same are hereby, attached to the Fort Wayne land district; and all that tract of land which lies north of the township line dividing townships twenty-three and twenty-four, and west of the range line dividing ranges four and five east, and east of the east line of the Crawfordsville land district, be attached to and shall form a part of the Winnemac land district; and all the lands lying south of the said township line, dividing the said townships twenty-three and twenty-four, which were heretofore within the limits of the Fort Wayne land district, including the portions of the late Miami cessions south of said line, be, and the same are, attached to the Indianapolis land district; and all lands lying within any of the aforesaid land districts, which may not have been offered for sale, shall hereafter constitute a part of the land district in which they respectively lie.

Certain lands
attached to Fort
Wayne land dis-
trict in Indiana.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

CHAP. C. — *An Act to provide for the Distribution of the Edition of the Laws and Treaties of the United States published by Little & Brown, under the Provisions of the Resolution of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and for other Purposes.*

Aug. 8, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the one thousand copies of Little & Brown's edition of the Laws and Treaties of the United States, already purchased by Congress, be distributed, under the direction of the Secretary of State, as follows:

How Little &
Brown's edition
of the Laws, &c.,
is to be distrib-
uted.

One copy to the President, and one copy to the Vice-President of the United States.

President and
Vice-President.

One copy to each of the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and to the clerk of said court.

Judges & clerk
of Supreme
Court.

One copy to each of the heads of departments, and one copy to the Attorney-General of the United States.

Heads of de-
partments and At-
torney-General.

One copy to each of the several States and Territories of the Union, to be placed in the library of such State or Territory.

States and Ter-
ritories,
Certain foreign
governments.

One copy each to the governments of Great Britain, France, Russia, Austria, Prussia, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Denmark, Bavaria, The Netherlands, Belgium, Sardinia, Greece, Turkey, Tuscany, The

	Ecclesiastical States, the Two Sicilies, China, Brazil, Mexico, New Grenada, Venezuela, Chili, Peru, the Argentine Confederation, and the Sandwich Islands.
Heads of departments.	Forty copies to the heads of departments, for the use of their various offices and bureaus.
Congress.	Two hundred and eighty copies to the librarian of Congress, for the use of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives during the sessions of Congress.
Law library of Congress.	Four copies to the law library of Congress.
Committees.	Twenty copies to the secretary of the Senate, and fifty copies to the clerk of the House of Representatives, for the chambers and committee rooms of the two branches.
District judges and clerks.	One copy to the judge, and one copy to the district attorney, and one copy to the clerk, of each of the District Courts of the United States.
Judges & clerks of Territories.	One copy to each of the judges and clerks of the Supreme Courts of the Territories and District of Columbia.
Collectors.	One copy to each collector of customs in the United States.
Surveyors of customs.	One copy to each surveyor of the customs at places where there is no collector.
Land offices.	One copy to each of the surveyors-general of the public lands, and to each register and receiver of the land offices.
Foreign ministers.	One copy to each of the foreign ministers of the United States.
Navy yards, schools, lyceums, military academy, &c.	One copy to the library of each navy yard in the Union; one to the naval lyceum at Brooklyn, New York; one to the naval school at Annapolis, Maryland; one to the naval institute at Charlestown, Massachusetts; and one copy to the Military Academy at West Point.
Residue.	And the residue of said thousand copies shall remain at the future disposal of Congress: <i>Provided</i> , That the copies of the Laws thus distributed to public officers shall be held for the use of their respective offices, and as the property of the government; and that, in case of the death, resignation, or dismissal from office, of either of said officers, or whenever their terms of office shall expire, the said copies of the Laws shall be delivered up to their successors in said offices; and a printed copy of this proviso shall be inserted into each of the volumes thus distributed.
Copies to pass to successive incumbents.	
Preamble.	SEC. 2. And whereas said edition of the said Laws and Treaties of the United States has been carefully collated and compared with the original rolls in the archives of the government, under the inspection and supervision of the Attorney-General of the United States, as duly certified by that officer; therefore, <i>Be it further enacted</i> , That said edition of the Laws and Treaties of the United States, published by Little & Brown, is hereby declared to be competent evidence of the several public and private acts of Congress, and of the several treaties therein contained, in all the courts of law and equity and of maritime jurisdiction, and in all the tribunals and public offices of the United States, and of the several States, without any further proof or authentication thereof.
Said edition competent evidence, in all cases, of the laws.	
	APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Aug. 8, 1846.

CHAP. CI. — *An Act to provide for the more effectual Publication of the Laws of the United States.*

§ 21 of the act of 1842, ch. 202, repealed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the twenty-first section of the act entitled "An Act legalizing and making Appropriations for such necessary Objects as have usually been included in the general Appropriation Bills, without Authority of Law, and to fix and

provide for certain incidental Expenses of the Departments and Offices of the Government, and for other Purposes," approved August twenty-six, eighteen hundred and forty-two, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act entitled "An Act to provide for the Publication of the Laws of the United States, and for other Purposes," approved April twentieth, eighteen hundred and eighteen, as is repealed by the said twenty-first section, be and the same is hereby, revived and continued in force: *Provided*, That the Secretary for the Department of State shall cause the publication of such laws, resolutions, treaties, and amendments, in two of the newspapers in the District of Columbia, and in each of the several States and Territories of the United States, and no more.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

1818, ch. 80.

Laws to be published in two newspapers in each State and Territory.

CHAP. CII. — *An Act for the Allowance of Drawback on foreign Merchandise imported into certain Districts of the United States from the British North American Provinces, and exported to foreign Countries.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any merchandise imported from the British North American provinces adjoining the United States which shall have been duly entered and the duties thereon paid or secured according to law at either of the ports of entry in the collection districts situated on the northern, north-eastern, and north-western frontiers of the United States, may be transported by land or by water, or partly by land and partly by water, to any port or ports from which merchandise may, under existing laws, be exported for benefit of drawback, and be thence exported with such privilege to any foreign country: *Provided*, That such exportations shall be made within one year from the date of importation of said merchandise, and that existing laws relating to the transportation of merchandise entitled to drawback from one district to another, or to two other districts, and the due exportation and proof of landing thereof, and all regulations which the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe for the security of the revenue, shall be complied with.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Aug. 8, 1846.

Drawback on merchandise from the British provinces allowed.

Exportation to be made within one year, & laws and regulations complied with.

CHAP. CIII. — *An Act granting certain Lands to the Territory of Iowa, to aid in the Improvement of the Navigation of the Des Moines River, in said Territory.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, granted to the Territory of Iowa, for the purpose of aiding said Territory to improve the navigation of the Des Moines River from its mouth to the Racoon Fork, (so called,) in said Territory, one equal moiety, in alternate sections, of the public lands, (remaining unsold, and not otherwise disposed of, encumbered, or appropriated,) in a strip five miles in width on each side of said river; to be selected within said Territory by an agent or agents to be appointed by the governor thereof, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the lands hereby granted shall not be conveyed or disposed of by said Territory, nor by any State to be formed out of the same, except as said improvements shall progress; that is, the said Territory or State may sell so much of said lands as shall produce the sum of thirty thousand dollars, and then the sales shall cease, until the governor of said Territory or State shall

Aug. 8, 1846.

Public lands granted to the Territory of Iowa, for the improvement of the Des Moines River.

Not to be conveyed or disposed of, except in certain cases.

certify the fact to the President of the United States, that one half of said sum has been expended upon said improvement, when the said Territory or State may sell and convey a quantity of the residue of said lands, sufficient to replace the amount expended, and thus the sales shall progress as the proceeds thereof shall be expended, and the fact of such expenditure shall be certified as aforesaid.

Des Moines River declared a public highway.

Proviso.

Lands to become the property of Iowa on her admission into the Union.

Proviso.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said River Des Moines shall be and forever remain a public highway for the use of the government of the United States, free from any toll or other charge whatever for any property of the United States, or persons in their service passing through or along the same: *Provided always*, That it shall not be competent for the said Territory or future State of Iowa to dispose of said lands, or any of them, at a price lower than, for the time being, shall be the minimum price of other public lands.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the Territory of Iowa shall be admitted into the Union as a State, the lands hereby granted for the above purpose shall be and become the property of said State, for the purpose contemplated in this act, and no other: *Provided*, The Legislature of the State of Iowa shall accept the said grant for the said purpose.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Aug. 8, 1846.

CHAP. CIV. — *An Act to regulate Writs of Error and Appeals from the District Court of the United States for the Middle District of Alabama.*

How writs of error and appeals to be taken from District Court for Alabama, for the Middle District.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter writs of error and appeals shall be taken from the District Court of the United States, for the Middle District of Alabama, directly to the Supreme Court of the United States, under the same regulations that writs of error and appeals are allowed from the Circuit Courts of the United States to the Supreme Court; and no writs of error or appeals shall lie from said District Court to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Alabama, as heretofore allowed.

Certain causes transferred to the Supreme Court.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all causes now pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the fifth judicial circuit and Southern District of Alabama, and which were removed to that court by writ of error or appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Middle District of Alabama, are hereby transferred to the Supreme Court of the United States. Said Supreme Court shall hear and determine the errors assigned in said Circuit Court, in the same manner that the Circuit Court should have done had said causes not been removed.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Aug. 8, 1846.

CHAP. CV. — *An Act more effectually to provide for the Enforcement of certain Provisions in the Treaties of the United States.*

Preamble.

Whereas, in the treaty between the United States and his Majesty the King of Prussia, it is provided, that "the consuls, vice-consuls, and commercial agents, shall have the right, as such, to sit as judges and arbitrators in such differences as may arise between the captains and crews of the vessels belonging to the nation whose interests are committed to their charge, without the interference of the local authorities, unless the conduct of the crews or the captain should disturb the order or tranquillity of the country, or the said consuls, vice-consuls, or commercial agents, should require their assistance to cause their decisions to be carried into effect or supported;" and whereas a similar provision, in substance, exists in

other treaties of the United States with some other foreign powers; and whereas no jurisdiction is given by law to any courts or magistrates in the United States to carry into effect the said provisions; for the remedy thereof—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the District and Circuit Courts of the United States, and the commissioners who now are, or shall be hereafter, appointed by the Circuit Courts of the United States to take acknowledgments of bail and affidavits, and also to take depositions of witnesses in civil causes, and to exercise the powers of any justice of the peace in respect to offenders for any crime or offence against the United States, by arresting, imprisoning, or bailing, the same, under and in virtue of the laws of the United States, shall have full power, authority, and jurisdiction, upon the application or petition of the said consuls, vice-consuls, or commercial agents, requiring their assistance to carry into effect the award, or arbitration, or decree, of any such consuls, vice-consuls, or commercial agents, in the premises, according to the true intent and meaning of such award and arbitration, or decree; and for this purpose shall have full authority to issue all proper remedial process, mesne and final, to carry into full effect such award, arbitration, or decree, and to enforce obedience thereto, by imprisonment in the common jail or other place of imprisonment in the district in which the United States may lawfully imprison any person arrested under the authority of the United States, until such award, arbitration, or decree, shall be complied with, or the parties shall be otherwise discharged therefrom, by the consent, in writing, of such consuls, vice-consuls, or commercial agents, or their successors in office, or by the authority of the foreign government by which such consuls, vice-consuls, or commercial agents, are appointed: *Provided, however,* That the expenses of the said imprisonment, if any, and the maintenance of the prisoners, and the costs of the proceedings, shall be borne by such foreign government, or by its consuls, vice-consuls, or commercial agents, requiring such imprisonment. And the marshals of the United States and their deputies shall have full authority, and shall be bound, to serve all such process, and do all other acts necessary and proper to carry into full effect all and singular the premises under the authority of the said courts, or of the said commissioners.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Jurisdiction of District and Circuit Courts of U. S. and of commissioners, on the application of foreign consuls, &c.

Expenses to be borne by said consuls, &c.

Marshals to serve process.

CHAP. CVI.—*An Act to equalize the Compensation of the Surveyors-General of the public Lands of the United States, and for other Purposes.*

Aug. 8, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, the surveyor-general of Wisconsin and Iowa, and the surveyor-general of Arkansas, shall each receive the same annual salary as the other surveyors-general of the public lands of the United States; and each of said surveyors-general shall be allowed the same amount for clerk hire in their respective offices as is now allowed by law for the office of the surveyor-general north-west of the Ohio.

Compensation of surveyors-general of Wisconsin and Iowa.

Clerk hire allowed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the surveyors-general of the public lands of the United States, in addition to the oath now authorized by law to be administered to deputies on their appointment to office, shall require each of their deputies, on the return of his surveys, to take and subscribe an oath or affirmation that those sur-

Deputies to make oath.

Penalty for swearing to false surveys.

Bond to be sued.
Suit to be a lien on property.

veys have been faithfully and correctly executed, according to law and the instructions of the surveyor-general; and, on satisfactory evidence being presented to any court of competent jurisdiction that such surveys, or any part thereof, had not been thus executed, the deputy making such false oath or affirmation shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall suffer all the pains and penalties attached to that offence; and the district attorney of the United States for the time being, in whose district any such false, erroneous, or fraudulent surveys shall have been executed, shall, upon the application of the proper surveyor-general, immediately institute suit upon the bond of such deputy; and the institution of such suit shall act as a lien upon any property owned or held by such deputy, or his sureties, at the time such suit was instituted.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Aug. 8, 1846.

CHAP. CVII.—*An Act making Copies of Papers certified by the Secretary of the Senate or Clerk of the House of Representatives legal Evidence.*

Certified extracts from Journals of Senate and House of Representatives made evidence in U. S. courts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That extracts from the Journals of the Senate or of the House of Representatives, and of the Executive Journal of the Senate, when the injunction of secrecy is removed; duly certified by the secretary of the Senate or by the clerk of the House of Representatives, shall be admitted as evidence in the several courts of the United States, and shall have the same force and effect as the originals thereof would have if produced in court and proved.

Fees for copies.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted, That for all such copies, certified as aforesaid, the secretary of the Senate and clerk of the House of Representatives shall be entitled to the same fees as are now allowed by law, for similar services, to the Secretary of State.*

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Aug. 8, 1846.

CHAP. CVIII.—*An Act to carry into Effect the Convention between the United States and the Republic of Peru, concluded at Lima, the seventeenth Day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-one.*

Attorney-General authorized to adjudicate upon claims.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Attorney-General of the United States shall be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to adjudicate the claims arising under the convention concluded between the United States and the Republic of Peru, at Lima, the seventeenth March, eighteen hundred and forty-one, and shall, within the space of twelve months from and after the passing of this act, receive, examine, and decide upon the amount and validity of all such claims as may be presented to him, and as are provided for by the said convention, according to the merits of the several cases, and the principles of justice, equity, and the law of nations, and the stipulations of the said convention. And the Attorney-General shall be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to appoint the clerk of the Attorney-General's office, or any other person, to act as clerk under him in the performance of the duties prescribed by this act; and the Attorney-General and the said clerk shall, before entering on such duties, severally take an oath for their faithful performance.

Clerk to be employed.

Oath.

To adopt rules.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted, That the Attorney-General shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to make all needful rules and regulations, not contravening the laws of the land,*

the provisions of this act, or the provisions of the said convention, for carrying the said convention and this act into effect.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all records, documents, or other papers, which now are in, or hereafter may come into, the possession of the Department of State, in relation to the said claims, shall be delivered to the Attorney-General, who shall forthwith, after the passing of this act, proceed to execute the duties hereby confided to him, and shall give notice in one or more of the newspapers published in the city of Washington, and in such other newspapers published elsewhere as he may deem necessary, of his appointment to adjudicate the said claims, and requiring the claimants to present their claims and evidence; and shall thereafter proceed, with all convenient despatch, to arrange and docket the several claims, and to consider the evidence which shall have been or may be offered by the respective claimants, allowing such further time for the production of additional evidence as he shall consider reasonable and just; and shall thereafter adjudicate and determine the said claims, and award the ratable proportions of the several claimants in the sums which may have been received, and which may be hereafter received, by the United States from the Republic of Peru, under the stipulations of the convention aforesaid.

The necessary records to be delivered to Attorney-General.

Publication of appointment.

Claims to be docketed.

Award.

Compensation.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the compensation of the Attorney-General and his clerk, for their services in the adjudication of the said claims, and carrying the said convention and this act into effect, shall be as follows, and no more, to wit, two thousand dollars for the Attorney-General, and one thousand dollars for his clerk, payable out of the first funds received under the said convention.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Attorney-General shall report to the Secretary of State a list of the several awards made by him, a certified copy of which shall be transmitted by the said Secretary of State to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall, from time to time, as they may be received, distribute, in ratable proportions, among the persons in whose favor the awards shall have been made, such sums of money or securities as may have been received into the treasury in virtue of the said convention and this act, according to the proportion which their respective awards shall bear to the whole amount received, first deducting such sums of money as may be due to the United States from said persons in whose favor said awards shall be made. And the said Secretary of the Treasury shall cause certificates to be issued, in such form as he shall prescribe, showing the proportion to which each claimant may be entitled of the amount to be received; and on the presentation of the said certificates at the treasury, as the net proceeds of the several instalments may be received, such proportions thereof shall be paid to the legal holders of said certificates.

Report of awards.

Dividend.

Secretary of Treasury to issue certificates.

When to be paid.

Instalments from Peru to be received.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause the several instalments, with the interest thereon, payable to the United States in virtue of the said convention, or the securities therefor, to be received from the Republic of Peru, and transferred to the United States, in such manner as he may deem best; and the net proceeds thereof to be paid into the treasury, and the same are hereby appropriated to pay the awards herein provided for.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That, as soon as the duties hereby prescribed are completed by the Attorney-General, the records, documents, and all other papers relating to the said claims, in his possession, shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State.

Records to be deposited in the State Department.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Aug. 8, 1846.

CHAP. CLX. — *An Act to establish an additional Land District in Iowa.*

Additional land district in Iowa established.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the sale of the public lands in the Territory of Iowa, an additional land district is hereby created, comprising all the lands lying between the line dividing townships seventy-five and seventy-six north, and the line dividing townships eighty-three and eighty-four north, which shall be called the Iowa District.

Register and receiver to be appointed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a register and a receiver of the public moneys for the said district, who shall respectively be required to reside at the site of said office, and who shall have the same powers, perform the same duties, and be entitled to the same compensation, as are or may be prescribed by law in relation to other land offices of the United States.

Compensation and duties.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the President is authorized to cause the public lands in the said district, with the exemption of sections numbered sixteen in each township, reserved for the use of schools, or such other lands as may be selected by law in lieu thereof, and of such other tracts as he may select for military or other purposes, to be exposed to sale in the same manner and upon the same terms and conditions as the other public lands of the United States.

Lands in that district to be exposed to sale.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the President is hereby authorized to designate the site at which the said office shall be established, and to remove the same to any other place within said district, whenever, in his opinion, it may be deemed expedient.

Site of land office.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Aug. 8, 1846.

1844, ch. 8.

CHAP. CX. — *An Act to amend the Act approved second April, eighteen hundred and forty-four, entitled "An Act directing the Disposition of certain unclaimed Goods, Wares, or Merchandise, seized for being illegally imported into the United States."*

Disposition of certain unclaimed goods illegally imported.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the act entitled "An Act directing the Disposition of certain unclaimed Goods, Wares, or Merchandise, seized for being illegally imported into the United States," approved April second, eighteen hundred and forty-four, shall apply to all property of the appraised value of one hundred dollars or less, any thing contained in any other act to the contrary notwithstanding.

1844, ch. 8:

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Aug. 8, 1846.

CHAP. CLXIX. — *An Act to enable the Secretary of the Navy to purchase the Right of using Mix's patent Manger-Stopper.*

Secretary of the Navy authorized to purchase right of using Mix's patent manger-stopper.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to purchase of Mrs. Ann Mix, widow of M. P. Mix, late master commandant in the navy, the unlimited power to use a machine called a "manger-stopper," in all ships of war or other vessels belonging to the United States: *Provided,* An assignment thereof can be obtained at a cost not exceeding three thousand dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Limitation of price.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

CHAP. CLXX. — *An Act to grant a certain Quantity of Land to aid in the Improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, and to connect the same by a Canal, in the Territory of Wisconsin.*

Aug. 8, 1846.

1846, ch. 86.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, granted to the State of Wisconsin, on the admission of such State into the Union, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, in the Territory of Wisconsin, and of constructing the canal to unite the said rivers, at or near the portage, a quantity of land, equal to one half of three sections in width, on each side of the said Fox River, and the lakes through which it passes, from its mouth to the point where the portage canal shall enter the same, and on each side of said canal from one stream to the other, reserving the alternate sections to the United States, to be selected under the direction of the governor of said State, and such selection to be approved by the President of the United States. The said rivers, when improved, and the said canal, when finished, shall be and forever remain a public highway for the use of the government of the United States, free from any toll or other charge whatever for the transportation of the mails, or for any property of the United States, or persons in their service passing upon or along the same: *Provided,* The said alternate sections, reserved to the United States, shall not be sold at a less rate than two dollars and fifty cents the acre: *Provided, also,* That no preëmptive claim to the lands so reserved shall give the occupant, or any other person claiming through or under him, a right to said lands at any price less than the price fixed in this act, at the time of the settlement on said lands.

Grant of land to aid in improving the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers.

U. S. to use said rivers and canal free from toll.

Price of lands.

Preëmption claims.

Lands to become the property of Wisconsin.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That as soon as the Territory of Wisconsin shall be admitted as a State into the Union, all the lands granted by this act shall be and become the property of said State for the purpose contemplated in this act, and no other: *Provided,* That the Legislature of said State shall agree to accept said grant upon the terms specified in this act; and shall have power to fix the price at which said lands shall be sold, not less than one dollar and twenty-five cents the acre; and to adopt such kind and plan of improvement on said route as the said Legislature shall from time to time determine for the best interest of said State. *Provided also,* That the lands hereby granted shall not be conveyed or disposed of by said State, except as said improvements shall progress: that is, the said State may sell so much of said lands as shall produce the sum of twenty thousand dollars, and then the sales shall cease until the governor of said State shall certify the fact to the President of the United States, that one half of said sum has been expended upon said improvements, when the said State may sell and dispose of a quantity of said lands sufficient to reimburse the amount expended; and thus the sales shall progress as the proceeds thereof shall be expended, and the fact of such expenditure certified in the manner herein mentioned.

The price of the land to be not less than \$ 1.25 per acre.

Limitation on quantities to be sold.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the said improvement shall be commenced within three years after the said State shall be admitted into the Union, and completed within twenty years, or the United States shall be entitled to receive the amount for which any of said lands may have been sold by said State: *Provided,* That the title of purchasers under the sales made by the State in pursuance of this act shall be valid.

Title of purchasers under this act shall be valid.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Aug 8, 1846.

CHAP. CLXXIV.—An Act to refund to certain Persons an excess of Duty exacted on the Importation of foreign Merchandise.

Excess of duty exacted on certain importations of foreign merchandise to be refunded.

Manice, Phelps, & Co.
Manice, Gold, & Co.
Halsted, Haines, & Co.

Edward Hardy.

George Trull.

Smith, Thurger, & Co.

Jonathan Little.

Offset to be made of claims of U. S.

All duties illegally collected to be refunded.

Proviso.

Proviso.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and required to pay to Manice, Phelps, and Company, and Manice, Gold, and Company, merchants of the city of New York, any excess of duty paid by them to the collector of the port of New York, upon the importation of certain Thibet shawls, worsted Valenciens, worsted and cotton erminetts, brochellas, pincettas, and cashmaretts, since the fourteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, beyond what the same were legally chargeable with; and to pay to Halsted, Haines, and Company, merchants of the city of New York, any excess of duty paid by them in the years eighteen hundred and thirty-three, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, upon the importation of wove shirts, worsted cravats, and silk twists, beyond what the same were by law chargeable with, an [and] interest thereon from said time of payment; and also to pay to Edward Hardy, of the city of New York, any excess of duty paid by him on the importation, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, of wove shirts and drawers, worsted Guernsey frocks, and cotton and merino and worsted shirts and drawers, beyond what the same were chargeable with, and interest thereon from said time of payment; and also to pay to George Trull any excess of duty paid by him on the importation, in the years eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and eighteen hundred and forty, of wove shirts and drawers, beyond what was legally chargeable thereon, and interest on such excess from said time of payment; and also to pay to Smith, Thurger, and Company, merchants of the city of New York, any excess of duty paid by them on the importation of jute grass, under the name of India matting, India weed, hemp carpeting, and jute carpeting, in the years eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, eighteen hundred and forty, and eighteen hundred and forty-one, beyond what the same were legally chargeable with, and interest on such excess; and also to pay Jonathan Little, assignee of Whiley and Taylor, merchants of the city of New York, any excess of duty paid by them upon the importation of silk twist, in the years eighteen hundred and thirty-eight and eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, beyond what the same was legally chargeable with; said several sums to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That if either of the persons hereinbefore named is in any manner indebted to the United States, the sum so payable to such indebted person, or so much thereof as will be necessary, shall be retained in set-off to such indebtedness.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to refund to the several persons entitled thereto such sums of money as have been illegally exacted by collectors of the customs, under the sanction of the treasury department, for duties on imported merchandise, since the third of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-three: *Provided*, That, before any such refunding, the Secretary shall be satisfied, by decisions of the courts of the United States upon the principle involved, that such duties were illegally exacted: *And provided, also*, That such decisions of the courts shall have been adopted or acquiesced in by the treasury department as its rule of construction.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

CHAP. CLXXV. — *An Act making Appropriations for the civil and diplomatic Expenses of Government, for the Year ending the thirtieth Day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and for other Purposes.*

Aug. 10, 1846.

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 hereby are, appropriated to the objects hereinafter expressed, for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the treasury, viz.:

Appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1847.

For compensation and mileage of senators and members of the House of Representatives, and delegates, three hundred and seventy-one thousand eight hundred and sixteen dollars.

Congress, pay and mileage.

For compensation of the officers and clerks of both Houses of Congress, thirty-nine thousand five hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

Officers of Congress.

For stationery, fuel, printing, and all other contingent expenses, of the Senate, one hundred and nine thousand dollars.

Contingencies. Senate.

For stationery, fuel, printing, and all other contingent expenses, of the House of Representatives, two hundred and sixteen thousand seven hundred and three dollars; including one hundred and forty-three thousand five hundred and twenty-eight dollars for printing for the year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

House of Representatives.

Library of Congress. — For compensation of librarian, two assistant librarians, and messenger of the library, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Library. Officers.

For contingent expenses of said library, eight hundred dollars.

Contingencies.

For purchase of books for said library, five thousand dollars.

Books.

For purchase of law books for said library, one thousand dollars.

President.

Executive. — For compensation of the President of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For compensation of the Vice-President of the United States, five thousand dollars.

Vice-President.

Department of State. — For compensation of the Secretary of State, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger, in his office, twenty-six thousand three hundred dollars.

State Dep't. Secretary and officers.

For the incidental and contingent expenses of said department, viz.:

Contingencies.

For publishing the laws, and packing and distributing the laws and documents, including proof-reading, labor, boxes, and transportation, nine thousand dollars.

For stationery, blank books, binding, labor, attendance, furniture, fixtures, repairs, painting and glazing, four thousand four hundred dollars.

For printing, letter-press and copper-plate, advertising, books, and maps, two thousand dollars.

For newspapers, two hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.

For compensation of superintendent and three watchmen of the north-east executive building, one thousand three hundred and forty-five dollars.

North-east executive building.

For the contingent expenses of the said building, viz.:

For labor, fuel, and light, two thousand two hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, eleven hundred dollars.

Treasury Department. — For compensation of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger, in his office, twenty-six thousand and fifty dollars.

Treasury Dep't. Secretary and officers.

For compensation of the First Comptroller, and the clerks, mes-

1st Comptroller.

- senger, and assistant messenger, in his office, twenty-two thousand six hundred dollars.
- 2d Comptroller.** For compensation of the Second Comptroller, and the clerks and messenger in his office, fifteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.
- 1st Auditor.** For compensation of the First Auditor, and the clerks and messenger in his office, eighteen thousand nine hundred dollars.
- 2d Auditor.** For compensation of the Second Auditor, and the clerks and messenger in his office, twenty-four thousand nine hundred dollars, including four additional clerks at a salary of one thousand dollars each.
- For payment of extra clerk hire in the office of the Second Auditor from the tenth September, eighteen hundred and forty-five to thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and forty-six, eight hundred and twenty-eight dollars.
- 3d Auditor.** For compensation of the Third Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger, in his office, thirty-five thousand and fifty dollars.
- 4th Auditor.** For compensation of the Fourth Auditor, and the clerks and messenger in his office, eighteen thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.
- 5th Auditor.** For compensation of the Fifth Auditor, and the clerks and messenger in his office, twelve thousand eight hundred dollars.
- Treasurer.** For compensation of the Treasurer of the United States, and the clerks and messenger in his office, thirteen thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.
- Register.** For compensation of the Register of the Treasury, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, twenty-seven thousand two hundred dollars.
- General Land Office.** For compensation of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the recorder, draughtsman, assistant draughtsman, clerks, messengers, and packers, in his office, eighty-three thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight dollars.
- Solicitor.** For compensation of the Solicitor of the Treasury, and the clerks and messenger in his office, eight thousand and fifty dollars.
- Contingencies of the Treasury Department. —*
- Contingencies in office of Secretary.** In the office of the Secretary of the Treasury :
For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, compensation for carrying the department mails, translations, printing, including public accounts, eight thousand two hundred dollars.
For miscellaneous expenses, two thousand eight hundred dollars.
- 1st Comptroller.** In the office of the First Comptroller :
For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and labor, one thousand seven hundred dollars.
For miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars.
- 2d Comptroller.** In the office of the Second Comptroller :
For blank books, binding, stationery, printing blanks, including pay for the National Intelligencer and Union, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, labor, and office furniture, one thousand two hundred dollars.
For miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars.
- 1st Auditor.** In the office of the First Auditor :
For blank books, binding, stationery, and labor, six hundred and fifty dollars.
For miscellaneous items, three hundred and fifty dollars.
- 2d Auditor.** In the office of the Second Auditor :
For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and printing blanks, seven hundred and fifty dollars.
For miscellaneous items, two hundred and fifty dollars.

<p>In the office of the Third Auditor :</p> <p>For blank books, binding, printing, stationery, labor, and office furniture, eight hundred dollars.</p> <p>For miscellaneous items, two hundred dollars.</p>	3d Auditor.
<p>In the office of the Fourth Auditor :</p> <p>For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and labor, seven hundred and fifty dollars.</p> <p>For miscellaneous items, two hundred dollars.</p>	4th Auditor.
<p>In the office of the Fifth Auditor :</p> <p>For blank books, binding, stationery, and labor, three hundred and seventy-five dollars.</p> <p>For miscellaneous items, three hundred and fifty dollars.</p>	5th Auditor.
<p>In the office of the Treasurer :</p> <p>For blank books, binding, stationery, and labor, six hundred dollars.</p> <p>For miscellaneous items, three hundred and seventy-five dollars.</p>	Treasurer.
<p>In the office of the Register of the Treasury :</p> <p>For blank books, binding, printing, stationery, and labor, four thousand dollars, including two thousand dollars for arrears for blank books, binding, and ruling.</p> <p>For miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.</p>	Register.
<p>For cases for the safe-keeping of books and papers, and including the wages of a laborer, two thousand three hundred dollars.</p> <p>In the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office :</p> <p>For stationery, including blank books, and blank forms for the district land offices, pieces of parchment and printing patents, advertising land sales in newspapers and in handbill form, public notices, and printing circulars, office furniture and repairs of the same, and pay of laborers employed in the office, ten thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars.</p> <p>For miscellaneous items, seven hundred dollars.</p>	General Land Office.
<p>In the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury :</p> <p>For blank books, binding, stationery, printing circulars and blank forms for returns of district attorneys, marshals, clerks of courts, collectors of the customs, and labor, one thousand and fifty dollars.</p> <p>For miscellaneous items, two hundred dollars.</p>	Solicitor.
<p>For compensation of a superintendent and eight watchmen of the south-east executive building, three thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.</p> <p>For the contingent expenses of the said building, namely :</p> <p>For labor, fuel, and light, seven thousand seven hundred dollars.</p> <p>For miscellaneous items, one thousand seven hundred dollars.</p>	South-east executive building.
<p><i>War Department.</i> — For compensation of the Secretary of War, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger, in his office, nineteen thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.</p>	War Dep't. Secretary and officers.
<p>For compensation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the clerks, messengers, and assistant messenger, in his office, nineteen thousand four hundred dollars.</p>	Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
<p>For compensation of the Commissioner of Pensions, and the clerks in his office, fourteen thousand five hundred dollars.</p>	Commissioner of Pensions.
<p>For compensation of the clerk in the office of the Commanding General, one thousand dollars.</p>	Commanding General.
<p>For compensation of clerks in the office of the Adjutant-General, seven thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.</p>	Adjutant-General.
<p>For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Quartermaster-General, including clerks that were attached to the purchasing department, eleven thousand five hundred dollars.</p>	Quartermaster-General.
<p>For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Pay-</p>	Paymaster-General.

- master-General, nine thousand one hundred dollars, including two additional clerks at a salary of one thousand dollars each.
- Commissary-General of Subsistence.** For compensation of clerks in the office of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, three thousand eight hundred dollars.
- Chief Engineer.** For compensation of clerks in the office of the Chief Engineer, five thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.
- Surgeon-General.** For compensation of the clerk in the office of the Surgeon-General, one thousand dollars.
- Ordnance office.** For compensation of clerks in the office of the Colonel of Ordnance, eight thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.
- Topographical Engineers.** For compensation of the clerk in the bureau of Topographical Engineers, one thousand dollars.
- Contingencies.** *Contingencies of the War Department, viz.:*
For the incidental and contingent expenses of said Department, and the various offices and bureaus connected therewith, viz.:
- Secretary.** In the office of the Secretary of War:
For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and printing, one thousand two hundred dollars.
For books, maps, and plans, one thousand dollars.
For miscellaneous items, five hundred and fifty dollars.
- Commissioner of Pensions.** In the office of the Commissioner of Pensions:
For stationery, blank books, binding, printing blank forms and regulations, advertising, and fuel, eight hundred dollars.
For rent of houses occupied by the pension office, six hundred dollars.
For miscellaneous items, one hundred dollars.
- Commanding General.** In the office of the Commanding General:
For miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars.
- Adjutant-Gen'l.** In the office of the Adjutant-General:
For printing army register and orders, blank books, binding, and stationery, one thousand two hundred dollars.
For miscellaneous items, two hundred dollars.
- Quartermaster-General.** In the office of the Quartermaster-General, including the office at Philadelphia:
For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and printing, six hundred dollars.
For miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.
- Paymaster-General.** In the office of the Paymaster-General:
For blank books, binding, stationery, and fuel, three hundred and twenty-five dollars.
For miscellaneous items, four hundred dollars.
- Commissary-General of Subsistence.** In the office of the Commissary-General of Subsistence:
For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, advertising, labor, and fuel, one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.
For miscellaneous items, one hundred dollars.
- Chief Engineer.** In the office of the Chief Engineer:
For blank books, binding, stationery, and fuel, three hundred and fifty dollars.
For miscellaneous items, two hundred dollars.
- Surgeon-General.** In the office of the Surgeon-General:
For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and fuel, one hundred and eighty-five dollars.
For miscellaneous items, sixty-five dollars.
- Ordnance office.** In the office of the Colonel of Ordnance:
For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and fuel, five hundred and thirty dollars.
For miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars.
- Topographical Engineers.** In the Bureau of Topographical Engineers:
For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and fuel, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For miscellaneous items, five hundred dollars.

For compensation of superintendent and four watchmen of the north-west executive building, one thousand seven hundred and ten dollars.

North-west executive building.

For the contingent expenses of the said building, viz.:

For labor, fuel, and light, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, one thousand six hundred dollars.

Navy Department.—For compensation of the Secretary of the Navy, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger, in his office, nineteen thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

Navy Department.
Secretary and officers.

For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks, and to the civil engineer, draughtsman, clerks, and messenger, in his office, ten thousand four hundred dollars.

Bureau of Navy Yards & Docks.

For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair, and to the assistant constructor, clerks, and messenger, in his office, thirteen thousand one hundred dollars.

Construction, Equipment, and Repair.

For salaries of the Chief Naval Constructor and Engineer-in-chief, six thousand dollars.

Chief Naval Constructor and Chief Engineer.

For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, and to the draughtsman, clerks, and messenger, in his office, eight thousand four hundred dollars.

Ordnance and Hydrography.

For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and to the clerks and messenger in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.

Provisions and Clothing.

For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and to the clerks, assistant surgeon, and messenger, in his office, six thousand six hundred dollars.

Medicine and Surgery.

For contingent expenses of said department, and all the bureaus connected therewith, viz.:

Contingencies.

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and labor, four thousand one hundred and forty dollars.

For miscellaneous items, one thousand six hundred and sixty dollars.

For compensation of superintendent and three watchmen of the south-west executive building, one thousand three hundred and forty-five dollars.

South-west executive building.

For the contingent expenses of the said building, viz.:

For labor, fuel, and light, one thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For miscellaneous items, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

Post-Office Department.—For compensation to the Postmaster-General, three assistant postmasters-general, clerks, messengers, assistant messengers, and watchmen, of the said department, seventy-four thousand three hundred dollars.

Post-Office Department.

For compensation of superintendent of the post-office building, two hundred and fifty dollars.

Superintendent of post-office building.
Contingencies.

For the contingent expenses of the said department, viz.:

For blank books, binding, stationery, fuel, oil, printing, labor, and day watchmen, six thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the proceeds of the telegraph between Washington city and Baltimore be, and the same are hereby, directed to be placed in the treasury of the United States for the benefit of the post-office department in the same manner as other revenues from postages.

Miscellaneous.
Proceeds of the telegraph to be placed in the treasury.

For compensation of the Auditor for the Post-Office Department, clerks, messenger, and assistant messengers, in his office, eighty-five thousand seven hundred dollars.

Auditor and clerks.

Contingencies.	For contingent expenses of said office, viz : For labor, blank books, binding, stationery, printing blanks and circulars, five thousand one hundred and sixty dollars. For miscellaneous items, seven hundred dollars.
Surveyors and clerks. North-west of the Ohio.	<i>Surveyors and their Clerks.</i> —For compensation of the surveyor-general north-west of the Ohio, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.
Illinois and Missouri.	For compensation of the surveyor-general in Illinois and Missouri, and the clerks in his office, five thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars.
Arkansas.	For compensation of the surveyor-general in Arkansas, and the clerks in his office, four thousand three hundred dollars.
Louisiana.	For compensation of the surveyor-general in Louisiana, and the clerks in his office, four thousand five hundred dollars.
Mississippi.	For compensation of the surveyor-general in Mississippi, and the clerks in his office, four thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.
Alabama.	For compensation of the surveyor-general in Alabama, and the clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.
Florida.	For compensation of the surveyor-general in Florida, and the clerks in his office, five thousand five hundred dollars.
Wisconsin and Iowa.	For compensation of the surveyor-general in Wisconsin and Iowa, and the clerks in his office, three thousand one hundred dollars.
Apportionment of compensation to clerks.	For compensation of the clerks in the offices of the surveyors-general, to be apportioned to them according to the exigencies of the public service, and, if necessary, to be employed in transcribing field notes of surveys, for the purpose of preserving them at the seat of government, sixteen thousand dollars.
Land officers at St. Augustine & Newnansville, Florida. 1842, ch. 122.	For paying to the land officers at St. Augustine and Newnansville, in Florida, for issuing permits under the act of fourth August, eighteen hundred and forty-two, a per centage equal to that allowed by law upon the sale of the same quantity of public lands at the minimum price, five thousand dollars.
Secretary to sign patents.	For compensation of the Secretary to sign patents for public lands, one thousand five hundred dollars.
Commissioner of public buildings.	For compensation of the commissioner of public buildings in Washington city, two thousand dollars.
Potomac bridge.	For compensation to four assistants, draw-keeper at the Potomac bridge, including oil for lamps and machinery, fire-wood, and repairs of bridge, four thousand two hundred and ninety dollars.
Mint of U. S. and branches. At Philadelphia. Officers.	<i>Mint of the United States and Branches.</i> — At Philadelphia, viz : For salaries of the director, treasurer, chief coiner, melter and refiner, engraver, assayer, assistant assayer, and four clerks, nineteen thousand two hundred dollars.
Contingencies.	For wages of workmen, twenty-four thousand dollars. For incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, repairs, water rent, and wastage, eight hundred dollars. For specimens of ores and coins, to be reserved at the mint, three hundred dollars.
At Charlotte. Officers.	At Charlotte, North Carolina, viz : For salaries of superintendent, assayer, coiner, and clerk, six thousand dollars. For wages of workmen, three thousand five hundred dollars.
Contingencies.	Wastage of gold, and for contingent expenses, one thousand five hundred dollars.
At Dahlonega. Officers.	At Dahlonega, Georgia, viz : For salaries of the superintendent, assayer, coiner, and clerk, six thousand dollars. For wages of workmen, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, repairs, and wastage, three thousand dollars.	Contingencies.
At New Orleans, viz. :	
For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, coiner, assayer, melter and refiner, and two clerks, twelve thousand nine hundred dollars.	At New Orleans. Officers.
For wages of workmen, nineteen thousand dollars.	
For incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, water rent, repairs, and wastage, twenty-one thousand dollars.	Contingencies.
For machinery and machinists, four thousand five hundred dollars.	Machinery.
<i>Governments in the Territories of the United States.—</i>	Territories.
<i>Wisconsin Territory.—</i> For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, nine thousand one hundred dollars.	Wisconsin. Governor and officers.
For contingent expenses of said Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.	Contingencies.
For compensation and mileage of the members of the Legislative Assembly, pay of officers and attendants, printing, stationery, fuel, and other incidental and contingent expenses, thirteen thousand seven hundred dollars.	Legislative Assembly.
<i>Iowa Territory.—</i> For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, nine thousand one hundred dollars.	Iowa. Governor and officers.
For contingent expenses of said Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.	Contingencies.
For compensation and mileage of the members of the Legislative Assembly of said Territory, pay of officers and attendants, printing, stationery, fuel, and other incidental and contingent expenses, including arrearages of expenses of previous sessions of said Assembly, the accounts for which shall first be audited and allowed by the proper accounting officers of the treasury, fourteen thousand and fifty dollars.	Legislative Assembly.
<i>Judiciary.—</i> For salaries of the chief justice of the Supreme Court, and the eight associate judges, forty-one thousand dollars.	Judiciary. Chief Justice and Associates.
For salaries of the district judges, fifty-six thousand seven hundred dollars.	District Judges.
For salaries of the chief justice of the District of Columbia, the associate judges, the judges of the criminal and orphans' courts of said district, eleven thousand seven hundred dollars.	Judges of D. C.
For salaries of the Attorney-General, and clerk and messenger in his office, five thousand five hundred dollars.	Attorney-General and office.
For contingent expenses of the office of Attorney-General, five hundred dollars.	
For salary of the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, thirteen hundred dollars.	Reporter of the Supreme Court.
For compensation of the district attorneys, including those in the several Territories, being two hundred dollars each, as prescribed by law, seven thousand dollars.	District Attorneys.
For compensation of the marshals, including those in the several Territories, as prescribed by law, six thousand two hundred dollars.	Marshals.
For defraying the expenses of the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia; also for jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures, incurred in the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and previous years; and likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and for prosecutions for offences committed against the United States, and for the safe-keeping of prisoners;— four hundred and thirty-nine thousand dollars.	Contingencies.

Additional compensation to certain judges.
1844, ch. 95.

Miscellaneous. Annuities and grants.

Florida archives.

Arrearages payable through 3d auditor's office.

Expenses in relation to loans.

Auxiliary guard.

Coast survey.

Custom-house, Wilmington.

Custom-house at Boston.

Group of statues for the Capitol.

Proviso.

Sick and disabled seamen.

Custom-house at Mobile.

Revenue cutter.

6th vol. Documentary History.

Payment of excess of duties collected on wines from Portugal.

Proviso.

Contingencies for the Capitol and grounds.

For additional compensation, at eight hundred dollars each, to the district judges of Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, under the provisions of the first (a) section of the act of seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-four, four thousand dollars.

Miscellaneous.— For payment of annuities and grants by special acts of Congress, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For salaries of two keepers of the public archives in Florida, one thousand dollars.

For arrearages prior to first of July, eighteen hundred and fifteen, payable through the third auditor's office, in addition to one thousand two hundred dollars appropriated this session for the same object, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For expenses in relation to loans, four thousand dollars.

For compensation and contingent expenses of the auxiliary guard, six thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For survey of the coast of the United States, including compensation to the superintendent and assistants, one hundred and eleven thousand dollars.

For completing the custom-house at Wilmington, North Carolina, five thousand one hundred dollars.

For completing the work of the custom-house at Boston, fifty thousand dollars.

For payment to Horatio Greenough for a group of statues to adorn the eastern portico of the Capitol, eight thousand dollars: *Provided*, The work is in such state of progress as, in reference to the whole sum to be paid for its execution, shall, in the opinion of the President of the United States, render it proper to make such payment.

To supply deficiencies in the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For repairs of that part of the custom-house at Mobile occupied by the United States Court, three hundred and ninety dollars.

For the building or purchasing of a revenue cutter, twelve thousand dollars.

For the sixth volume of the fourth series of the Documentary History of the United States, twenty-five thousand four hundred and forty-nine dollars.

For payment of the excess of duties paid upon wines imported from Portugal into the United States by John Osborn, of the city of New York, the sum of one thousand seven hundred and eighteen dollars and forty-two cents; and by Isaac Winslow and Son, of Boston, the sum of one thousand and nineteen dollars and fifty-four cents; and by Alexander Soltan, of New York, the sum of eight hundred and eighty-five dollars and ninety-six cents; which said duties were levied and collected contrary to the treaty stipulations existing between Portugal and this government: *Provided, however* That the Secretary of the Treasury shall not pay said sums of money to said Osborn, and Winslow and Son, and Soltan, unless he is satisfied they are rightfully entitled thereto.

For annual repairs of the Capitol, lamplighters, oil for lamps, wicks, and repairs of lamps and lamp posts, attendance on furnaces of the crypt, attendance on water closets, cleaning the rotundo and crypt, brushes and brooms, laborers and cartage on Capitol grounds, tools, wire, twine, leather, nails, stakes, manure, and straw for grounds, trees, attendance at the western gates of the Capitol, repairs of public stables, flagging and enclosures, keeping in order iron pipes that con-

(a) That act has but one section.

vey the water to the Capitol and public offices, and gardener's salary, nine thousand nine hundred and fourteen dollars.

For constructing seven furnaces for warming and drying the lower story, halls, and passages of the north wing, of the Capitol, three thousand nine hundred and ten dollars.

For constructing six water closets for the Senate and two for the Supreme Court, on the same floors, respectively, three thousand four hundred and sixty-eight dollars.

For enlarging the law library, constructing a new stairway, and other work, and the materials therefor, according to the plan of John Skirving, dated July twentieth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, two thousand four hundred and twelve dollars.

To replace the oil intended for the use of the government, which was destroyed by the recent fire at Nantucket, fourteen thousand dollars.

Oil destroyed by fire at Nantucket.

For annual repairs of President's house, gardener's salary, laborers and cartage, tools, wire, twine, leather, nails, stakes, manure and straw for garden and plants, trees for President's grounds, Fountain Square, Lafayette Square, and Pennsylvania Avenue, repairs of fence at Fountain Square Lafayette Square, and President's garden, three thousand two hundred and seventy-seven dollars.

Contingencies for the President's house and grounds.

For replacing platforms on the dome, and repairing balusters, (including materials and work,) repairing hatchway, door, and frame, (including steps and plastering in dome,) furnishing and repairing step-ladders and platforms on the different roofs, furnishing two double window frames and sash (including painting and glazing) in open courts, white-washing walls in the open courts, containing about twenty-five hundred square yards, four hundred and ninety dollars and seventy-five cents.

And for the removal of the building over the statue of Washington, and erecting an iron fence around the same, one thousand dollars.

Statue of Washington.

For repairs to Congressional burial ground, rendered necessary by the late freshet, five hundred dollars.

For repairs to the road leading from the Capitol Square to the Congressional burial ground, rendered necessary by the late heavy rains, to be expended under the direction of the commissioner of public buildings, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Congressional burying ground.

And the sum of two hundred dollars, being a portion of the unexpended balance of an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars, made on the twenty-seventh of April, eighteen hundred and sixteen, to be distributed among the captors of certain Algerine vessels which were restored to the Dey of Algiers, which balance has been carried to the account of the surplus fund, be, and the same is hereby, reappropriated, for the benefit of such of the captors as have not yet received their shares of the said fund, or their representatives.

Balance of an appropriation to be distributed among the captors of certain Algerine vessels' 1816, ch. 119.

To pay F. Gardner, late acting United States naval store-keeper to the African squadron, from the twenty-fourth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-four, when Floyd Waggaman ceased to receive a salary, until December ninth, eighteen hundred and forty-four, when Francis Alexander proceeded to the post, three months and fifteen days, at fifteen hundred dollars per annum, four hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

F. Gardner, for balance due him.

To pay the legal representatives of Thomas H. Storm, for a balance due to him as agent for prisoners at Barbadoes, two thousand two hundred and seventy-four dollars and twenty-six cents.

Thomas H. Storm, for balance due him.

For the support and maintenance of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia, eleven thousand six hundred and eleven dollars and forty-six cents.

Penitentiary of the District of Columbia.

For support, clothing, and medical treatment, of insane persons of

- Insane paupers in the District of Columbia. the District of Columbia, including four additional insane paupers ordered by the court to be sent to the hospital, five thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars and forty-five cents.
- Publication of works of exploring expedition. For continuing the publication of the works of the exploring expedition, including the printing of charts, the pay of the scientific corps, and the salary of the horticulturist, thirty thousand dollars.
- 4th and 5th instalments of Mexican indemnity. For paying the principal and interest of the fourth and fifth instalments of the Mexican indemnities due in April and July, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-four, the sum of three hundred and twenty thousand dollars: *Provided*, The claimants, each for himself, shall relinquish to the United States his right to said instalments: *Provided further*, That each of the claimants shall agree to take in payment the scrip of a stock bearing interest at five per cent., payable in five years.
- Proviso, as to mode of payment.
- Refunding to British consul money disbursed by him. For refunding to James Buchanan, late her Britannic Majesty's consul at the city of New York, moneys disbursed by him, and for compensating him for services performed in respect to the slaver Catharine, condemned and sold at the suit of the United States, the sum of two thousand one hundred and forty-four dollars and seventy-five cents.
- Preparing for publication plans and drawings. For reducing and preparing for publication, under a resolution of the Senate, plans and drawings, made by the officers of the topographical bureau, for the improvement of harbors, rivers, &c., four thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight dollars.
- Patent Office. *Patent Office.*—For the purchase of such scientific works as are necessary for the use of the patent office, twelve hundred and fifty dollars; to be paid for out of the patent fund.
- Lighthouses. Supplies. *Lighthouse Establishment.*—For supplying lighthouses, containing two thousand five hundred and seventy-seven lamps, with oil, tube-glasses, buff-skins, whiting, and cotton cloth, expenses of transportation, and for keeping the lighting apparatus in repair, one hundred and twelve thousand eight hundred and eighty-three dollars and sixty-four cents.
- Repairs. For repairs, incidental expenses, refitting, and improvements of lighthouses, and buildings connected therewith, sixty-seven thousand seventy-seven dollars and ninety-nine cents.
- Keepers. For salaries of two hundred and thirty-six keepers and sixteen assistant keepers of lighthouses, (seventeen of them charged with double and two with triple lights,) one hundred thousand five hundred and eighty-eight dollars and thirty-three cents.
- Floating lights. For salaries of thirty keepers of floating lights, sixteen thousand dollars.
- Beacons, buoys, &c. For seamen's wages, repairs, and supplies of thirty floating lights, eighty-one thousand seven hundred and eleven dollars and sixty-two cents.
- For weighing, mooring, cleansing, repairing, and supplying the loss of beacons, buoys, chains, and sinkers, twenty-six thousand four hundred and thirty-one dollars and sixty-nine cents.
- For procuring, locating, and mooring buoys at such places as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate, and where he shall deem them to be necessary for the safety of navigation, five thousand dollars.
- Rebuilding lighthouses. For expenses of rebuilding the Cape Florida Lighthouse, Florida, thirteen thousand dollars.
- For expenses of rebuilding Martinicus Rock Lighthouse, Maine, eleven thousand dollars.
- For the maintenance of the light on the Delaware Breakwater, including four hundred dollars for the salary of keeper, eight hundred dollars.

For expenses incurred by superintendents in visiting their light-houses annually, and examining and reporting the condition of each, two thousand dollars.

Annual examination.

For superintendents' commissions, at two and a half per centum, ten thousand thirty-eight dollars and seventy-seven cents.

Superintendents' commissions.

Surveys of Public Lands. — For salary of an assistant surveyor, to survey the private claims in Florida, under the direction and supervision of the surveyor-general in Florida, one thousand dollars.

Surveys. Assistant surveyor in Florida.

For salary of an assistant surveyor, to have charge and oversight of the resurveys in the Greensburg (late St. Helena) district, Louisiana, under the direction and supervision of the surveyor-general of Louisiana, one thousand dollars.

Assistant surveyor in Louisiana.

For pay of chain-carriers, markers, transportation, provisions, &c., one thousand five hundred dollars.

Pay of chain-carriers, &c.

For surveying the public lands, to be apportioned to the several districts according to the exigencies of the public service, one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

Surveying public lands.

For surveying the copper region of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, with reference to mines and minerals, thirty thousand dollars.

Surveying the copper region.

For the correction of erroneous and defective surveys west of Saginaw Bay, in Michigan, at a rate not exceeding six dollars per mile, five thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

Surveys in Michigan.

For detached surveys in Missouri, at a rate not exceeding five dollars per mile, on account of difficulties in surveying lakes, swamps, &c., four thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

Missouri.

For the survey of towns and villages in Missouri, named in the act of twenty-sixth of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, including office work, in addition to the balance of the appropriation of the third March, eighteen hundred and forty-three, for that object, two thousand dollars.

1843, ch. 100.

For surveying that part of Arkansas where, in consequence of local attraction, the ordinary compass cannot be used, at a rate not exceeding eight dollars per mile, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

Arkansas.

For surveys at augmented rates, in Louisiana, three thousand seven hundred and four dollars.

Louisiana.

For surveys in the Greensburg district, Louisiana, now in the course of execution, in addition to former appropriations, twenty thousand four hundred dollars.

For retracing old lines in the district west of Pearl River, to supply deficiencies now existing in those surveys, at five dollars and seven dollars per mile, in addition to balance of appropriations for same object, of the third March, eighteen hundred and forty-three, eight thousand one hundred and thirteen dollars.

Retracing old lines west of Pearl River.

1843, ch. 100.

Intercourse with Foreign Nations. — For salaries of ministers to Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Mexico, and Brazil, sixty-three thousand dollars.

Foreign intercourse. Ministers.

For salaries of secretaries of legation to the same places, fourteen thousand dollars.

Secretaries of legation.

For outfit of a minister to Great Britain, nine thousand dollars.

Outfit of minister to Great Britain.

For salaries of *chargés des affaires* to Portugal, Austria, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, Chili, Peru, New Grenada, Venezuela, Naples, Sardinia, and Buenos Ayres, fifty-eight thousand five hundred dollars.

Chargés des affaires.

For salary of a minister resident to Turkey, six thousand dollars.

Minister to Turkey.

For salary of a dragoman to the legation to Turkey, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Dragoman.

For the salary of a commissioner to reside in China, five thousand dollars: *Provided*, No part of this sum shall be paid unless the said commissioner actually resides in China.

Commissioner to China.

Secretary and Chinese interpreter.

For the salary of a secretary and Chinese interpreter, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Contingencies.

For contingent expenses of all the missions abroad, thirty thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse.

For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, thirty thousand dollars.

Consul at London.

For salary of the consul at London, two thousand dollars.

Contingencies.

For clerk hire, office rent, and other expenses of the office of the consul at London, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

Commissioner to Sandwich Islands.

For compensation of commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, three thousand dollars.

Interpreters, guards, &c., at Constantinople, Smyrna, and Alexandria.

For interpreters, guards, and other expenses of the consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna, and Alexandria, fifteen hundred dollars.

Payment of balance due B. E. Green.

For payment in full to Benjamin E. Green for services while employed in Mexico, as *chargé d'affaires*, three thousand dollars.

American seamen in foreign countries.

For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Suppression of slave trade.

For carrying into effect the acts for the suppression of the slave trade, including the support of recaptured Africans, and their removal to their country, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Maps, specifications, &c., of N. E. boundary.

For completing the maps, specifications, and astronomical computations of the line of boundary between the United States and the British provinces, heretofore run and established, or run and marked by the joint commissioners, under the treaty of Washington, twenty thousand dollars, and for transmitting to the respective States, whose boundaries are affected thereby, authentic copies thereof.

Additional appraiser at New York authorized.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, in addition to the assistant appraisers authorized by law at the port of New York, there may be appointed, in the mode now prescribed by law, one additional assistant appraiser at said port, at a salary, as heretofore established, of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, said salary shall not commence, or appointment take effect, prior to the thirtieth of November next, and in appraising all goods, at any port of the United States, heretofore subjected to specific duties, but upon which *ad valorem* duties are imposed by the act of the thirtieth of July last, entitled "An Act reducing the Duty on Imports, and for other Purposes," reference shall be had to values and invoices of similar goods imported during the last fiscal year, under such general and uniform regulations for the prevention of fraud or undervaluation as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Proviso, as to salary.

Appraisement of goods at custom-house, how made.

Ante, p. 42.

Heads of departments may continue officers authorized by acts of 1842, ch. 202, and 1844, ch. 105.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the respective heads of departments to continue in service during the current fiscal year the officers and persons, and at the salaries and compensations, authorized in the act approved twenty-sixth of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, entitled "An Act legalizing and making Appropriations for such necessary Objects as have been usually included in the General Appropriation Bills without Authority of Law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental Expenses of the Departments and Officers of the Government, and for other Purposes," and also the clerks authorized to be employed in the office of the first comptroller of the treasury by the act of June seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, entitled "An Act making Appropriations for the civil and diplomatic Expenses of the Government for the fiscal Year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and for other Purposes;" and also the clerk in the office of the second auditor, authorized by the same act: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize

Proviso.

the employment of any clerks in the statistical branch of the treasury department.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the surveyor-general north-west of the Ohio, under the direction of the President, be, and hereby is, required to cause to be surveyed, marked, and designated, so much of the line between Michigan and Wisconsin as lies between the source of Brulé River and the source of Montreal River, as defined by the "Act to enable the People of Wisconsin Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the Admission of such State into the Union;" and the expense of such survey shall be paid, upon the certificate of the said surveyor-general, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, not exceeding one thousand dollars.

So much of line between Michigan and Wisconsin as lies between the source of Brulé and Montreal Rivers, to be surveyed.

Ante, p. 56.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the fourth section of the act, entitled "An Act making Appropriations for the civil and diplomatic Expenses of the Government for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and for other Purposes," passed third March, eighteen hundred and forty-five, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Repeal of § 4 of general appropriation act of 1845, ch. 71.

APPROVED, August 10, 1846.

CHAP. CLXXVI. — *An Act making Appropriations for the naval Service for the Year ending on the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven.*

Aug. 10, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the naval service, for the year ending on the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven:

Appropriations for year ending June 30, 1847.

For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including the engineer corps of the navy, three millions five hundred and seventy-one thousand seven hundred and thirty-five dollars.

Pay of officers, seamen, and engineer corps.

Passed midshipmen performing the duties of master, under the authority of the Secretary of the Navy, to receive the compensation allowed to such higher grade, while actually so employed.

Passed midshipmen acting as masters.

For provisions, including transportation, cooperage, and other expenses, eight hundred and sixty-nine thousand seven hundred and twenty-two dollars.

Provisions, transportation, &c.

For surgeons' necessaries, and appliances for the sick and hurt of the naval service, including the marine corps, twenty-one thousand and seventy-two dollars.

Surgeons' necessaries for the navy and marine corps.

For the increase, repair, armament, and equipment of the navy, and wear and tear of vessels in commission, including coal for steamers, and hemp, one million fifty thousand dollars; and the President is hereby authorized to construct, by contract, any vessel or steamer for the public service, when in his opinion the same can be done with equal efficiency and on terms more economical than in the present navy yards.

Increase, repair, armament, and equipment.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, including all incidental expenses, three hundred and seventy-one thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars.

Ordnance, &c.

For books, maps, charts, and instruments, binding and repairing the same, and all the expenses of the hydrographical office, thirty-five thousand nine hundred dollars.

Books, maps, charts, &c.

For contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz.: For freight and transportation; printing and stationery; books, models, and drawings; purchase and repair of fire-engines, and for machinery; repair of steam-engines in yards; purchase and mainte-

Contingencies.

nance of horses and oxen; carts, timber-wheels, and workmen's tools; postage of letters on public service; coal and other fuel, and oil and candles for navy yards and shore stations; incidental labor, not chargeable to any other appropriation; labor attending the delivery of public stores and supplies on foreign stations; wharfage, dockage, storage, and rent; travelling expenses of officers; funeral expenses; commissions, clerk hire, store rent, office rent, stationery, and fuel to navy agents and storekeepers; premiums, and incidental expenses of recruiting; apprehending deserters; per diem allowance to persons attending courts-martial and courts of inquiry, or other services authorized by law; compensation to judge advocates; pilotage and towing vessels, and assistance rendered to vessels in distress, five hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses for objects not hereinbefore enumerated, five thousand dollars.

Civil establishment at the several navy yards.

For the support of the civil establishment at the several navy yards, the officers and others to be paid the annual compensation that was allowed to them severally in the act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending on the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, except as hereinafter provided:

Kittery.

At Kittery, Maine.—For pay of storekeeper, naval constructor, inspector of timber, clerk to the yard, clerk to the commandant, clerk to the storekeeper, clerk to the naval constructor, and porter, seven thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

Charlestown.

At Charlestown, Massachusetts.—For pay of storekeeper, naval constructor, measurer and inspector of timber, clerk to the yard, two clerks to the commandant, three clerks to the storekeeper, clerk to naval constructor, keeper of magazine, and porter, eleven thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

For repairs of the sheer wharf, Charlestown navy yard, twelve thousand dollars.

Brooklyn.

At Brooklyn, New York.—For pay of storekeeper, naval constructor, measurer and inspector of timber, clerk to the yard, two clerks to the commandant, three clerks to the storekeeper, clerk to naval constructor, keeper of the magazine, and porter, eleven thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

Philadelphia.

At Philadelphia.—For pay of storekeeper, naval constructor, measurer and inspector of timber, clerk to the yard, clerk to the commandant, clerk to the storekeeper, clerk to naval constructor, and porter, seven thousand seven hundred dollars: *Provided*, That, when the duties of the clerk to the yard and clerk to the commandant are performed by the same person, he shall not receive a greater compensation than twelve hundred dollars per annum.

Washington.

At Washington.—For pay of storekeeper, measurer and inspector of timber, clerk to the yard, two clerks to commandant, clerk to the storekeeper, keeper of the magazine, and porter, six thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

Gosport.

At Gosport, Virginia.—For pay of storekeeper, naval constructor, measurer and inspector of timber, clerk to yard, two clerks to commandant, three clerks to the storekeeper, clerk to the naval constructor, keeper of the magazine, and porter, eleven thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

Pensacola.

At Pensacola.—For pay of storekeeper, naval constructor, clerk to the yard, two clerks to the commandant, two clerks to the storekeeper, and porter, eight thousand and fifty dollars.

Memphis.

At Memphis, Tennessee.—For pay of storekeeper, clerk to the yard, clerk to the commandant, and porter, three thousand three hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized, when in his opinion the public interest will per-

Proviso.

mit it, to discontinue any of the civil offices and employments herein provided for at the navy yards, or to discharge the keepers of magazines and to require their duties to be performed by gunners.

Keepers of magazines may be discharged.

For improvements and necessary repairs of navy yards, viz. :

Improvement of navy yards. Kittery.

At Kittery, Maine. — For wall for landing wharf at smithery, and filling in, one thousand seven hundred and five dollars and fifty cents.

For cistern, near mast and boat-house, two thousand dollars.

For granite gun-skids, and road to grave-yard, one thousand one hundred and thirty-two dollars.

For repairs of all kinds, four thousand dollars.

At Charlestown. — For drain and iron frame for dry-dock pumps, and set of keel blocks, two thousand seven hundred and forty dollars.

Charlestown.

For pipes for drain and rain water and waste steam, three thousand dollars.

For completing wharf No. 66, between 1 and 39, nine thousand dollars.

For completing reservoir, one thousand dollars.

For wall on south-west side of site 51, filling in that part of yard, three thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars.

For repairs of all kinds, ten thousand dollars.

At Brooklyn, New York. — Towards continuation of cob-wharf, twenty-nine thousand five hundred dollars.

Brooklyn.

Towards extension of coal-house, (seventy feet,) four thousand three hundred and eighteen dollars.

Towards repairing and replanking bridge, three thousand dollars.

Towards building a foundation under frigate Sabine, six thousand dollars.

Towards the construction of a timber shed, twelve thousand dollars.

Towards repairs of all kinds, eight thousand dollars.

For dry dock, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

At Philadelphia. — For extension of and moving ship-house G, five thousand dollars.

Philadelphia.

For repairs of all kinds, three thousand dollars.

At Washington. — For anchor forges, (five,) and removing small forge in anchor shop, two thousand six hundred and sixty-four dollars.

Washington.

For chain cable forges, (twelve,) in hydraulic proving machine shop, two thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars.

For completion of laboratory buildings, five thousand one hundred and six dollars and fifteen cents.

For repairs of all kinds, two thousand five hundred dollars.

At Gosport. — Towards store-house No. 13, to be used as timber shed, eighteen thousand dollars.

Gosport.

Towards launching slip and quay walls, twelve thousand dollars.

For the purchase of St. Helena, two thousand four hundred and three dollars and fifty cents.

Towards repairs of all kinds, seven thousand dollars.

At Pensacola. — Towards the blacksmith shop, twenty-one thousand dollars.

Pensacola.

Towards cisterns at numbers 20, 25, and 26, twelve thousand dollars.

Towards coal-house, eight thousand dollars.

Towards lime-house, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Towards wharfs, (permanent,) fifty-nine thousand dollars.

Towards dredging machine, scows, &c., sixteen thousand dollars.

For repairs of all kinds, five thousand dollars.

At Sackett's Harbor. — For repairs of all kinds, one thousand dollars.

Sackett's Harbor.

For purchase of Navy Point and Fort Tompkins, two thousand five hundred dollars.

- Improvement and repairs of navy hospitals. Chelsea. For the improvement and repairs of the several naval hospitals, viz. :
At Chelsea.— Building for a coal-house, repairing outhouses and wall in rear of main building, two thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.
- Brooklyn. *At Brooklyn.*— For completing small-pox hospital, ten thousand dollars.
 For repairs to hospital quarters, three thousand dollars.
- Gosport. *Near Gosport.*— For fence around garden and repairs to hospital buildings, two thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars.
- Pensacola. *At Pensacola.*— For centre building at hospital and galleries to connect buildings, seven thousand four hundred and nine dollars and fifty cents.
 For engine-house, five hundred and ten dollars.
 For repairs of hospital quarters, three thousand dollars.
 For magazines, viz. :
At Charlestown, one hundred and fifty dollars.
At Brooklyn, two hundred dollars.
At Washington, one hundred and fifty dollars.
At Gosport, three hundred dollars.
- Marine Corps. Pay and subsistence. *Marine Corps.*— For pay of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, and servants, serving on shore, and subsistence of officers, two hundred thousand seven hundred and seventy-one dollars : *Provided,* That no payment shall hereafter be made to the colonel, or any other officer of said corps, by virtue of a commission of brigadier-general by brevet.
- Proviso.
- Clothing. For clothing, forty-six thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents.
- Provisions. For provisions, forty-five thousand seventy dollars and twenty cents.
- Military stores, repair of arms, &c. For military stores, repair of arms, pay of armorers, accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fifes, and musical instruments, two thousand three hundred dollars.
- Transportation. For transportation of officers and troops, and for expenses of recruiting; eight thousand dollars.
- Barracks. For repair of barracks and rent of temporary barracks, six thousand dollars.
- Contingencies. For contingencies, viz. : freight, ferriage, toll, wharfage and cartage; compensation to judge advocates; per diem for attending courts-martial and courts of inquiry; per diem to enlisted men on constant labor; house rent where no public quarters are assigned; the burial of deceased mariners; printing, stationery, forage, postages, and the pursuit of deserters; candles and oil; straw, barrack furniture, bed sacks; spades, axes, shovels, picks, carpenters' tools, and keeping a horse for the messenger, seventeen thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars.
- Number of officers and men to be reduced on conclusion of the war. **Sec. 2.** *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Navy, on the conclusion of the existing war with Mexico, to reduce the number of petty officers, seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, and boys, herein provided for, to seven thousand five hundred.
- Expenditure for the navy yard at Memphis limited. **Sec. 3.** *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Navy, in the expenditure of the appropriations made for the navy yard at Memphis, to confine the same to the construction of a ropewalk.
- Repairs, improvements, and instruction, at Fort Severn. **Sec. 4.** *And be it further enacted,* That of the money appropriated in this act for "pay of the navy," and "contingent expenses enumerated," an amount not exceeding twenty-eight thousand and two hundred dollars may be expended, under the direction of the Secretary
 Post, p. 173.

of the Navy, for repairs, improvements, and instruction, at Fort Severn, Annapolis, Maryland.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That, upon application of the Secretary of the Navy, the President of the United States shall have authority, when in his opinion the exigencies of the service require it, to direct that a part of the money appropriated for a particular branch of the naval service be applied to another branch of the said service; in which case, a special account of the moneys thus transferred, and of their application, shall be laid before Congress before its adjournment, if in session, or during the first week of the next ensuing session, if such transfer be made in the recess of Congress: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to authorize the President of the United States to direct any sum appropriated for improvements at navy yards to be applied to any other object of public expenditure, or to authorize any sum to be transferred from any unexpended balance which may be necessary for the purposes for which the appropriation was originally made, or from any head or object of appropriation which may require another appropriation at any future time to supply the deficiency occasioned by such transfer: *Provided, also*, That this section shall apply to the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and to no other.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That, from and after the passage of this act, every proposal for naval supplies invited by the Secretary of the Navy, under the proviso to the general appropriation bill for the navy, approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-three, shall be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. No proposal shall be considered, unless accompanied by such guaranty. If, after the acceptance of a proposal, and a notification thereof to the bidder or bidders, he or they shall fail to enter into an obligation within the time prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties for furnishing the supplies, then the Secretary of the Navy shall proceed to contract with some other person or persons for furnishing the said supplies; and shall forthwith cause the difference between the amount contained in the proposal so guarantied and the amount for which he may have contracted for furnishing the said supplies, for the whole period of the proposal, to be charged up against said bidder or bidders, and his or their guarantor or guarantors; and the same may be immediately recovered by the United States, for the use of the navy department, in an action of debt against either or all of said persons.

APPROVED, August 10, 1846.

Transfers of appropriations authorized in certain cases.

Proviso.

This section to apply to appropriations for year ending June 30 1846.

Proposals for naval supplies to be accompanied by a written guaranty.

On failure of bidders to give bond, the Secretary shall contract with some other person, and charge the difference to the original contractor.

CHAP. CLXXVII.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Payment of Navy Pensions for the Year ending thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of navy pensions for the year ending the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven:

Aug. 10, 1846.

Appropriation.

Invalid pensions.

To pay invalid pensions, thirty-two thousand three hundred and thirty-five dollars and forty cents.

Pensions of widows.

To pay the pensions of widows of officers, seamen, and marines, twelve thousand dollars.

APPROVED, August 10, 1846.

Aug. 10, 1846.

CHAP. CLXXVIII.—*An Act to establish the "Smithsonian Institution," for the Increase and Diffusion of Knowledge among Men.*

Preamble.

James Smithson, Esquire, of London, in the Kingdom of Great Britain, having by his last will and testament given the whole of his property to the United States of America, to found at Washington, under the name of the "Smithsonian Institution," an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men; and the United States having, by an act of Congress, received said property and accepted said trust; therefore, for the faithful execution of said trust, according to the will of the liberal and enlightened donor—

Smithsonian Institution established.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President and Vice-President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Postmaster-General, the Attorney-General, the Chief Justice, and the Commissioner of the Patent Office of the United States, and the Mayor of the city of Washington, during the time for which they shall hold their respective offices, and such other persons as they may elect honorary members, be, and they are hereby constituted, an "establishment," by the name of the "Smithsonian Institution," for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men; and by that name shall be known and have perpetual succession, with the powers, limitations, and restrictions, hereinafter contained, and no other.

Name.

Amount received lent to U. S. treasury, at six per cent. interest, from Sept. 1, 1838.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the property of the said James Smithson as has been received in money, and paid into the treasury of the United States, being the sum of five hundred and fifteen thousand one hundred and sixty-nine dollars, be lent to the United States treasury, at six per cent. per annum interest, from the first day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, when the same was received into the said treasury; and that so much of the interest as may have accrued on said sum on the first day of July next, which will amount to the sum of two hundred and forty-two thousand one hundred and twenty-nine dollars, or so much thereof as shall by the board of regents of the institution established by this act be deemed necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the erection of suitable buildings, and for other current incidental expenses of said institution; and that six per cent. interest on the said trust fund, it being the said amount of five hundred and fifteen thousand one hundred and sixty-nine dollars, received into the United States treasury on the first of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, payable, in half-yearly payments, on the first of January and July in each year, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the perpetual maintenance and support of said institution; and all expenditures and appropriations to be made, from time to time, to the purposes of the institution aforesaid, shall be exclusively from the accruing interest, and not from the principal of the said fund. *And be it further enacted,* That all the moneys and stocks which have been, or may hereafter be, received into the trea-

Interest accrued on 1st July next to be appropriated to the erection of buildings and other incidental expenses.

Interest accruing semi-annually appropriated for the perpetual maintenance and support of the institution.

All moneys and stocks received of the bequest

sury of the United States, on account of the fund bequeathed by James Smithson, be, and the same hereby are, pledged to refund to the treasury of the United States the sums hereby appropriated.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the business of the said institution shall be conducted at the city of Washington by a board of regents, by the name of the Regents of the "Smithsonian Institution," to be composed of the Vice-President of the United States, the Chief Justice of the United States, and the Mayor of the city of Washington, during the time for which they shall hold their respective offices; three members of the Senate, and three members of the House of Representatives; together with six other persons, other than members of Congress, two of whom shall be members of the National Institute in the city of Washington, and resident in the said city; and the other four thereof shall be inhabitants of States, and no two of them of the same State. And the regents to be selected as aforesaid shall be appointed immediately after the passage of this act—the members of the Senate by the president thereof, the members of the House by the speaker thereof, and the six other persons by joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives; and the members of the House, so appointed, shall serve until the fourth Wednesday in December, the second next after the passage of this act; and then, and biennially thereafter, on every alternate fourth Wednesday of December, a like number shall be appointed in the same manner, to serve until the fourth Wednesday in December, the second succeeding their appointment. And the senators so appointed shall serve during the term for which they shall hold, without reelection, their office as senators. And vacancies, occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be filled as vacancies in committees are filled; and the other six members aforesaid shall serve, two for two years, two for four years, and two for six years; the terms of service, in the first place, to be determined by lot; but, after the first term, then their regular term of service shall be six years; and new elections thereof shall be made by joint resolutions of Congress; and vacancies occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise, may be filled in like manner, by joint resolution of Congress. And the said regents shall meet in the city of Washington, on the first Monday of September next after the passage of this act, and organize by the election of one of their number as chancellor, who shall be the presiding officer of said board of regents, by the name of the Chancellor of the "Smithsonian Institution," and a suitable person as secretary of said institution, who shall also be the secretary of said board of regents. Said board shall also elect three of their own body as an executive committee, and said regents shall then fix on the time for the regular meetings of said board; and, on application of any three of the regents to the secretary of the said institution, it shall be his duty to appoint a special meeting of the board of regents, of which he shall give notice, by letter, to each of the members; and, at any meeting of said board, five shall constitute a quorum to do business. And each member of said board shall be paid his necessary travelling and other actual expenses, in attending meetings of the board, which shall be audited by the executive committee, and recorded by the secretary of said board; but his service as regent shall be gratuitous. And whenever money is required for the payment of the debts or performance of the contracts of the institution, incurred or entered into in conformity with the provisions of this act, or for making the purchases and executing the objects authorized by this act, the board of regents, or the executive committee thereof, may certify to the chancellor and secretary of the board that such sum of money is required, whereupon they shall examine the same, and if they shall approve thereof, shall

pledged to refund to the U. S. the amount hereby appropriated.

Board of regents constituted.

Regents to be appointed—how and when.

Post, p. 115.

Vacancies, how filled.

When regents shall meet and organize.

Chancellor.

Secretary.

Executive committee.

Regular and special meetings.

Members of the board to be paid their travelling expenses.

How payments are to be made.

certify the same to the proper officer of the treasury for payment. And the said board shall submit to Congress, at each session thereof, a report of the operations, expenditures, and condition, of the institution.

Board shall report annually to Congress.

Regents to select a site for building — when and where.

Proviso.

Selection to be recorded.

Copy of such record to be evidence.

Description of building to be erected.

Board of regents authorized to contract for the erection of a suitable building.

Proviso.

Duplicates of contracts to be deposited with the treasurer.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That, after the board of regents shall have met and become organized, it shall be their duty forthwith to proceed to select a suitable site for such building as may be necessary for the institution, which ground may be taken and appropriated out of that part of the public ground in the city of Washington lying between the patent office and Seventh Street: *Provided*, The President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Commissioner of the Patent Office, shall consent to the same; but, if the persons last named shall not consent, then such location may be made upon any other of the public grounds within the city of Washington, belonging to the United States, which said regents may select, by and with the consent of the persons herein named; and the said ground, so selected, shall be set out by proper metes and bounds, and a description of the same shall be made, and recorded in a book to be provided for that purpose, and signed by the said regents, or so many of them as may be convened at the time of their said organization; and such record, or a copy thereof, certified by the chancellor and secretary of the board of regents, shall be received in evidence, in all courts, of the extent and boundaries of the lands appropriated to the said institution; and, upon the making of such record, such site and lands shall be deemed and taken to be appropriated, by force of this act, to the said institution.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That, so soon as the board of regents shall have selected the said site, they shall cause to be erected a suitable building, of plain and durable materials and structure, without unnecessary ornament, and of sufficient size, and with suitable rooms or halls for the reception and arrangement, upon a liberal scale, of objects of natural history, including a geological and mineralogical cabinet; also a chemical laboratory, a library, a gallery of art, and the necessary lecture rooms; and the said board shall have authority, by themselves, or by a committee of three of their members, to contract for the completion of such building, upon such plan as may be directed by the board of regents, and shall take sufficient security for the building and finishing the same according to the said plan, and in the time stipulated in such contract; and may so locate said building, if they shall deem it proper, as in appearance to form a wing to the patent office building, and may so connect the same with the present hall of said patent office building, containing the national cabinet of curiosities, as to constitute the said hall, in whole or in part, the deposit for the cabinet of said institution, if they deem it expedient to do so: *Provided*, said building shall be located upon said patent office lot, in the manner aforesaid: *Provided, however*, That the whole expense of the building and enclosures aforesaid shall not exceed the amount of ——— (a) dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated, payable out of money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, together with such sum or sums out of the annual interest accruing to the institution as may, in any year, remain unexpended, after paying the current expenses of the institution. And duplicates of all such contracts as may be made by the said board of regents shall be deposited with the treasurer of the United States; and all claims on any contract made as aforesaid shall be allowed and certified by the board of regents, or the executive committee thereof, as

(a) No sum is inserted in the record at Washington.

the case may be, and, being signed by the chancellor and secretary of the board, shall be a sufficient voucher for settlement and payment at the treasury of the United States. And the board of regents shall be authorized to employ such persons as they may deem necessary to superintend the erection of the building and fitting up the rooms of the institution. And all laws for the protection of public property in the city of Washington shall apply to, and be in force for, the protection of the lands, buildings, and other property, of said institution. And all moneys recovered by, or accruing to, the institution, shall be paid into the treasury of the United States, to the credit of the Smithsonian bequest, and separately accounted for, as provided in the act approved July first, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, accepting said bequest.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That, in proportion as suitable arrangements can be made for their reception, all objects of art and of foreign and curious research, and all objects of natural history, plants, and geological and mineralogical specimens, belonging, or hereafter to belong, to the United States, which may be in the city of Washington, in whosoever custody the same may be, shall be delivered to such persons as may be authorized by the board of regents to receive them, and shall be arranged in such order, and so classed, as best [to] facilitate the examination and study of them, in the building so as aforesaid to be erected for the institution; and the regents of said institution shall afterwards, as new specimens in natural history, geology, or mineralogy, may be obtained for the museum of the institution, (which they are hereby authorized to make,) or by donation, which they may receive, or otherwise, cause such new specimens to be also appropriately classed and arranged. And the minerals, books, manuscripts, and other property, of James Smithson, which have been received by the government of the United States, and are now placed in the department of state, shall be removed to said institution, and shall be preserved separate and apart from other property of the institution.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the secretary of the board of regents shall take charge of the building and property of said institution, and shall, under their direction, make a fair and accurate record of all their proceedings, to be preserved in said institution; and the said secretary shall also discharge the duties of librarian and of keeper of the museum, and may, with the consent of the board of regents, employ assistants; and the said officers shall receive for their services such sum as may be allowed by the board of regents, to be paid semi-annually on the first day of January and July; and the said officers shall be removable by the board of regents, whenever, in their judgment, the interests of the institution require any of the said officers to be changed.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the members and honorary members of said institution may hold such stated and special meetings, for the supervision of the affairs of said institution and the advice and instruction of said board of regents, to be called in the manner provided for in the by-laws of said institution, at which the President, and in his absence the Vice-President, of the United States shall preside. And the said regents shall make, from the interest of said fund, an appropriation, not exceeding an average of twenty-five thousand dollars annually, for the gradual formation of a library composed of valuable works pertaining to all departments of human knowledge.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That of any other moneys which have accrued, or shall hereafter accrue, as interest upon the said

Employment of necessary superintendents authorized.

Moneys accruing to the institution to be paid into the treasury.

All objects of art, natural history, plants, &c., belonging to the U. S. in Washington, to be deposited and arranged in said building.

New specimens as obtained to be also appropriately classed and arranged.

Minerals, books, &c., of James Smithson, now in department of state to be removed to said institution.

Secretary of board shall take charge of buildings, &c., and make a record of proceedings; to have charge of library, &c., and employ assistants.

Compensation of officers. Removable by the board.

Members and honorary members may hold stated and special meetings.

Annual appropriation for the gradual formation of a library.

Managers authorized to dispose of unappro-

appropriated interest fund.

Smithsonian fund, not herein appropriated, or not required for the purposes herein provided, the said managers are hereby authorized to make such disposal as they shall deem best suited for the promotion of the purpose of the testator, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Persons taking out copyrights for books, &c., to deposit a copy with librarian of institute, and a copy with librarian of Congress.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the author or proprietor of any book, map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, for which a copyright shall be secured under the existing acts of Congress, or those which shall hereafter be enacted respecting copyrights, shall, within three months from the publication of said book, map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, deliver, or cause to be delivered, one copy of the same to the librarian of the Smithsonian Institution, and one copy to the librarian of Congress Library, for the use of the said libraries.

Right reserved of altering or repealing this act. Proviso.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That there is reserved to Congress the right of altering, amending, adding to, or repealing, any of the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That no contract, or individual right, made or acquired under such provisions, shall be thereby divested or impaired.

APPROVED, August 10, 1846.

Aug. 10, 1846.

CHAP. CLXXIX. — *An Act authorizing the Payment of certain Claims of the State of Alabama.*

Appropriation, to pay Alabama moneys disbursed for subsistence, &c., of Alabama troops, and for provisions and forage furnished to friendly Indians.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be paid to the State of Alabama, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of thirteen thousand four hundred and fifty-five dollars and thirty-two cents, for moneys paid by the said State for subsistence, supplies, and services, of her local troops, and for provisions and forage furnished the friendly Indians during the Creek and Seminole hostilities, in the years eighteen hundred and thirty-six and eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

APPROVED, August 10, 1846.

Aug. 10, 1846.

CHAP. CLXXX. — *An Act to provide for the Payment of the Evidences of public Debt in certain Cases.*

Secretary of Treasury to redeem treasury notes which have been stolen and put into circulation and not cancelled.

Ante p 40.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever it shall appear, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, upon due proof taken in the manner hereinafter directed, that any treasury note, which has been, before the passage of this act, received or redeemed by any authorized officer of the government, has been subsequently purloined or stolen, and put into circulation, without having upon it any evidence or marks of having been cancelled, and has been received by any person or institution, for a full consideration, in the usual course of business, without notice or knowledge of the same having been redeemed or received as aforesaid, or having been cancelled, or having been purloined or stolen as aforesaid, and without any circumstances existing to create suspicion of the good faith or due caution with which the same may have been received by such person or institution, he shall be, and hereby is, authorized to cause the amount of such note to be paid to the innocent holder thereof, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. *Provided*, That the facts upon which any such payment shall be made shall be proved by the oath or affirmation of a credible witness or witnesses, taken before any judge of the United States, or of the

Proviso as to nature of evidence required to prove the facts.

highest court of record, or of the presiding judge of any court, exercising unlimited jurisdiction in amount, of any State, Territory, or district, and of the taking of which testimony due notice shall previously be given to the district attorney of the United States for the district in which such testimony is taken, who shall be at liberty to appear and propound questions to such witnesses; all which evidence shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, and preserved in his department; and all wilful false swearing upon such examination shall be and hereby is declared to be perjury, and liable to the punishment for that offence prescribed by the laws of the United States: *And provided further*, That a statement of all treasury notes paid under the provisions of this act, within the preceding year, shall be submitted to Congress with the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the finances.

False swear
ing to be perjury.

Statement to
be submitted to
Congress.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That when any officer or agent of the United States, duly authorized to receive, redeem, or cancel, any treasury notes issued by authority of law, has received, or shall receive, or has paid, or shall pay, any treasury note which had been previously received or redeemed by any officer or agent having authority to receive or redeem such note, and which had subsequently thereto been purloined and put into circulation, the Secretary of the Treasury, upon full and satisfactory proof that the same had been received or paid in good faith, and in the exercise of ordinary prudence, may allow a credit for the amount of such note to the officer or agent so receiving or paying the same; and all credits which have, before the passage of this act, been allowed in such cases, and under such circumstances, are hereby sanctioned.

Officers and
agents of U. S.,
who have or may
receive such
notes, to be cred-
ited with their
amount.

Credits made
to be sanctioned.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts heretofore enacted, which are supplied by this act, so far as the same may not have been acted on are hereby repealed, and so far as they may have been acted on, they are ratified and confirmed.

Repeal of acts
supplied by this
act if not acted
on; if acted on,
ratified and con-
firmed.

APPROVED, August 10, 1846.

RESOLUTIONS.

Dec. 29, 1845.

[No. 1.] — *Joint Resolution for the Admission of the State of Texas into the Union.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States, by a joint resolution approved March the first, eighteen hundred and forty-five, did consent that the territory properly included within, and rightfully belonging to, the Republic of Texas, might be erected into a new State, to be called *The State of Texas*, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people of said republic, by deputies in convention assembled, with the consent of the existing government, in order that the same might be admitted as one of the States of the Union; which consent of Congress was given upon certain conditions specified in the first and second sections of said joint resolution; and whereas the people of the said Republic of Texas, by deputies in convention assembled, with the consent of the existing government, did adopt a constitution, and erect a new State with a republican form of government, and, in the name of the people of Texas, and by their authority, did ordain and declare that they assented to and accepted the proposals, conditions, and guaranties contained in said first and second sections of said resolution: and whereas the said constitution, with the proper evidence of its adoption by the people of the Republic of Texas, has been transmitted to the President of the United States and laid before Congress, in conformity to the provisions of said joint resolution: Therefore —

Texas admitted into the Union.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Texas shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one, of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever.

To be entitled to two representatives.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That until the representatives in Congress shall be apportioned according to an actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, the State of Texas shall be entitled to choose two representatives.

APPROVED, December 29, 1845.

Jan. 7, 1846.

[No. 2.] — *Joint Resolution relative to the Printing and Distribution of the annual Estimates.*

Estimates of appropriations to be printed.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the estimates of appropriations which he is by law required to prepare and submit to Congress to be printed, and copies of the same to be delivered to the clerk of the House of Representatives, in time for distribution at the commencement of each session; and that the clerk distribute the said estimates in the manner in which documents printed by Congress are directed to be distributed.

APPROVED, January 7, 1846.

[No. 3.] — *A Resolution to authorize the Transmission and Presentation of Books to the Minister of Justice of France, in Exchange for Books received from him.*

March 4, 1846.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the librarian of Congress be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to procure a complete series of reports of all the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, and of the Circuit and District Courts thereof, which have been heretofore published; as also a complete copy of the public Statutes at Large of the United States, now being edited by Richard Peters, Esq., by authority of Congress, the whole to be uniformly bound and lettered; and to cause the same, under the direction of the chief justice of the said Supreme Court, to be transmitted and presented to the minister of justice of France, in return and exchange for works of French law heretofore presented by the minister to the Supreme Court aforesaid.

Librarian of Congress authorized to procure a complete series of reports of U. S. Courts, and of the laws of U. S., and transmit them to minister of justice of France.

SEC. 2. And be it further resolved, That, for the purpose aforesaid, there be appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Appropriation.

APPROVED, March 4, 1846.

[No. 4.] — *Joint Resolution concerning the Oregon Territory.*

April 27, 1846.

WHEREAS by the convention concluded the twentieth day of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, between the United States of America and the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the period of ten years, and afterwards indefinitely extended and continued in force by another convention of the same parties, concluded the sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, it was agreed that any country that may be claimed by either party on the north-west coast of America, westward of the Stony or Rocky Mountains, now commonly called the Oregon Territory, should, together with its harbors, bays, and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be "free and open" to the vessels, citizens, and subjects, of the two powers; but without prejudice to any claim which either of the parties might have to any part of said country; and with this further provision, in the second article of the said convention of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, that either party might abrogate and annul said convention on giving due notice of twelve months to the other contracting party:

Preamble.

And whereas it has now become desirable that the respective claims of the United States and Great Britain should be definitely settled, and that said territory may no longer than need be remain subject to the evil consequences of the divided allegiance of its American and British population, and of the confusion and conflict of national jurisdictions, dangerous to the cherished peace and good understanding of the two countries:

With a view, therefore, that steps be taken for the abrogation of the said convention of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, in the mode prescribed in its second article, and that the attention of the governments of both countries may be the more earnestly directed to the adoption of all proper measures for a speedy and amicable adjustment of the differences and disputes in regard to the said territory:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the

President authorized to give the government

of Great Britain the notice required by 2d article of convention of Aug. 6, 1827, for the abrogation of the same.

United States be, and he is hereby, authorized, at his discretion, to give to the government of Great Britain the notice required by the second article of the said convention of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, for the abrogation of the same.

APPROVED, April 27, 1846.

May 15, 1846.

[No. 5.] — *Joint Resolution to correct a clerical Error.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS an error occurred in the enrolment of "An Act to supply Deficiencies in the Appropriations for certain Objects made for the Service of the fiscal Year ending the thirtieth of June, 1846," approved May eighth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, by which error an appropriation intended for the support of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia appears as an appropriation "for the support of the District of Columbia":

Ante, p. 8.

Appropriation in act of 1846, ch. 14, for "the support of the D. of C." to be construed to have been appropriated for "the support of the penitentiary" of said District.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the appropriation of eleven thousand nine hundred and forty-nine dollars and sixty-four cents, appearing in said act to be "for the support of the District of Columbia," was intended by Congress, and shall be construed to have been appropriated for the support of the penitentiary of the said District of Columbia, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

APPROVED, May 15, 1846.

May 20, 1846.

[No. 6.] — *A Resolution providing for temporary Mail Service in Texas.*

Postmaster-General authorized to continue existing mail service in Texas. Ante, pp. 3, 15.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized to continue the mail service now existing in Texas, under the laws and authority of Texas, or such part thereof as, in his judgment, the public interest may require, from the time that Texas becomes a State in this Union, until contracts can be made, and the mail service put in operation on the post routes in Texas established by Congress at its present session.

APPROVED, May 20, 1846.

June 26, 1846.

[No. 9.] — *A Resolution in Relation to the Issuing of Grants of certain Lands in Louisiana.*

Attorney-General to examine evidences of title in the case of the Houma land claim, and report to President; who shall cause proceedings to be instituted to try the validity of any patents supposed to be issued contrary to law.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Attorney-General of the United States be, and he is hereby, directed to examine the evidences of title in the case of a certain Spanish land claim in the State of Louisiana, lying on the Mississippi, above New Orleans, commonly known as the Houma claim, and to report his opinion thereon to the President of the United States; and if, in the opinion of the Attorney-General, any patent or patents issued, or which may be issued, under such claim, shall have been, or shall be, issued contrary to law, that the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to cause proceedings to be instituted in behalf of the United States, and to have the validity of such patent or patents judicially determined.

APPROVED, June 26, 1846.

[No. 10.] — *A Resolution supplementary to the Resolution of February twentieth, eighteen hundred and forty-five, for distributing the Works of the exploring Expedition.*

July 15, 1846.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That of the thirty-seven copies of the narrative and scientific works of the exploring expedition, deposited, and to be deposited, in the library of Congress, one copy shall be presented to the State of Florida; and whenever any new State shall be admitted into the Union, one copy of said works shall be presented to such State.

APPROVED, July 15, 1846.

One copy of the works of exploring expedition to be presented to State of Florida, and one copy to each new State hereafter.

[No. 11.] — *A joint Resolution presenting the Thanks of Congress to Major-General Taylor, his Officers and Men.*

July 16, 1846.

Resolved unanimously by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered, to Major-General Zachary Taylor, commanding the army of occupation, his officers and men, for the fortitude, skill, enterprise, and courage, which have distinguished the recent brilliant operations on the Rio Grande.

Thanks of Congress presented to Major-General Taylor, his officers and men.

And be it further resolved, That Congress sincerely sympathize with the relatives and friends of the officers and soldiers of the army of the United States, who so bravely fell in the service of their country on the Rio Grande.

Sympathy of Congress with the relatives and friends of those who fell in battle.

And be it further resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause the foregoing resolutions to be communicated to General Taylor, and through him to the army under his command.

The foregoing resolutions to be communicated to Gen. Taylor, and through him to the army.

And be it further resolved, That the President of the United States be authorized and requested to have a medal of gold procured, with appropriate devices and inscriptions thereon, and presented to General Taylor, in the name of the Republic, as a tribute due to his good conduct, valor, and generosity to the vanquished.

President authorized to cause a gold medal to be presented to Gen. Taylor, in the name of the Republic.

APPROVED, July 16, 1846.

[No. 12.] — *A joint Resolution to refund to States and Individuals Expenses incurred by them under Calls for Militia and Volunteers made by Generals Gaines and Taylor.*

July 16, 1846.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to refund, out of the appropriation made by the "Act providing for the Prosecution of the existing War between the United States and the Republic of Mexico," approved the thirteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, to the governors of the several States called upon by General Taylor and General Gaines for volunteers and militia, and also to individuals, the amount of the expenses incurred by said States and individuals, in fitting out and preparing said volunteers or militia to join the army under the command of General Taylor, to be settled upon just and equitable principles

Secretary of War authorized to refund to States and individuals amount of expenses incurred in fitting out volunteers called out by General Gaines and Taylor.

Post, p. 115.

APPROVED, July 16, 1846.

July 23, 1846.

[No. 14.]—*A Resolution regulating the Printing of Congress, and establishing the Compensation of [for] the same.*

Regulations for the printing, of the two houses of Congress.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the passage of this resolution, the printing of the two houses of Congress shall be subject to the following regulations: When any message, report, or document, communicated to both houses of Congress, shall be ordered to be printed by the Senate, the secretary shall ascertain whether the same has been previously ordered to be printed by the House of Representatives; and if so, the copies ordered by the Senate shall be supplied by the printer to the House of Representatives, for which there shall be no charge for composition; and if any such message, report, or document, shall be ordered to be printed by the House of Representatives, it shall be the duty of the clerk to ascertain whether the same has been previously ordered to be printed by the Senate; and if so, the copies ordered by the House shall be furnished by the printer to the Senate, and no charge for composition shall be allowed therefor; and [and] should an additional number of copies of any such document be ordered by either house, they shall be furnished by the printer to the house which first ordered the printing of the document, and for which no compensation for composition shall be allowed: *Provided, however,* That if, for the purpose of despatch, or any other cause, it shall be necessary to fulfil any order for printing, of either house, of any document which had been previously ordered to be printed, the committee on contingent expenses of the house making such order may direct that such document be again composed, or put into type; in which case composition shall be charged and allowed. And from the commencement of the present session of Congress all printing ordered by either house of Congress, where the number of copies do not exceed five thousand, shall be paid for at a rate of compensation not exceeding twenty per centum less than the rates fixed and established by the joint resolution of eighteen hundred and nineteen; and when the number of copies shall exceed five thousand, the compensation shall not exceed thirty-three and one-third per centum less than the rates allowed by the said joint resolution of eighteen hundred and nineteen. And when the committee on contingent expenses of either house shall direct a second composition, to execute any order for printing, the printing shall be done by the printer to the house making such order; and when any order for printing requires maps or charts, the same shall be obtained under the direction of the committee on contingent expenses of the house making such order; and all expenses for printing shall be paid from the contingent fund of the two houses, each house paying for the printing ordered by it, except the expense of composition, which shall be paid by the house which first ordered the document or paper to be printed; and if there shall be a second composition, it shall be paid for by the house whose committee on contingent expenses shall authorize and direct the same; and when extra copies of any document shall be ordered by both houses, and the same are executed by the same printer, the copies shall be delivered to the two houses simultaneously, in proportion to the whole number of copies which the houses have respectively ordered.*

Proviso, documents that may have been printed may again be put in type in certain cases

Rate of compensation.

How maps and charts may be obtained.

Expenses for printing, how paid.

APPROVED, July 23, 1846.

[No. 15.] — *A Resolution authorizing the Sale of certain Land at Baton Rouge to the State of Louisiana.*

July 23, 1846.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to sell and convey (for the use and benefit of the State of Louisiana) to the three commissioners appointed by the Legislature of said State to select a site on which to erect a State house; two or more acres of the tract of land owned by the United States, lying in the parish of East Baton Rouge, State of Louisiana, above and adjoining the town of Baton Rouge: *Provided,* That, in the judgment of the President of the United States, said sale may be made without detriment to the public interest.

Secretary of War authorized to sell State of Louisiana certain land near Baton Rouge for a site for State house.

APPROVED, July 23, 1846.

[No. 16.] — *Joint Resolution directing the Manner of procuring the Printing for the two Houses of Congress.*

Aug. 3, 1846.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the secretary of the Senate and the clerk of the House of Representatives be, and they are hereby, authorized and required, at the beginning of the final session of every Congress, to advertise, for four weeks successively, in all the newspapers published in the city of Washington, for sealed proposals for supplying the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, of the next ensuing Congress, with the necessary printing for each; which advertisement shall describe the kind of printing and the quality of paper required, as near as may be, in the execution of the work; and said advertisement shall divide and classify the printing of the respective houses, as follows: One of bills and resolutions; one of reports of committees; one of journals; one of executive documents; and one for every other description of printing; each class to be a separate job, and to be provided for by separate contract. The said advertisement shall also contain a designation of the place in the said city of Washington where such sealed proposals shall be received, and the day and time of day at which said secretary and clerk will cease to receive any further proposals. And the secretary and clerk aforesaid shall provide suitable samples of the printing required, and of the paper on which the same is to be executed, to be kept at the place so designated as aforesaid at least twenty days successively before the time of receiving proposals shall expire, open to the inspection of all persons desiring to make proposals for the printing aforesaid, intelligence whereof shall be contained in said advertisement. Immediately on the expiration of the time for receiving said proposals, they shall be opened by the secretary and clerk aforesaid in the presence of the Vice-President, or President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and of such persons making proposals as may wish to be present. And the secretary of the Senate, under the supervision of the Vice-President or President of the Senate, and the clerk of the House of Representatives, under the supervision of the Speaker, shall, thereupon, let each class of said printing to the lowest bidder, who shall furnish satisfactory evidence of his practical skill and his ability to do the work, and who shall offer good and sufficient security for the faithful execution of the jobs and contracts undertaken by him. And thereupon the Vice-President or President of the Senate and its secretary, and the

Secretary of Senate and clerk of House to advertise for proposals for printing.

What the advertisement shall contain.

Samples of the printing required to be provided and exhibited.

When and how proposals shall be opened.

Each class of printing to be let to the lowest bidder, &c.

Bonds and sufficient security to be taken.

All lettings of printing to be reported to the two houses.

Proviso.

Joint committee on printing to be chosen.

Their duties and powers.

Auditing of accounts.

Motions for printing extra numbers to be referred to committee of house where made.

Expenses for printing — how paid.

Extra copies.

Repeal of laws inconsistent with this resolution.

Speaker of the House and its clerk, shall proceed to take bonds, with good and sufficient security, for the due and faithful performance of the work; and the officers aforesaid shall immediately thereafter report to their respective houses all such lettings of printing, and the contracts relating to the same: *Provided*, That the said proposals shall remain sealed until the time appointed for examining the same.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That a committee, consisting of three members, of the Senate and three members of the House of Representatives, shall be chosen by their respective houses, which shall constitute a committee on printing, which shall have power to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary to remedy any neglect or delay on the part of the contractor to execute the work ordered by Congress, and to make a *pro rata* reduction in the compensation allowed, or to refuse the work altogether, should it be inferior to the standard; and in all cases, the contractor and his securities shall be responsible for any increased expenditure consequent upon the non-performance of the contract. The committee shall audit and pass upon all accounts for printing; but no bill shall be acted upon for work that is not actually executed and delivered, and which they may require to be properly authenticated.

SEC. 3. *And be it further resolved*, That all motions to print extra numbers of any bill, paper, or document, in either house, shall be referred to the members of the committee of that house, who shall report upon the propriety of printing, and the probable expense thereof, as early as convenient. And all expenses for printing shall be paid from the contingent fund of the two houses, in proportion to the number of copies ordered by each, except the expense of composition, which shall be paid by the house which shall have first ordered the printing of the paper or document; and if there shall be a second composition, it shall be paid for by the house which shall authorize and direct the same; and when extra copies of any document or paper shall be ordered by both houses, they shall be delivered to the two houses simultaneously, in proportion to the number of copies by them respectively ordered.

SEC. 4. *And be it further resolved*, That all laws and parts of laws now in force, not in conformity with the provisions of this joint resolution, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

APPROVED, August 3, 1846.

Aug. 3, 1846.

[No. 17.]—*Joint Resolution to authorize the Secretary of War to adjudicate the Claims of the Su-quah-natch-ah, and other Clans of Choctaw Indians, whose cases were left undetermined by the Commissioners for the Want of the Township Maps.*

Secretary of War authorized to decide certain Choctaw claims, and to award land scrip therefor.

1842, ch. 187.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War, for the purpose of consummating the claims of the Su-quah-natch-ah and other clans of Choctaw Indians, in whose cases the testimony was taken by the commissioners appointed by virtue of the act approved the twenty-third of August, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and returned to the war department, but judgment was not entered up for the want of the maps whereby the location of the lands of the claimants and the allotment of land or scrip, respectively, to each, could alone be determined, be, and he is hereby, authorized to decide the same, and award land or scrip in each case, as the testimony already taken may justify.

APPROVED, August 3, 1846.

[No. 20.] — *Joint Resolution directing the Payment of certain Volunteers and Militia, under the Limitations therein prescribed.*

Aug. 8, 1846.

Ante, p. 111.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to cause to be paid, out of the appropriation made by the act providing for the prosecution of the existing war between the United States of America and the Republic of Mexico, approved the thirteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, to the volunteers and militia, called and actually received, by virtue of the orders of General E. P. Gaines, into the service of the United States, during the present year, and discharged before joining the army, and such companies as were actually organized and rendezvoused under said call, including the two companies of Major Gally's command, and the company at Baton Rouge arsenal; and also the company of Mississippi volunteers, (Natchez Fencibles,) and also the company of Mississippi volunteers, (Pontotoc Rovers,) organized and assembled at Vicksburg, and afterwards disbanded or discharged, and the companies of Ohio volunteers assembled at camp Washington, near Cincinnati, and who claim to have been mustered into service, one day's pay and allowances for every day detained in service, and the usual travelling allowances, and no more. And further, that where States or individuals have paid the expenses or provided the means of transportation of volunteers to the place of rendezvous, and furnished subsistence or clothing, the proportional amount thus furnished to each man, not exceeding the legal allowance to each, may be charged on the pay rolls, and withheld, and paid to the State or individual who actually provided the same. And further, that, when surgeons and assistant-surgeons have attended regiments of volunteers to the time when medical officers duly appointed by the United States entered upon their duties with said regiments, they may receive the same rate of compensation, and to a like number, as provided for by law; and persons doing the duties of assistant quartermasters and assistant commissaries, under like circumstances, may in like manner receive the same rate of compensation, and to a like number, as authorized by existing law.

Certain volunteers called out and received into service under orders of General Gaines to be paid out of the appropriation in act of May 13, 1846.
Ante, p. 9.

Where individuals or States have paid expenses or provided transportation, &c., how to be refunded.

Compensation of surgeons and assistant surgeons, and of assistant quartermasters and commissaries.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

[No. 23.] — *A Resolution appointing Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.*

Aug. 10, 1846.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Rufus Choate, of Massachusetts, Gideon Hawley, of New York, Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, William C. Preston, of South Carolina, and Alexander Dallas Bache and Joseph G. Totten, residents of the city of Washington, be, and the same are hereby, appointed regents of the Smithsonian Institution, in accordance with the provisions of the act establishing said institution.

Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.
Ante, p. 103.

APPROVED, August 10, 1846.

[No. 24.] — *A Resolution relative to Errors and defective Returns in certain Surveys, Plans, and Field Notes.*

Aug. 10, 1846.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ

Commissioner of General Land Office to ascertain damages sus-

tained by purchasers of certain land in Michigan.

some suitable person to ascertain and report to the said Commissioner of the General Land Office the amount of damages sustained by the respective purchasers of public lands in township one south, range seven east, in the State of Michigan, (or by their respective assignees and legal representatives,) by, or in consequence of, the erroneous or fraudulent surveys of said township, or of the imperfect or false returns thereof; and it shall be the duty of such person so employed, to proceed to such township, and, upon view of the premises, and upon hearing the proofs of the parties in interest, to estimate and ascertain said damages, and to report his opinion and decision thereon, specifying in his said report each individual case, and the facts and reasons upon which his opinion may be founded.

APPROVED, August 10, 1846.

PUBLIC ACTS OF THE TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

Passed at the second Session, which was begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the 7th Day of December, 1846, and ended on the 3d Day of March, 1847.

JAMES K. POLK, President; GEORGE M. DALLAS, Vice-President, and President of the Senate; JOHN W. DAVIS, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHAPTER I. — *An Act for the Admission of the State of Iowa into the Union.*

WHEREAS the people of the Territory of Iowa did, on the eighteenth day of May, anno Domini eighteen hundred and forty-six, by a convention of delegates called and assembled for that purpose, form for themselves a constitution and State government — which constitution is republican in its character and features — and said convention has asked admission of the said Territory into the Union as a State, on an equal footing with the original States, in obedience to “An Act for the Admission of the States of Iowa and Florida into the Union,” approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and “An Act to define the Boundaries of the State of Iowa, and to repeal so much of the Act of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five as relates to the Boundaries of Iowa,” which said last act was approved August fourth, anno Domini eighteen hundred and forty-six: Therefore —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Iowa shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one, of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all the provisions of “An Act supplemental to the Act for the Admission of the States of Iowa and Florida into the Union,” approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-five, be, and the same are hereby declared to continue and remain in full force as applicable to the State of Iowa, as hereby admitted and received into the Union.

APPROVED, December 28, 1846.

STATUTE II.
Dec. 28, 1846.

1849, ch. 73.
Preamble.

1845, ch. 43.

1846, ch. 82.

Iowa admitted
into the Union.

Former act con-
tinued in force.

1845, ch. 75.

CHAP. II. — *An Act to encourage Enlistments in the regular Army.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That during the continuance of the war with Mexico, the term of enlistment of the men to be recruited for the regiments of dragoons, artillery, infantry, and riflemen of the present military establishment, shall “be during

Jan. 12, 1847.

Enlistments to
be for the war.

the war," or five years, at the option of the recruit, unless sooner discharged.

Bounty to recruits.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed and paid to every able-bodied man who shall be duly enlisted to serve in the artillery or infantry for the term of five years, or during the war, a bounty of twelve dollars; but the payment of six dollars of the said bounty shall be deferred until the recruit shall have joined for duty the regiment in which he is to serve.

APPROVED, January 12, 1847.

Jan. 26, 1847.

CHAP. III. — *An Act declaring the Assent of Congress to certain States to impose a Tax upon all Lands hereafter sold by the United States therein, from and after the day of such Sale.*

States may tax the public lands after the day of sale.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the assent of Congress is hereby given to the several States admitted into the Union prior to the twenty-fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, to impose a tax or taxes upon all lands hereafter sold by the United States, in said States, from and after the day of such sale: *Provided*, That the assent hereby given shall in no wise impair that provision of the compact with the said States which declares that all lands belonging to citizens of the United States residing without the said States shall never be taxed higher than lands belonging to persons residing therein.

APPROVED, January 26, 1847.

Jan. 28, 1847.

CHAP. V. — *An Act authorizing the Issue of Treasury Notes, a Loan, and for other Purposes.*

\$23,000,000 of treasury notes authorized.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to cause treasury notes, for such sum or sums as the exigencies of the government may require, but not exceeding, in the whole amount of notes issued, the sum of twenty-three millions of dollars, and of denominations not less than fifty dollars for any one note, to be prepared, signed, and issued, in the manner hereinafter provided.

When to be paid.

Rate of interest.

Interest to cease sixty days after notice.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said treasury notes authorized to be issued by the first section of this act, shall be reimbursed and redeemed by the United States, at the treasury thereof, after the expiration of one year or two years from the dates of the said notes respectively; from which said dates they shall bear such interest, until they shall be respectively redeemed, as shall be expressed upon the face of the said notes; which rate of interest upon each several issue of the said notes shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, by and with the advice and approbation of the President; but shall in no case exceed the rate of interest of six per centum per annum: *Provided*, That after the maturity of any of the said notes, such interest shall cease at the expiration of sixty days' notice, to be given at any time by the Secretary of the Treasury, in one or more of the principal papers published at the seat of government, of a readiness to redeem the same. The reimbursement herein provided for shall be made at the treasury of the United States to the holders of the said notes respectively, upon presentment, and shall include the principal of each note, and the interest which may be due thereon at the time of payment. For this reimbursement, at the time and times

herein specified, the faith of the United States is hereby solemnly pledged.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That said treasury notes shall be prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall be signed, on behalf of the United States, by the treasurer thereof, and countersigned by the register of the treasury; and that those officers respectively shall, as checks upon each other, and to secure the public safety, keep separate, full, and accurate accounts of the number, date, denomination, and amount, of all the notes signed and countersigned by them respectively, which said account shall be entered in a book or books, to be provided for that purpose, and carefully preserved in the treasury department; and also similar accounts, kept and preserved in the same manner, of all the said notes redeemed, as the same shall be returned and cancelled; and the treasurer shall further account, quarterly, for all such notes delivered to him for signature or issue by the register. The treasurer and register of the treasury are hereby authorized, by and with the consent and approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, to employ such additional temporary clerks as the duties enjoined upon them by this act may render necessary: *Provided*, Said number shall not exceed five, and with a salary of not more than at the rate of twelve hundred dollars to each per annum.

Notes, how signed, &c.

Accounts to be kept.

Additional clerks authorized.

May be issued to creditors.

May be pledged.

But not for less than par.

How transferable.

To be receivable for all public dues.

On payment, a receipt to be taken,

and entry made.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to cause to be issued such portion of the said treasury notes as the President may think expedient in payment of debts due by the United States, to such public creditors, or other persons, as may choose to receive such notes in payment, as aforesaid, at par. And the Secretary of the Treasury is further authorized, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to borrow from time to time such sums as the President may think expedient on the credit of such notes: *Provided, however*, That no treasury notes shall be pledged, hypothecated, sold, or disposed of in any wise for any purpose whatever, directly or indirectly, for any sum less than the amount of such notes, including the principal and interest thereon when disposed of.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the said treasury notes shall be transferable, by delivery and assignment endorsed thereon, by the person to whose order the same shall on the face thereof have been made payable.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the said treasury notes shall be received in payment of all duties and taxes laid by the authority of the United States, of all public lands sold by the said authority, and of all debts to the United States of any character whatsoever, which may be due and payable at the time when said treasury notes may be so offered in payment; and on every such payment credit shall be given for the amount of the principal and interest which, on the day of such payment, may be due on the note or notes thus given in payment.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That every collector, receiver of public moneys, or other officer or agent of the United States, shall, on the receipt of any treasury notes in payment for the government, take from the holder thereof a receipt on the back of each of said notes, stating distinctly the date, and the amount received; and shall keep, according to such forms as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, entries of whom received, the number, date, and respective amounts of principal and interest of each and every treasury note thus received; and on delivering the same to the treasury shall receive credit for the amount paid as prescribed by the last section: *Provided*, no error shall appear.

- Payment.** **Sec. 8.** *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be reimbursed and paid the principal and interest of the treasury notes which may be issued by virtue of this act, at the several time and times when the same, according to the provisions of this act, should be thus reimbursed and paid. And the said Secretary is further authorized to make purchases of the said notes at par for the amount of the principal and interest due at the time of purchase on such notes. And so much of unappropriated money in the treasury as may be necessary for that purpose is hereby appropriated for paying the principal and interest of said notes.
- Purchase by U. S.** **Sec. 9.** *And be it further enacted,* That if any person shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit; or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting, any note in imitation of, or purporting to be, a treasury note aforesaid, or shall falsely alter, or cause or procure to be falsely altered, or willingly aid or assist in falsely altering, any treasury note issued as aforesaid, or shall pass, utter, or publish, or attempt to pass, utter, or publish as true, any false, forged, or counterfeited note, purporting to be a treasury note as aforesaid, knowing the same to be falsely forged or counterfeited, or shall pass, utter, or publish as true, any falsely altered treasury note issued as aforesaid, knowing the same to be falsely altered, every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony, and being thereof convicted, by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labor for a period not less than three years nor more than ten years, and to be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars.
- Appropriation for payment.** **Sec. 10.** *And be it further enacted,* That if any person shall make of engrave, or cause or procure to be made or engraved, or shall have in his custody or possession any metallic plate engraved after the similitude of any plate from which any notes issued as aforesaid shall have been printed, with intent to use such plate, or cause or suffer the same to be used in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes issued as aforesaid, or shall have in his custody or possession any blank note or notes engraved and printed after the similitude of any notes issued as aforesaid, with intent to use such blanks, or cause or suffer the same to be used in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes issued as aforesaid, or shall have in his custody or possession any paper adapted to the making of notes and similar to the paper upon which any such notes shall have been issued, with intent to use such paper or cause or suffer the same to be used in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes issued as aforesaid, every such person being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned, and kept to hard labor, for a term not less than three nor more than ten years, and fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars.
- Penalty for making or keeping an engraved Plate, &c., of said notes.** **Sec. 11.** *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to make and issue, from time to time, such instructions, rules, and regulations to the several collectors, receivers of public money, depositaries, and all others who may be authorized to receive the said treasury notes on behalf of and as agents in any capacity for the United States, as to the safe-keeping, disposition, return, and cancelling of the said notes so paid to and received by them, respectively, and as to their accounts and returns to the department of such receipts as may seem to him best calculated to promote the public interests and convenience, and secure the United States and the holders of the notes against fraud and losses.
- Secretary of the Treasury to make rules, &c:** **Sec. 12.** *And be it further enacted,* That, in lieu of the notes authorized by this act which may be redeemed, other notes may be
- Reissues.**

issued: *Provided, however,* The amount of such notes outstanding, together with the stock issued by virtue of the thirteenth and sixteenth sections of this act, shall not exceed the sum of twenty-three millions of dollars.

Amount not to exceed \$23,000,000.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the holders of the aforesaid treasury notes to present them, at any time, to the treasury of the United States, or to any assistant treasurer, or to such collectors of the customs and receivers of public moneys as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury; and the holders of the said treasury notes shall be entitled to receive therefor the amount of the principal of the said notes in a certificate or certificates of funded stock, bearing interest at six per centum per annum, from the date of such presentment of said treasury notes, and for the interest, shall be paid in money; and the stock thus to be issued shall be transferable on the books of the treasury: *Provided, however, and be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the United States to reimburse the stock thus created, at any time after the last day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

May be converted into stock.

Stock when reimbursable.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall and may be lawful for the holder of any treasury notes issued, or authorized to be issued, under this act or any laws heretofore passed, to convert the same into certificates of funded stock, upon the same terms and in the same manner hereinbefore provided in relation to the treasury notes authorized by the first section of this act.

Same subject.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That the authority to issue treasury notes authorized by the "Act authorizing an Issue of Treasury Notes and a Loan," approved July twenty-second, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, be; and the same is hereby, extended to the same period fixed for the treasury notes authorized by this act, and upon the same terms and conditions herein specified: *Provided,* That the treasury notes authorized by this section shall not exceed five million of dollars.

Act of 1846, ch. 64, extended.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That the President, if in his opinion it shall be the interest of the United States so to do, instead of issuing the whole amount of treasury notes authorized by the first section of this act, may borrow, on the credit of the United States, such an amount of money as he may deem proper, and issue therefor stock of the United States, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum for the sum thus borrowed, redeemable after thirty-first December, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven: *Provided, however,* That the sum so borrowed, together with the treasury notes issued under the first and twelfth sections of this act outstanding, and the stock created by this and the thirteenth section of this act, shall not in the whole exceed the sum of twenty-three millions of dollars: *And provided further,* That no stock shall be issued at a less rate than par.

Stock may be issued instead of notes.

Whole amount not to exceed \$23,000,000.

Proviso.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted,* That the interest on the stock created by this act shall be payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year.

Interest payable 1st of January and July.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted,* That the certificates of stock to be issued under this act shall be signed by the register of the treasury, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause each of said certificates to be sealed with the seal of his department.

Certificates of stock, how signed.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted,* That for the payment of the stock which may be created under the provisions of this act the sales of the public lands are hereby pledged, and it is hereby made the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to use and apply all moneys which may be received into the treasury for the sales of the public lands after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-eight,

Proceeds of public lands pledged for redemption.

Proviso repealed, post, p. 369.

Contingent expenses.

Amount issued or redeemed to be published monthly.

Issue, when to cease.

Report to Congress, at each session.

first, to pay the interest on all stocks issued by virtue of this act; and, secondly, to use the balance of said receipts, after paying the interest aforesaid, in the purchase of said stocks at their market value: *Provided*, No more than par shall be paid for said stocks.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That a sum not exceeding twenty-thousand dollars, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the treasury, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for defraying the expense of preparing, printing, engraving, and otherwise, incident to the issuing of the treasury notes and stock authorized by this act: *Provided*, That no compensation shall be made to any officer whose salary is fixed by law, for preparing, signing, or issuing treasury notes or certificates of stock.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be, and hereby is, made the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause a statement to be published monthly of the amount of all treasury notes issued or redeemed in pursuance of the provisions of this act; and that the power to issue treasury notes conferred on the President of the United States by this act shall cease and determine six months after the exchange and ratification of a treaty of peace with the Republic of Mexico.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to report to Congress at the commencement of each session the amount of treasury notes which have been issued under the provisions of this act, the amount redeemed, and the manner in which redeemed, the amount purchased and of whom, and at what time purchased, and the amount reissued, stating in lieu of which redemption they are reissued, with the date of such reissue, during the preceding year.

APPROVED, January 28, 1847.

Feb. 2, 1847.

CHAP. VI.—*An Act to provide for the Establishment of additional Post Routes in the State of Texas.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following additional post routes be established in the State of Texas:

From Sabine City, via Beaumont, Jasper L. Norvills, and J. Kendrick's, to San Augustine.

From Lyon's Post-Office, in Louisiana, via Salem and Patillos to Beaumont.

From Alexandria, Louisiana, via Burr's Ferry, on the Sabine River, and the county site of Newton, to Jasper.

From Nacogdoches, via county site of Angelina, to county site of Tyler.

From Sabine Town, via Pendleton and Hamilton, to Shelbyville.

From Crockett to Palestine.

From Shelbyville, via Henderson, to the county site of Smith.

From Shelbyville, via Colonel H. C. Ashton's, Logansport, and McMillen's, to Pulaski.

From Greenwood, Louisiana, via Sheenick's Ferry and Rives's Landing, to Moore's Post-Office, and from Shreevesport, via Port Caddo, to Jefferson, in Cass county.

From Nacogdoches, via county site of Cherokee, Anglin's, Palestine, and the county site of Henderson, to Dallas.

From Jefferson, in Cass county, via the county site of Cass, via Dangerfield, the county site of Titus, (Mount Pleasant,) the county site of Hopkins, (Tarrant,) and the county site of Hunt, to Dallas.

From Bonham, via Warren, to county site of Grayson, (Sherman,) and from Sherman, via Pinckneysville, to Stewartville; and the existing route from Bonham to Dallas shall be so changed as to pass through Buckner, Stewartville, and Cedar Spring.

From Marshall, via the county site of Upshur and the county site of Henderson, to Buffalo, on the Trinity.

From county site of Upshur, via county site of Titus, to Clarksville, and from Paris to Tarrant.

From county site of Cherokee, via the "Saline (Neches,)" and the county site of Smith, to county site of Upshur.

From Galveston to Sabine Pass.

From Houston, via Lynchburg and Cedar Bayou, to Liberty.

From Austin, via San Marco and New Braunfels, to San Antonio.

From La Grange, via Lyons, Chawdoin's, Hallett's, Petersburg, and Shibley's Mills, to Victoria.

From Gonzales, via Cuero, and Victoria, to Port La Bacca.

From Port La Bacca, via Indian Point and Port Caballo, to Matagorda.

From Galveston, via Springfield and Shelton's, to Chamber's Creek.

From Victoria, via Goliad, Refugio, and San Patricio, to Corpus Christi.

From Brasos Santiago, via Point Isabel, to Fort Brown.

From Corpus Christi to Brasos Santiago.

From Austin to Fredericksburg.

From San Antonio to Castroville.

Sec. 2. Whereas the following routes have been put in operation by the agent, under a misconstruction of the law, viz:

Certain routes legalized.

From Crockett to Fort Houston;

From Columbia, via Hinds, Liverpool, and Parker's Point, to Galveston;

From Port La Bacca, via Victoria and Cuero, to Gonzales;

From Matagorda to Port Caballo;

From Port Caballo to Port La Bacca;

Be it further enacted, That they are hereby legalized by this act up to the time the new routes established by this act go into operation, when they shall cease.

APPROVED, February 2, 1847.

CHAP. VII.— *An Act to provide for the Payment of any Interest, falling due, on the Public Debt.*

Feb. 9, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be paid, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, any interest falling due, or accruing on, any portion of the public debt authorized by law.

Payment of interest on the public debt.

APPROVED, February 9, 1847.

CHAP. VIII.— *An Act to raise for a limited Time an additional military Force, and for other Purposes.*

Feb. 11, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in addition to

Ten additional regiments to be raised.

- the present military establishment of the United States there shall be raised and organized, under the direction of the President, for and during the war with Mexico, one regiment of dragoons and nine regiments of infantry, each to be composed of the same number and rank of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, buglers, musicians, and privates, &c., as are provided for a regiment of dragoons and infantry, respectively, under existing laws, and who shall receive the same pay, rations, and allowances according to their respective grades, and be subject to the same regulations, and to the rules and articles of war: *Provided*, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States alone to appoint such of the commissioned officers, authorized by this act, below the grade of field officers, as may not be appointed during the present session: *Provided*, That one or more of the regiments of infantry authorized to be raised by this section may, at the discretion of the President, be organized and equipped as voltigeurs, and as foot-riflemen, and be provided with a rocket and mountain howitzer battery.
- Appointment of officers.**
Voltigeurs, and foot-riflemen.
Term of enlistment.
Additional major to each regiment authorized; whence taken.
Additional quartermasters authorized.
Discharge on termination of war.
 1848, ch. 104.
Additional surgeons, and assistant surgeons.
Chaplains.
Pay.
At posts may be ordered to join army.
- Sec. 2.** *And be it further enacted*, That, during the continuance of the war with Mexico, the term of enlistment of the men to be recruited for the regiments authorized by this act, shall be during the war, unless sooner discharged.
- Sec. 3.** *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint one additional major to each of the regiments of dragoons, artillery, infantry, and riflemen in the army of the United States, who shall be taken from the captains of the army.
- Sec. 4.** *And be it further enacted*, That to each of the regiments of dragoons, artillery, infantry, and riflemen, there shall be allowed a regimental quartermaster, to be taken from the subalterns of the line, who shall be allowed ten dollars additional pay per month, and forage for two horses.
- Sec. 5.** *And be it further enacted*, That the said officers, musicians, and privates, authorized by this act, shall immediately be discharged from the service of the United States at the close of the war with Mexico.
- Sec. 6.** *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint one surgeon and two assistant surgeons to each regiment raised under this act.
- Sec. 7.** *And be it further enacted*, That, during the war with Mexico, it shall be lawful for the officers composing the councils of administration of the several regiments constituting a brigade, either regular or volunteer, in the service of the United States, to employ some proper person to officiate as chaplain to such brigade; and the person so employed, shall, upon the certificate of the commander of the brigade, receive for his services seven hundred and fifty dollars, one ration, and forage for one horse, per annum: *Provided*, That the chaplains now attached to the regular army, and stationed at different military posts, may, at the discretion of the Secretary of War, be required to repair to the army in Mexico, whenever a majority of the men at the posts where they are respectively stationed shall have left them for service in the field; and should any of said chaplains refuse, or decline to do this, when ordered so to do by the adjutant-general, the office of such chaplain shall be deemed vacant, and the pay and emoluments thereof be stopped.
- Sec. 8.** *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the

Senate, to appoint two additional surgeons and twelve additional assistant surgeons in the regular army of the United States, subject to the provisions of an act entitled, "An Act to increase and regulate the Pay of the Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons of the Army," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four; and that the officers whose appointment is authorized by this section, shall receive the pay and allowances of officers of the same grades respectively; and that the rank of the officers of the medical department of the army shall be arranged upon the same basis which at present determines the amount of their pay and emoluments: *Provided*, That the medical officers shall not in virtue of such rank be entitled to command in the line or other staff departments of the army.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That each non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, enlisted or to be enlisted in the regular army, or regularly mustered in any volunteer company for a period of not less than twelve months, who has served or may serve during the present war with Mexico, and who shall receive an honorable discharge, or who shall have been killed, or died of wounds received or sickness incurred in the course of such service, or who shall have been discharged before the expiration of his term of service in consequence of wounds received or sickness incurred in the course of such service, shall be entitled to receive a certificate or warrant from the war department for the quantity of one hundred and sixty acres, and which may be located by the warrantee, or his heirs at law at any land office of the United States, in one body, and in conformity to the legal subdivisions of the public lands, upon any of the public lands in such district then subject to private entry; and upon the return of such certificate or warrant, with evidence of the location thereof having been legally made, to the General Land Office, a patent shall be issued therefor. That in the event of the death of any such non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, during service, or after his discharge, and before the issuing of a certificate or warrant as aforesaid, the said certificate or warrant shall be issued in favor, and inure to the benefit, of his family or relatives, according to the following rules: first, to the widow and to his children; second, his father; third, his mother. And in the event of his children being minors, then the legally-constituted guardian of such minor children shall, in conjunction with such of the children, if any, as may be of full age, upon being duly authorized by the orphans' or other court having probate jurisdiction, have power to sell and dispose of such certificate or warrant for the benefit of those interested. And all sales, mortgages, powers, or other instruments of writing, going to affect the title or claim to any such bounty right, made or executed prior to the issue of such warrant or certificate, shall be null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever, nor shall such claim to bounty right be in any wise affected by, or charged with, or subject to, the payment of any debt or claim incurred by the soldier prior to the issuing of such certificate or warrant: *Provided*, that no land warrant issued under the provisions of this act shall be laid upon any lands of the United States to which there shall be a preemption right, or upon which there shall be an actual settlement and cultivation: *Provided, further*, That every such non-commissioned officer, musician, and private, who may be entitled, under the provisions of this act, to receive a certificate or warrant for one hundred and sixty acres of land, shall be allowed the option to receive such certificate or warrant, or a treasury scrip for one hundred dollars; and such scrip, whenever it is preferred, shall be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury to such person or persons as would be authorized to receive

Two additional surgeons, and twelve assistant surgeons, to be appointed in the regular army.
1834, ch. 133.

Non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, under certain circumstances, to receive a warrant for 160 acres of land.
1848, ch. 49.

Mode of proceeding in case of death of soldier.
1848, ch. 49.

Proviso.

Proviso, that every person entitled to receive a land warrant may receive scrip for \$100, bearing 6 per cent. interest.

Non-commissioned officers, &c., under certain circumstances, to receive a warrant for 40 acres of land, or \$25 in scrip.

such certificates or warrants for lands; said scrip to bear an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, redeemable at the pleasure of the government. And that each private, non-commissioned officer, and musician, who shall have been received into the service of the United States, since the commencement of the war with Mexico, for less than twelve months, and shall have served for such term or until honorably discharged, shall be entitled to receive a warrant for forty acres of land, which may be subject to private entry, or twenty-five dollars in scrip, if preferred; and in the event of the death of such volunteer during his term of service, or after an honorable discharge, but before the passage of this act, then the warrant for such land or scrip, shall issue to the wife, child, or children, if there be any, and, if none, then to the father, and, if there be no father, then to the mother of such deceased volunteer: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this section shall be construed to give bounty land to such volunteers as were accepted into service, and discharged without being marched to the seat of war.

President to appoint four quartermasters and ten assistants.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint, from the officers of the army, four quartermasters of the rank of major, and ten assistant quartermasters with the rank of captain.

APPROVED, February 11, 1847.

Feb. 15, 1847.

CHAP. IX. — *An Act to change the Time of holding one of the Terms of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of North Carolina.*

Term of the Circuit Court for the District of North Carolina altered.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of North Carolina now by law appointed to be held on the first Monday of December, shall hereafter be held on the last Monday of November (instead of the first Monday of December) in each and every year, and all actions, suits, appeals, recognizances, writs, processes, and other proceedings whatever, pending in said court, or returnable thereto, shall have day, and be heard, tried, proceeded with, and decided accordingly.

APPROVED, February 15, 1847.

Feb. 20, 1847.

CHAP. XIII. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Payment of revolutionary and other Pensions of the United States, for the Year ending the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.*

Appropriations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of pensions for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

Revolutionary pensioners.

For revolutionary pensions, under the act of the eighteenth of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen. sixty-seven thousand two hundred dollars.

Invalid pensioners.

For invalid pensions, under various acts, one hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars.

For pensions to widows and orphans, under the act of the fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, two hundred and fifty-eight thousand dollars.

Pensions to widows and orphans. 1836, ch. 362.

For pensions to widows, under the act of the seventh of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and the acts supplementary thereto, two hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

1838, ch. 189.

For pensions to widows, under the act of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, fifty-six thousand dollars.

1843, ch. 102.

For pensions to widows, under the act of the seventeenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, four hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

1844, ch. 102.

For half-pay pensions to widows and orphans, payable through the third auditor's office, five thousand five hundred dollars.

Half-pay pensions to widows and orphans. Arrearages.

For arrearages prior to July first, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, payable through the third auditor's office, one thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to make such compensation to agents for paying pensions as may be just and reasonable, to be paid out of the fund appropriated for the payment of revolutionary pensions, but in no case to exceed two per centum on moneys disbursed by them; the said compensation to be in full for all their services, and any contingent expenses that may arise in the discharge of their official duties, books, printing, and stationery excepted: *Provided*, That the amount of compensation allowed to any one pension agent shall not exceed one thousand dollars per annum: *And, provided further*, That the Secretary of War shall so regulate the remittances made to pension agents as to prevent an undue accumulation of balances in their hands.

Compensation to pension agents, &c.

Proviso.

Balances not to accumulate.

APPROVED, February 20, 1847.

CHAP. XVI. — *An Act to regulate the Carriage of Passengers in Merchant Vessels.*

Feb. 22, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if the master of any vessel owned in whole or in part by a citizen of the United States of America, or by a citizen of any foreign country, shall take on board such vessel, at any foreign port or place, a greater number of passengers than in the following proportion to the space occupied by them and appropriated for their use, and unoccupied by stores, or other goods, not being the personal luggage of such passengers, that is to say, on the lower deck or platform one passenger for every fourteen clear superficial feet of deck, if such vessel is not to pass within the tropics during such voyage; but if such vessel is to pass within the tropics during such voyage, then one passenger for every twenty such clear superficial feet of deck, and on the orlop deck (if any) one passenger for every thirty such superficial feet in all cases, with intent to bring such passengers to the United States of America, and shall leave such port or place with the same, and bring the same or any number thereof, within the jurisdiction of the United States aforesaid, or if any such master of vessel shall take on board of his vessel, at any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States aforesaid, any greater number of passengers than the proportions aforesaid admit, with intent to carry the same to any foreign port or place, every such master shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof before any circuit or district court of the United States aforesaid, shall,

1849, ch. 111. 1847, ch. 34. Number of passengers which may be taken on board of vessels limited.

1848, ch. 41, § 10.

Penalty.

- for each passenger taken on board beyond the above proportions, be fined in the sum of fifty dollars, and may also be imprisoned for any term not exceeding one year: *Provided*, That this act shall not be construed to permit any ship or vessel to carry more than two passengers to five tons of such ship or vessel.
- Proviso.** *SEC. 2. And be it further enacted*, That if the passengers so taken on board of such vessel, and brought into or transported from the United States aforesaid, shall exceed the number limited by the last section to the number of twenty in the whole, such vessel shall be forfeited to the United States aforesaid, and be prosecuted and distributed as forfeitures are under the act to regulate duties on imports and tonnage.
- Vessels having on board twenty passengers more than the number limited, to be forfeited.
- Tiers of berths and space allotted for passengers.** *SEC. 3. And be it further enacted*, That if any such vessel as aforesaid shall have more than two tiers of berths, or in case, in such vessel, the interval between the floor and the deck or platform beneath shall not be at least six inches, and the berths well constructed, or in case the dimensions of such berths shall not be at least six feet in length, and at least eighteen inches in width, for each passenger as aforesaid, then the master of said vessel, and the owners thereof, severally, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars for each and every passenger on board of said vessel on such voyage, to be recovered by the United States as aforesaid, in any Circuit or District Court of the United States where such vessel may arrive, or from which she sails.
- Penalty.** *SEC. 4. And be it further enacted*, That for the purposes of this act, it shall in all cases be computed that two children, each being under the age of eight years, shall be equal to one passenger, and that children under the age of one year shall not be included in the computation of the number of passengers.
- Children how reckoned.
- Post, p. 149.
- Penalties to be liens on the vessels, &c.** *SEC. 5. And be it further enacted*, That the amount of the several penalties imposed by this act shall be liens on the vessel or vessels violating its provisions; and such vessel may be libelled and sold therefor in the district court of the United States aforesaid in which such vessel shall arrive.

APPROVED, February 22, 1847.

Feb. 22, 1847.

CHAP. XVII.—*An Act to regulate the Exercise of the appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States, in certain Cases, and for other Purposes.*

Jurisdiction of suits.

Records and proceedings in certain cases to be transferred to the District Court of the U. S. for the District of Florida.

1828, ch. 70.

1830, ch. 106.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all and singular the records of the proceedings in the several cases which were pending in the superior courts [of the] late Territory of Florida, under and by virtue of the act of Congress of the twenty-third of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, entitled "An Act Supplementary to the several Acts providing for the Settlement and Confirmation of private Land Claims in Florida," and under and by virtue of an act entitled "An Act to provide for the final Settlement of Land Claims in Florida," approved twenty-sixth May, eighteen hundred and thirty, and in the several cases which were pending in the Court of Appeals of the same Territory, on the third day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and all and singular the records of the proceedings in the several cases in which judgments or decrees had been rendered in the said courts on or before that day, and from which writs of error could have been sued out or appeals could have been taken, or from which writs of error had been

sued out, or appeals had been taken, and prosecuted to the Supreme Court of the United States, according to the laws of the United States which were in force on the said third day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, shall, from and after the passing of this act, be transferred to and deposited in the District Court of the United States for the District of Florida.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Florida, immediately after the passing of this act, to cause the same to be notified to the several clerks of the superior courts, or other officers or persons having in their possession or custody the records of the proceedings in the first section of this act referred to and described, and to demand the delivery of the same, to be deposited as in and by the said first section of this act is required; and on the refusal of such clerk or other officer or person to comply with such demand, the said judge of the District Court of the United States is hereby authorized and required to compel the delivery of the said records by attachment or otherwise, according to law.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That in all cases in which judgment or decrees have been rendered in the said superior courts or Court of Appeals of the late Territory of Florida, and from which writs of error have been sued out or appeals have been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, the said Supreme Court shall be, and is hereby, authorized to hear and determine the same, and the mandates of the said Supreme Court for the execution of the judgments or decrees so to be rendered by them, and all other writs which may be necessary in the exercise of the appellate jurisdiction of the said court in such cases, shall be directed to the District Court of the United States for the District of Florida; and the said District Court shall cause the same to be duly executed and obeyed.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the District Court of the United States for the District of Florida shall take cognizance of all cases which were pending and undetermined in the said superior courts, under and by virtue of the act of Congress of the twenty-third May, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, entitled "An Act supplementary to the several Acts providing for the Settlement and Confirmation of private Land Claims in Florida," and under and by virtue of an act entitled "An Act to provide for the final Settlement of Land Claims in Florida," approved twenty-sixth May, eighteen hundred and thirty; and of all cases which were pending and undetermined in the Court of Appeals of the late Territory of Florida, and from the judgments or decrees to be rendered in which writs of error could have been sued out or appeals could have been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, under the laws which were in force on the third day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and shall proceed to hear and determine the same; and from the judgments or decrees to be rendered by the said District Court, writs of error may be sued out or appeals may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner as if such judgments or decrees had been rendered in the Court of Appeals of the Territory of Florida; and the mandates and all writs necessary to the exercise of the appellate jurisdiction of the said Supreme Court in such cases, shall be directed to the District Court of the United States for the District of Florida, and the said District Court shall cause the same to be duly executed and obeyed.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That in all cases not legally transferred to the State courts in which judgments or decrees have been rendered in the superior courts or Court of Appeals of the late

The judge to cause the same to be notified to the clerks of the superior courts, &c.

Delivery of records, &c. may be compelled.

Writs of error and appeals to the Supreme Court of the U. States, from certain courts in Florida.

District Court of Florida to take cognizance of certain cases. 1822, ch. 70.

1830, ch. 106.

Appeals.

One year allowed to the parties in certain

cases for suing out writs of error and taking appeals to the Supreme Court U. States.

Transfer of unfinished business and proceedings.

1834, ch. 87.

The provisions of this act made applicable to cases pending in the courts of the late Territory of Michigan.

Other cases which are to be transferred to the District Court for the District of Florida.

Writs of error and appeals.

Limitation of one year.

Construction of this act.

Territory of Florida from which writs of error could have been sued out or appeals could have been taken to the Court of Appeals of said Territory, or to, the Supreme Court of the United States under the laws which were in force on the third day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and in which writs of error have not hitherto been sued out or appeals have not hitherto been taken, there shall be allowed to the parties in the said cases the term of one year, from and after the passing of this act, for suing out such writs of error or taking such appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States, which shall have jurisdiction to review the same.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That any unfinished business or proceedings now remaining or pending before the judge of the superior court at St. Augustine, as a commissioner under and by virtue of the "Act for the Relief of certain Inhabitants of East Florida," approved twenty-sixth June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, or under any other act granting special powers, or imposing special duties upon said judge be, and the same are hereby, transferred to the judge of the District Court of the District of Florida, to be proceeded in and finished, or decided, in the same manner provided for by law; and the said district judge shall have, exercise, and possess, the same duties, powers, and rights, which have by virtue of the act of twenty-sixth June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four aforesaid, or otherwise, been possessed and exercised by the said judge of the superior court at St. Augustine, so far as may be necessary to enable the said district judge to determine and finish any matter, business, or proceedings now pending and undetermined before the judge of the superior court aforesaid, by virtue of any such special act.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all and singular, the provisions of this act, so far as may be, shall be, and they are hereby, made applicable to all cases which were pending in the supreme or other superior courts of and for the late Territory of Michigan at the time said Territory was admitted as a State into the Union, and to all cases in which judgments or decrees have been rendered in said supreme or superior court of said late Territory of Michigan, and not hitherto removed as aforesaid by writ of error or appeal.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases pending in any of the superior courts of said Territory of Florida, or in the Court of Appeals of said Territory, on the third day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and not legally transferred to the State courts of the State of Florida, and which said territorial courts continued to hold cognizance of, and proceeded to determine after said day, or which are claimed to have been since pending therein as courts of the United States; and in all cases of federal character, and jurisdiction commenced in said territorial courts after said day, and in which judgments or decrees were rendered, or which are claimed to have been since pending therein, the records and proceedings thereof, and the judgments or decrees therein are hereby transferred to the District Court of the United States for the District of Florida; and writs of error and appeals may be taken by either party to remove the judgments or decrees that have been, or may be, rendered in such cases unto the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Supreme Court may hear and decide such cases on such writ of error or appeal, and issue its mandate to said District Court: *Provided, however*, Such writ of error or appeal shall be taken within one year from the passage of this act, or one year from the rendition of such judgment or decree hereafter rendered: *And provided, also*, That nothing in this act shall be construed as affirming or disaffirming the jurisdiction, power, or authority of the territorial judges to proceed in, or try, or determine

such cases after the third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-five, but the same may be referred to said Supreme Court for its decision in all said cases on such writ of error or appeal.

APPROVED, February 22, 1847.

CHAP. XX. — *An Act to establish a Court at Key West, in the State of Florida, and for other Purposes.*

Feb. 23, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the State of Florida lying south of a line drawn due east and west from the northern point of Charlotte Harbor, including the islands, keys, reefs, shoals, harbors, bays and inlets, south of said line, shall be erected into a new judicial district, to be called the Southern District of Florida; a District Court shall be held in said Southern District, to consist of one judge, who shall reside at Key West, in said district, and be called a district judge; and shall in all things have and exercise the jurisdiction and powers of a District and Circuit Court of the United States within the district aforesaid; and appeals may be allowed and writs of error sued out and made returnable in the Supreme Court, in the same manner and under the same rules and regulations as appeals and writs of error are allowed and sued out from and to a Circuit Court. The judge shall appoint a clerk, who shall reside and keep the records of the court at the place of holding the same; and shall receive for the services he may perform the same fees to which the clerk of the Louisiana District is entitled for similar services.

Supplementary act, post, p. 132.

Southern District of Florida established.

District Court.

Jurisdiction.

Clerk.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the judge of said district shall hold two regular terms of court in each year at Key West; the one commencing on the first Monday in May, the other, on the first Monday of November in each year. He shall also hold extra sessions of said court from time to time, at such places in said district as occasion may require, to despatch the business of said court; and, for the purpose of hearing and deciding all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, the said court shall be at all times open.

Sessions of the court.

Extra sessions.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That no vessel, nor master thereof, shall be regularly employed in the business of wrecking on the coast of Florida without the license of the judge of said court; and, before licensing any vessel or master, the judge shall be satisfied that the vessel is seaworthy, and properly and sufficiently fitted and equipped for the business of saving property shipwrecked and in distress; and that the master thereof is trustworthy, and innocent of any fraud or misconduct in relation to any property shipwrecked or saved on said coast.

Wreckers to be licensed.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be allowed to the judge aforesaid an annual salary of two thousand dollars, to be paid to him quarterly from the time of his appointment.

Compensation of judge.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be appointed in said district a person learned in the law, to act as attorney for the United States, who shall, in addition to his stated fees, be paid by the United States two hundred dollars as a full compensation for all extra services.

District attorney to be appointed.

Pay.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be appointed in said district a marshal, who shall perform the same duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees as are allowed to marshals in the District of Louisiana, and shall, moreover, be entitled to the sum of two hundred dollars annually, as a compensation for all extra services.

Marshal to be appointed.

Pay.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the provisions of the act

Provisions of the act of 1847, ch. 17, apply to the records, proceedings, &c. of the court established by this act.

passed at this session, entitled "An Act to regulate the Exercise of the appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States in certain Cases, and for other Purposes," shall be held to apply to all records, proceedings, judgments, or decrees transferred to the court hereby established; and all and singular the records and proceedings, judgments or decrees specified in said act, that arose or pending, or claimed to be pending as stated in said act, in or before the superior court of the Southern District of the late Territory of Florida, and provided by said act to be transferred to the District Court of the United States for the District of Florida, shall be, and are hereby, transferred to the court hereby created, and all the provisions of said act relating to said District Court of the United States for the District of Florida, or respecting the removal of judgments or decrees in such cases to the Supreme Court of the United States, or otherwise relating to such cases, shall be deemed and held to apply to the court hereby created, the same as to said District Court of the United States for said District of Florida, and to the cases so as aforesaid transferred to the court hereby created.

Said Court to be called the Northern District Court of Florida.

Terms of courts for said district.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the title and name of said District Court of the United States for the District of Florida shall hereafter be, "the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Florida;" and that the judge of said Northern District shall, in addition to the terms of his court heretofore prescribed to be held within said Northern District, hold one term of the court for said district at Apalachicola on the first Monday in February of each year, and one term of said court at Pensacola on the first Monday in March of each year, for the trial of causes arising in the western section of the State of Florida.

APPROVED, February 23, 1847.

Feb. 23, 1847.
1847, ch. 20.

CHAP. XXI.—*An Act in Addition to an Act to establish a Court at Key West in the State of Florida.*

Jurisdiction of the present District Court continued until the appointment and qualification of judge for the new district.
Ante, p. 132.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the jurisdiction at present exercised, under the existing laws, by the District Court of the United States for the District of Florida, shall continue to be exercised by the said court until a judge shall have been appointed and qualified under the provisions of an act of this session, entitled "An Act to establish a Court at Key West in the State of Florida," any thing in the said act to the contrary notwithstanding.

APPROVED, February 23, 1847.

March 1, 1847.

CHAP. XXXI.—*An Act making Appropriations for the current and contingent Expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling Treaty Stipulations with the various Indian Tribes, for the Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight.*

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 they are hereby, appropriated, for the year ending on the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

For the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, viz. :

For the pay of the superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis, and the several Indian agents, as provided by the acts of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, of March third, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and of June twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and forty-six, eighteen thousand dollars.

For the pay of sub-agents, authorized by the act of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, nine thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For the pay of interpreters, authorized by the same act, ten thousand two hundred dollars.

For the pay of clerk to superintendent at St. Louis, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For the pay of clerk to acting superintendent of the Western Territory, one thousand dollars.

For postages, rents, stationery, fuel for offices, and other contingencies of the Indian Department, and for transportation and incidental expenses, seventeen thousand dollars.

For fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, viz. :

To the Christian Indians. — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the acts of May twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, and May twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, four hundred dollars.

To the Chippewas of Mississippi and Lake Superior. — For payment in money for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, nine thousand five hundred dollars.

For payment in goods for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, nineteen thousand dollars.

For establishing three blacksmiths' shops, supporting three smiths, and furnishing iron and steel, for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, three thousand dollars.

For support of farmers, purchase of implements, grain, or seed, and to carry on their agricultural pursuits, for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, one thousand dollars.

For purchase of provisions for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, two thousand dollars.

For purchase of tobacco for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, five hundred dollars.

For limited annuity for twenty-five years, in money, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For limited annuity for twenty-five years, in goods, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For support of two blacksmith's shops, including pay of smiths and assistants, and furnishing iron and steel, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, two thousand dollars.

For support of two farmers, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, one thousand dollars.

For pay of two carpenters, stipulated in the fourth article of the

Department.

Superintendent and agents.

1834, ch. 162.

1857, ch. 31.

1846, ch. 34.

Sub-agents.

1834, ch. 162.

Interpreters.

Clerks.

Postages, rents, &c.

Christian Indians.

1824, ch. 174, § 7.

1826, ch. 110.

Chippewas of Mississippi and Lake Superior.

treaty of fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, twelve hundred dollars.

For support of schools, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, two thousand dollars.

For purchase of provisions and tobacco, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, two thousand dollars.

Chippewas of
Saginaw.

To the Chippewas of Saginaw.—For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third of August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, eight hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and nineteen, one thousand dollars.

For support of blacksmith at Saginaw, and for farming utensils and cattle, and for the employment of persons to aid them in agriculture, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and seventh article of the treaty of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, two thousand dollars.

For education during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of fifth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, one thousand dollars.

Chippewas, &c.

To the Chippewas, Menomonies, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians.—For education during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of eleventh August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Choctaws.

To the Choctaws.—For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of sixteenth November, eighteen hundred and five, three thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the thirteenth article of the treaty of eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, six hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, six thousand dollars.

For life annuity to chief, (Bob Cole,) stipulated in the tenth article of the treaty of twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For life annuity to the three district chiefs, (two hundred and fifty dollars each,) stipulated in the fifteenth article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For life annuity to one Wayne warrior, stipulated in the twenty-first article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, twenty-five dollars.

For education of forty youths for twenty years, including support of teachers in the nation, two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, stipulated in the twentieth article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For blacksmith, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, and ninth article of the treaty of twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, six hundred dollars.

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, three hundred and twenty-dollars.

For pay of millwright, stipulated in the twentieth article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, six hundred dollars.

For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the seventeenth article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, twenty thousand dollars.

To the Chickasaws.— For permanent annuity, stipulated in the act of twenty-fifth February, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, three thousand dollars.

Chickasaws.

For education for fifteen years, stipulated in the second supplemental article of the treaty of twenty-fourth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, three thousand dollars.

To the Cherokees.— For four blacksmiths and assistants, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, three thousand three hundred and sixty dollars.

Cherokees.

For iron and steel, one thousand and eighty dollars.

For wagon-maker, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars.

For wheelwright, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars.

To the Creeks.— For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of seventh August, seventeen hundred and ninety, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Creeks.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of sixteenth June, eighteen hundred and two, three thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, twenty thousand dollars.

For limited annuity for fifteen years, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, ten thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, and use of shop and tools, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel, two hundred and seventy dollars.

For two blacksmiths and assistants, and use of shops and tools, for twenty years, stipulated in the thirteenth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

For iron and steel, five hundred and forty dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, and use of shop and tools, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel, two hundred and seventy dollars.

For wheelwright, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, six hundred dollars.

For wagon-maker, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars.

For agricultural implements, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, two thousand dollars.

For education for twenty years, stipulated in the thirteenth article

of the treaty of twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, three thousand dollars.

For education for twenty years, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars.

For interest, at five per centum, on three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, (tenth year,) stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-third November, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars.

For education for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, three thousand dollars.

Delaware.

To the Delawares. — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the third of August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of third of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, four thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of thirtieth of September, eighteen hundred and nine, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the supplemental treaty of twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, one thousand dollars.

For life annuity to chief, stipulated in private and confidential articles of supplemental treaty of twenty-fourth of September, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, to treaty of third of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one hundred dollars.

For life annuity to three chiefs, stipulated in supplemental article to treaty of twenty-sixth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, three hundred dollars.

For purchase of salt, stipulated in the third article of treaty of seventh June, eighteen hundred and three, one hundred dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the sixth article of treaty of third October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c., for shops, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For interest on forty-six thousand and eighty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of thirty-six sections of land set apart by the treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, for education, stipulated in resolution of the Senate of nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, two thousand three hundred and four dollars.

Florida Indians.

To the Florida Indians. — For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of eighteenth of September, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, and treaty of ninth of May, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one thousand dollars.

For annuity, in goods, for fifteen years, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, two thousand dollars.

For annuity, in money, for fifteen years, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, three thousand dollars.

For agricultural implements for five years, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, one thousand dollars.

Iowa.

To the Iowas. — For one year's interest on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, to be invested at five per centum, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of nineteenth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

To the Kickapoos. — For limited annuity for nineteen years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, five thousand dollars.

Kickapoos.

To the Kansas. — For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

Kansas.

For iron and steel, &c., two hundred and twenty dollars.

For agricultural assistance, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, one thousand six hundred dollars.

For interest on two hundred thousand dollars at five per centum, in lieu of investment, per second article of the treaty of fourteenth January, eighteen hundred and forty-six, ten thousand dollars.

To the Miamies. — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-third October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Miamies.

For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of sixth of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For one thousand pounds of tobacco, two thousand pounds of iron, one thousand pounds of steel, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-third October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, seven hundred and seventy dollars.

For pay of miller, in lieu of gunsmith, stipulated in the fifth article of treaty of sixth of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, six hundred dollars.

For one hundred and sixty bushels of salt, stipulated in the fifth article of treaty of sixth of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, three hundred and twenty dollars.

For education and support of the poor, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of twenty-third October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, two thousand dollars.

For the tenth of ten instalments, stipulated in third article of treaty of sixth November, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, twelve thousand five hundred and sixty-eight dollars.

For the seventh of twenty instalments, stipulated in second article of treaty of twenty-eight November, eighteen hundred and forty, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For payment in lieu of laborers, stipulated in sixth article of treaty of twenty-eight November, eighteen hundred and forty, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For agricultural assistance, stipulated in fifth article of treaty of sixth of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two hundred dollars.

To the Eel Rivers, (Miamies.) — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third of August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, five hundred dollars.

Eel Rivers.
(Miamies.)

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-first August, eighteen hundred and five, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of thirteenth September, eighteen hundred and nine, three hundred and fifty dollars.

To the Menomonies. — For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, twenty thousand dollars.

Menomonies.

For two blacksmiths and assistants, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For iron, and steel, &c., for shops, four hundred and forty dollars.

For purchase of provisions, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three thousand dollars.

For two thousand pounds of tobacco, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three hundred dollars.

For farming utensils, cattle, &c., stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, five hundred dollars.

For thirty barrels of salt, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one hundred and fifty dollars.

Omahas.

To the Omahas.— For blacksmith and assistant for ten years, and during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For agricultural implements during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, five hundred dollars.

Ottoes, and
Missourias.

To the Ottoes and Missourias.— For blacksmith and assistant for ten years, and during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For agricultural implements for ten years, from eighteen hundred and forty, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, five hundred dollars.

For education during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, five hundred dollars.

For limited annuity for ten years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For two farmers for five years and during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, twelve hundred dollars.

Ottawas.

To the Ottawas.— For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third of August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of seventeenth of November, eighteen hundred and seven, eight hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of seventeenth of September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, fifteen hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-ninth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, one thousand dollars.

Ottawas, and
Chippewas.

To the Ottawas and Chippewas.— For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, thirty thousand dollars.

For interest to be paid annually on two hundred thousand dollars, as annuity, per Senate resolution, twelve thousand dollars.

For education for twenty years, and during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, five thousand dollars.

For missions for twenty years, and during the pleasure of Congress,

stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three thousand dollars.

For vaccine matter, medicines, and pay of physician, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three hundred dollars.

For purchase of provisions for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, two thousand dollars.

For six thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, nine hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For one hundred barrels of salt for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For five hundred fish barrels for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For three blacksmiths and assistants, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c., for shops, six hundred and sixty dollars.

For gunsmith at Mackinaw, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, six hundred dollars.

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For pay of two farmers and assistants, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, sixteen hundred dollars.

For pay of two mechanics, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, twelve hundred dollars.

To the Osages. — For interest, at five per centum, on sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, the valuation of fifty-four sections of land set apart by treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty-five for education, per resolution of the Senate of nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, three thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars.

Osages.

For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, twenty thousand dollars.

For support of two smiths' establishments, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, two thousand dollars.

For pay of two millers for fifteen years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, twelve hundred dollars.

For pay of two assistant millers for eleven years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, four hundred and fifty dollars.

To the Piankeshaws. — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, five hundred dollars.

Piankeshaws.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of thirtieth December, eighteen hundred and five, three hundred dollars.

To the Pawnees. — For agricultural implements for five years, and during the pleasure of the president, stipulated in the fourth article

Pawnees.

of the treaty of ninth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-three two thousand dollars.

Pottawatomes.

To the Pottawatomes. — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of second October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For limited annuity for twenty-two years, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, two thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, two thousand dollars.

For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, one thousand dollars.

For life annuity to chief, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, one hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, sixteen thousand dollars.

For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, fifteen thousand dollars.

For life annuity to two chiefs, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, four hundred dollars.

For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-sixth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, twenty thousand dollars.

For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-sixth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, fourteen thousand dollars.

For life annuity to chiefs, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-sixth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, seven hundred dollars.

For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the second (supplemental) article of the treaty of twenty-sixth September, eighteen hundred and thirty three, two thousand dollars.

For purchase of salt, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of seventh June, eighteen hundred and three, one hundred and forty dollars.

For purchase of one hundred and sixty bushels of salt, stipulated in the third article of treaty of sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, three hundred and twenty dollars.

For education during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, two thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For education during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the

second article of the treaty of twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, one thousand dollars.

For payment in money, in lieu of two thousand pounds of tobacco, fifteen hundred pounds of iron, and three hundred and fifty pounds of steel, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and tenth article of the treaty of fifth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three hundred dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For iron and steel, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For purchase of salt, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For education during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-seventh October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two thousand dollars.

To the Pottawatomies of Huron. — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, four hundred dollars.

Pottawatomies
of Huron.

To the Quapaws. — For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, two thousand dollars.

Quapaws.

For education during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For pay of farmer, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars.

To the Six Nations of New York. — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of eleventh November, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Six Nations.

To the Senecas of New York. — For permanent annuity, in lieu of interest on stock, per act of nineteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six thousand dollars.

Senecas.
1831, ch. 26.

For interest in lieu of investment in stock, at five per centum, on seventy-five thousand dollars, stipulated in the act of June twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

1846, ch. 34, § 2.

To the Yancton and Santie Sioux. — For blacksmith and assistant for ten years, and during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

Yancton and
Santie Sioux.

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For agricultural implements, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, four hundred dollars.

To the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri. — For interest on investment in stock, at five per centum, on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred dollars, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of

Sacs and Fox-
es of Missouri.

twenty-first October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars.

Sioux of Mississippi.

To the Sioux of Mississippi.—For blacksmith and assistant for ten years, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For agricultural implements during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, seven hundred dollars.

For interest on investment in stock, at five per centum, on three hundred thousand dollars, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, fifteen thousand dollars.

For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

For purchase of medicines, agricultural implements and stock, support of farmers, physicians, blacksmith, and for other beneficial objects, for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For purchase of provisions for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, five thousand five hundred dollars.

Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.

To the Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.—For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of third November, eighteen hundred and four, one thousand dollars.

For limited annuity for thirty years, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, twenty thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant for thirty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For gunsmith for thirty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, six hundred dollars.

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For agricultural implements during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, eight hundred dollars.

For forty barrels of salt for thirty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred dollars.

For forty kegs of tobacco for thirty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, six hundred dollars.

For interest on investment in stock, at five per centum, on two hundred thousand dollars, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-first October, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, ten thousand dollars.

For interest on investment in stock, at five per centum, on eight hundred thousand dollars, stipulated in the second article of the treaty

of eleventh October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, forty thousand dollars.

To the Shawnees — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.

Shawnees.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, two thousand dollars.

For purchase of salt, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of seventh of June, eighteen hundred and three, sixty dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of seventh November, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of eighth August, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

To the Senecas and Shawnees. — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand dollars.

Senecas, and Shawnees.

For blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twentieth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

To the Senecas. — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, five hundred dollars.

Senecas.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, five hundred dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For pay of miller, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six hundred dollars.

To the Wyandots. — For permanent annuity, in lieu of all former annuities, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the seventeenth March, eighteen hundred and forty-two, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars.

Wyandots.

For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the tenth article of the treaty of twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For the purchase of iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars

For education, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of seventeenth March, eighteen hundred and forty-two, five hundred dollars.

To the Weas. — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the second October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, three thousand dollars.

Weas.

To the Winnebagoes. — For limited annuity, for thirty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the first of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, eighteen thousand dollars.

Winnebagoes.

For limited annuity, for twenty-seven years, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the fifteenth of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, ten thousand dollars.

For the purchase of fifty barrels of salt for thirty years, stipulated

in the second article of the treaty of the first of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the purchase of three thousand pounds of tobacco for thirty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the first of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For the purchase of one thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco for twenty-seven years, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of fifteenth of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For the support of three blacksmiths and assistants for thirty years, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the first of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c., for shops, six hundred and sixty dollars.

For pay of labor, and for oxen, for thirty years, stipulated in the third article of the treaty, of the first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, three hundred and sixty-five dollars.

For the purpose of education for twenty-seven years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, three thousand dollars.

For the support of six agriculturists, purchase of oxen, ploughs, and other implements, for twenty-seven years, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the pay of two physicians, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, four hundred dollars.

For interest on investment in stock, at five per centum, on one million one hundred thousand dollars, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of first November, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, fifty-five thousand dollars.

For fulfilling treaty with the Winnebagoes, viz.:

To enable them to comply with their present engagements, and to cover the expenses of exploring and selecting their new home, per fourth article of treaty of thirteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty-six, four thousand dollars.

For expenses of removal, same article and treaty, twenty thousand dollars.

For expenses of subsisting them for one year after removal, same article and treaty, twenty thousand dollars.

For breaking up and fencing land, same article and treaty, ten thousand dollars.

For establishing manual labor schools, same article and treaty, ten thousand dollars.

For erection of mills, same article and treaty, five thousand dollars.

For interest on eighty-five thousand [dollars,] at five per centum, same article and treaty, four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums, hereinafter mentioned, be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the service of the current fiscal year, viz.:

For fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, viz.:

Pottawatomies.

To the Pottawatomies. — For payment in money, to enable said Indians to arrange their affairs and pay their just debts, to pay for their improvements, to purchase wagons, horses, and other means of transportation to their new homes, and to pay individuals for the loss of property, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of fifth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, fifty thousand dollars

For removal and subsistence of said Indians, stipulated in the sixth article of said treaty, sixty thousand dollars.

To the Cherokees.—For indemnity to the treaty party for losses and expenses incurred in consequence of the treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty-five, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars.

For payment to the Cherokee nation for a printing-press, materials, and other property destroyed, stipulated in the eighth article of said treaty, two thousand dollars.

For indemnity to those whose arms were taken from them, previous to their removal west, same article of said treaty, five thousand dollars.

For payment of this sum, being in lieu of all claims of the Cherokee nation, as a nation, prior to the treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty-five, same article of said treaty, twenty thousand dollars.

For expenses of removal of Choctaws from the State of Mississippi, and for their subsistence for twelve months thereafter, in addition to former appropriations, seventy-four thousand seven hundred and fifty-one dollars.

For payment of interest, in lieu of investment, on seventy-five thousand dollars, at five per centum per annum, to the Seneca Indians of New York, from the first of July, eighteen hundred and forty-six, to thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, stipulated in the act of June twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For interest on the amounts awarded Choctaw claimants, under the fourteenth article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, of the twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, for lands on which they resided, but which it is now impossible to give them, and in lieu of the scrip that has been awarded under the act of twenty-third August, eighteen hundred and forty-two, not deliverable east, by the third section of the said law, per act of third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-five, for the year eighteen hundred and forty-seven, forty-three thousand six hundred dollars.

To make good the interest on investments in State stocks and bonds for various Indian tribes, not yet paid by the States, to be reimbursed out of the interest when collected, nineteen thousand five hundred and thirty-four dollars and nine cents.

To make good the interest on investments in State stocks and bonds for the Chickasaw tribe of Indians, not yet paid by the States, to be reimbursed out of the interest when collected, fourteen thousand nine hundred and sixty-three dollars and twenty-six cents.

For the reappropriation of this sum, (carried to the surplus fund,) stipulated to be paid to the Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies in consideration of a change of boundary of the country ceded to said tribes at the treaty of Chicago, concluded on the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh days of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, per supplementary article to said treaty, ten thousand dollars.

For the reappropriation of this sum, (carried to the surplus fund,) to meet payments to certain Cherokee Indians for improvements abandoned, under the treaty of sixth May, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, three hundred and forty-three dollars and sixty cents.

APPROVED, March 1, 1847.

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Cherokees' in indemnity.

Printing-press.

Arms.

Claims.

Expenses of removal.

Interest.

1846, ch. 34.

Choctaw claimants.

1842, ch. 137.

1845, ch. 72.

Interest on investments in State stocks and bonds.

Same subject.

Reappropriation in consideration of change of boundary.

Reappropriation for improvements abandoned.

March 1, 1847

CHAP. XXXII. — *An Act to establish a Land Office in the northern Part of Michigan, and to provide for the Sale of mineral Lands in the State of Michigan.*

Lake Superior
land district.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that portion of the public lands in the State of Michigan lying north of the boundaries of the Saganaw and Grand River land districts in said State, commonly called the northern peninsula of the State of Michigan with the islands in Lakes Superior, Huron, and Michigan, and in Green Bay, the Straits of Michilimackinac, and the River St Mary's, within the jurisdiction of said State, be, and the same are hereby, included in a land district, to be called the Lake Superior Land District; and for the sale of the lands in said district, there shall be a land office established at such point therein as the President of the United States may select.

Secretary of
Treasury shall
cause a geological
examination
and survey.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause a geological examination and survey of the lands embraced in said district to be made and reported to the Commissioner of the General Land Office. And the President is hereby authorized to cause such of said lands as may contain copper, lead, or other valuable ores, to be exposed to sale, giving six months' notice of the times and places of sales in such newspapers of general circulation, in the several States, as he may deem expedient, with a brief description of the lands to be offered; showing the number and localities of the mines known, the probability of discovering others, the quality of the ores, the facilities of working the mines, and the means and expense of transporting their products to the principal markets in the United States. And all the lands embraced in said district, not reported as aforesaid, shall be sold in the same manner as other lands under the laws now in force for the sale of the public lands, excepting and reserving from such sales section sixteen in each township for the use of schools, and such reservations as the President shall deem necessary for public uses.

Mineral lands
how sold.

Other lands.

All persons in
actual occupancy,
under lease
from Secretary of
War, may purchase
to the extent
of lease.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all those persons who are in possession, by actual occupancy, of any portion of the district described in the first section of this act; under authority of a lease from the Secretary of War, for the purpose of mining thereon, and who have fully complied with all the conditions and stipulations of said lease, may enter and purchase the same at any time during the continuance of such lease, to the extent of such lease, and no less, by paying to the United States therefor at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per acre: *Provided,* That said entry and purchase shall be made to include the original survey of such lease, as near as may be, conforming to the lines of the public surveys of sections and subdivisions thereof. And all those persons who are in possession, by actual occupancy, of any of said lands, for mining purposes, under authority of a written permit from the Secretary of War, and who have visible landmarks and muniments as boundaries thereon, and who have, in all other respects, complied with the conditions and stipulations contained in such permit, may enter and purchase the same, to the extent of the tract selected by them and reported to the Secretary of War, as required by said permit, and no less, in the same manner as those who hold under leases, and at the same price: *Provided,* such entry and purchase be made before the day said lands shall be offered for sale by order of the President. And all those persons who shall be in possession, by actual occupancy, of a mine or mines actually discovered before the passage of this act, and who shall pay the same per centum of rents as those who hold under leases, as aforesaid, shall be permitted to enter and purchase one section of land, and not less,

Persons in actual
occupancy for
mining purposes,
under permits,
may purchase as
those holding
under lease.

Other persons
in actual occupation.

to include such mine or mines discovered and occupied as aforesaid, by them, by paying to the United States the same price, and at the same time, as required of those who hold under permits aforesaid, and all rents accruing from such lessees or occupants shall be paid and delivered to such officers of the government as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct: *Provided*, That prior to any such purchase being made under the provisions of this section, proof of possession and occupancy, as aforesaid, of the mine or mines claimed, shall be made to the register and receiver of the land district, together with the evidence of the payment of all rents due the United States, agreeably to such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose, which register and receiver shall each be entitled to receive one dollar for his services therein: *Provided*, That an appeal from the decision of the register and receiver to the Secretary of the Treasury may be had, under such regulations as the said Secretary may prescribe. And if two or more persons are in possession of the same section, the first occupant shall be entitled to a preference, unless the same can be so divided by legal subdivisions as to give to each the discovery claimed by him.

Proof of possession and occupancy.

Appeal.

Joint occupancy.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the said mineral lands shall be offered for sale in quarter-sections, and no bid shall be received at a less rate than five dollars per acre; and if such lands shall not be sold at public sale at such price, they shall thereafter be entered at private sale at that price: *Provided*, That no legal division or subdivision of any of said lands upon which there may be an outstanding lease or leases from the Secretary of War unexpired or undetermined, and which is actually occupied for mining purposes, and the occupants of which have complied with all the requisites of such lease or leases, and continue to perform the same, shall be sold until after the determination of such lease or leases by efflux of time, voluntary surrender, or other legal extinguishment thereof, except in such cases as are provided for in the third section of this act, and the lessees respectively shall be entitled to the privileges secured by said section upon the voluntary surrender of the lease or leases held by them.

Mineral lands offered for sale in quarter-sections.

No legal divisions or subdivisions of standing leases to be sold.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the management and control of the mineral lands shall be transferred from the War Department, and placed under the jurisdiction and control of the Treasury Department; and all books, maps, papers, instruments, and other property procured, to be used and employed in the management, survey, exploring, or conducting of said mineral lands, by the War Department, shall be delivered over and made subject to the disposition of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Control and management of the mineral lands transferred from the War to the Treasury Department.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, so soon as a sufficient number of townships are surveyed, and returns thereof made to the General Land Office, to authorize the commencement of the sales in said district, shall appoint one register and one receiver for the land office in said district, who shall reside at the place designated by the President for the land office, receive such compensation, give security, and discharge all duties pertaining to such office as are prescribed by law.

President to appoint register and receiver

APPROVED, March 1, 1847.

CHAP. XXXIII. — *An Act to amend the Act entitled "An Act to reduce the Rates of Postage, to limit the Use and correct the Abuse of the franking Privilege, and for the Prevention of Frauds on the Revenues of the Post-Office Department," passed third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-five.*

March 1, 1847.
1845, ch. 43.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in lieu of

Rates of commission.
1826, ch. 64.

Allowances, commissions, &c., subject to provisions of forty-first section of act of 1846, ch. 43.

Compensation to deputy-postmasters.

Moneys recovered from robbers of the mail shall be paid to the order of Postmaster-General, for use of owner.

Franking privilege.

Same subject.

commissions allowed deputy-postmasters by the fourteenth section of the act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, the Postmaster-General may allow, on the proceeds of their respective offices, a commission not exceeding the following rates on the amount received in any one year, or a due proportion thereof for less than a year: On a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, forty per cent; on a sum over the first hundred and not exceeding four hundred dollars, thirty-three and one third per cent.; on a sum over and above the first four hundred dollars and not exceeding twenty-four hundred dollars, thirty per cent.; on a sum over twenty-four hundred dollars, twelve and one half per cent.; on all sums arising from the postage on newspapers, magazines, and pamphlets, fifty per cent.; on the amount of postages on letters or packets received for distribution, seven per cent.: *Provided*, that all allowances, commissions, or other emoluments shall be subject to the provisions of the forty-first section of the act which this is intended to amend; and that the annual compensation therein limited shall be computed for the fiscal year commencing on the first of July and ending the thirtieth of June each year, and that for any period less than a year the restrictions contained in said section shall be held to apply in a due proportion for such fractional period: *And, provided further*, That the compensation to any deputy-postmaster under the foregoing provisions, to be computed upon the receipt at his office of a larger sum, shall in no case fall short of the amount to which he would be entitled under a smaller sum received at his office.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all moneys taken from the mails of the United States by robbery, theft, or otherwise, which have come, or may hereafter come into the possession or custody of any of the agents of the Post-Office Department, or any other officers of the United States, or any other person or persons whatever, shall be paid to the order of the Postmaster-General, to be kept by him as other moneys of the Post-Office Department, to and for the use and benefit of the rightful owner, to be paid whenever satisfactory proof thereof shall be made, and upon the failure of any person in the employment of the United States to pay over such moneys when demanded, the person so refusing shall be subject to the penalties prescribed by law against defaulting officers.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all members of Congress, delegates from Territories, the Vice-President of the United States, the Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, shall have the power to send and receive public documents free of postage during their term of office, and that the said members and delegates shall have the power to send and receive public documents free of postage up to the first Monday of December following the expiration of their term of office.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives shall have the power to receive, as well as to send, all letters and packages, not weighing over two ounces, free of postage, during their term of office.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That members of Congress shall have the power to receive, as well as to send, all letters and packages, not weighing over two ounces, free of postage up to the first Monday in December following the expiration of their term of office.

APPROVED, March 1, 1847.

CHAP. XXXIV.—*An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the Carriage of Passengers in Merchant Vessels," and to determine the Time when said Act shall take Effect.*

March 2, 1847.

1847, ch. 16.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act to regulate the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, approved the twenty-second day of February, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, shall, in regard to all vessels arriving from ports on this side of the Capes of Good Hope and Horn, take effect and be in force from and after the thirty-first day of May next ensuing, and in regard to all vessels arriving from places beyond said capes, on and after the thirtieth day of October next ensuing.

Act of 1847, ch. 16, to take effect from 31st May, as to vessels from this side the Capes of Good Hope and Horn.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of said act as authorizes shippers to estimate two children of eight years of age and under as one passenger, in the assignment of room, is hereby repealed.

Provision as to children repealed.

APPROVED, March 2, 1847.

CHAP. XXXV.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Army and of Volunteers for the Year ending the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty eight, and for other Purposes.*

March 2, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, for the support of the army and of volunteers, for the year ending the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

For pay of the army, three million three hundred and sixty-five thousand four hundred and sixty-two dollars.

Army.

For commutation of officers' subsistence, six hundred and forty thousand seven hundred and forty-two dollars.

Commutation of subsistence.

For commutation of forage for officers' horses, one hundred and forty-eight thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

Forage.

For payments in lieu of clothing for officers' servants, forty-two thousand eight hundred and ten dollars.

Clothing for servants.

For pay of volunteers, including general and staff officers, two million eight hundred and fifteen thousand five hundred and ninety-five dollars.

Pay of volunteers.

For subsistence in kind of the army, volunteers, and employees, two million two hundred and eleven thousand six hundred and twenty-six dollars.

Subsistence in kind.

For clothing of the army, camp, and garrison equipage, nine hundred and seventy-four thousand dollars.

Clothing of army, &c.

For expenses of recruiting, including bounties, one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

Recruiting.

For three months' extra pay to non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, twelve thousand dollars.

Three months' extra pay.

For the regular supplies of the quartermaster's department, consisting of fuel, forage in kind for the authorized number of officers' horses, and for the horses, mules, and oxen belonging to the quartermaster's department, at the several military posts and stations, and for the horses of the three regiments of dragoons, the four companies of light artillery, and the regiment of mounted riflemen; of straw for soldiers' bedding; and of stationery, including company and other blank books, for the army; certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the pay and quartermaster's department, and the printing of department orders, army regulations and general regulations; three million seven hundred and ten thousand six hundred dollars.

Regular supplies of the quartermaster's department.

For the incidental expenses of the quartermaster's department, con-

Incidental expenses.

1802, ch. 9.

1819, ch. 45.

1838, ch. 162.

sisting of postage on letters and packets received by officers on public service; expenses of courts-martial and courts of inquiry, including the additional compensation to judge advocates; members and witnesses, while on that service, under the act of the sixteenth of March, one thousand eight hundred and two; extra pay to soldiers employed in the erection of barracks and quarters, the construction of roads, and other constant labor, for periods of not less than ten days, under the act of the second of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen; expenses of expresses from the frontier posts; of escorts to paymasters; of the necessary articles for the interment of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; hire of laborers; compensation to clerks to the officers of the quartermaster's department, at posts where their duties cannot be performed without such aid; and compensation to agents in charge of dismantled works, and to such wagon and forage-masters as it may be necessary to employ under the act of the fifth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight; various expenditures necessary to keep the three regiments of dragoons, the four companies of light artillery, and the regiment of mounted riflemen complete, including the purchase of horses to supply the places of those which may be lost and become unfit for service; also including the purchase of horses for the additional regiment of dragoons and the purchase of saddles, bridles, and other horse equipments for the same; shoeing horses, for the purchase of blacksmiths' and other tools, iron and other materials, and the apprehension of deserters, and the expenses incidental to their pursuit; two million one hundred and seventy-three thousand three hundred dollars.

Repairing and
enlarging bar-
racks, &c.

For repairing and enlarging barracks, quarters, store-houses, and hospitals, at the several posts; for erecting temporary cantonments at such posts as may be occupied during the year, and gun-houses for the protection of cannon at the several posts and military works, including the necessary tools and materials for the objects enumerated, and for the authorized furniture of the barrack-rooms of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; building and repairing stables for dragoons, light artillery, and mounted riflemen; for rent of quarters for officers, barracks for troops, at posts where there are no public buildings for their accommodation, and of store-houses for the safe-keeping of subsistence, clothing, &c., and of grounds for summer cantonments and encampments for military purposes, one million one hundred and seven thousand two hundred dollars.

Transportation
of officers' bag-
gage.

For transportation of officers' baggage, when travelling on duty without troops, eighty thousand dollars.

Transportation
of troops and sup-
plies, &c.

For transportation of troops and supplies of the army, including the baggage of troops when moving either by land or water, freights and ferriages; the purchase or hire of horses, mules, oxen, carts, wagons, and boats; for the transportation of supplies, and for garrison purposes; drayage and cartage at the several posts, hire of teamsters, transportation of funds for the pay department; the expense of sailing public transports between the posts on the Gulf of Mexico, and of procuring water at such posts as, from their situation, require it; of clothing from the depot at Philadelphia to the stations of the troops; of subsistence from the places of purchase and from the places of delivery, under contracts, to such places as the circumstances of the service may require it to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance stores, and small arms from the foundries and armories, to the arsenals, fortifications, and frontier posts, five million two hundred and forty-three thousand three hundred dollars.

Contingencies.

For contingencies of the army, fifty thousand dollars.

Medical and
hospital depart-
ments.

For the medical and hospital department, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Ordnance.

For the purchase of ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies, three

hundred and sixty-seven thousand six hundred and twenty-nine dollars.

For current expenses of the ordnance service, one hundred thousand dollars.

For armament of fortifications, one hundred thousand dollars.

For manufacture of arms at the national armories, three hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For repairs and improvements, and new machinery, at Springfield armory, eighteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For repairs and improvements, and new machinery, at Harper's Ferry armory, seventeen thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars.

For arsenals, fifty-one thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

For expenses of preparing drawings of a uniform system of artillery, five thousand dollars.

For surveys with armies in the field, twenty-thousand dollars.

For providing for the comfort of discharged soldiers who may be landed at New Orleans, or other places within the United States, so disabled by disease or by wounds received in the service as to be unable to proceed to their homes, and for forwarding destitute soldiers to their homes, five hundred thousand dollars; said sum to be applied and expended under the direction of the Secretary of War.

For the purchase of land, erection of barracks for soldiers, and quarters for officers and laundresses, and for brick wall to enclose the grounds, and grading and paving the river banks at Newport barracks, Kentucky, twenty-four thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingencies of fortifications, two hundred thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, to supply deficiencies in appropriations made for the service of the present fiscal year, under the following heads, viz :

For pay of volunteers, under resolution of eighth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For pay of volunteers under act of thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and forty-six, one hundred and forty-three thousand dollars.

For travelling allowance of volunteers, five hundred thousand dollars.

For transportation and supplies, &c., in quartermaster's department, four millions dollars.

For services of private physicians, including the purchase of medical and hospital supplies, sixty-five thousand dollars.

For pay, including subsistence and other allowances to officers of the ten regiments of regular troops, authorized during the present session, three hundred and eighty-seven thousand nine hundred and seventy-three dollars.

For subsistence in kind for such regiments, two hundred and twenty-one thousand five hundred and seventy-one dollars and fifty-two cents.

For pay of eleven regiments of volunteers recently called into service, one million three thousand one hundred and ten dollars.

For subsistence in kind, of said regiments of volunteers, two hundred and eighty-three thousand four hundred and eighteen dollars and eighty-five cents.

For expenses of recruiting, including bounties, two hundred and sixty-two thousand eight hundred and ninety-five dollars.

For ordnance, ordnance stores and supplies, four hundred and fifty-two thousand five hundred and fifty-seven dollars.

For the repair and construction of roads and bridges for the use of armies in the field, one hundred thousand dollars.

For deficiency of former appropriations for fortifications at Oak Island, one thousand and thirty dollars and fifty-nine cents.

Ordnance service.

Armament of fortifications.

Arms.

Springfield armory.

Harper's Ferry armory.

Arsenals.

Drawings of artillery.

Surveys.

Discharged soldiers.

Land and erection of barracks.

Contingencies of fortifications.

Deficiencies.

Volunteers, pay under resolution of Aug. 8, 1846, No. 20.

Volunteers, pay under act 13th May, 1846, ch. 16.

Travelling allowance.

Transportation and supplies.

Private physicians.

Pay, &c. to officers of the ten regiments. 1847, ch. 8.

Subsistence in kind.

Pay of volunteers.

Subsistence.

Recruiting.

Ordnance, &c.

Repair, &c., of roads, &c.

Fortifications at Oak Island.

Deficiencies,
 &c., Cape Fear
 River.

Deficiency of
 appropriation for
 removing the
 great raft of Red
 River.

1838, ch. 59.

For deficiency of former appropriations for the improvement of Cape Fear River, six hundred and one dollars and ninety-two cents.

For deficiency of appropriation for removing the great raft of Red River, made by the act approved April twentieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, seven thousand one hundred and fifty dollars, being the amount advanced by Daniel T. Witlee and others, through the branch of the Real Estate Bank of Washington, Arkansas, to Henry M. Shreve, government agent for such removal, and expended by him for that purpose.

APPROVED, March 2, 1847.

March 2, 1847.

CHAP. XXXVI. — *An Act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the Year ending on the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending on the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight:

Pay.	For pay of officers, instructors, cadets, and musicians, seventy-nine thousand seven hundred and sixty-four dollars.
Subsistence.	For commutation of subsistence, five thousand four hundred and two dollars.
Forage.	For forage for officers' horses, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.
Clothing.	For clothing of officers' servants, four hundred and twenty dollars.
Incidental and contingent expenses.	For repairs and improvements; fuel and apparatus; forage for public horses and oxen; stationery, printing, and other incidental and contingent expenses, twenty thousand dollars.
Barracks.	For barracks for cadets, fifteen thousand dollars.

APPROVED, March 2, 1847.

March 2, 1847.

CHAP. XXXVII. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Service of the Post-Office Department for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums of money be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the service of the Post-Office Department, for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, out of any moneys in the treasury arising from the revenues of the said department, in conformity to the act of the second of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, namely:

Appropriations from revenues of the Post-Office Department.	For transportation of the mails within the United States, two million four hundred and forty-one thousand three hundred and ninety-one dollars.
Transportation.	For transportation by steam-ships between New-York and Bremen, according to the contract with Edward Mills, authorized by the "Act to provide for the Transportation of the Mail between the United States and foreign Countries," approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-five, two hundred and fifty-eight thousand six hundred and nine dollars.
Transportation by steam-ships.	For compensation to postmasters, one million and forty-two thousand dollars: <i>Provided,</i> That it shall not be lawful for the Postmaster-General to make any allowance or compensation to any deputy-postmaster, in addition to his commissions, except the special allowance made by law to the postmasters at New Orleans and the city of
1845, ch. 69.	
Postmasters.	
Proviso as to compensation of deputy-postmasters.	

Washington, and excepting, also, the allowance to which postmasters are entitled by law, from the income from boxes: *And provided, further,* That each deputy-postmaster, whose compensation for the last preceding year did not exceed two hundred dollars may send through the mail all letters written by himself, and receive through the mail all written communications addressed to himself, on his private business, which shall not exceed in weight one half ounce, free of postage.

For ship, steamboat, and way letters, seventeen thousand dollars.

For wrapping paper, sixteen thousand dollars.

For office furniture, (for the offices of postmasters,) three thousand dollars.

For advertising, thirty thousand dollars.

For mail bags, twenty thousand dollars.

For blanks, seventeen thousand dollars.

For mail locks, keys, and stamps, four thousand dollars.

For mail depredations and special agents, thirteen thousand dollars: *Provided,* That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ, when the service may require it, the assistant postmasters-general as special agents, and to make them compensation and allowance therefor, not to exceed the amount expended by said agents as necessary travelling expenses while so employed.

For clerks for offices, (in the offices of postmasters,) two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous, fifty thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That in case the revenues of the department referred to in the first section of this act, shall prove insufficient to meet the foregoing appropriations, then any deficiency that may thus arise shall be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the assistant messengers, of the Post Office-Department shall be entitled to an annual salary of four hundred and fifty dollars.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Howland and Aspinwall, of the city of New York, the sum of five thousand dollars, with interest from the first day of November, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, being the amount of a draft drawn by James Reeside, on the Post-Office Department, dated the eighteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, payable on the first day of November, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, to the order of the said Reeside, and accepted by the treasurer of the Post-Office Department, and by the said Reeside indorsed to the order of H. H. Williams, of Baltimore, and by the said Williams indorsed in blank, and which draft is the property of the said Howland and Aspinwall.

APPROVED, March 2, 1847.

Franking privilege of deputy-postmasters.

Letters.
Paper.
Furniture.

Advertising.
Mail bags.
Blanks.
Locks.
Depredations & special agents.
Proviso.

Clerks.

Miscellaneous.
Any deficiency of revenue to be supplied from the treasury.

Salary of assistant messengers.

Howland and Aspinwall to be paid \$5000 with interest, &c.

CHAP. XXXVIII. — *An Act further to extend the Charter of the Union Bank of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia.*

March 2, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An Act to extend the Charter of the Union Bank of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia," approved the twenty-fifth day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, be, and the same is hereby, further extended to the first day of July, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-nine, until which time said act shall be in full force, for the sole purpose of enabling the president and directors of

Act to extend the charter of said bank further extended.

1838, ch. 32.

Provide

the said bank, for the time being, to close its affairs: *Provided*, That said bank shall not exercise any banking privileges, or any other powers, except to collect and pay its debts, and close up its business.
APPROVED, March 2, 1847.

March 2, 1847
1837, ch. 5.

CHAP. XXXIX. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the Payment of Horses or other Property lost and destroyed in the military Service of the United States," approved the eighteenth Day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.*

The claims of owners of wagons and teams who have lost horses, &c., provided for.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the above-recited act be so amended as to embrace the claims of all owners of wagons or teams, who sustained or shall sustain damage or injury from the loss of any horse, mule, or wagon, cart, boat, sleigh, or harness, while such property was in the military service of the United States either by impressment or contract, and [when] the same has been destroyed or abandoned by the order of the commanding general, the commanding officer, or wagon-master, or otherwise lost or destroyed by unavoidable accident, without any fault or negligence of the owner, and when he wa in the line of his duty, such owner shall be allowed and paid the value thereof at the time he entered the service.

Deductions in auditing and settling accounts.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the accounting officers of the treasury, in auditing and settling the claims under this act, and the one to which this is amendatory, shall make no other deductions from the claim, on account of former payments, than for the use, and risk, and forage advanced for the horse actually lost by the claimant, and before he was again remounted, or for clothing to which he was not entitled by law.

Act of 18th Jan., 1837, ch. 5, and all other acts relating to same subject, continued for two years from 3d March, 1847, &c.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That an act entitled "An Act to provide for the Payment of Horses and other Property lost in the military Service of the United States," approved the eighteenth of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and all other acts or parts of acts relating to the same subject, be, and the same are hereby, continued in force for the period of two years from and after the third day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and nothing contained in any former act shall be so construed by the accounting officers of the treasury as to prevent the presentation and adjustment of all the claims the payment of which is provided for by any of these several acts, within the time above specified.

APPROVED, March 2, 1847.

March 2, 1847.

CHAP. XL. — *An Act for the Increase of the marine Corps of the United States.*

Additional officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates authorized.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, the United States marine corps as now organized shall consist of four additional captains, four first lieutenants, four second lieutenants, twenty-five sergeants, twenty-five corporals, twenty-five drummers, twenty-five fifers, and one thousand additional privates.

Officers, how to be appointed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers thus provided for shall be appointed first by promotion according to rank in the marine corps, and then by selection; and that their nominations shall be submitted to the Senate for their advice and consent.

Provisions of act of June 30, 1834, ch. 122, made applicable to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of an act passed the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, entitled "An Act for the better Organization of the United States marine Corps," be, and the same are hereby, made applicable in all respects

to the provisions of this act: *Provided, however,* That, notwithstanding any thing in said act to the contrary, the staff of the marine corps be, and the same is hereby, separated from the line of said corps; the officers of the former to receive the same pay and emoluments they now receive by law, and to hold the same assimilated rank, to wit: quartermasters, paymasters, and adjutants and inspectors, the rank of major, and assistant quartermasters the rank of captain.

1834, ch. 132.
Provide as to staff.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the President, at the termination of the Mexican war, shall reduce the marine corps to a number, both in men and officers, not exceeding the number now in service.

When said corps shall be reduced.
Post, p. 377.

APPROVED, March 2, 1847.

CHAP. XLVII. — *An Act making Appropriations for the civil and diplomatic Expenses of Government for the Year ending the thirtieth Day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and for other Purposes.*

March 3, 1847.

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 hereby are, appropriated to the objects hereinafter expressed, for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the treasury, namely:

Appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1848.

Legislative. — For compensation and mileage of senators, and members of the House of Representatives, and delegates, seven hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars.

Congress, pay and mileage.

For compensation of the officers and clerks of both houses of Congress, thirty-nine thousand five hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

Officers of Congress.

For stationery, fuel, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the Senate, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Contingencies, Senate.

For stationery, fuel, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

House of Representatives.

Library of Congress. — For compensation of librarians, two assistant librarians, and messengers of the library, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Library. Officers.

For contingent expenses of said library, eight hundred dollars.

Contingencies.

For purchase of books for said library, five thousand dollars.

Books.

For purchase of law books for said library, one thousand dollars.

Law Books.

Executive. — For compensation of the President of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.

President.

For compensation of the Vice-President of the United States, five thousand dollars.

Vice-President.

Department of State. — For compensation of the Secretary of State, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, twenty-six thousand three hundred dollars.

State Dept. Secretary and officers.

For the incidental and contingent expenses of said department, viz.:

Contingencies.

For publishing the laws, and packing and distributing the laws and documents, including proof-reading, labor, boxes, and transportation, nine thousand dollars.

For publishing in newspapers of the States and Territories the laws, &c., of the United States, nine thousand three hundred dollars.

For stationery, blank books, binding, labor, and attendance, furniture, fixtures, repairs, painting, and glazing, four thousand four hundred dollars.

For printing, (letter-press and copperplate,) advertising, books and maps, two thousand dollars.

For newspapers, two hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.

- For extra clerk hire, and copying, two thousand dollars.
- North-east executive building. For compensation of superintendent and three watchmen of the north-east executive building, one thousand three hundred and forty-five dollars.
- Miscellaneous. For the contingent expenses of said building, viz. :
For labor, fuel, and light, two thousand two hundred dollars.
- Treasury Dept. Secretary and officers. For miscellaneous items, one thousand one hundred dollars.
- 1st Comptroller and officers. *Treasury Department.*—For compensation of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.
- 2d Comptroller and officers. For compensation of the First Comptroller, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messengers in his office, twenty-eight thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.
- 1st Auditor and officers. For compensation of the Second Comptroller, and the clerks and messenger in his office, including the salary of an additional clerk at twelve hundred dollars, who is hereby authorized to be employed for one year, sixteen thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.
- 2d Auditor and officers. For compensation of the First Auditor, and the clerks and messenger in his office including the salary of two additional clerks, who are hereby authorized to be employed until the end of the next fiscal year, from the first day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, at eleven hundred and fifty dollars each, twenty-two thousand nine hundred and seventy-three dollars.
- 3d Auditor and officers. For compensation of the Second Auditor, and the clerks and messenger in his office, including the salaries of three additional clerks, at eleven hundred and fifty dollars each, who are hereby authorized to be employed for one year, twenty-nine thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.
- 4th Auditor and officers. For compensation of the Third Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, thirty-eight thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.
- 1845, ch. 71. For compensation of Fourth Auditor, and the clerks and messenger in his office, including the salaries of two clerks at one thousand dollars each, authorized by the act of third March, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and hereby continued for one year, twenty-two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.
- 5th Auditor and officers. For compensation of the Fifth Auditor, and the clerks and messenger in his office, fourteen thousand eight hundred dollars.
- Treasurer and officers. For compensation of the Treasurer of the United States, and the clerks and messenger in his office, thirteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.
- Register and officers. For compensation of the Register of the Treasury, and the clerks, and messenger, and assistant messengers in his office, twenty-eight thousand eight hundred dollars.
- Commissioner of General Land Office and officers. For compensation of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the recorder, draughtsman, assistant draughtsman, clerks, messengers, assistant messengers, and packers in his office, eighty-four thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents.
- Solicitor of the Treasury and officers. For compensation of the Solicitor of the Treasury, and the clerks and messenger in his office, thirteen thousand nine hundred dollars; the salary of the chief clerk in his office being hereby increased to sixteen hundred dollars per annum from the first day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven.
- Synopsis of treasury instructions. For full compensation for all the work heretofore done for completing the synopsis of the treasury instructions in execution of the revenue laws, and for preparing a supplement thereto, illustrating the organization and operations of the Treasury Department, and its various bureaus, in pursuance of those laws and instructions, two

thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the further prosecution of said work shall be, and hereby is, discontinued and ended.

Proviso.

Contingencies of the Treasury Department.—In the office of the Secretary of the Treasury :

Contingencies of Treas. Dept. Office of Sec'y.

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, compensation for carrying the department mails, translations, printing, including the public accounts; and for collecting and preparing information to be laid before Congress, ten thousand two hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous expenses, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

In the office of the First Comptroller.

1st Comptroller.

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and labor, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars.

In the office of the Second Comptroller :

2d Comptroller.

For blank books, binding, stationery, and printing blanks, including pay for the National Intelligencer, and Union, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, seven hundred dollars.

For labor, office furniture, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

In the office of the First Auditor :

1st Auditor.

For labor, and printing blanks, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For miscellaneous items, two hundred and fifty dollars.

In the office of the Second Auditor :

2d Auditor.

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and printing blanks, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

In the office of the Third Auditor :

3d Auditor.

For blank books, binding, printing, stationery, labor, and office furniture, eight hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, two hundred dollars.

In the office of the Fourth Auditor :

4th Auditor.

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and labor, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For miscellaneous items, two hundred dollars.

In the office of the Fifth Auditor :

5th Auditor.

For blank books, binding, stationery, and labor, three hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For miscellaneous items, three hundred and fifty dollars.

In the office of the Treasurer :

Treasurer.

For blank books, binding, and stationery, three hundred dollars.

For labor, three hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For printing, two hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, one hundred dollars.

In the office of the Register of the Treasury :

Register.

For blank books, binding, printing, stationery, and labor, two thousand dollars.

To pay the expenses of procuring a further supply of the certificates of registers of vessels and lists of crews, two thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.

In the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office :

Commissioner of Land Office.

For stationery, including blank books and blank forms for the district land offices, pieces of parchment and printing patents, advertising land sales in newspapers and handbill form, public notices and printing circulars, office furniture and repairs of the same, and pay of laborers employed in the office, fourteen thousand three hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, seven hundred dollars.

In the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury :

Solicitor.

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing circulars and blank

forms for returns of district attorneys, marshals, clerks of courts, collectors of the customs, and labor, one thousand and fifty dollars.

For miscellaneous items, two hundred dollars.

South east executive building.

For compensation of a superintendent and eight watchmen of the south-east executive building, three thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the said building, namely :

For labor, fuel, and light, seven thousand seven hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

War Dept.
Sec'y, & officers in office of.

War Department. — For compensation of the Secretary of War, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, seventeen thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, nineteen thousand four hundred dollars.

Commissioner of Pensions.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Pensions, and the clerks and messengers in his office, including two additional clerks, hereby authorized to be employed for one year in the Bounty Land bureau, at one thousand dollars each, nineteen thousand one hundred dollars.

Commanding-General.

For compensation of the clerk and messenger in the office of the Commanding-General, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Adjutant-General.

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Adjutant-General, seven thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

Quartermaster-General.

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Quartermaster-General, seven thousand three hundred dollars.

Clothing and Equipage office at Philadelphia.

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of Clothing and Equipage, at Philadelphia, four thousand two hundred dollars.

Paymaster-General.

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Paymaster-General, nine thousand one hundred dollars.

Commissary-General of Subsistence.

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, five thousand three hundred dollars.

Chief Engineer.

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Chief Engineer, five thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

Surgeon-General.

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Surgeon-General, two thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

Colonel of Ordnance.

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Colonel of Ordnance, eight thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

Topographical Bureau.

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Topographical Bureau, four thousand nine hundred dollars.

Contingencies, viz.:

For the incidental and contingent expenses of said department, and the various offices and bureaus connected therewith, viz.:

Office of Secretary.

In the office of the Secretary of War :

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and printing, one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For books, maps, and plans, one thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, five hundred and fifty dollars.

Commissioner of Pensions.

In the office of the Commissioner of Pensions :

For stationery, blank books, binding, printing blank forms and regulations, advertising, and fuel, eight hundred dollars.

For rent of houses occupied by the Pension Office, six hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, one hundred dollars.

Commanding-General.

In the office of the Commanding-General :

For miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars.

Quartermaster-General.

In the office of the Quartermaster-General :

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and printing, five hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars.

In the office of Clothing and Equipage, at Philadelphia :	Clothing and Equipage.
For blank books, binding, and stationery, one hundred dollars.	
For miscellaneous items, five hundred dollars.	
In the office of the Paymaster-General :	Paymaster-General.
For blank books, binding, stationery, and fuel, one thousand dollars.	
For miscellaneous items, four hundred dollars.	
In the office of the Commissary-General of Subsistence :	Commissary-General of Subsistence.
For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, advertising, labor, and fuel, eight hundred dollars.	
For miscellaneous items, one hundred and fifty dollars.	
In the office of the Chief Engineer :	Chief Engineer.
For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and fuel, three hundred and fifty dollars.	
For miscellaneous items, two hundred dollars.	
In the office of the Surgeon-General.	Surgeon-Gen'l.
For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and fuel, one hundred and eighty-five dollars.	
For miscellaneous items, sixty-five dollars.	
In the office of the Colonel of Ordnance :	Colonel of Ordnance.
For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and fuel, five hundred and thirty dollars.	
For miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars.	
In the bureau of Topographical Engineers :	Topographical Engineers.
For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and fuel, seven hundred and fifty dollars.	
For miscellaneous items, five hundred dollars.	
For compensation of superintendent and four watchmen of the northwest executive building, one thousand seven hundred and ten dollars.	North-west executive building.
For the contingent expenses of said building :	
For labor, fuel, and light, two thousand four hundred dollars.	
For miscellaneous items, one thousand six hundred dollars.	
<i>Navy Department.</i> — For compensation of the Secretary of the Navy, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, twenty-one thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.	Navy Dept. Secretary and officers.
For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks, and to the civil engineer, draughtsmen, clerks, and messenger in his office, ten thousand four hundred dollars.	Bureau of Navy Yards & Docks.
For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair, and to the assistant constructor, draughtsman, clerks, and messenger in his office, thirteen thousand one hundred dollars.	Bureau of Construction, &c.
For salaries of the Chief Naval constructor and Engineer-in-chief, six thousand dollars.	Chief Naval Constructor & Chief Engineer.
For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, and to the draughtsman, clerks, and messenger in his office, nine thousand four hundred dollars.	Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.
For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and to the clerks and messenger in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.	Bureau Provisions & clothing.
For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and to the clerks, assistant-surgeon, and messenger in his office, six thousand eight hundred dollars.	Bureau Medicine & Surgery.
For contingent expenses of said department, and all the bureaus connected therewith, viz :	Contingencies of War Department, viz :
For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and labor, four thousand one hundred and forty dollars.	
For miscellaneous items, one thousand six hundred and sixty dollars.	

South-west executive building.	For compensation of superintendent and three watchmen of the south-west executive building, one thousand three hundred and forty-five dollars.
	For the contingent expenses of said building.
	For labor, fuel, and light, one thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars.
	For miscellaneous items, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.
Post-Office Department. Postmaster-General. Assistants, &c.	<i>Post-Office Department.</i> — For compensation of the Postmaster-General, three assistant postmasters-general, clerks, messengers, assistant messengers, and watchmen of the said department, seventy-four thousand three hundred dollars.
Temporary clerks.	For compensation to temporary clerks, three thousand dollars.
Superintendent of post-office building.	For compensation of the superintendent of the post-office building, two hundred and fifty dollars.
Contingencies, viz.:	For the contingent expenses of said department, viz :
	For blank books, binding, stationery, fuel, oil, printing, labor, and day watchmen, six thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.
	For miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.
Repairs.	For repairs of the General Post-Office building, white-washing, glazing, casing fireplaces, and mending office furniture, three hundred dollars.
Auditor for P. O. Dept.	For compensation of the Auditor for the Post-Office Department, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, eighty-five thousand seven hundred dollars.
Contingencies.	For contingent expenses of said office, viz :
	For labor, blank books, binding, stationery, printing blanks and circulars, four thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.
	For miscellaneous items, seven hundred dollars.
	For rebinding old ledgers and other books of accounts, to provide cases for keeping accounts and other papers, and for the repairs of office furniture, six hundred dollars.
Patent Office. Scientific works.	<i>Patent Office.</i> — For the purchase of such scientific works as are necessary for the use of the Patent Office, one thousand dollars.
Agricultural statistics.	For the collection of agricultural statistics, and other purposes, three thousand dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That [the] portion of the annual report of the Commissioner of Patents relating to agricultural subjects shall not exceed four hundred pages.
	Which several sums, amounting in the whole to four thousand dollars, shall be paid out of the patent fund.
Surveyors-general and clerks. North-west of the Ohio.	<i>Surveyors and their Clerks.</i> — For compensation of the surveyor-general north-west of the Ohio, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.
Illinois.	For compensation of the surveyor-general in Illinois and Missouri, and the clerks in his office, five thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars.
Arkansas.	For compensation of the surveyor-general in Arkansas, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.
Louisiana.	For compensation of the surveyor-general in Louisiana, and the clerks in his office, four thousand five hundred dollars.
Mississippi.	For compensation of the surveyor-general in Mississippi, and the clerks in his office, four thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.
Alabama.	For compensation of the surveyor-general in Alabama, and the clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.
Florida.	For compensation of the surveyor-general in Florida, and the clerks in his office, five thousand five hundred dollars.
Wisconsin and Iowa. Clerks.	For compensation of the surveyor-general in Wisconsin and Iowa, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.
	For compensation of the clerks in the offices of the surveyors-gen-

eral, to be apportioned to them according to the exigencies of the public service, and, and [if] necessary, to be employed in transcribing field-notes of surveys, for the purpose of preserving them at the seat of government, eleven thousand dollars.

For compensation of the secretary to sign patents for public lands, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Secretary to sign patents.

For compensation of the commissioner of public buildings in Washington city, two thousand dollars.

Commissioner public buildings.

For compensation of four assistants, draw-keepers at the Potomac Bridge, including oil for lamps and machinery, fire-wood, and repairs of bridge, four thousand two hundred and ninety dollars.

Potomac Bridge.

Mint of the United States and Branches. —

At Philadelphia, viz. :

Mint U. S. and branches.
At Philadelphia.
Officers.

For salaries of the director, treasurer, chief coiner, assayer, melter and refiner, engraver, assistant assayer, and four clerks, nineteen thousand two hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen, twenty-four thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, water-rent, repairs, and wastage, in addition to available funds on hand, two hundred and fifty dollars.

Contingencies.

For specimens of ores and coins, to be reserved at the mint, one hundred and fifty dollars.

At Charlotte, North Carolina, viz. :

At Charlotte, N. Carolina.
Officers, &c.

For salaries of superintendent, assayer, coiner, and clerk, six thousand dollars.

For wages of workmen, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, repairs, wastage of gold, and watching, two thousand one hundred dollars.

Contingencies.

At Dahlonega, Georgia, viz. :

At Dahlonega, Georgia.
Officers, &c.

For salaries of superintendent, assayer, coiner, and clerk, six thousand dollars :

For wages of workmen, three thousand six hundred dollars :

For incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, repairs, and wastage of gold, three thousand dollars.

Contingencies.

At New Orleans, viz. :

At N. Orleans.
Officers, &c.

For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, coiner, assayer, melter and refiner, and two clerks, twelve thousand nine hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen, nineteen thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, water-rent, and wastage, nineteen thousand one hundred dollars.

For machinery and machinists, three thousand dollars.

Contingencies.

Judiciary. — For salaries of the chief justice of the Supreme Court, and the eight associate judges, forty-one thousand dollars.

Judiciary.
Chief justice and associate judges.
District judges.

For salaries of the district judges, sixty-one thousand seven hundred dollars.

Additional compensation to certain judges.

For additional compensation, at two hundred dollars each, to the district judges of Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, under the provisions of the first section of the act of seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-four, one thousand dollars: *Provided*, That so much of the aforesaid act as authorizes the additional compensation to the said judges shall, from and after the first day of October next, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

1844, ch. 95.
Proviso.

For salaries of the chief justice of the District of Columbia, the associate judges, the judges of the criminal and orphans' courts of said District, ten thousand seven hundred dollars.

For salaries of the Attorney-General, and the clerk and messenger in his office, including an increase of the salary of his clerk, at the rate of six hundred dollars per annum, commencing on the first day

Attorney-General and officers.

- of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, six thousand seven hundred dollars.
- Contingencies.** For contingent expenses of the office of the Attorney-General, five hundred dollars.
- Reporter of Supreme Court.** For salary of the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, one thousand three hundred dollars.
- District attorneys.** For compensation of the district attorneys, including one in the Territory of Wisconsin, being two hundred dollars each, as prescribed by law, seven thousand two hundred dollars.
- Marshals.** For compensation of the marshals, including one in the Territory of Wisconsin, as prescribed by law, six thousand four hundred dollars.
- Contingencies.** For defraying the expenses of the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts, of the United States, including the District of Columbia; also for jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures, incurred in the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and previous years; and likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and for prosecutions for offences committed against the United States, and for the safe-keeping of prisoners, four hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars.
- Wisconsin Territory.** *Wisconsin Territory.* — For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, nine thousand one hundred dollars.
- Governor, judges, and secretary.** For contingent expenses of said Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.
- Contingencies.** For compensation and mileage of the members of the Legislative Assembly, pay of officers and attendants, printing, stationery, fuel, and other incidental and contingent expenses, thirteen thousand seven hundred dollars: *Provided*, That only so much of the foregoing appropriation for Wisconsin Territory shall be drawn from the treasury as may be necessary to defray the expenses of said Territory until the formation of a State government therein, and the admission of said State into the Union.
- Compensation and mileage of members of Legislative Assembly.** *Miscellaneous.* — For payment of annuities and grants by special acts of Congress, seven hundred and fifty dollars.
- Proviso.** For lighting Pennsylvania Avenue from the Capitol Square to the Treasury Department, seven hundred and seventy-five dollars.
- Miscellaneous. Annuities, &c.** For compensation and contingent expenses of the auxiliary guard, six thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars.
- Lighting Penn. Avenue.** For completing indices to the papers of Washington and of the Confederation, in the Department of State, one thousand two hundred and fifty-six dollars.
- Auxiliary guard.** For survey of the coast of the United States, including compensation to the superintendent and assistants, one hundred and forty-six thousand dollars.
- Indexing Washington papers.** Thirty thousand dollars in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated for the construction of a custom-house in the city of Savannah, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury in the construction of the same, and the purchase of a lot therefor, any portion of which may be expended during the current fiscal year, and a like sum for a custom-house at Charleston.
- Coast survey.** For the purchase of a site and the erection of a custom-house at Eastport, in the State of Maine, to be expended for the said purposes under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, ten thousand dollars. For the purchase of three fourths of the building now used as a custom-house in Castine, and for three fourths of the lot of land on which it stands, and for the repairs of said building, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, eleven hundred dollars.
- Custom-houses at Savannah and Charleston.** For salaries of assistant treasurers of the United States, per act of
- Custom-house at Eastport.**
- At Castine.**
- Salaries of assistant treasurers.**

the sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

For a chief clerk to the assistant treasurer at New York, who is hereby authorized to be appointed by him, and for whose acts he shall be responsible, at the rate of one thousand five hundred dollars per year, to commence on the first day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, two thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

Chief clerk to assistant treasurer, N. York.

For salaries of ten additional clerks, under act of the sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, eight thousand dollars.

Additional clerks. 1846, ch. 90. Salaries of treasurers of mint. 1846, ch. 90.

For additional salaries of treasurers of the mint at Philadelphia, and branch mint at New Orleans, under act of the sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, one thousand dollars.

For compensation, &c., to special agents, to examine books, accounts, and money on hand, in the several depositories, under the act of the sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, five thousand dollars.

Compensation to special agents. 1846, ch. 90.

For the repairs of the Potomac Bridge, to be expended under the direction of the commissioner of public buildings, twenty-two hundred dollars.

Repairs of Potomac Bridge.

For contingent expenses, under the act for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue, of the sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, ten thousand dollars.

Contingencies under the treasury act of 6th August, 1846, ch. 90.

To enable the clerk of the House of Representatives to pay for the books furnished to the members of the House of Representatives of this Congress who had not received them, by the order of the House of the third day of August, last, and for books furnished under former resolutions to members of this House, seventy-two thousand two hundred and five dollars and twenty-seven cents.

Books for members of Congress.

For compiling, printing, and binding the Biennial Register, in addition to an unexpended balance of former appropriations, one thousand dollars.

Biennial Register.

To reimburse the owners the principal specie value of loan office and final settlement certificates which may be produced and exhibited, the sum of five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of the sum so appropriated shall be carried to the surplus fund, as in ordinary cases, but shall remain subject to the direction of the accounting officers of the treasury to meet the claims that may arise from time to time: *And provided*, That no greater amount of interest be allowed on the said certificates than would have been allowed had they been funded under the act of the fourth of August, seventeen hundred and ninety.

Loan office and final settlement certificates. Proviso.

1790, ch. 34.

For furniture for the custom-house at Boston, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Furniture for Boston custom-house.

For annual repairs of the Capitol; lamplighters, oil for lamps, wicks, and repairs of lamps and lamp posts; attendance on furnaces of the crypt; attendance on water closets; cleaning the rotundo and crypt; brushes and brooms; laborers and cartage on the Capitol grounds; tools, wire, twine, leather, nails, stakes, manure, and straw, for grounds; spent ashes, lime, and plaster, for grounds, trees; attendance at the western gates of the Capitol, enlarging watch-box at the north-western gate of the Capitol, repairs of public stables, flagging, and enclosures, keeping in order iron pipes that convey the water to the Capitol and public offices; for repairs of the western front of the Capitol to prevent the cracking of the wall over the windows in the basement story; to necessary repairs of the southern abutment of the bridge across Pennsylvania Avenue and Second Street, over Tiber Creek; new basin at fountain, and repairing jet d'eau;

Repairs, contingencies, &c., for Capitol and grounds.

- shovelling snow, and wooden spades; gardener's salary; ten thousand three hundred eighty-one dollars and fifty cents.
- Floor of Senate Chamber, &c.** For taking up and relaying the floor of the Senate chamber, to increase the number of seats, making flues, building fire-proof and ventilating apparatus, and other work, the sum of four thousand eight hundred and seventy-six dollars.
- John Skirving, for extra work.** For payment of bill of John Skirving, for extra work done in the Capitol during the year eighteen hundred and forty-six, three hundred and twenty-one dollars and eighty-two cents.
- Repairs, contingencies, &c., of President's house and grounds.** For annual repairs of President's house; gardener's salary; laborers, and cartage; tools, wire, twine, leather, nails, stakes, straw for plants, and oil for lamps; manure for garden and grounds at La Fayette Square; repairs for fence at Fountain Square, La Fayette Square and President's garden, three thousand three hundred and ninety-three dollars and twenty-five cents.
- Marine hospital at N. Orleans.** For the completion of the new marine hospital of the United States now building in New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, to be expended under the superintendence of the Secretary of the Treasury, twenty-one thousand six hundred and ninety-six dollars.
- Custom-house at New Orleans.** For the construction of a custom-house in the city of New Orleans, to be erected on a square of ground on which stands the building now used as a custom-house in said city, or the land in front of the custom-house square embraced within the public road, Custom-house, Canal, and Genois Streets, on condition that the corporate authorities of said city relinquish and convey to the United States an absolute and unconditional title in and to such portion of said ground as may, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, be necessary and convenient for the erection and use of such custom-house; and, so soon as said relinquishment and conveyance is made, as stated, that then, and in that case, the United States release to the said city of New Orleans all claim on their part to the residue of the ground included within said square; one hundred thousand dollars.
- Penitentiary District Columbia.** For the support and maintenance of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia, seven thousand three hundred and eighty-nine dollars and forty-six cents.
- Improvement Pennsylvania Avenue.** For completing the paving and improvement of Pennsylvania Avenue, agreeably to the estimate of the Topographical Engineer, made at the last session of Congress, sixteen thousand dollars.
- Insane paupers of District Columbia.** For support, clothing, and medical treatment of insane paupers of the District of Columbia, five thousand seven hundred dollars.
- Historical painting for rotundo of the Capitol.** For the execution of an historical painting for the rotundo of the Capitol, by William H. Powell, in place of the one contracted for with Henry Inman, deceased, under the joint resolution of the twenty-third of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, six thousand dollars; and the Library Committee are hereby directed to contract with the said William H. Powell, to execute the said painting on the same terms as were made with the said Inman.
- Vol. 5, p. 133.** To pay Swan and Palmer for work executed by them at "Twin Island," on the River Ohio, above the falls, six thousand four hundred and seventy-nine dollars, and twenty-five cents: *Provided*, The account be first settled by the proper accounting officer of the Treasury Department.
- Swan & Palmer for work done on Ohio River. Proviso.** To make good a deficiency in the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, twelve thousand dollars.
- Deficiency in fund for sick and disabled seamen. 7th and 8th volumes Laws U. S.** For payment for one thousand copies of the seventh and eighth volumes of the Statutes at Large of the United States, seven thousand dollars.
- Continuing of works of exploring expedition.** For continuing the publication of the works of the exploring expedition, including the printing of the charts, the pay of the scien-

tific corps, salary of the horticulturist, and care of the collections, fifteen thousand dollars.

For refunding certain duties collected under the act of thirtieth August, eighteen hundred and forty-two, entitled "An Act to provide Revenue from Imports, and to change and modify existing Laws imposing Duties on Imports, and for other Purposes," contrary to the terms of the treaty of commerce and navigation of first May, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, between Prussia and the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Refunding certain duties.
1842, ch. 270.

For refunding certain duties collected under the tariff act of eighteen hundred and forty-two, above mentioned, contrary to the terms of the treaty of twentieth December, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, between the Hanseatic Republics of Lubec, Bremen, and Hamburg, and the United States, five thousand dollars.

1842, ch. 270.

Lighthouse Establishment. — For supplying lighthouses, containing two thousand five hundred and ninety-four lamps, with oil, tubeglasses, wicks, buff-skins, whiting, and cotton cloth; transportation, and other expenses on the same; and for keeping the lighting apparatus in repair, one hundred and thirteen thousand four hundred and seventy-eight dollars and sixty-four cents.

Lighthouse establishment.
Supplies.

For repairs and incidental expenses, refitting, and improvements of lighthouses, and buildings connected therewith, sixty-five thousand four hundred and fifty-five dollars and ten cents.

Repairs, &c.

For salaries of two hundred and thirty-eight keepers, and sixteen assistant keepers of lighthouses, (seventeen of them charged with double, and two with triple lights,) including also the salary of an inspector of lights on the upper lakes, and superintendent on Lake Michigan, one hundred and one thousand five hundred and thirty-eight dollars and thirty-three cents.

Keepers.

For salaries of thirty keepers of floating lights, sixteen thousand dollars

Floating lights.

For seamen's wages, repairs, and supplies of thirty floating lights, sixty-nine thousand six hundred and sixty-nine dollars and forty-eight cents.

For weighing, mooring, cleansing, repairing, and supplying the losses of beacons, buoys, chains, and sinkers, twenty-four thousand and three hundred and seventy-one dollars and forty three-cents.

Buoys, &c.

For expenses incurred by superintendents in visiting their lighthouses annually, and examining and reporting the condition of each, two thousand dollars.

Annual examination.

For superintendents' commissions, at two and a half per centum, nine thousand eight hundred and twelve dollars and eighty-two cents.

Superintendents' commissions.

Surveys of Public Lands. — For salary of an assistant surveyor, to have charge and oversight of the resurveys in the Greensburg District, (late St. Helena,) under the direction and supervision of the surveyor-general of Louisiana, one thousand dollars.

Assistant surveyor in Greensburg District.

For salary of an assistant surveyor, to survey the private claims in Florida, under the direction and supervision of the surveyor-general of Florida, one thousand dollars.

Assistant Surveyor, &c., in Florida.

For pay of chain-carriers, markers, transportation, provisions, &c., one thousand five hundred dollars.

Chain-carriers, &c.

For surveying, in addition to the unexpended balances of former appropriations, viz.:

Surveying.

For surveying the public lands, including incidental expenses, to be apportioned to the several districts according to the exigencies of the public service, one hundred thousand dollars.

Surveying public lands.

For surveying the copper regions of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, with reference to mines and minerals, at a rate not exceeding six dollars per mile, fifty thousand dollars.

Surveying copper regions.

Detached surveys	For detached surveys in Missouri, at a rate not exceeding five dollars per mile, on account of the difficulties in surveying lakes, swamps, &c., four thousand five hundred dollars.
Surveys in Missouri. 1824, ch. 184.	For surveys of towns and villages in Missouri, named in the act of twenty-sixth May, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, including office rent, two thousand dollars.
Surveying in Arkansas.	For surveying in that part of Arkansas where, in consequence of local attraction, the ordinary compass cannot be used, at a rate not exceeding eight dollars per mile, nine hundred dollars.
Surveying in Mississippi, &c.	For surveying the islands in the Mississippi, Arkansas, White, Red, Black, and St. Francis Rivers, and detached fractional townships in Arkansas, at a rate not exceeding six dollars per mile, three thousand dollars.
Surveys at augmented rates.	For surveys, at augmented rates, in Louisiana, sixteen thousand six hundred and ninety dollars.
Surveying in Louisiana.	For surveying the public lands in the State of Louisiana to meet the liabilities of the surveyor-general's office, on contracts now in the course of execution, twenty-one thousand dollars.
Foreign intercourse. Ministers.	<i>Intercourse with Foreign Nations.</i> — For salaries of ministers to Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Mexico, and Brazil, sixty-three thousand dollars.
Secretaries of legation.	For salaries of secretaries of legation to the same places, fourteen thousand dollars.
Minister to Turkey. Dragoman.	For salary of a minister resident to Turkey, six thousand dollars. For salary of a dragoman to the legation to Turkey, two thousand five hundred dollars.
Chargés-des-affaires.	For salaries of chargés-des-affaires to Portugal, Austria, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, Chili, Peru, New Grenada, Venezuela, Naples, Sardinia, and Buenos Ayres, fifty-eight thousand five hundred dollars.
Contingent expenses.	For contingent expenses of all the missions abroad, thirty thousand dollars. For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, thirty thousand dollars.
Consul at London.	For salary of the consul at London, two thousand dollars. For clerk hire, office rent, and other expenses of the office of the consul of the United States at London, two thousand eight hundred dollars.
Barbary powers.	For expenses of intercourse with the Barbary powers, ten thousand dollars.
Commissioner to Sandwich Islands. Interpreters, &c., at Constantinople, &c.	For salary of a commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, three thousand dollars. For interpreters, guards, and other expenses of the consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna, and Alexandria, one thousand five hundred dollars.
Commissioner at China. Secretary.	For salary of a commissioner to reside in China, five thousand dollars. For salary of secretary to commissioner to reside in China, and Chinese interpreter, two thousand five hundred dollars. And also to make up the difference between the salary of said secretary and that of a chargé-des-affaires during the time the said secretary has acted as chargé-des-affaires, three thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary for that purpose, the compensation herein allowed to be in full for the services of the said secretary, as acting chargé-des-affaires of the United States in China, down to the arrival of A. H. Everett at Canton; and for all other public services rendered at any previous period to the government of the United States, or to any officer, agent, or citizen thereof, in the capacity of interpreter, translator, or otherwise.

For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, seventy-five thousand dollars.

American seamen.

For outfit of a minister to Mexico, nine thousand dollars.

Minister to Mexico.

Sec. 2. *An be it further enacted*, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the service of the year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, under the following heads, viz.: For the contingent fund of the Senate, to enable its Secretary to comply with their resolutions passed February eighteenth and February twentieth, for the purchase of certain books therein named, forty-five thousand dollars.

Contingent fund of the Senate.

For additional salary to the surveyor-general of Wisconsin and Iowa, from first of July, eighteen hundred and forty-six, to the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, five hundred dollars.

Surveyor-general Wisconsin.

For additional salary to the surveyor-general of Arkansas, from first July, eighteen hundred and forty-six, to the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, five hundred dollars.

Surveyor-general of Arkansas.

For salary of the district judge of Texas, from twenty-ninth May, eighteen hundred and forty-six, to the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, two thousand one hundred and eighty dollars and thirty cents.

District judge of Texas.

For salaries of the district attorney and marshal of Texas, from twenty-ninth May, eighteen hundred and forty-six, to the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, four hundred and thirty-six dollars and twenty-six cents.

District attorney and marshal of Texas.

For salaries of the assistant treasurers at New York, Boston Charleston, and St. Louis, from sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six to the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, ten thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Assistant treasurers at New York, &c.

For salaries of ten additional clerks, from sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, to the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, seven thousand two hundred and seventeen dollars and thirty-nine cents.

Additional clerks.

For additional salaries of treasurers of the mint at Philadelphia and branch mint at New Orleans, from sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, to the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, nine hundred and two dollars and seventeen cents: *Provided*, That the salaries of the assistant treasurers and their clerks, the additional salaries of the treasurers of the mint, shall commence only from the day on which they respectively entered upon the discharge of the duties of their several offices.

Additional salaries of treasurers of the mints, &c.

Proviso.

For the renewal of diplomatic intercourse with Mexico, with a view to the termination of hostilities, in the event that the government of that Republic shall consent to enter upon negotiations, fifty thousand dollars.

Renewal of diplomatic intercourse with Mexico.

For outfit of charge-d'affaires to Peru, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Charge-de' affaires to Peru.

For outstanding claims for the late mission to China, to be settled by the Secretary of State upon principles of equity and justice, a sum not exceeding seven thousand seven hundred dollars.

Outstanding claims for mission to China.

For deficiency in the appropriations for the salary of the late commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, four thousand two hundred and eight dollars and thirty-three cents.

Commissioner to Sandwich Islands.

For deficiency of appropriations for repairs of Pennsylvania Avenue, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen dollars and twenty-nine cents.

Pennsylvania Avenue.

For deficiency of former appropriations for articles furnished for the New York custom-house, by Wenman and Wyckoff, five hundred and thirty-three dollars and eighty-six cents.

New York custom-house.

For extra clerk hire and copying in the office of the Secretary of State, including preparing indices to the papers of the Confederation

Extra clerk hire and indices of

- Washington papers. and of Washington, during the current fiscal year, two thousand dollars.
- Special agents to examine books, &c. 1846, ch. 90. For compensation to special agents to examine books, accounts, and money on hand in the several depositories, under the act of August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, nineteen hundred dollars.
- Roof to building, &c. For roof to the building adjoining and belonging to the treasury building, five hundred dollars.
- Certificates of stocks. For the expenses of procuring and issuing certificates of stock in the several loans heretofore authorized; for bank stock, and dividend books, and other expenses attending the issue and transfer of the evidences of public debt, including the certificates of scrip authorized by the act of eleventh February, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, twenty thousand dollars.
- 1847, ch. 8.
- Contingent expenses. For contingent expenses, including stationery, blank books, &c., in the office of the Second Auditor, two hundred and ninety-five dollars.
- Office of 4th Auditor. For compensation of two clerks in the office of the Fourth Auditor, at one thousand dollars per annum, two thousand dollars.
- Meteorologist. For reappropriation of this sum for the compensation of the meteorologist—the same having been omitted by mistake in the enrolment of the civil and diplomatic bill of the last session, two thousand dollars.
- Maps, specifications, &c. For deficiency in the appropriation for completing the maps, specifications, and astronomical computations of the line of boundary between the United States and the British Provinces, six thousand [dollars.]
- Rent, repairs, &c., for Treasury Department. For rent, repairs, watching, and incidental expenses of such buildings as may be indispensably necessary for the use of the Treasury Department, the Secretary of the Treasury being hereby authorized to obtain the same, twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, to come from the passage of this act.
- Penitentiary. For repairs to the wharf at the Penitentiary, six hundred dollars.
- Republic of Texas for disarming its troops, &c. For settling the claims of the late Republic of Texas, according to principles of justice and equity, for disarming a body of Texan troops under the command of Colonel Snively; and for entering the custom-house at Bryarly's landing, and taking certain goods therefrom, a sum not exceeding thirty thousand dollars; the account to be settled by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department.
- Ritchie & Heiss. Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to pay to Ritchie and Heiss, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amount deducted by the committees in the Senate and House of Representatives from their accounts, as rendered for printing finished and delivered previous to the passage of the printing law now in operation.
- 3d section of act of general appropriations for year ending June 30, 1847, revived, &c., for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848. 1846, ch. 175. Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the third section of the "Act making Appropriations for the civil and diplomatic Expenses of Government for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and for other Purposes," approved the tenth of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, be, and the same is hereby, revived and continued in force for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

CHAP. XLVIII. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Naval Service for the Year ending the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.*

March 3, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the naval service, for the year ending on the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including the engineer corps of the navy, three million two hundred and ninety-two thousand eight hundred and six dollars.

Pay of officers and seamen, including engineer corps.

For pay of thirteen additional assistant-surgeons, whose appointment is hereby authorized, twelve thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

Assistant-surgeons.

That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint a pyrotechnist for the service of the navy, at an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, as full compensation for the services of said pyrotechnist.

Pyrotechnist to be appointed — his salary.

For provisions for commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including engineers and marines attached to vessels for sea service, nine hundred and seventy-six thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and eighty-one cents.

Provisions.

And there shall be allowed, instead of the sum now allowed by law, three cents per day in lieu of the spirit rations in the navy, to be paid monthly to such persons as may elect to receive the same, who shall actually draw their rations in kind.

Allowance in lieu of the spirit ration. 1848, ch. 121, § 5.

For an additional clerk for Bureau of Provision and Clothing, one thousand dollars.

Additional clerk for Bureau of Provision and Clothing.

For surgeons' necessaries, and appliances for the sick and hurt of the naval service, including the marine corps, including three thousand dollars for pay of the superintendent, who shall be either a captain, commander, or lieutenant in the navy, forty thousand two hundred dollars.

Surgeons' necessaries for navy and marine corps. Post, p. 266.

For the increase, repair, armament, and equipment of the navy, and wear and tear of vessels in commission, including coal for steamers and purchase of hemp, two million five hundred thousand dollars.

Increase, repair, &c.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, including incidental expenses, three hundred and seventy-one thousand three hundred and ninety dollars.

Ordnance and stores.

For nautical books, maps, charts, and instruments, binding and repairing the same, and all the expenses of the hydrographical office, twenty-five thousand nine hundred and forty dollars.

Books, charts, instruments, &c.

For contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz.: Freight and transportation; printing and stationery; advertising in newspapers; books, maps, models, and drawings; purchase and repair of fire-engines and machinery; repair of steam-engines, and attendance on the same in yards; purchase and maintenance of horses and oxen, and driving teams; carts, timber wheels, and workmen's tools of every description, and repairing the same; postage of letters on public business; coal and other fuel, and oil and candles, for navy yards and shore stations; cleaning and clearing up yards; incidental labor not chargeable to any other appropriation; labor attending the delivery of public stores and supplies on foreign stations; wharfage, dockage, storage, and rent; travelling expenses of officers, funeral expenses, commissions, hire of agents; clerk hire, store rent, office rent, stationery, and fuel to navy agents and naval storekeepers; flags, awnings, and packing boxes; fixtures for officers' quarters; premiums, and incidental expenses of recruiting; apprehend-

Contingent expenses.

- ing deserters; per diem allowance to persons attending courts-martial and courts of inquiry, or other service authorized by law; compensation to judge advocates; pilotage, and towing vessels; assistance rendered to vessels in distress, six hundred thousand dollars.
- Earle's patent for preservation of canvass. For enabling the Secretary of the Navy to test, by experiments, the value to the navy of Earle's patented invention for the preservation of canvass, five thousand dollars.
- Contingent expenses. For contingent expenses for objects not hereinbefore enumerated, five thousand dollars.
- Civil establishment at navy yards. 1846, ch. 176. For support of the civil establishment at the several navy-yards, the officers and others to be paid the annual compensation that was allowed to them severally in the act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending on the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, except as hereinafter provided:
- Kittery. *At Kittery, Maine.*—For pay of storekeeper, naval constructor, inspector of timber, clerk to the yard, clerk to the commandant, clerk to the storekeeper, clerk to the naval constructor, and porter, seven thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.
- Charlestown. *At Charlestown, Massachusetts.*—For pay of storekeeper, naval constructor, measurer and inspector of timber, clerk to the yard, two clerks to the commandant, three clerks to the storekeeper, clerk to naval constructor, keeper of magazine, and porter, eleven thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.
- Brooklyn. *At Brooklyn, New York.*—For pay of storekeeper, naval constructor, measurer and inspector of timber, clerk to the yard, two clerks to the commandant, three clerks to the storekeeper, clerk to the naval constructor, keeper of magazine, and porter, eleven thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.
- Philadelphia. *At Philadelphia.*—For pay of storekeeper, naval constructor, measurer and inspector of timber, clerk to the yard, clerk to the commandant, clerk to the storekeeper, clerk to naval constructor, and porter, seven thousand seven hundred dollars.
- Washington. *At Washington.*—For pay of storekeeper, measurer and inspector of timber, clerk to the yard, two clerks to commandant, clerk to the storekeeper, keeper of the magazine, and porter, six thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.
- Gosport. *At Gosport, Virginia.*—For pay of storekeeper, naval constructor, measurer and inspector of timber, clerk to the yard, two clerks to commandant, three clerks to the storekeeper, clerk to the naval constructor, keeper of the magazine, and porter, eleven thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.
- Pensacola. *At Pensacola.*—For pay of storekeeper and naval constructor, clerk to the yard, two clerks to the commandant, two clerks to the storekeeper, and porter, eight thousand and fifty dollars.
- Memphis. *At Memphis.*—For pay of storekeeper, clerk to the yard, clerk to the commandant, and porter, three thousand three hundred dollars.
- Improvements and repair of navy yards. Kittery. For improvements and necessary repairs of navy-yards, viz.:
- Dry-docks at Kittery, Philadelphia and Pensacola. *At Kittery.*—For extending knee-dock wall, and filling in for gun and anchor wharf, rebuilding wharf number one, cistern near mast and boat-house number fifteen, and for repairs of all kinds, thirty-one thousand five hundred and twenty-eight dollars. That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby directed to cause to be constructed at each of the navy-yards at Kittery, Philadelphia, and Pensacola, a floating dry-dock for ships of the line, with basin and railways at Philadelphia, and reference thereto at the other places, on such plan as may be preferred by the Secretary of the Navy: the said dock at Pensacola to be completed with all possible despatch; and the sum of fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated towards said dock at Kittery; fifty thousand dollars towards said dock at Philadelphia; and

two hundred and fifty thousand dollars towards said dock at Pensacola; out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

At Charlestown. — For wharf number sixty-four, and repairs of dry-dock number fifty-four; timber-dock and bridge across timber-dock; brick barn to be erected on number twenty-seven; smith shop and plumber's shop, and drains to reservoir, and pipes to smithery; shell-house, joiners' and carpenters' shops and rigging loft; and for repairs of all kinds; ninety-seven thousand six hundred and fifty-five dollars.

Charlestown.

At Brooklyn. — For repairing wharves in front of D and E; cisterns to reservoir C; completing cob-wharf; filling in timber pond and dredging channels; shell-house on gun-block; and for repairs of all kinds, fifty-one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight dollars.

Brooklyn.

•For dry-dock, two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

Dry-dock.

That from and after the passage of this act, all moneys derived from the sale of all stores and other articles belonging to the navy shall revert to that appropriation from which such stores and other articles were originally purchased; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to refund to the appropriation for "clothing for the navy," the proceeds of all sales of condemned navy clothing which have been paid into the treasury of the United States subsequent to the first day of August, eighteen hundred and forty-four, as shall appear from the accounts of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury; and it shall not be lawful hereafter to make transfers from the clothing fund, or the head of the appropriation for "clothing for the navy," to any other head of appropriation, except in the adjustment of the accounts of disbursing officers, at the office of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury.

Proceeds of sale of stores and clothing.

Transfers of appropriation for clothing.

At Philadelphia. — For outside piers of wharves numbers two and three; wharf number four, and outside pier of number four; work-shops on site number ten; anchorage; and repairs of all kinds; forty-seven thousand four hundred and sixteen dollars.

Philadelphia.

At Washington. — For trip-hammer in anchor shop, and blowing chain-cable fires in hydraulic proving machine shop; new boiler to steam-engine number two; converting number eleven to an iron foundry; temporary laboratory building; and repairs of all kinds; thirty thousand five hundred and forty-eight dollars.

Washington.

At Gosport. — For completing storehouse number thirteen, and launching slip number forty-eight; new wharf where small shears now stand; and for repairs of all kinds; forty-five thousand two hundred dollars.

Gosport.

At Pensacola. — For completing storehouse number twenty-five, and timber-shed number twenty-six; blacksmith shop and steam-engine; permanent wharf; extending and completing coal-house; completing lime-house; and for repairs of all kinds; fifty-eight thousand and seventeen dollars.

Pensacola.

At Memphis. — For blacksmith's shop; steam-engine and boilers for ropewalk; joiner's shop and storehouse, (one wing;) sawmill; commandant's house and offices; foundation of wall to enclose yard; embankment and excavation; and for repairs of all kinds; one hundred and two thousand two hundred and five dollars.

Memphis.

At Sackett's Harbor. — For construction of officers' quarters, and for repairs of all kinds, five thousand dollars.

Sackett's Harbor.

For the improvement and repairs of the several navy hospitals, viz.:

Naval hospitals.

At Chelsea, five thousand four hundred and eighty dollars and fifty-four cents.

Chelsea.

At Brooklyn, twenty-two thousand three hundred and ninety dollars.

Brooklyn.

Gosport.	At or near Gosport, five thousand six hundred and thirty-four dollars.
Washington.	At Washington, one hundred dollars.
Pensacola.	At Pensacola, thirty thousand four hundred and forty-one dollars and seventy-five cents.
For magazines.	For magazines, viz. : At Charlestown, Massachusetts, two hundred dollars. At Brooklyn, eight hundred dollars. At Washington, one hundred dollars At Gosport, three hundred dollars.
Marine corps. Pay and subsistence.	<i>Marine Corps.</i> —For pay of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, and servants serving on shore, and subsistence of officers, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
Clothing.	For clothing, forty thousand five hundred and forty-eight dollars.
Fuel.	For fuel, fifteen thousand four hundred and sixty-nine dollars.
Military stores.	For military stores, repair of arms, pay of armorers, accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fifes, and musical instruments, four thousand three hundred and five dollars.
Transportation.	For transportation of officers and troops, and for expenses of recruiting, eight thousand dollars.
Barracks.	For repair of barracks, and rent of temporary barracks, six thousand dollars.
Contingencies.	For contingencies, viz. : Freight, ferrriage, toll, wharfage, and cartage; compensation to judge advocates; per diem for attending courts-martial and courts of inquiry; per diem to enlisted men on constant labor; house rent where no public quarters are assigned; the burial of deceased marines; printing, stationery, forage, postages, and the pursuit of deserters; candles and oil; straw, barrack furniture, bed sacks, spades, axes, shovels, picks, carpenters' tools, and keeping a horse for the messenger; fifteen thousand dollars.
1st section of naval appropriation act of 4th Aug., 1842, ch. 121, not to apply to appointments of boatswains, gunners, &c. 1843, ch. 83.	That the first section of the act of fourth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-two, entitled "An Act making Appropriations for the naval Service for the Year one thousand eight hundred and forty-two," shall not be construed as applying to the appointment of boatswains, gunners, carpenters, and sailmakers.
Butter and cheese, &c., for the navy. 1844, ch. 107.	SEC. 2. <i>And be it further enacted</i> , That so much of the proviso of the act of third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-three, entitled "An Act making Appropriations for the naval Service for the half calendar Year beginning the first of January and ending the thirtieth Day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-four," as requires that provisions and all other materials of every name and nature, for the use of the navy, be furnished by contract with the lowest bidder, after advertisement, shall be and the same is hereby so far modified, that it shall not apply to butter or cheese destined for the use of our navy, or things contraband of war. And it shall be lawful that contracts for those articles for the use of the navy be made, as heretofore, for periods longer than one year, if, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Navy, economy and the quality of the ration will be promoted thereby.
Naval storekeepers for foreign squadrons.	SEC. 3. <i>And be it further enacted</i> , That the act of June seventeen, eighteen hundred and forty-four, entitled "An Act making Appropriations for the naval Service for the fiscal Year ending the thirtieth Day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-five," which directs "that the Secretary of the Navy shall order a competent commissioned or warrant officer of the navy to take charge of the naval stores for foreign squadrons, in place of naval storekeepers, at each of the foreign ports where said stores may be deposited, and where a storekeeper is necessary," be, and the same is hereby, so far modified as to authorize the

selection and appointment of citizens other than naval officers to be storekeepers on foreign stations, when suitable naval officers cannot be ordered on such service, or when, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Navy, the public interest will be promoted thereby. Persons so selected and appointed to receive the same compensation as now allowed, and to enter into bond with security, as is required by law of officers of the navy performing said service.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the pay of firemen and coalheavers employed in the naval service, shall hereafter be fixed by the President of the United States, in the same manner as is now provided by law for the pay of other petty officers, and of seamen, ordinary seamen, and marines: and so much of the act of Congress, approved August thirty-first, eighteen hundred and forty-two, entitled "An Act to regulate the Appointment and Pay of Engineers in the Navy of the United States," as fixes the pay of firemen and coalheavers, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That of the money appropriated in this act for "pay of the navy," and contingent expenses enumerated, an amount not exceeding twenty-eight thousand and two hundred dollars may be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, for repairs, improvements, and instructions at Fort Severn, Annapolis, Maryland; and for the purchase of land for the use of the naval school at that place, not exceeding twelve acres.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That in every case of the loss or capture of a vessel belonging to the navy of the United States, the accounting officers of the treasury, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy; shall be, and they are hereby, authorized, in the settlement of the accounts of the purser of such vessel, to credit him with such portion of the amount of the provisions, clothing, small stores, and money, with which he stands charged on the books of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, as they shall be satisfied was inevitably lost by such capture, or loss of a public vessel; and such purser shall be fully exonerated by such credit, from all liability on account of the provisions, clothing, small stores, and money, so proved to have been captured or lost.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause such experiments to be made, under the immediate direction and superintendence of Uriah Brown, as shall thoroughly test the efficient properties of a liquid fire, and the practical utility of a shot-proof steamship (the invention of said Brown) for coast and harbor defence; said experiments to be made in the presence of competent judges, to be selected by the Secretary of the Navy for that purpose; and it shall be the duty of the said Secretary to report to Congress, at the earliest practicable period thereafter, the result of such experiments; and his opinion whether the interest of the United States would be promoted by adopting this invention as a means of national defence. That said Brown shall receive the sum of six dollars per day while engaged in making said experiments, together with all his travelling and other necessary expenses: *Provided*, He shall not be so employed for a time exceeding six months. And that a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for defraying the expenses of said experiments.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

Pay.
Bonds.

Pay of firemen and coalheavers regulated.

1842, ch. 275.

Repairs and improvements at Fort Severn, Md. Ante, p. 100.

In case of the loss or capture of public vessels, pursers to be credited, &c.

Experiments to test the efficiency of Uriah Brown's shot-proof steamship, &c.

Proviso.

Appropriation.

March 3, 1847.

CHAP. XLIX.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Payment of Navy Pensions for the Year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight.*

Appropriation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the payment of navy pensions for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight:

Invalid pensions.
Pensions of widows.

To pay invalid pensions, thirty-six thousand dollars.

To pay the pensions of widows of officers, seamen, and marines, sixteen thousand dollars.

Act of 1845, ch. 41, renewing certain naval pensions for five years continued.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the provisions of the act of eighteen hundred and forty-five, chapter forty-one, entitled "An Act renewing certain naval Pensions for the Term of five Years," be, and the same are hereby, extended to all pensions of similar kind which have expired since the passage of said act; and the pensions which were renewed by the said act for the term of five years, and which may expire before the next session of Congress, shall be, and hereby are, renewed and continued for another term of five years, to the persons entitled thereto, in the same manner, and subject to the same conditions as are in said act contained, and to commence from the time they may severally expire, and to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Privateer pension fund.

For the payment of pensions under the privateer pension fund, as pledged by the government by act of Congress of June twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and twelve, three thousand dollars.

1812, ch. 107.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

March 3, 1847.

CHAP. L.—*An Act making further Appropriation to bring the existing War with Mexico to a speedy and honorable Conclusion.*

Preamble.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whereas a state of war now exists between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, which it is desirable should be speedily terminated upon terms just and honorable to both nations; and whereas assurances have heretofore been given to the government of Mexico that it was the desire of the President to settle all questions between the two countries on the most liberal and satisfactory terms, according to the rights of each and the mutual interests and security of the two countries; and whereas the President may be able to conclude a treaty of peace with the republic of Mexico prior to the next session of Congress, if means for that object are at his disposal; and whereas, in the adjustment of so many complicated questions as now exist between the two countries, it may possibly happen that an expenditure of money will be called for by the stipulations of any treaty which may be entered into; therefore, the sum of three millions of dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the President to conclude a treaty of peace, limits, and boundaries with the Republic of Mexico, to be used by him in the event that said treaty, when signed by the authorized agents of the two governments, and duly ratified by Mexico, shall call for the expenditure of the same, or any part thereof; full and accurate accounts for which expenditure shall be by him transmitted to Congress at as early a day as practicable.

Three millions of dollars appropriated to enable the President to conclude a treaty of peace, limits, &c., with Mexico.

Accounts of expenditure to be kept and transmitted to Congress.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

CHAP. LI.—*An Act to provide for the Punishment of Piracy in certain Cases.*

March 3, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any subject or citizen of any foreign State, who shall be found and taken on the sea, making war upon the United States, or cruising against the vessels and property thereof, or of the citizens of the same, contrary to the provisions of any treaty existing between the United States and the State of which such person is a citizen or subject, when by such treaty such acts of such persons are declared to be piracy, may be arraigned, tried, convicted, and punished before any circuit court of the United States for the district into which such person may be brought, or shall be found, in the same manner as other persons charged with piracy may be arraigned, tried, convicted, and punished in said courts.

Citizens and subjects of foreign States, taken on the sea making war against the U. S., in certain cases, to be tried and punished as pirates.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

CHAP. LII.—*An Act authorizing the Erection of certain Lighthouses, and for other Purposes.*

March 3, 1847.

Res. 17, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That as soon as a cession shall be made by the States, respectively, within the limits of which any of the lighthouses and other public works hereinafter provided for may be situated, to the United States, of the jurisdiction over a tract of land, respectively, proper for the said lighthouses and other public works, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause the said lighthouses and other public works to be erected; and that he shall cause the lighthouses and other public works herein provided for, which may be situated on such locations as are now within and under the jurisdiction of the United States, to be erected as soon as practicable; and that the following sums be, and hereby are, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose herein specified, to wit:

Appropriation for lighthouses, &c.

In Maine.—For building a lighthouse at Little River, in the town of Cutler, five thousand dollars.

Maine.

For rebuilding a lighthouse at Mount Desert Rock, fifteen thousand dollars.

For building a lighthouse at Prospect Harbor, in the town of Gouldsborough, five thousand dollars.

For a spindle on the South breaker, near Whitehead light, three hundred dollars.

For placing buoys on Trundy's Reef and Broad Cove Rock, in Muscle Ridge Channel, to wit, one at each of the following places: Hay Island Ledge, Hurricane Ledge, Shreves's Ledge, Spencer's Head, Island Ledge, Long Ledge, and Muscle Ledge, two thousand dollars.

In New Hampshire.—For rebuilding the lighthouse on a rock called the Whale's Back, twenty-five thousand dollars, inclusive of a former appropriation for a breakwater to protect that lighthouse.

New Hampshire.
1838, ch. 00.

In Massachusetts.—For such a beacon as may be deemed necessary by the Secretary of the Treasury, on a rock called the "Londoner," near Thatcher's Island, six thousand dollars.

Massachusetts.

For a lighthouse on Minot's Rock, in Boston Harbor, twenty thousand dollars.

For three spar buoys, in Welfleet Harbor, four spar buoys at the mouth of Westport Harbor, and for nine buoys and a beacon in Buzard's Bay, two thousand dollars.

For a light-boat to be stationed near a reef of rocks at the entrance

of the Vineyard Sound, called the Sow and Pigs, ten thousand dollars; or for a permanent lighthouse on said reef, as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem best.

For buoys on Hatset's rock, Mill Rock, and three buoys on the Spit in and near the harbor of Edgartown; for a buoy at Rockport; for a buoy off Brant Point, Nantucket; for beacons or buoys on Harbor Rock, Clam Rock, Elisha's Ledge, Fort Point, and Black Rock, in the harbor of Gloucester, two thousand dollars; for a buoy on Ben's Shoal off Monamoy Point, eighty dollars; for a buoy-boat on the east end of Tuckermuck Shoal, and one on the end of Great or Sandy Point Rip, eight hundred dollars.

For repairs to the causeway between the lighthouse and shore at Edgartown, five thousand dollars.

Connecticut.

In Connecticut.—For a lighthouse on the North Dumpling, in Fisher's Island Sound, five thousand dollars.

For a beacon on the Southwest Ledge, in New Haven Harbor, one thousand dollars.

For rebuilding the lighthouse at the entrance of New Haven Harbor, at a place to be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, ten thousand dollars.

For buoys at the following places, viz.: One on Monlton's Ledge, in New London Harbor, one on the outward end of the north east bar of "Two Tree Island," one on the north end of Bartlett's Reef, one on the south end of the Great Gosben Reef, one on White Rock Reef in Black Point Bay, and one at the Housatonic River, the sum of seven hundred and twenty dollars.

To complete the sea-wall for the protection of the lighthouse on Fairweather Island, near Black Rock, ten thousand dollars.

Rhode Island.

In Rhode Island.—For a buoy on Brinton's Reef, near the entrance of the harbor of Newport, and for placing buoys on Buckley Rock, Race Rock, and on the east end of Watch Hill Reef, four hundred dollars.

New York.

In New York.—For a lighthouse at the entrance of Cattaraugus Creek, four thousand dollars.

For a red light on Governor's Island, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For a lighthouse on Execution Rocks, in Long Island Sound, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For a beacon on Sandy Hook, three hundred dollars.

For a beacon on the south side of Staten Island, three hundred dollars.

For three beacon lights on the River St. Lawrence, at the passage of the "Thousand Isles," one at the head of the Narrows, one at Low Rock islet below Alexandria, and one at the shoal below Crossover Island, six thousand dollars.

For a lighthouse on Teller's Point, on the Hudson River, four thousand dollars.

For furnishing the lighthouses on the Atlantic coast with means of rendering assistance to shipwrecked mariners, five thousand dollars, the same to be under the control and direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Pennsylvania

In Pennsylvania.—To continue the construction of the lighthouse on the Brandywine Shoals, in the Delaware River, thirty thousand dollars.

New Jersey.

In New Jersey.—For a beacon-light at the Corner Stake, (so called,) between Elizabethtown Point and Shorter's Island, and also for a small light or lantern at Shorter's Island, five thousand dollars.

For a lighthouse on the south end of Tucker's Beach, six thousand dollars.

For a buoy in the south channel of New Inlet, near Tuckerton, eighty dollars.

- For placing buoys in Little Egg Harbor, four hundred dollars.
- In Delaware.* — For buoys to mark the channels discovered by the coast surveyors in Delaware Bay, three thousand three hundred dollars. Delaware.
- In Maryland.* — For a beacon-light at Greenbury Point, at the harbor of Annapolis, three thousand five hundred dollars. Maryland.
- In Virginia.* — For a buoy on Sand Shoal Inlet, in Accomac, one hundred dollars. Virginia.
- In North Carolina.* — For a lighthouse on Boddy's Island, twelve thousand dollars; a former appropriation, of five thousand dollars, having been carried to the surplus fund. North Carolina.
- For a floating light, to take the place of one now off Brandt Island, which is too much decayed for repair, fifteen thousand dollars.
- In South Carolina.* — For a lighthouse on South Island, on the southern edge of Winneyah Entrance, five thousand dollars. South Carolina.
- For a lighthouse at the entrance of Santee River, five thousand dollars.
- For buoys in Bull's Bay and Santee River, one thousand dollars.
- For beacons to guide vessels over Charleston bar, three thousand dollars.
- In Georgia.* — For placing a lantern, lamps, and reflectors upon the beacor already erected upon the "Oyster Beds" in Savannah River, and for a small house for the keeper, two thousand dollars. Georgia.
- For erecting a small tower and a keeper's house upon the east end of Long Island, in said river, also for a similar tower and house on the east end of Fig Island, in said river, six thousand dollars.
- For a buoy at Sapelo Inlet, one hundred dollars.
- In Florida.* — For a lighthouse at Cary's Fort Reef, the sum of thirty thousand dollars, heretofore appropriated and carried to the surplus fund, is hereby reappropriated. Florida.
- For a lighthouse on Egmont Key, at the entrance of Tampa Bay, ten thousand dollars.
- For a lighthouse at Cape Canaveral, twelve thousand dollars.
- For a lighthouse at Cape St. George, eight thousand dollars.
- For a lighthouse at Cape St. Blas, eight thousand dollars.
- For a lighthouse at Key West, the old one having been destroyed by a tornado, twelve thousand dollars.
- For a buoy on "Rebecca Shoal," about twenty miles east of Tortugas light, three hundred dollars.
- For a screw-pile lighthouse on or near Sand Key, the lighthouse at that place having been destroyed by a tornado, twenty thousand dollars. Post, p. 298.
- In Mississippi.* — For a lighthouse on Merrill's Shell Bank, twelve thousand dollars; and the appropriation of a like sum for a light on St. Joseph's Island, on the third day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, is hereby repealed. Mississippi.
- For a lighthouse at Biloxi, twelve thousand dollars.
- In Louisiana.* — For a lighthouse on the "Bon Fouca," three thousand dollars. Louisiana.
- For a lighthouse on South Chandeleur Island, twelve thousand dollars.
- In Texas.* — For the erection of a lighthouse on Galveston Island, fifteen thousand dollars. Texas.
- For the erection of a lighthouse on Matagorda Island, fifteen thousand dollars.
- For twenty wrought-iron buoys, to be placed in the waters of Texas, five thousand dollars.
- In Ohio.* — For a beacon-light and preparing the head of the pier for the same at Vermillion River, three thousand dollars. Ohio.

For a lighthouse on Western Sister Island, in Lake Erie, four thousand dollars.

Illinois.

In Illinois. — For a lighthouse at Chicago, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For a lighthouse at Littlefort, four thousand dollars.

Michigan.

In Michigan. — For a lighthouse at Monroe, three thousand dollars.

For a lighthouse at Clinton River, three thousand dollars.

For a lighthouse near Waugoshance, the sum appropriated by the act of seventh July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, to wit, twenty-five thousand dollars, is hereby appropriated.

For a lighthouse at Point au Barques, on the westerly shore of Lake Huron, and at the mouth of Saginaw Bay, five thousand dollars.

For a lighthouse at De Tour, where the River Sault Ste. Marie empties into Lake Huron, five thousand dollars.

For a lighthouse at White Fish Point, on Lake Superior, five thousand dollars.

For a lighthouse at St. Joseph's, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Post, p. 337.

For a lighthouse at Copper Harbor, Fort Wilkins, Lake Superior, five thousand dollars.

Wisconsin.

In Wisconsin. — For a lighthouse at Southport, four thousand dollars.

For a lighthouse at or near Tail Point, at the mouth of Fox River, four thousand dollars.

Works to be executed under superintendence of Topographical Bureau.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the works at Cary's Fort Reef, Florida; near Waugoshance, Michigan; Minot's Rock, Massachusetts, Whale's Back, New Hampshire; Fairweather Island, near Black Rock, Connecticut; and Brandywine Shoals, in the Delaware River, Pennsylvania, shall be executed under the superintendence of the Topographical Bureau.

Delaware breakwater.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the light at the Delaware breakwater shall hereafter be included within the list of those established by law.

Lighthouses discontinued.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the following named lighthouses be, and they are hereby, discontinued, to wit: one at the west end of St. George's Island, and one at the entrance of St. Joseph's Bay, in Florida; one at Cunningham's Harbor and one at Otter Creek, on Lake Erie; the lighthouse on Otter Creek not to be discontinued, however, until the lighthouse at Monroe be completed; and that, whenever the lighthouse on the Execution Rocks, Long Island Sound, is completed, then the light at Sand's Point, on Long Island, be discontinued.

1849, ch. 81.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

March 3, 1847.

CHAP. LIII. — *An Act for the Admission of the State of Wisconsin into the Union.*

1848, ch. 50.
Preamble.

WHEREAS the people of the Territory of Wisconsin did, on the sixteenth day of December, eighteen hundred and forty-six, by a convention of delegates called and assembled for that purpose, form for themselves a constitution and State government, which said constitution is republican; and said convention having asked the admission of said Territory into the Union as a State, on an equal footing with the original States —

Wisconsin admitted into the Union.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Wisconsin be, and the same is hereby, declared to be, one of the Uni-

ted States of America, and is hereby admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the assent of Congress is hereby given to the change of boundary proposed in the first article of said constitution, to wit: leaving the boundary line prescribed in the act of Congress entitled "An Act to enable the People of Wisconsin Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the Admission of such State into the Union," at the first rapids in the River St. Louis, thence in a direct line southwardly to a point fifteen miles east of the most easterly point in Lake St. Croix, thence due south to the main channel of the Mississippi River or Lake Pepin, thence down the said main channel, as prescribed in said act.

Change of boundary, &c.
1846, ch. 89.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the assent of Congress is hereby given to the resolutions adopted by said convention and appended to said constitution, and the acts of Congress referred to in said resolutions are hereby amended so that the lands thereby granted and the proceeds thereof, and the five per centum of the net proceeds of the public lands, may be held and disposed of by said State, in the manner and for the purposes recommended by said convention: *Provided, however*, That the liabilities incurred by the territorial government of Wisconsin, under the act entitled "An Act to grant a Quantity of Land to the Territory of Wisconsin, for the Purpose of aiding in opening a Canal to connect the Waters of Lake Michigan with those of Rock River," shall be paid and discharged by said State: *And provided, further*, That the even-numbered sections along the route of said proposed canal shall be brought into market, and sold at the same minimum price, and subject to the same rights of preëmption to all the settlers thereon, at the passage of this act, as other public lands of the United States.

Assent of Congress to resolutions of convention relative to grants of lands, and the 5 per ct. fund.

Proviso.
1838, ch. 114.

Price of public lands.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it is made and declared to be a fundamental condition of the admission of said State of Wisconsin into the Union, that the constitution adopted at Madison, on the sixteenth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, shall be assented to by the qualified electors, in the manner and at the times prescribed in the ninth section of the twentieth article of said constitution. And as soon as such assent shall be given, the President of the United States shall announce the same by proclamation; and therefrom, and without any further proceedings on the part of Congress, the admission of said State of Wisconsin into the Union, on an equal footing in all respects whatever with the original States, shall be considered as complete.

Assent to a certain constitution required as a condition of admission.

President to make proclamation.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

CHAP. LIV.—*An Act to create an additional Land District in the Territory of Wisconsin, and for other Purposes.*

March 3, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that portion of the public lands lying within the Territory of Wisconsin, north and west of the following boundary, to wit: commencing at the Mississippi River on the line between townships twenty-two and twenty-three north, running thence east along said line to the fourth principal meridian, thence north along said meridian line to the line dividing townships twenty-nine and thirty, thence east along said township line to the Wisconsin River, thence up the main channel of said river to the boundary line between the State of Michigan and the Territory of Wisconsin, shall form a land district, to be called the Chippewa Land District; and, for the sale of the lands in said district

Chippewa land District created.
Boundary.

Land office to be established.

Geological examination of lands in said district to be made.

Mineral and other lands to be exposed to sale.

16th sections, &c., to be reserved.

Presumption right to actual occupants of mines.

Proof to be made.

Appeals may be made to Secretary of Treasury.

Joint occupation.

How mineral lands shall be offered for sale.

Occupied lands to be withheld.

a land office shall be established at such place therein as the President of the United States may select.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause a geological examination and survey of the lands embraced in said district to be made and reported to the Commissioner of the General Land Office. And the President is hereby authorized to cause such of said lands as may contain copper, lead, or other valuable ores, to be exposed to sale, giving six months' notice of the times and places of sales in such newspapers of general circulation in the several States as he may deem expedient, with a brief description of the lands to be offered; showing the number and localities of the mines known, the probability of discovering others, the quality of the ores, the facilities of working the mines, and the means and expense of transporting their products to the principal markets in the United States. And all the lands embraced in said district, not reported as aforesaid, shall be sold in the same manner as other lands under the laws now in force for the sale of the public lands, excepting and reserving from such sales section sixteen in each township for the use of schools, and such reservations as the President shall deem necessary for public uses.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every person or persons who shall be in possession, by actual occupancy, of a mine or mines, actually discovered previous to the passage of this act, and who shall pay the same rents as those who hold under leases from the Secretary of War, and which rents accruing from such occupants and lessees shall be paid and delivered to such officer of the government as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct, shall be entitled to purchase the lands on which the same is or are situated at any time prior to the day of sale fixed by the President, in legal subdivisions, not exceeding in the aggregate one hundred and sixty acres, to include such mine or mines, paying to the United States therefor at the rate of five dollars per acre: *Provided*, That, prior to any entry being made under the provisions of this section, proof of possession and occupancy as aforesaid of the mine or mines claimed shall be made to the register and receiver of the land district, together with the evidence of the payment of all rents due the United States, agreeably to such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose, which register and receiver shall each be entitled to receive one dollar for his services therein: *Provided*, That an appeal from the decision of the register and receiver to the Secretary of the Treasury may be had, under such regulations as the said Secretary may prescribe. And if two or more persons are in possession of the same quarter-section, the first occupant shall be entitled to a preference, unless the same can be so divided by legal subdivisions as to give to each the discovery claimed by him.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That, the said mineral lands shall be offered for sale in subdivisions of quarter-quarter sections, and no bid shall be received at a less rate than five dollars per acre; and if such lands shall not be sold at public sale, they shall be subject to entry at private sale at that price: *Provided*, That no legal division or subdivision of any of said lands, upon which there may be an outstanding lease or leases from the Secretary of War unexpired or undetermined, and which is actually occupied for mining purposes, and the occupants of which have complied with all the requisites of such lease or leases, and continued to perform the same, shall be sold until after the determination of such lease or leases by efflux of time, voluntary surrender, or other legal extinguishment thereof, except in such cases as are provided for in the third section of this act; and the lessees, respectively, shall be entitled to the privilege secured by said

section upon the voluntary surrender of the lease or leases held by them.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the management and control of the mineral lands shall be transferred from the War Department, and placed under the jurisdiction and control of the Treasury Department, and all books, maps, papers, instruments, and other property procured to be used and employed in the management, survey, exploring, or conducting of said mineral lands by the War Department, shall be delivered over and made subject to the disposition of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Management and control of mineral lands to be transferred to Treasury Department, &c.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, so soon as a sufficient number of townships are surveyed, and returns thereof made to the General Land Office, to authorize the commencement of the sales in said district, shall appoint one register and one receiver for the land office in said district, who shall reside at the place designated by the President for the land office, receive such compensation, give security, and discharge all duties pertaining to such office, as are prescribed by law.

Register and receiver to be appointed.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

CHAP. LV.—*An Act for the Reduction of the Costs and Expenses of Proceedings in Admiralty against Ships and Vessels.*

March 3, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in any case brought in the courts of the United States, exercising jurisdiction in admiralty, where a warrant of arrest, or other process *in rem*, shall be issued, it shall be the duty of the marshal to stay the execution of such process, or to discharge the property arrested if the same has been levied, on receiving from the claimant of the same a bond or stipulation in double the amount claimed by the libellant, with sufficient surety, to be approved by the judge of the said court, or, in his absence, by the collector of the port, conditioned to abide and answer the decree of the court in such cause; and such bond or stipulation shall be returned to the said court, and judgment on the same, both against the principal and sureties may be recovered at the time of rendering the decree in the original cause: *Provided*, That the entire costs in any such case, in which the amount recovered by the libellant shall not exceed one hundred dollars, shall not be more than fifty per cent. of the amount recovered in the same, which costs shall be applied, first, to the payment of the usual fees for witnesses, and the commissioner, where a commissioner shall act on the case, and the residue to be divided, pro rata, between the clerk and marshal, under the direction of the judge of the court where the cause may be tried: *Provided, further*, That no attorney's or proctor's fees shall be allowed or paid out of the said costs.

Marshal to stay execution in admiralty cases and discharge the property arrested, on receiving bond and security from claimant to abide decree of court.

Proviso — costs, how limited and applied.

No attorney's or proctor's fees to be paid out of said costs.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

CHAP. LVI.—*An Act to give the Consent of Congress to the Sale of certain Salt Spring Lands heretofore granted to the States of Michigan, Illinois, and Arkansas.*

March 3, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Michigan shall be, and hereby is, authorized and empowered to sell, in such manner as the Legislature of said State shall by law direct,

Sale of salt spring lands granted to State of Michigan authorized.

1836 ch. 121.

Sale of saline lands granted to State of Illinois authorized.

1818, ch. 67.

Sale of saline lands granted to State of Arkansas authorized.

1836, ch. 100.

the salt spring lands granted to said State for its use, by an act entitled "An Act supplementary to the Act entitled an Act to establish the northern Boundary Line of the State of Ohio, and to provide for the Admission of the State of Michigan into the Union on certain Conditions," approved June twenty-third, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the State of Illinois shall be, and hereby is, authorized and empowered to sell, in such manner as the Legislature of said State shall by law direct, the whole or any part of the saline lands lying in Jackson county, in said State, which were granted to the State of Illinois, by virtue of "An Act to enable the People of the Illinois Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal Footing with the original States," approved April eighteenth, eighteen hundred and eighteen.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the State of Arkansas shall be, and hereby is, authorized to sell, in such manner as the Legislature of said State shall by law direct, the whole or any part of the saline lands, granted to said State by virtue of an act supplementary to the act entitled "An Act for the Admission of the State of Arkansas into the Union, and to Provide for the due Execution of the Laws of the United States within the same, and for other Purposes," approved June twenty-third, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

March 3, 1847.

CHAP. LVII. — *An Act to establish a Port of Entry at Saluria, in the State of Texas, and for other Purposes.*

New collection district in Texas established

Saluria created a port of entry.

Ports of delivery.

Collector to be appointed.

Salary.

Surveyors to be appointed.

Salaries.

Deputy-collector to reside at Aransas

Fees.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the State of Texas, south and west of the counties of Matagorda and Wharton, and including said counties, shall be detached from the District of Texas, and shall constitute a collection district; that Saluria, on the north-easterly part of the Island of Matagorda, shall be the port of entry for said district; and that Matagorda, Aransas, Copano, and Corpus Christi, as ports of delivery only.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That a collector for the district of Saluria aforesaid shall be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, who shall hold his office for the terms and for the time prescribed by law for the like office in other districts. The said collector shall reside at Saluria aforesaid, and he shall be entitled to a salary not exceeding twelve hundred and fifty dollars per annum, including in that sum the fees allowed by law; and the amount he shall collect in any one year for fees, exceeding the said sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars, shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That surveyors for the aforesaid ports of delivery, to wit, Matagorda, Labaca, Corpus Christi, and Copano, shall be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, with authority to exercise all the powers conferred by law on such officers; and that the salaries of said surveyors at Matagorda and Labaca shall be at the rate of six hundred dollars per annum, and of those at Copano and Corpus Christi shall be at the rate of five hundred dollars per annum; and that there shall be a deputy-collector appointed according to law, to reside at Aransas, and to exercise such powers under the revenue laws as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; the compensation of said deputy collector shall be the legal fees on the business he may transact, and

no more, and that the surveyor for the port of Cavallo shall be discontinued.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the surveyor for the port of Sabine shall be discontinued, and a deputy-collector shall be appointed for said port of Sabine, with the same powers as the deputy-collector of Aransas, provided for in third section of this act, whose salary shall be at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum.

Surveyor for port of Sabine discontinued and deputy-collector to be appointed.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the salary of the collector for the District of Texas, residing at Galveston, shall be, from and after the thirtieth day of June next, not exceeding seventeen hundred and fifty dollars, including in that sum the fees allowed by law; and that the amount he shall collect in any one year for fees, exceeding the said sum of seventeen hundred and fifty dollars, shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury of the United States.

Salary of collector at Galveston.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

CHAP. LIX. — *An Act to amend an Act, entitled "An Act to raise for a limited Time an additional military Force," and for other Purposes.*

March 3, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That under the provisions of the ninth section of the act approved February eleventh, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, entitled "An Act to raise for a limited Time an additional military Force, and for other Purposes," it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue treasury scrip therein provided, on the certificate of the Secretary of War, showing the claimant entitled thereto, and not otherwise; and that the stock thus issued shall bear interest from the day of presenting to the Treasury Department such certificate of the Secretary of War in due form, and the interest thereon shall be payable on the first days of January and July in each year, and shall be transferable on the books of the Treasury Department kept in the register's office. Such certificates of stock shall be signed by the register of the treasury under the direction of the Secretary, who shall cause the seal of the department to be affixed thereto, and no other signature shall be required to said stock.

1847, ch. 3.

How scrip shall be issued under the 9th section of act of February 11th, 1847, ch. 3.

Interest when payable.

How certificates shall be signed and sealed.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

CHAP. LX. — *An Act creating a Collection District in Maine, and constituting Bangor, in said District, a Port of Entry and Delivery.*

March 3, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the counties of Penobscot and Piscataquis, and the town of Frankfort, in the county of Waldo, be, and they hereby are, created a collection district, which shall be known and called the District of Bangor; and Bangor, within said county of Penobscot, is hereby made a port of entry and delivery for said district.

Collection District of Bangor created.

Bangor made a port of entry.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be a collector of customs appointed for said district, together with such other officers as are provided for by law; and the compensation of said collector shall be such fees and commissions as he by law may be entitled to.

Collector to be appointed.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That Frankfort, in the county of Waldo, shall form a part of said District of Bangor, in the same manner that it now forms a part of the District of Belfast; and there shall be a deputy-collector at Frankfort, as is now provided by law, who shall perform all the duties, and exercise all the powers, in the

Frankfort to form a part of said district.

same manner as the same were performed and exercised when Frankfort constituted a part of the District of Belfast.

APPROVED March 3, 1847.

March 3, 1847.

CHAP. LXI. — *An Act making Provision for an additional Number of general Officers, and for other Purposes.*

The ten regiments authorized by the act of 11th February, 1847, ch. 3, to be organized.

Major-generals and brigadier-generals to be appointed.

Proviso.

Three assistant adjutant-generals to be appointed.

President authorized to accept the services of volunteers now in Mexico, and to organize the same.

Additional pay and allowances to volunteers who shall reënter the service.

Individual volunteers may be accepted to fill vacancies, &c.

1847, ch. 3.

How officers shall take rank.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to organize the ten regiments to be raised by virtue of the act of the eleventh of February, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, into brigades and divisions, either by allotting portions of the same to the brigades and divisions of the regular army or volunteer forces in the service of the United States, and, if the efficiency of the service shall require it, to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, such number of additional brigadier-generals, not exceeding three, and major-generals, not exceeding two, as the organization of the said forces may require: *Provided,* That each brigade shall consist of not less than three regiments, and each division of not less than two brigades: *And provided, further,* That the said general officers shall be immediately discharged from the service of the United States at the close of the war with Mexico.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be added to the adjutant-general's department one assistant adjutant-general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a lieutenant-colonel of cavalry, and two assistant adjutants-general, with the brevet rank, pay, and emoluments of a captain of cavalry, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, in the same manner, and be charged with the same duties, as those authorized by existing laws.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to accept the services of such of the volunteers now in Mexico as, in his opinion, the state of the public service may require, and who may, at the termination of the present term, voluntarily engage to serve during the war with Mexico; and to organize the same into companies, battalions, and regiments, agreeably to existing laws, and to commission the officers for the same.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That, in addition to the pay and allowances provided for the volunteers now in the service of the United States, under existing laws, each volunteer who shall reënter the service under the provisions of this act, in Mexico, immediately after the close of his present term of service, shall be entitled to a bounty of twelve dollars to be paid as soon as the company shall have been duly mustered and received *be* [by] the mustering and inspecting officer.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* that the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to accept the services of individual volunteers to fill vacancies which may occur by death, discharge, or other cause, in the volunteer regiments or corps now in the service of the United States, or which may be received during the existing war with Mexico.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That all the officers to be appointed in the ten regiments to be raised and organized under the "Act to raise for a limited Time an additional military Force, and for other Purposes," shall take rank, in case of equal grade, in such manner as the President of the United States may direct, without regard to priority of appointment.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That to each company of said ten regiments there may be appointed the same number of subaltern officers as are provided by existing laws for the companies of volunteers whose term shall expire as provided in the fifth section of the act of eleventh of February eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

Number of subalterns to a company.

1847, ch. 8.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the act approved May thirteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, entitled "An Act to authorize an Increase of the Rank and File of the Army of the United States," be, and the same are hereby, made applicable to the regiment of mounted riflemen authorized by the act of the ninth [nineteenth] of May, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

1846, ch. 17.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That to each regiment of dragoons, artillery, and mounted riflemen, in the regular army, there shall be added one principal teamster, with the rank and compensation of quartermaster-sergeant, and to each company of the same two teamsters, with the compensation of artificers.

Mounted riflemen.

1846, ch. 22.

Teamsters for the regiments of dragoons, artillery, and mounted riflemen.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the proviso to the second section of the act approved March second, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, entitled "An Act giving further Compensation to the Captains and Subalterns of the Army of the United States, in certain Cases," shall be so interpreted as not to include lieutenants who hold the appointments of adjutant and regimental quartermaster.

Lieutenants holding the appointments of adjutant and regimental quartermaster.

1827, ch. 42.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of any army regulation as gives to any sutler a lien upon any part of the pay of the soldiers, or a right to appear at the pay table to receive the soldier's pay from the paymaster, shall be, and the same is hereby, abrogated; and all regulations extending the rights and privileges of sutlers beyond the rules and articles of war shall be, and hereby are, abrogated.

Sutlers to have no liens on pay of soldiers, &c.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to add to the pay department of the army two deputy paymaster-generals, with the pay, and allowances, each of a deputy quartermaster-general, and ten paymasters, with the pay and allowances each of a paymaster of the army; and the officers so appointed shall give such bonds as the President shall, from time to time, direct: *Provided*, That the deputy paymaster-generals shall, in addition to paying troops, superintend the payment of armies in the field.

Two deputy paymaster-generals, and ten paymasters to be appointed.

Proviso.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers of the pay department shall have rank corresponding with the rank to which their pay and allowances are assimilated: *Provided*, That paymasters shall not in virtue, of such rank, be entitled to command in the line, or other staff departments of the army: *Provided, also*, That the right to command in the pay department, between officers having the same rank, shall be in favor of the oldest in service in the department, without regard to the date of commission under which they may be acting at the time.

Rank of officers of pay department.

Proviso.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That all paymasters hereafter to be appointed by the President for the volunteer service of the United States shall be nominated to the Senate for confirmation to such office.

Paymasters of volunteers to be nominated to the Senate.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the regiment of dragoons authorized to be raised by an act entitled "An Act to raise for a limited Time an additional military Force and for other Purposes," shall receive the same bounty as is allowed to the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the other regiments authorized to be raised by said act.

Bounty to the regiment of dragoons.

1847, ch. 8.

Increase of ordnance department.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and is hereby, authorized to add to the ordnance department, whenever he shall deem it expedient to increase the same, two captains and six first lieutenants, who shall be entitled to receive the same pay and allowances as officers of those grades, respectively, now belonging to that department, to be disbanded at the close of the war.

Brevets to non-commissioned officers.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That when any non-commissioned officer shall distinguish himself, or may have distinguished himself, in the service, the President of the United States shall be, and is hereby, authorized, on the recommendation of the commanding officer of the regiment to which such non-commissioned officer belongs, to attach him by brevet of the lowest grade of rank, with the usual pay and emoluments of such grade, to any corps of the army: *Provided*, That there shall not be more than one so attached to any one company at the same time; and when any private soldier shall so distinguish himself, the President may in like manner grant him a certificate of merit, which shall entitle him to additional pay at the rate of two dollars per month.

Proviso.

Two companies to be added to each of regiments of artillery.

1821, ch. 13.

Additional companies of light artillery.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be added to each of the regiments of artillery two companies, to be organized in the same manner, and who shall receive the like pay and allowances in every respect as authorized by existing laws; and in addition to the four companies authorized by the act of March second, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, to be equipped as light artillery, the President is hereby empowered, when he shall deem it necessary, to designate four other companies, one in each regiment, to be organized and equipped as light artillery; and each regiment of artillery shall be allowed two principal musicians with the rates of pay provided by law for the principal musicians in the regiments of infantry.

Pay of light artillery.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers and men of the light artillery, when serving as such and mounted, shall receive the same pay and allowances as provided by law for the dragoons.

Allowance of additional rations for the adjutant-general and the quartermaster-general.

1842, ch. 186.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the sixth section of the act entitled, "An Act respecting the Organization of the Army," &c., approved August twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, which allow additional rations to certain officers of the army, be, and the same are hereby, so extended as to embrace the quartermaster-general and adjutant-general of the army from the date of the act.

Deficient regiments to be consolidated, and supernumerary officers discharged.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the purpose of avoiding unnecessary expenses in the military establishment including volunteers, the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized, in case of failure in filling the rank and file of any regiment or regiments, to consolidate such deficient regiment or regiments, and discharge all supernumerary officers: *Provided*, That officers so discharged shall be allowed, in addition to the mileage already authorized by law, three months' pay to each.

Proviso.

When the officers and forces authorized by this act shall be discharged.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That all the officers appointed, and the additional force authorized to be raised under this act, shall be discharged at the close of the war with Mexico, except the officers of the ordnance authorized by the sixteenth section, and the two companies to each regiment of artillery authorized by the eighteenth section of this act.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

CHAP. LXII.—*An Act providing for the Building and Equipment of four naval Steamships.*

March 3, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be built and equipped four first-class sea-going steamships, to be attached to the navy of the United States, and that one million of dollars be, and is hereby, appropriated for that purpose, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Four first-class steamships to be built and equipped.

Appropriation.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That from and immediately after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Navy to accept, on the part of the government of the United States, the proposals of E. K. Collins and his associates, of the city of New York, submitted to the Postmaster-General, and dated Washington, March sixth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, for the transportation of the United States mail between New York and Liverpool, and to contract with the said E. K. Collins and his associates for the faithful fulfilment of the stipulations therein contained, and in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Secretary of Navy to accept the proposals of E. K. Collins & Co. for transportation of mail between New York and Liverpool.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the steamships to be employed by the said E. K. Collins and his associates in the transportation of the United States mail between New York and Liverpool shall be constructed under the inspection of a naval constructor in the employ of the Navy Department, and shall be so constructed as to render them convertible, at the least possible cost, into war steamers of the first class; and that each of said steamers shall receive on board four passed midshipmen of the United States navy, who shall serve as watch officers, and be suitably accommodated without charge to the government; and the said steamers shall also receive on board and accommodate, without charge to the government, one agent, to be appointed by the Postmaster-General, who shall have charge of the mails to be transported in said steamships.

Steamships—how to be constructed, &c.

Each steamship shall receive on board four passed midshipmen and a mail agent.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That from and immediately after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Navy to contract, on the part of the government of the United States, with A. G. Sloo, of Cincinnati, for the transportation of the United States mail from New York to New Orleans, twice a month and back, touching at Charleston, (if practicable,) Savannah, and Havana; and from Havana to Chagres and back, twice a month. The said mail to be transported in at least five steamships of not less than fifteen hundred tons burden, and propelled by engines of not less than one thousand horse power each, to be constructed under the superintendence and direction of a naval constructor in the employ of the Navy Department, and to be so constructed as to render them convertible, at the least possible expense, into war steamers of the first class; and that the said steamships shall be commanded by officers of the United States navy not below the grade of lieutenant, who shall be selected by the contractor, with the approval and consent of the Secretary of the Navy, and who shall be suitably accommodated without charge to the government. Each of said steamers shall receive on board four passed midshipmen of the United States navy, who shall serve as watch officers, and be suitably accommodated without charge to the government; and each of the said steamers shall also receive on board and accommodate, without charge to the government, one agent, to be appointed by the Postmaster-General, who shall have charge of the mails to be transported in said steamers: *Provided,* The Secretary of the Navy may, at his discretion, permit a steamer of not less than six hundred tons burden, and engines in proportion, to be employed in

Secretary of Navy to contract with A. G. Sloo for transportation of mail between New York and N. Orleans, &c.

From Havana to Chagres.

What description of steamships shall be employed, and how commanded.

Each of said steamers to receive on board four passed midshipmen and a mail agent.

Prov. 2.

- the mail service herein provided for between Havana and Chagres : *Provided, further,* That the compensation for said service shall not exceed the sum of two hundred and ninety thousand dollars, and that good and sufficient security be required for the faithful fulfilment of the stipulations of the contract.
- SEC. 5.** *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Navy to contract, on behalf of the government of the United States, for the transportation of the mail from Panama to such port as he may select in the Territory of Oregon, once a month each way, so as to connect with the mail from Havana to Chagres across the isthmus; said mail to be transported in either steam or sailing vessels, as shall be deemed most practicable and expedient.
- SEC. 6.** *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Navy to provide, in the contracts authorized by this act, that the Navy Department shall at all times exercise control over said steamships, and at any time have the right to take them for the exclusive use and service of the United States, and to direct such changes in their machinery and internal arrangements as the Secretary of the Navy may require; due provision being made in the said contracts for the mode of ascertaining the proper compensation to the contractors therefor.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

March 3, 1847. CHAP. LXIII. — *An Act to establish certain Post Routes and for other Purposes.*

- Post routes established.
- Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following be established as post roads:
- Maine.** — From Dixfield, through Peru, to Canton Mills, in the county of Oxford.
From Newport, through Corinna and Dexter, to Dover, in the county of Penobscot.
From Standish, through Limington, Sebago, Denmark, and Bridgeton, to Sweden.
From Brownsville, in the county of Piscataquis, to Katadhin Iron Works.
From Monson, by Abbot, Parkman, Dexter, and Newport, to Detroit, in Maine.
- New Hampshire.** — *New Hampshire.* — From Exeter to the city of Manchester.
From the city of Manchester to Amherst.
From the city of Manchester, through Candia, South Deerfield, Deerfield, Nottingham, Wadley's Falls, Lamprey River, Stratham, Greenland, to Portsmouth.
- Vermont.** — *Vermont.* — From Bakersfield, via West Enosburgh post-office, and Enosburgh Falls post-office, to West Berkshire.
From Bridgewater to Ludlow.
From Northumberland, New Hampshire, to Sutton, Vermont.
- Rhode Island.** — *Rhode Island.* — From Providence, Rhode Island, by Valley Falls, in Smithfield, Diamond Hill, in Cumberland, West Wentham, Franklin, Medway, and Holliston, to Framingham Depot, in Massachusetts.
From Providence, by Smithville or Clayville, to Killingly, Connecticut.
From Washington Village, in the State of Rhode Island, via Maple Root Meeting-House, Weaver's Hill, East Coheaghill, in West Greenwich, to Volentown, in the State of Connecticut.
- Connecticut.** — *Connecticut.* — From Thomson via the post villages of Fish-

erville, New Boston, South Bridge, Stubridge, and Brimfield, to the Palma Depot.

New York. — From Beaverkill, in the county of Sullivan, through Colchester, to Walton, in the county of Delaware. New York

From Leroy, in the county of Genesee, via Roanoke, East Bethany, Bethany, and Brookville, to Alexandria.

From Wright's Corners, in the county of Niagara, by the Hess road, to Somerset, in the same county.

From State Bridge, in the town of Lenox, Madison county, via North Bay, on the north point of Oneida Lake, to Camden, in the county of Oneida.

From Antwerp, in Jefferson county, by way of Shingle Creek, Fowler, Fullersville, Edwards's, and Russell, to Canton, in St. Lawrence county.

From Norwich, in the county of Chenango, by Plymouth, South Otselic, and West Linkaen, to De Ruyter, in Madison county.

From Canistota, in Steuben county, by way of Purdy Creek, through Greenwood and West Union, to Andover, in Alleghany county.

From Sempronius, Cayuga county, to Scott, Cortlandt county.

From Fulton by way of Gilbert's Mills, to Central Square, in Oswego county.

From the village of Hampton, town of Westmoreland, in the county of Oneida, via Manchester, Walesville, and New York Mills, to the city of Utica, in said county.

From Pratt's Hollow, in the county of Madison, via Pine Woods, to the village of Hamilton.

From South Bern, in the county of Albany, via Chesterville, Ormanville, Longman's Hollow, to Coeyman's Landing, in the county of Albany.

From Cannonsville, Delaware county, by Trout Creek, to Unadilla, Otsego county.

From Port Jervis, Orange county, along the line of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, to the mouth of the Lackawaxen Stream.

New Jersey. — From Burlington city, Burlington county, via Columbus, to Georgetown. New Jersey.

From Burlington city to Wrightstown.

From Stanhope to Strausburg, Pennsylvania.

From Square Village to the city of New York.

From Trenton, via Lawrenceville, to Pennington.

From Bordentown, in Burlington county, via Recklesstown, Jobstown, and New Egypt, to Freehold, Monmouth county.

From Flemington, in Hunterdon county, via Lebanonville and Cokesbury, to German valley.

From Freehold, via Turkey, Burgen Iron Works, to Tom's River, in Monmouth county.

From Flemington, via Greenville, to Ringoe's.

Pennsylvania. — From White Haven, via the State road, to Mount Pocono. Pennsylvania.

From Ebensburg, Cambria county, through the Woodland settlement, to intersect the Indiana and Curwinstown mail route at Newman's Mills Post-Office.

From Montrose, via New Milford, to Lausboro'.

From Pottstown, via Hillegass Post-Office, Upper Hanover, Montgomery county, Spinnerstown, Bucks county, to Coopersburg, Lehigh county.

From Athens, in Bradford county, to Smithfield, in said county.

From Meadville, Crawford county, via Sugar Lake, to Coopers-town, Venango county.

From York, York county, via Dover, Dillsburg, and Allen, to Carlisle, Cumberland county.

From York, York county, by east Berlin, to York Sulphur Springs, (Petersburg,) Adams county.

From Brady's Bend, Armstrong county, to Anandale, Butler county.

From Montourseville, in Lycoming county, via Warrensville, Isaac Bailey's Mill, J. K. Thomson's, James Williamson's, Bictel's Mill, to Jersey shore, in said county.

From Mercer, in Mercer county, to West Middlesex, in said county.

From Collomsville, in Lycoming county, via Susquehanna township, to Williamport, in said county.

From Mifflintown, via McCoystown, Juniata county, and Peru Mills, Bolingerstown, to Shade Gap, in Huntington county.

From Warren, in the county of Warren, via Wattsburg, Beaver Dam, Columbus, Wrightsville, Pittsfield, Youngsville, and Irvine, to the city of Erie.

From Brookville, in Jefferson county, via the State road, to Smickburg, in the same county.

From Grahamsville, in the county of Pike, to the mouth of the Lackawaxen.

From Ligonier, in the county of Westmoreland, to Donegal, in the same county.

From Reedsville, in Mifflin county, via the Kishacoquilla's Valley, to Lock's mill.

From McConnellsburgh, Bedford county, via Webster's Mills, to Hancock, Washington county, Maryland.

From Berrysburg, Dauphin county, via Uniontown, to Georgetown, in Westmoreland county.

From Mercer, to Harrisville, Butler county, via Union Mills.

Virginia.

Virginia. — From Osbornsford, Scott county, Virginia, to Letcher Court-House, Kentucky.

From Saltville, Washington county, to Hendrick's Mills, Russell county.

From Mechanicsburg, by the house of James Davidson at the Rocky Gap; thence along the valley of the South or Muddy Fork of Wolf Creek, by the house of Pleasant Murphy, to Tazewell Court House; to return by the valley of Clear Fork of Wolf Creek, by the house of Henry W. Dills and Rocky Gap, to Mechanicsburg.

From Blacksville, Monongalia county, to Warren, in said county.

From De Kalb, Gilmer county, to Harrisville, Ritchie county.

From Pedlar Mills, in Amherst county, to Fairfield, in Rockbridge county.

From Fairmount, via Jeremiah Hess's, to Salem, in Harrison county.

From Fairmount, Marion county, through Pruntytown, Taylor county, and Philippi, the county seat of Barbour county, to Buchanan, in Lewis county.

From Smithfield, on the national road, by Brandonsville, Kingwood, Evansville, to Philippi.

From Staunton, via Beverly, Weston, to Parkersburg, on the Ohio River.

From Parkersburg, by Burning Spring and Glenville, to Bulltown.

From Fincastle, Botetourt county, to Blacksburg, Montgomery county, via Catawba.

From Clarksville, to Halifax Court-House.

From the village of Trenton, on Willis River, Cumberland county, to Columbia, in the county of Fluvanna.

From Wytheville to Grayson Court-House.

From Yellow Branch, in Campbell county, via Maston Clay's Mills, and Arnoldtown, to Leesville.

From Sperryville, Rappahannock county, to Robsonville, Madison county

From Salem, in Roanoke county, to Boon's Mill, in Franklin county.

From Holston Post-Office, via Holston River, to Saltville, in Washington county.

From the Red Sulphur Springs, in Monroe county, to Princeton, in Mercer county.

From Glade Spring to Emory and Henry College, in Washington county.

From Lebanon to Sand Lick, in Russell county.

From Fredericksburg, to the store of William Colton.

From Louisburg, via the Sulphur Springs, Fleshman's, on Sewell Mountain, on the old Kanawha road, and Hughart's, to Fayette Court-House.

North Carolina. — From Powell's Point or Elizabeth City, to Nag's Head, North Carolina, touching at Roanoke Island. North Carolina.

From Jefferson, North Carolina, via Helton, to Shadrick Greer's, in Grayson county, Virginia.

From Johnsonville or Murchison's Mills, to Harrington.

From Marion, up Crooked Creek, to Hendersonville.

From Albemarle, via Morgan's Mills, to Clear Creek, North Carolina, to return by Thomas Rowland's.

From Salisbury, via Brengle's Ferry, to Troy.

From Fayetteville, via Avasboro, to Smithfield, sixty miles.

From N. S. Jarrett's, in Macon county, North Carolina, via Fort Emmery, on Hiwassee River, to Blairsville, Georgia.

From Lenoir to Deal's Mill, in Caluwell county North Carolina, fifteen miles.

From Washington, Beaufort county, to Durham's Creek, same county.

From Creed's Bridge, Virginia, to Knott's Island.

From Ridgway, via Bullock's Store, Palmer's Springs, St. Tammany, Fitt's Store, to Ridgway.

From Strickland's Depot, to Taylor's Bridge, in Sampson county.

From Jefferson, via Mouth of Wilson, to Grayson Court-House, Virginia.

From Elizabethtown, via house of Thomas Lewis, to Gravelly Hill.

South Carolina. — From Earlesville to Limestone Springs, South Carolina. South Carolina.

From Aiken, by Merritt's Bridge, to Leesville, South Carolina.

From Aiken to Burcalow, Orangeburg District, South Carolina.

From Leesville to Orangeburg Court-House.

From Lewisville to Vance's Ferry.

From Aiken to Ervington.

From Athens, Georgia, to Pendleton, South Carolina.

Georgia. — From Villa Rica (Georgia) to Tallapoosa, and Shady Grove to Jacksonville, Alabama.

From Covington, via Lofton's Store, Indian Springs, and Gullettsville, to Forsyth.

From Lagrange, via Vernon, Wehadkee, and Roanoke, to Wedowee, Alabama. The Fredonia route to commence at Vernon, and the Mount Hickory route to end at Roanoke.

From Lagrange, via Houston, to Franklin.

From Fayetteville to Greenville.

From White Sulphur Springs, via Warm Springs, to Talbotton.

From Dahlonega, by Tuccoah, to Benton, Tennessee.

From Villa Rica, via Powder Springs.

From Marietta, Roswell Factory, Social Hill, in Cherokee county, Allenville, Cumming, and Coal Mountain, Forsyth county, Crossville, and Auroria, to Dahlonega.

From Hawkinsville to Troupville.

From Lawrenceville, via Gainsville, to Clarksville.

From Talbotton, by Nemsom's Mills, in Macon county, to Lanier and Traveller's Rest, in Dooly county.

From Columbus, via Fort Mitchell and Oswichee, in Alabama, to Florence in Georgia, discontinuing the present route from Florence to Fort Gaines, via Eufaula.

From Columbus, via Willula, (in Alabama,) Glennville, and Eufaula, to Fort Gaines.

From Washington to Crawfordville.

From Columbus, (Georgia,) via Borum's, (in Russell county, Alabama,) Union Springs, Aberfoil, Union Hill, Montezuma, and Nathansville, to Blakely.

From Penfield to Union Point.

From Jasper, Marion county, Tennessee, by Rankin's Ferry, on the Tennessee River, Boiling Springs, to Trenton, Dade county, Georgia.

Alabama.

Alabama. — From Geneva, Alabama, to Uchee Anna, Florida.

From Decatur to Moulton.

From Double Springs to State Line, Georgia.

From Abbeville, via Freeman's Store and Skipperville, to Newton Court-House.

From Black's Bluff to Poole's Store.

From Americus, Georgia, via Lumpkin, Florence, Georgetown, Eufaula, Clayton, Louisville, Monticello, and Troy, to Greenville, Alabama.

From Lebanon to Langston.

From Barnes's Cross Roads, via Indigo Head, to Louisville.

From Montgomery to Youngsville — changed so as to include Mount Jefferson.

From Village Springs to Aurora Post-Office.

From Eufaula, via Abbeville, Columbia, Woodville, to Marriana, Florida.

From Double Springs to Jacksonville.

From Double Springs, by Ashville and Springville, to Elyton.

From Double Springs to Rome, Georgia.

From Tuscaloosa, via Wilson Sheppard's Post-Office, Isaac Cain's Post-Office, to Jasper.

From Jasper, via Eldredge, to Pikeville.

From Point Smith to Buzzard Roost.

From Decatur, via Houston's Store, to Jasper.

From Jacksonville, Benton county, Alabama, via Terrapin Creek, Augustin Young's, to Van Wert, Paulding county, Georgia.

From Blountsville, by Murphey's Valley, to Aurora.

From Ashville to Montevalo.

From Carrollton, Georgia, to Rockdale, Randolph county.

Florida.

Florida. — From Pensacola, by Apalachicola, St. Mark's, Cedar Keys, and Tampa Bay, to Key West.

From Key West, by Miami River, Indian River, and Mosquito Inlet, to Charleston.

From St. Mary's, Georgia, by Nassau Court-House, to Jacksonville, Florida.

From Jacksonville to Alligator, by Brandy Branch.

From Milton to Sparta.

From Okahumpka to Fort Butler.

- Mississippi.* — From Houston to Starkville. Mississippi.
 From Delta, Coahoma county, to Panola.
 From Pontotoc to Ragsdale's Stand.
 From Fulton to Houston.
 From Houston to Columbus.
 From Columbus to Hopewell.
 From Louisville to Starkville.
 From Jackson, via Paulding, and Leashville, to Mobile, Alabama.
 From Hillsboro', via Ludlow and Densentown, to Canton.
 From Hernando to Chulahoma.
 From Jacinto, Tishemingo county, via Danville, New Hope, to Matamoras, Tennessee.
 From Starkville, Octibbehaw county, via Springfield, Drane's Mills, to Shongalow, Carroll county.
Louisiana. — From Vidalia to Lake Providence, via Sicily Island, Louisiana.
 Deer Creek, and Bayou Macon.
 From Shreveport to Logansport.
 From Trinity, in the parish of Catahola, down Black River, to Howe's, in the parish of Concordia, Louisiana.
 From St. Joseph, via Winnsboro', to Monroe.
 From Yazoo city, in the State of Mississippi, via the court-house of Josequina county, Providence, Louisiana, Bastrop, to Monroe, Washita county, Louisiana.
 From Mansfield to Logansport, De Soto parish.
 From Mansfield to Pulaski, Panola county, Texas.
 From Pulaski, via Steele's, Caddo parish, to Greenwood.
 From Washington, parish of St. Landry, to Bayou Rouge, via Hedsturn's, McBride's, and Morgan's.
 From Covington, via John Parkins's, and Wadsworth's, to Pear River, in the parish of St. Tammany.
Arkansas. — From Pine Bluffs, via Princeton and Dallasport, to Arkansas.
 Washington.
 From Batesville, up Poke Bayou, via John Martin's, to Pilot Hill.
 From Helena to the mouth of White River.
 From Eldorado to Warren's, in Bradley county.
 From Clarendon, Monroe county, to Surrounded Hill.
 From Oakland Grove to Des Arques Bluffs, on White River.
 From Pilot Hill to Rockbridge, Ozark county, Missouri.
 From Benton, Saline county, via Preston Bland's, to Perryville, Perry county.
 From Benton, via Joel Brown's, Perriman McDaniel's, and Keezee's Mill, through Colbreath's Settlement, to Warren's, Bradley county.
 From Gainesville, in Greene county, crossing Black River at Sherky's Ferry, via Dockworth's Ferry, on Current River, Fouchie Dumas, and the Medical Springs, to Charles Hatcher's, on Eleven Point River.
 From Yellville, Marion county, via Joseph Coker's, to Forsythe, Taney county, Missouri.
 From Smithville, Lawrence county, via Thomas Esta's, to Pilot Hill.
 From Huntsville to Lebanon.
 From Bentonville to Maysville.
 From Elizabeth, in Jackson county, to Walcott.
 From Marion, Crittenden county, via James Deeron's, to Smith's, Poinsett county.
 From Dwight, Pope county, to Clinton, in Van Buren county.
 From Clarksville, Johnson county, to St. Paul.
 From Rock Roe to Bearkly.

From Searcy, White county, via the Chickasaw crossing and Oakland, to Helena, in Philip county.

From Little Rock, via Alexander Murphy's and Kinderhook, to Richwood, Izard county.

From Fort Smith to Tumlinsonville, Scott county.

From Arkansas Post, via Lagrew's Springs, to Crocket Bluffs.

From Helena, in Philips county, via Spring Creek settlement, Oakland Post-Office, in St. Francis county, to Batesville, Independence county.

From Van Buren, Crawford county, to Fayetteville, via James Gin's, William Howard's, Hathaway's Store, and Enos Harris's.

From Smithville, Lawrence county, to Richwood's, Izard county, via Thompson's Mills, Mount Vista, and Criswell's Ferry, across White River.

From Whittington's, Hot Spring county, to Dallas, Polk county, via Mount Ida, and Cadde Cove.

From New Madrid, Missouri, to Memphis, Tennessee, via Hickman's Bend, Mill Bayou, Osceola, Pecan Point, Frenchman's Bayou, Oldham, and Marion, in Arkansas.

From Jasper, in Newton county, to Lebanon, Searcy county, via Thomas Jones's, at the mouth of Big Creek.

From Eldorado, Union county, to Monroe, Ouachita parish, Louisiana, via William Chapman's Store, William F. Bond's Store, in Union Parish, Louisiana, and Ouachita city, Louisiana.

Missouri.

Missouri. — From Versailles, via mouth of Big Buffalo, to Bolivar.

From Independence, via Bent's Fort, to Santa Fe.

From Independence to Astoria, in the Territory of Oregon.

From Dade Court-House, via Buck Prairie, to McDonald.

From Cassville, via John B. Williams's, to Forsythe.

From Georgetown to Lexington.

From Warsaw, via Ocoola and Batesville, to Fort Scott, in the Indian Territory.

From Washburn's Prairie, via John B. King's, to Maysville, Arkansas.

From Bolivar, via Homansville, to Ocoola.

From Thomasville, via the county seat of Texas county, Ellsworth, and Wickliffe, to Little Piney.

From Thomasville to Rockbridge.

From Canton, via Monticello, Sand Hill, and Memphis, to Lancaster, Schuyler county.

From Bolivar, via Buffalo, to Woodbury.

From Harrisonville to Little Osage.

From Georgetown to Cole Camp.

From Sarcoxie, via Union Grove to Blytheville.

From Warsaw, via Erie, to Waynesville.

From Warsaw to Buffalo.

From Arcadia, via Big Creek and Camp Grove, to Cane Creek, in Wayne county.

From Weston, via Bloomington, to St. Joseph's.

From Harrisburgh, Lafayette county, to Rose Hill, in Johnson county.

From Bolivar to Cedar Court-House.

From Hannibal to Belmont, in the State of Illinois.

From Springfield to Rockbridge.

From St. Joseph's, via the county seats of Clinton, Caldwell, Livingston, Linn, Macon, Shelby, to Palmyra.

From Alexandria, Clarke county, via the county seats of Clark, Scotland, Schuyler, Putnam, Mercer, Harrison, and Gentry, to Lindon, in Atchison county.

From the county seat of Scotland county, via Monticello, to Quincy, Illinois.

From Bates Court-House to Carthage in Jasper county.

From Carthage to Neosho.

From Palmyra to Indian Creek.

From Florida, in Monroe county, to Mexico, in Andrain county.

From Weston, via Estill's Mill, to Plattsburgh.

From Waterloo, via Chambersburgh, Wood's Mill, to Bloomfield, in Iowa.

From St. Louis to Femme Osage, via the old Bonhomme road.

From Tully, Lewis county, to St. Joseph's in Buchanan county, via the county seat of Scotland, Macon, Putnam, Mercer, Harrison, and Gentry.

From St. Joseph's, via the county seat of Gentry, Harrison, Mercer, Putnam, Schuyler, Scotland, and Clark, to Alexander.

Illinois. — From Otsego, via Antioch, to Solon Mills.

Illinois.

From Cass, via Barber's Corners and Du Page, and Vermont, to Oswego.

From La Salle, via the south side of Vermillion River, through Lowell, Galloway, and Moon's Point, to Pontiac, in Livingston county.

From Rock Island, via Camden, Independence, and James Gingle's, to Millersburgh.

From Fulton city, via Genesee Grove, Milledgeville, Elkhorn Grove, and Buffalo Grove, to Oregon, in Ogle county.

From Rock Island, via Camden, and Hollister's Mill, in Rock Island county, Thomas R. Morey's, Berlin, and Oxford, in Henry county, and North Prairie, to Hendersonville.

From Cedar Creek Mills, via Oneco, to Monroe, in the Territory of Wisconsin.

From Olney, Richland county, via St. Mary, to Newtown.

From Decatur, via Clinton, to Bloomington.

From Greenup, via Salisbury, to Charleston.

From New Harmony, in the State of Indiana, via Grayville, to Albion.

From Middleport, to Urbana.

From Bristol, in Kendall county, via Sugar Grove, Grouse, Blackberry, Avon, and Line, to Sycamore.

From Josephine to Ottawa.

From Springfield, the seat of government, via Hillsboro', Greenville, Carlyle, Washville, Pinckneyville, Murphysboro, Saratoga, Jonesboro, and Unity, to Cairo City.

From St. Louis, Missouri, by Belleville, Sparta, Murphysboro, Saratoga, and Vienna, to Metropolis City, on the Ohio River.

From Penn, on the Illinois River, passing tri-weekly through the county seats of Bureau and Henry counties, to Rock Island, on the Mississippi River.

From Warsaw, in Hancock county, to Oyuacoka, via Keithsburgh, to New Boston, so as to intersect the route from Boston to Rock Island.

From Dutchman's Point, via Sherman and Emmett, to Little Fort.

From Milwaukie, via Otsego, Dulanty, Elmsley, and Grass Point, to Chicago.

From La Salle, via Princeton and Cambridge, to Millersburgh.

From Dundee, via Barrington, Lake Zurich, Gilmer, and Libertyville, to Little Fort.

From Pittsfield, in Pike county, to Carrolton, in Greene county.

From Williamsburgh, in Shelby county, to Van Buren, in Montgomery county.

From Ottawa, via Norway and Holdeman's Grove, and Cass, to Summit.

From Caledonia, in Pulaski county, to Jonesboro', in Union county.
From Chicago, via Noyesville, Eldridge, Bonaparte, Warrenville, and Snyder's Mills, to Aurora.

From Pulaski, in Hancock county, via Big Elm Grove, Clayton, Walker's Neck, and Cacanay's Mills, to Perry, in Pike county.

From Evansville, in Indiana, via Albion and Fairfield, to Salem.

From Paducah, in Kentucky, via Metropolis, Vienna, Marion, and Benton, to Mt. Vernon, to intersect with the route from Shawneetown to Salem.

From Friendsville to Albany.

Indiana

Indiana. — From Rockport to Newburg.

From Jasper, in Dubois county, to Paoli, Orange county via Haysville.

From Leavenworth, Crawford county, via Magnolia, to Jasper, by the present State road.

From Evansville, Vanderburg county, via New Harmony, Indiana, and via Graysville and Albion, Illinois, to Fairfield, Illinois.

From Plymouth, Marshall county, to Goshen, Elkhart county, via the State road between those points.

From Monticello, in White county, via Winimac, Pulaski county, Barber's, Marshall county, and Dover, St. Joseph county, to South Bend, in said county.

From Door Village, Laporte county, via Bigelow's Mills, and John McIntosh's, to Tassinong, Porter county.

From Marion, Grant county, via Etna, to Huntington, Huntington county.

From Middletown, Henry county, via Yorktown, to Wheeling, Delaware county.

From Marion, Grant county, to Hartford, in Blackford county.

From Lafayette, Tippecanoe county, via Rossville, Middle Ford of Wild Cat on the Michigan road, Richardville, Cocomo, to Marion, Grant county.

From Frankfort, Clinton county, to Canton, Tipton county.

From New Trenton, Franklin county, via South Gate, Kilrail, and Summan's, to Napoleon, Ripley county.

From Bowling Green, Clay county, to Point Commerce, Green county.

From Hagerstown, Wayne county, to Winchester, Randolph county.

From Aurora, Dearborn county, via Wilmington, and Moor's Hill, to Versailles, Ripley county.

From Lawrenceburgh, via Wilmington, Dillsboro', Hart's Mills, Cross Plains, and Canaan, to Madison, Jefferson county.

From Vernon, Jennings county, up the valley of Big Otter, to Otter Village.

From Charlestown to New Albany.

Tennessee.

Tennessee. — From Double Springs, Jackson county, via Poplar Shade, to Smithville, De Kalb county.

From Whitleysville, via Witcher's Cross Roads, to Lafayette.

From Bean's Station, Tennessee, via Morristown, to the mouth of Chucky.

From Columbia, Maury county, to Williamsport, said county.

From Spencer, via Wallsbridge, Isaac Miller's, crossing Collin's River at the Flat Shoals, to Smithville.

From Benton, Polk county, Tennessee, to Cohutta Springs, Georgia.

From Raleigh, via Portersville, to Covington, discontinuing the present route from Randolph to Belmont.

From Raleigh, through Portersville, Covington, and Ripley, to Dyersburg.

From Smithville, via Mechanicsville, to Woodbury.

From Sparta, up the Calf Killer River to its source, thence crossing the old Walton road, west of Robert Officer's, via James M. Goodbar's, Magnus Looper's, to West-Fork Post-Office.

From Fayetteville, Lincoln county, via Cold Water and Kelly's Creek, on the south side of Elk River, to Elkton, in Giles county.

Kentucky. — From Columbus, via Blandville, to Paducah.

Kentucky.

From Paducah, via Benton, Waidshoro', and Murray, to Paris, in Tennessee.

From Paducah, via Lovelaceville, Blandville, and Milburn, to Clinton.

From Prestonsburg to Hazard, Perry county.

From Princeton to the Empire Iron Works.

From West Liberty, via Little Sandy, head of Paint, to Paintsville.

From Smithland, via Benton, to Mayfield.

From Pikeville, Kentucky, via Whitesburg and Pound, to Bickley's Mills, in Virginia.

From Blandville, via Hazle Creek, (Kentucky,) to Caledonia, Illinois.

From Eddyville, via Benton, to Mayfield.

From Prestonsburg, Kentucky, to Logan Court-House, Virginia.

From Rome Post-Office, in Knox county, via Daniel Baker's, to the Steam-Mill, in Clay county.

From Boonsville to Levi Pennington's.

From Piketon, via mouth of Pond Creek, to Logan Court-House, Virginia.

From Princeton, via Wallonia, to Cadiz.

From Russellville, in Logan county, via Franklin, Simpson county, Scottsville, Allen county, Tompkinsville, Monroe county, to Livingston, Tennessee.

From Hickman, via Feliciana and Mayfield, to Paducah.

From Caseyville, via Cypress and O. P. Griswold's to Providence.

From Madisonville, via Ashbysburgh, to Owensboro'.

Ohio. — From Kinsman, via Johnstonville, to Warren.

Ohio.

From Steubenville, via Browning's Mills, on Island Creek, Knoxville, New Sommerset, Mitchell's Salt Works, Moore's Salt Works, Croxton, Salineville, and Gaver's, to New Lisbon.

From Columbus, via New Albany, Johnstown, Utica, Martinsburg, Bladensburg, East Union, and West Bedford, to Roscoe, Coshocton county.

From Columbus Grove, Putnam county, to Waterville, Lucas county.

From New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas county, via Joseph Murphey's and Rogersville, to Chili, Coshocton county.

From Locust Grove, Adams county, via Marble Furnace, Tranquillity, Youngsville, to Eckmansville.

From Cleveland, via Royalton, Hinkley, Granger, and Sharon, to Wadsworth.

From Sidney, via Palestine, to Urbana.

From Cleveland, via Gates's Mill, Munson, Claridon, Huntsburg, Windsor, to Meadville, in Pennsylvania.

From Ithaca, Darke county, through New Baltimore and Philipsburg, to Union, in Montgomery county.

From Lowell, Washington county, via Reigner's Mills, Jackson and Olive Townships, in Morgan county, to Sharon.

From Ashland, Ashland county, via Jeromeville, Mohecanville to Loudenville, in Richland county.

From Canal Fulton, in Stark county, to Ashland, in Ashland county.

From St. John's, in Allen county, via Frysburg, to Dinsmoore, in Shelby county.

From Marion, in the county of Marion, via Kenton, in Hardin county, Huntersville, and Lima, in Allen county, to section ten, on the Miami canal.

From Xenia, in Green county, through Paintersville, in the same county, to Port William, in Clinton county.

From Jackson, in Jackson county, by the way of Vinton to Cheshire, in Gallia county.

From Nashport, in Licking county, via Elizabethtown, to Hanover.

From Woodville, in Sandusky county, via Hartford and Port Clinton, in Ottawa county, to Sandusky City.

From Bethel, Clermont county, via Brownsville, to Feesburg, in Brown county.

From Fayetteville, Brown county, via Westborough, to Cuba, in Clinton county.

Michigan.

Michigan. — From Grand Haven to Milwaukie, State of Wisconsin.

From Owosso, in the county of Shiawassee, to Lyons, in the county of Ionia.

Iowa.

Iowa. — From Washington to the county seat of Jasper county.

From Tipton, via Pioneer Grove, to the county seat of Benton county.

From Oskaloosa, via Eddyville, to Clarksville, in Monroe county.

From Ottumwa to the county seat of Appenoose county.

From Burlington to Keosauqua.

From Jacksonville, via Mononah and McGregor's landing, to Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin Territory.

From Keokuk, via Fairfield, Ottumwa, and Oskaloosa, to the Bar-racks at the Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines River.

From Wapello, via Columbus City, to Iowa City.

From Oskaloosa to Newton city, in Jasper county.

From Canton, Jackson county, via Pioneer Grove, to Ivanhoe, in Linn county.

From Torlesboro, via Walling's Landing, to Bloomington.

From Iowa City, via the county seats of Iowa, Powisheek, and Jasper counties, to Fort Des Moines, the county seat of Polk county.

From Fairfield to Bloomfield.

From Iowa City, via Tipton and Dewitt, to Albany, Illinois.

From Dubuque to Fort Atkinson.

From Burlington, via Columbus City, Hillsboro, and Port Allen, to Iowa City.

From Keokuk, via Charleston, Winchester, Birmingham, Agency City, Delonega, Oskaloosa, to Fort Des Moines, county seat of Polk county.

Texas.

Texas. — From Liberty to Beaumont.

From Buffalo (on Trinity River) to Springfield.

From Greenwood, Louisiana, via Mount Mourne, Grand Bluffs and Pine Hills, in Panola county, and Rhodes, to Gaye's Post-Office, Rusk county.

From Lagrange, via Scallon's, Hamlet, and Cedar Creek, to San Marco.

From Galveston, via Virginia Point, Liverpool, Hinds, Brazoria, and Caney, to Matagorda.

From Mansfield, Louisiana, via Ezekiel Jones', A. G. Turneys, Edward Smith's, and John Grave's, to Marshall.

Wisconsin.

Wisconsin. — From Falls of St. Croix, to Lapointe, in St. Croix county.

From Rochester, in Racine county, to Sugar Creek, in Walworth county.

From Galena, State of Illinois, via New Diggings, to Mineral Point, in Iowa county.

From Potosi, Grant county, via Platteville, Head of Platte, Blue

River, and Muscoday, in Iowa county, to the county seat of Richland county.

From Racine, in Racine county, to Beloit, in Rock county.

From Southport, in Racine county, via Beloit, Rock county, to White Oak Springs, in Iowa county.

From Janesville, via Catfish, in Rock county, to Christiana, in Dane county.

From Racine, in Racine county, to White Water, in Walworth county.

From Prairieville, in Waukesha county, via Pemankie and Warren, to Rubicon, in Washington county.

From Janesville, in Rock county, via Exeter and Yellow Stone, in Green county, to Mineral Point, in Iowa county.

From Madison, Dane county, via Cross Plains, Groetsville, Reeveville, and Helena, to Dodgeville, in Iowa county.

From Monroe, Green county, via Greenville, to Blue Mounds, in Iowa county.

From Milton, Rock county, via Goodrich's Ferry, to Cottage Grove, in Dane county.

From Madison, Dane county, to Prairie du Chien, in Crawford county.

From Madison, Dane county, via Watertown, to Milwaukie, in Milwaukie county.

From Prairie du Chien to Cassville, in Grant county.

From Watertown, Jefferson county, to Waupan, Fond-du-Lac county.

From Watertown to Fond-du-Lac, in Fond-du-Lac county.

From Janesville, Rock county, via Lima, to Whitewater, in Walworth county.

From Janesville, via Indianford, to Madison, Dane county.

From Beloit, via Monroe, in Green county, and Winslow, to Galena, Illinois.

From Beloit, Rock county, to mineral Point, Iowa county.

From Plover Portage to Big Bull Falls, in Portage county.

From Manitowoc Rapids, via Manitowoc, to Twin Rivers, in Manitowoc county.

From Milwaukie, via West Bend, in Washington county, to Fond-du-Lac, in Fond-du-Lac county.

From Green Bay to Menomonie City, in Brown county

From Green Lake, in Marquette county, via county seat of Winnebago county, to Green Bay, in Brown county.

From Sac Prairie, by Barahoo, to Fort Winnebago.

From Grafton, by Rubicon, in Washington county, and Hustis Rapids, to Oak Grove, Dodge county.

From Oak Grove, in Dodge county, via Burnett and Chester, to Wampum, in Fond-du-Lac county.

From Potosi to Lancaster, in Grant county.

From Dubuque, Iowa, via Wild's Ferry and Potosi, to Platteville.

From Green Bay, via Thomson's Mills, to Plover Portage.

From Fort Winnebago, via the county seat of Winnebago county, to Neenah.

From Summit, via Ocanemawac and Hustis Rapids, to the county seat of Dodge county.

From Prairieville, via Pewankie, Lisbon, Warren, Erie, Wright, to Addison, Washington county.

From Janesville, via Fulton and Cooksville, to Rutland, in Dade county.

From Big Foot, via Solon, Antioch, Angola and Franklin, to Little Fort, Illinois.

From Oak Grove, via Laurel and Elhah, in Dodge county, to Columbus, in Columbia county.

Oregon.

Oregon. — From Oregon City, via Fort Vancouver and Fort Nesqually, to the mouth of Admiralty Inlet.

From Oregon City, up the Willamette Valley, to the Kalamet River, in the direction of San Frisco.

When said routes shall go into operation.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the above routes shall go into operation on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, or sooner, should the funds of the department justify the same: *Provided*, That as soon as a responsible contractor shall offer to transport the mails over any portion of the routes included in this bill, for the revenues arising therefrom respectively, the Postmaster-General shall have the power forthwith to put them under contract.

Proviso.

Mails from New Orleans to Tampico.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster-General be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to cause a mail to be transported once a week, and oftener, if he shall think the public interest requires it, from New Orleans, via Galveston, Passo Callo, Brasos de St. Iago, to Tampico, with return mails, the service to be performed by contract, or by the use of the public steamers now in the service of the War Department in the Gulf of Mexico, with the consent of the head of that department; and for this service the sum of thirty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated.

Letters, &c., to persons belonging to the army in Mexico to be free.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all letters, newspapers, and other packets, not exceeding in weight one ounce, directed to any officer, musician, or private of the army of the United States in Mexico, or at any post or place on the frontier of the United States, bordering on Mexico, shall be conveyed in the mail free of postage: *Provided*, That all letters or other packets directed to any person in the army shall contain, as a part of their direction, the words, "belonging to the army."

Proviso.

The two preceding sections to continue in force during the present war.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the two preceding sections shall continue in force during the present war, and for three months after the same may be terminated, and no longer.

Mail from Charleston to Chagres, and from Panama to Astoria.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized to contract for transporting a mail from Charleston, South Carolina, to Chagres, touching at St. Augustine and Key West, and also at Havana, in the Island of Cuba, if deemed expedient, and across the isthmus to Panama, and from thence to Astoria, or the mouth of the Columbia River, touching at Monterey, St. Francisco, and such other places on the coast as the Postmaster-General may direct; the mail to be conveyed from Charleston to Chagres, and from Panama to Astoria, in steamships, and to be transported each way once every two months, or oftener, as the public interest may require: *Provided*, That the expenditure for said service shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars per annum.

Expense not to exceed \$100,000 a year.

Post-Office to be established at Astoria.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized to establish a post-office and appoint a deputy postmaster at Astoria, and such other places on the coast of the Pacific, within the territory of the United States, as the public interest may require; that all letters conveyed to or from Chagres shall be charged with twenty cents postage: and all letters conveyed to or from Havana shall be subject to twelve and a half cents postage; and letters carried to or from Panama shall pay a postage of thirty cents, and letters to or from Astoria, or any other place on the Pacific coast, within the territory of the United States, shall pay forty cents postage.

Rate of postage.

Contracts to provide for the purchase of the steamships em-

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That any contract made in pursuance of this act shall provide for the purchase, by the United States, of the steamships to be employed in conveying the mail, at its

option, agreeably to the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to provide for the Transportation of the Mail between the United States and foreign Countries, and for other Purposes," approved the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five: *Provided*, That the departure and return of said mail may, at the discretion of the Postmaster-General, be either from Charleston, New York, Savannah, Pensacola, or New Orleans, as may be deemed most consistent with the public interest.

ployed in conveying mails.
1845, ch. 69.
Proviso.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of thirty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the service herein provided for, to be paid from the general appropriation for mail transportation.

\$30,000 appropriated.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster-General be authorized and directed, when in his judgment the public interest or convenience may require it, to establish one or more branch post offices, to facilitate the operation of the post-office, in any city or place which, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, may require such additional accommodation for the convenience of the inhabitants; and it shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General to prescribe the rules and regulations for the branch post-offices which may be established by virtue of this act; and no additional postage shall be charged for the receipt or delivery of any letter or packet at such branch post-office.

Branch post-offices.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That, to facilitate the transportation of letters in the mail, the Postmaster-General be authorized to prepare postage stamps, which, when attached to any letter or packet, shall be evidence of the payment of the postage chargeable on such letter; which said stamps the Postmaster-General may deliver to any deputy postmaster who may apply for the same, the deputy postmaster paying or becoming accountable for the amount of the stamps so received by him; and if any of said stamps shall not be used, but be returned to the General Post-Office, the amount so returned shall be credited to such deputy postmaster; and such deputy postmaster may sell or dispose of any stamps so received by him, to any person who may wish to use the same; but it shall not be lawful for any deputy postmaster to prepare, use, or dispose of any postage stamps not authorized by and received from the Postmaster-General; and any person who shall falsely and fraudulently make, utter, or forge any postage stamp, with the intent to defraud the Post-Office Department, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and on conviction shall be subject to the same punishment as is provided in the twenty-first section of the act approved the third day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, entitled "An Act to reduce into one the several Acts establishing and regulating the Post-Office Department."

Postage stamps.

Penalty for forging &c. such stamps.

1825, ch. 64.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the sixth section of the act to which this is supplementary as requires the Postmaster-General to cause accounts of the postage that would be chargeable by the rates prescribed in said act upon all matter passing free through the mail, and that the same shall be paid to the Post-Office Department from the contingent funds of the two Houses of Congress, and of the other departments of the government for which such mail service may have been performed, be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and that in lieu of such payment, and in compensation for such mail services as may be performed for the several departments of the government, there shall be paid to the Post-Office Department, from the treasury, for each year's service, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, which is hereby appropriated for that purpose, out of any unappropriated money in the treasury.

Repeal of so much of the 6th sec. of act 3d March 1845, ch. 43, as requires accounts to be kept of the postages of the pub. depts. &c.

\$200,000 appropriated in lieu thereof.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful to deposit in any post-office, to be conveyed in the mail, two or more

Penalty for depositing in any post-office two

or more letters to different persons under the same envelope.

Proviso.

All newspapers, with certain exceptions, handbills, &c. to be subject to postage.

Contractors or mail carriers may transport papers out of the mails, &c.

What publications shall be considered as public documents, and may be franked as such.

Compensation of postmasters. Receipts from boxes.

Repeal of so much of the act of May 3, 1845, ch. 43, as is inconsistent herewith.

letters directed to different persons enclosed in the same envelope or packet; and every person so offending shall forfeit the sum of ten dollars, to be recovered by action *qui tam*, one half for the use of the informer, and the other half for the use of the Post-Office Department: *Provided*, That this prohibition shall not apply to any letter or packet directed to any foreign country; and all newspapers conveyed in the mail shall be subject to postage, except those sent by way of exchange between the publishers of newspapers, and except those franked by persons enjoying the franking privilege; and newspapers not sent from the office of publication, and all handbills or circulars, printed or lithographed, not exceeding one sheet, shall be subject to three cents postage each, to be paid when deposited in any post-office to be conveyed in the mail; and it shall be lawful for any contractor or mail carrier to transport newspapers out of the mail for sale or distribution to subscribers, and the Postmaster-General shall have authority to pay or cause to be paid a sum, not exceeding two cents each, for all letters or packets conveyed in any vessel or steamboat not employed in carrying the mail from one post or place to any other post or place in the United States, subject to such regulations as the Postmaster-General may prescribe; and such publications or books as have been or may be published, procured, or purchased by order of either House of Congress, or a joint resolution of the two Houses, shall be considered as public documents, and entitled to be franked as such; and it shall not be lawful to make any allowance or compensation to deputy postmasters in addition to their commissions as authorized by law, excepting the receipts from boxes, of which all beyond two thousand dollars shall be applied in defraying the expenses of their offices, and to be accounted for in the same manner as they are required to account for their commissions, and excepting the special allowance made by law to the postmasters at Washington city and New Orleans.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act approved the third day of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty-five, entitled "An Act to reduce the Rates of Postage, to limit the Use, and correct the Abuse, of the Franking Privilege, and for the Prevention of Frauds on the Post-Office Department," and of all other acts relating to the Post-Office Department, or the service of that department, as is inconsistent with this act, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

March 3, 1847.
1846, ch. 25.

CHAP. LXIV.—*An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to amend 'An Act to carry into Effect in the States of Alabama and Mississippi the existing Compacts with those States with Regard to the five per cent. Fund and the School Reservations.'"*

Provisions of the act of February 26, 1845, extended so as to enable the State of Alabama to locate a certain quantity of land. 1845, ch. 25.

Proviso.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to carry into Effect in the States of Alabama and Mississippi the existing Compacts with those States with Regard to the five per cent. Fund and the School Reservations,'" approved February twenty-six, eighteen hundred and forty-five, be, and the same are hereby, extended so as to enable the State of Alabama to locate a quantity of land in any of the States or Territories equal to the quantity now due to the inhabitants of the township within the Chickasaw cession within said State: *Provided*, That they shall be made subject to the restrictions and limitations of the act the title of which has been cited, as far as the same may be applicable.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

CHAP. LXVI. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the better Organization of the Department of Indian Affairs," and an Act entitled "An Act to regulate Trade and Intercourse with the Indian Tribes, and to preserve Peace on the Frontiers," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and for other Purposes.*

March 3, 1847.

1834, ch. 162.

1834, ch. 161.

1848, ch. 118, § 3.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the limits of each superintendency, agency, and sub-agency shall be established by the Secretary of War, either by tribes or geographical boundaries; and the superintendents, agents, and sub-agents shall be furnished with offices for the transaction of the public business, and the agents and sub-agents with houses for their residences, at the expense of the United States; and, with the assent of the Indians, be permitted to cultivate such portions of land as the President or Secretary of War may deem proper.

Limits of superintendencies, agencies, &c., to be established.

Offices and houses for superintendents, agents, &c.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the twentieth section of the "Act to regulate Trade and Intercourse with the Indian Tribes, and to preserve Peace on the Frontiers," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, be, and the same is hereby, so amended, that, in addition to the fines thereby imposed, any person who shall sell, exchange or barter, give, or dispose of, any *sirrituous* liquor or wine to an Indian, in the Indian country, or who shall introduce, or attempt to introduce, any *sirrituous* liquor or wine into the Indian country, except such supplies as may be necessary for the officers of the United States and the troops of the service, under the direction of the War Department, such person, on conviction thereof before the proper District Court of the United States, shall in the former case be subject to imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years, and in the latter case not exceeding one year, as shall be prescribed by the court, according to the extent and criminality of the offence. And in all prosecutions arising under this section, and under the twentieth section of the act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers, approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, to which this is an amendment, Indians shall be competent witnesses.

1834, ch. 161.

Penalty for introducing into the Indian country and selling spirituous liquors.

Indians made competent witnesses.

1834, ch. 161.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the eleventh section of the "Act to provide for the better Organization of the Department of Indian Affairs," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, be, and the same is hereby, so amended as to provide that all annuities or other moneys, and all goods, stipulated by treaty to be paid or furnished to any Indian tribe, shall, at the discretion of the President or Secretary of War, instead of being paid over to the chiefs, or to such persons as they shall designate, be divided and paid over to the heads of families and other individuals entitled to participate therein, or, with the consent of the tribe, be applied to such purposes as will best promote the happiness and prosperity of the members thereof, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, not inconsistent with existing treaty stipulations. And no such annuities, or moneys, or goods, shall be paid or distributed to the Indians while they are under the influence of any description of intoxicating liquor, nor while there are good and sufficient reasons for the officers or agents, whose duty it may be to make such payments or distribution, for believing that there is any species of intoxicating liquor within convenient reach of the Indians, nor until the chiefs and head men of the tribe shall have pledged themselves to use all their influence and to make all proper exertions to prevent the introduction and sale of such liquor in their country; and all executive contracts made and entered into by any Indian for the payment

1834, ch. 162.

Annuities, goods, &c., may be paid over to heads of families.

No annuities, moneys, or goods to be distributed to Indians while in a state of intoxication.

One clerkship of \$1000 discontinued.

Salaries of two clerkships increased.

1850, ch. 91.
1851, ch. 12.

\$5,000 appropriated for statistical and historical objects.

\$20,000 appropriated for presents to Comanche and other wild tribes.

Terry and Brothers to be reimbursed for advances.

Compensation for special agent and two interpreters.

Appropriation to carry into effect treaty with Camanches.

Expenses of commission under the Cherokee treaty.

of money or goods shall be deemed and held to be null and void, and of no binding effect whatsoever.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, one of the clerkships of a thousand dollars in the office of Indian affairs shall be discontinued, and that to the salary of chief clerk of said office there shall be added the sum of one hundred dollars, and to one of the salaries of a thousand dollars the sum of two hundred dollars.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That in aid of the means now possessed by the Department of Indian Affairs through its existing organization, there be, and hereby is, appropriated the sum of five thousand dollars, to enable the said department, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to collect and digest such statistics and materials as may illustrate the history, the present condition, and future prospects of the Indian tribes of the United States.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purchase of presents for the Comanche and other Indians of Texas and the southwestern prairies, promised them in eighteen hundred and forty-six, and for the same object the present year, the sum of twenty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That so much of this amount, not exceeding one half, as may be found necessary on a proper settlement of the account of Messrs. Terry and Brothers, be paid to them for presents which they advanced in the year eighteen hundred and forty-six, the War Department not having the authority to furnish them.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That for compensation of a special agent and two interpreters for one year, to enable the War Department to keep up such a communication with the said Indians as may be necessary towards the preservation of a good understanding with them, and securing peace on the frontier, the sum of three thousand six hundred and fifty dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and that the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to carry into effect the treaty with the Comanche and other tribes of Indians.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of six thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and placed at the discretion of the President to defray the expenses of the commission now sitting under the treaty between the United States and the Cherokee Indians of eighteen hundred and thirty-five and six.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

March 3, 1847.

CHAP. LXVII. — *An Act giving the Consent of Congress to an Act of the General Assembly of Virginia authorizing the Levy of Tolls on the James River.*

Assent of Congress given to an act of Legislature of Virginia authorizing the collection of tolls on the James River.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of Congress be, and the same is hereby, given to an act passed by the General Assembly of the State of Virginia, on the fifth day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-six, entitled "An Act to incorporate a Company to remove the Bars in James River between the City of Richmond and Bermuda Hundred," and that the authority as conferred by the said act on the company thereby created, to demand and receive the tolls therein specified on vessels navigating the said river,

"on condition only that the same shall have been made navigable in any season at high water from Rochell's Landing, at the city of Richmond, to Bermuda Hundred, in the county of Chesterfield, by vessels drawing eleven feet and an half foot water," be, and the same is hereby, sanctioned and confirmed: *Provided, however,* and this assent is given on that express condition, that Congress may, at any time hereafter, repeal or modify the provisions of this act.

This act subject to modification or repeal.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

RESOLUTIONS.

March 1, 1847.

[No. 4.] — *A Resolution respecting the Maps and Charts of the Surveys of the Boundary Lines of the United States of America with foreign States.*

Copies of certain maps and charts to be prepared and transmitted to the executives of certain States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State be directed to cause to be prepared, and transmitted to the executives of the several States having boundaries with foreign states, a competent number of authentic copies of the settlement of such boundaries, and the maps and charts relating thereto, and the evidence thereof in the State Department.

APPROVED, March 1, 1847.

March 2, 1847.

[No. 5.] — *Resolutions giving the Thanks of Congress to Major-General Taylor, and the Officers and Men under his Command, in the late Military Operations at Monterey.*

Thanks of Congress tendered to Major-General Taylor, his officers and men.

Resolved, unanimously, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered, to Major-General Zachary Taylor, his officers and men, for the fortitude, skill, enterprise, and courage which distinguished the late brilliant military operations at Monterey.

A gold medal to be struck and presented to General Taylor.

Resolved, That the President be requested to cause to be struck a gold medal with devices emblematical of this splendid achievement, and presented to General Taylor as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his judicious and distinguished conduct on that memorable occasion.

Swords to be presented to Generals Butler, Henderson, Twiggs, Worth, and Quitman.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be further requested to cause swords, with suitable devices, to be presented to Major-General Butler, Major-General Henderson, and to Brigadier-General Twiggs, Brigadier-General Worth, and Brigadier-General Quitman, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of their gallantry and good conduct in storming Monterey.

A sword to be presented to the nearest male relative of General Hamer.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be further requested to present a sword, with suitable devices, to the nearest male relative of Brigadier-General Hamer, and to communicate to him the deep regret which Congress feels for the loss of a gallant man, whose name ought to live in the recollection and affection of a grateful country.

Resolved, That the President be requested to cause the foregoing resolutions to be communicated to General Taylor, and, through him, to the army under his command.

APPROVED, March 2, 1847.

March 3, 1847.

[No. 7.] — *A Resolution to refund Money to the States which have supplied Volunteers and furnished them Transportation during the present War before being mustered and received into the Service of the United States.*

Expenses incurred by States

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of

War be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to cause to be refunded to the several States, or to individuals for services rendered acting under the authority of any States, the amount of expenses incurred by them in organizing, subsisting, and transporting volunteers previous to their being mustered and received into the service of the United States for the present war, and for subsisting troops in the service of the United States, without waiting for deductions to be made from the pay of said volunteers.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

or individuals in organizing, subsisting, and transporting volunteers to be refunded.

[No. 8.] — *A Resolution for lighting with Gas the Capitol and Capitol Grounds.*

March 3, 1847.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, be authorized and directed to contract with James Crutchett for lighting up the Capitol and the Capitol grounds, with the solar gas light: *Provided,* That such contract can be made upon terms deemed reasonable by the said Secretary and Clerk, and that a sum not exceeding seventeen thousand five hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry the said contract into effect.

Contract for lighting the Capitol and grounds with gas authorized.

Proviso as to terms.

Appropriation.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

[No. 9.] — *A Resolution concerning the Purchase of additional Lands for the Use of the United States Armories at Harper's Ferry and Springfield.*

March 3, 1847.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the assent of Congress be, and is hereby, given to the purchase of additional lands for the use of the United States armories at Harper's Ferry and Springfield, and to the application for that purpose of so much of the sums appropriated for repairs, improvements, and new machinery at Harper's Ferry and Springfield armories, by the act approved August eighth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, as the estimates show to have been intended for the purchase of lands and buildings for said armories.

The purchase of additional lands authorized at Harper's Ferry and Springfield.

1846, ch. 95

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

[No. 10.] — *A Resolution authorizing the employment of the United States Ships Macedonian and Jamestown in transporting Provisions for the famishing Poor of Ireland and Scotland.*

March 3, 1847.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to place at the disposal of Captain George C. De Kay, of New Jersey, the United States ship Macedonian, for the purpose of transporting to the famishing poor of Ireland and Scotland such contributions as may be made for their relief; and that the said Secretary be also authorized to place at the disposal of Captain Robert B. Forbes, of Boston, the United States sloop-of-war the Jamestown, for the like purpose; or, if the Secretary shall be of opinion that the public interest will be better subserved thereby, he is authorized to despatch said vessels upon the service aforesaid as public ships.

United States ship Macedonian placed at disposal of Captain George C. De Kay, and sloop of war Jamestown placed at disposal of Captain R. B. Forbes, to carry provisions to Ireland and Scotland.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

March 3, 1847.

[No. 11.]—*A Joint Resolution relative to the Preparation and Presentation of Medals to certain French, British, and Spanish Officers.*

Suitable gold and silver medals to be prepared and presented to certain British, French, and Spanish officers.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and requested to cause suitable gold and silver medals to be prepared and presented to the officers and men belonging or attached to the French, British, and Spanish ships-of-war in the harbor of Vera Cruz, who so gallantly, and at the imminent peril of their lives, aided in rescuing from a watery grave many of the officers and crew of the United States brig Somers.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

March 3, 1847.

[No. 12.]—*Joint Resolution to prohibit the Sale at private Entry of certain Lands in Cincinnati, Ohio.*

Sale of certain lands in Cincinnati, Ohio, prohibited.

Facts to be reported to Congress.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to report to the next session of Congress all the facts in relation to the title to the unsold parts, if any there be, of the reserved fractional section number eleven, of fractional township number four, of fractional range number one, in J. C. Symme's Purchase, State of Ohio, together with the opinion of the Attorney-General thereon, and that he suspend all further proceedings in relation thereto, until the end of the next session of Congress.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

PUBLIC ACTS OF THE THIRTIETH CONGRESS

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

Passed at the first Session, which was begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday the 6th Day of December, 1847, and ended on the 14th Day of August, 1848.

JAMES K. POLK, President; GEORGE M. DALLAS, Vice-President, and President of the Senate; DAVID R. ATCHISON, President of the Senate on and after the twenty-ninth day of July, 1848; ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHAPTER I. — *An Act making an Appropriation to supply, in Part, a Deficiency in the Appropriations for Subsistence in Kind of the Army and Volunteers during the Year ending the 30th June, 1848.*

Jan. 4, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one million of dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to supply, in part, a deficiency in the appropriations for the subsistence in kind of the army and volunteers during the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Supply of deficiencies in former appropriations for subsistence in kind.

APPROVED, January 4, 1848.

CHAP. IV. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to reorganize the General Land Office," approved July fourth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.*

Jan. 26, 1848.

1836, ch. 352.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if at any time the number of patents for lands sold or granted under the authority of the United States, shall be such that they cannot be signed in reasonable time by the secretary appointed for that purpose under the sixth section of the above-recited act, that, in that case, the President shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint an assistant secretary, to sign the name, but the said assistant shall be employed by the express direction of the President, and only for such time as may be necessary to bring up the arrears of patents which may be ready for signature.

An assistant secretary may be employed to sign land patents.

APPROVED, January 26, 1848.

CHAP. V. — *An Act concerning certain Collection Districts, and for other Purposes.*

Jan. 26, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, Cold Spring, on the north side of Long Island, in the State of New York, be, and the same is hereby, made a port of delivery within the collection district of the port of New York, and that a surveyor be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to reside at the said port of Cold Spring, who shall have power to enrol and license vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries, and to enter and clear, and grant registers and

Cold Spring, New York, made a port of delivery.

Surveyor to be appointed there.

His powers, &c.

other usual papers to vessels employed in the whale fishery, under such restrictions and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem necessary, and who shall give the usual bond, perform the usual duties in the manner prescribed, and be entitled to receive the fees allowed by law to surveyors and collectors for the same duties, and no more. But all cargoes chargeable with duties shall be entered, and the duties paid, at the port of New York, before permission shall be granted to discharge the same at Cold Spring; that Greenport, on the north-east part of Long Island, in the State of New York, be, and the same is hereby, made a port of delivery for the towns of Southhold and Riverhead, within the collection district of the port of Sag Harbor, and that a surveyor be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to reside at the said port of Greenport, who shall have like powers and fees, and be under the like restrictions, as is provided in this act for the surveyor of Cold Spring; but all cargoes chargeable with duties shall be entered, and the duties paid, at the port of Sag Harbor, before permission shall be granted to discharge the same at Greenport.

APPROVED, January 26, 1848.

Jan. 26, 1848.

CHAP. VI.—*An Act to provide Clothing for Volunteers in the Service of the United States.*

Clothing in kind may be furnished to volunteers, in lieu of commutation therefor.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in lieu of the money which, under existing laws, is allowed to volunteers as a commutation for clothing, the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause the volunteers to be furnished with clothing in kind, at the same rates, according to grades, as is provided for the troops of the regular army.

APPROVED, January 26, 1848.

Jan. 31, 1848.

1847, ch. 16.
1847, ch. 34.

Passenger vessels of the American or Maryland Colonization Societies exempted from the acts of 1847, ch. 16, and ch. 34, respecting the carriage of passengers in vessels.

CHAP. VII.—*An Act exempting Vessels employed by the American Colonization Society in transporting Colored Emigrants from the United States to the Coast of Africa, from the Provisions of the Acts of the 22d February and 2d of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, regulating the Carriage of Passengers in Merchant Vessels.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the passage of this act, all and every vessel and vessels which shall or may be employed by the American Colonization Society, or by the Maryland State Colonization Society, to transport, and which shall actually transport, from any port or ports in the United States to any colony or colonies on the west coast of Africa, colored emigrants to reside there, shall be, and the same are hereby, excepted out of and exempted from the operation of the act entitled "An Act to regulate the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels," passed twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and forty-seven; and of the act entitled "An Act to amend an act entitled 'An Act to regulate the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, and to determine the time when said act shall take effect,'" passed second March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

APPROVED, January 31, 1848.

Feb. 2, 1848.

CHAP. VIII.—*An Act making further Provisions for surviving Widows of the Soldiers of the Revolution.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if any person who served in the war of the revolution in the manner specified in the

act passed the seventh day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An Act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution," have died, or shall hereafter die, leaving a widow, whose marriage took place before the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, such widow shall be entitled to receive, for and during her natural life, from and after the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, the annuity or pension which might have been allowed to her husband, in virtue of said act, if living at the time it was passed, under the same rules, regulations, and restrictions as are prescribed in the act approved July seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, entitled "An Act granting half-pay and pensions to certain widows:" *Provided*, That in the event of the marriage of such widow, said annuity or pension shall be discontinued.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That such widows as have been admitted by special acts of Congress to the benefit of the pension act, approved the seventh day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, or to the benefit of the act approved the seventeenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, shall be entitled, and shall be admitted to the benefit of this act; subject, however, to the rules, limitations, and restrictions in and by said acts prescribed

APPROVED, February 2, 1848.

1832, ch. 126.
Provision for widows of revolutionary soldiers.

1838, ch. 189.

Pension to cease on marriage.

This act extended to widows who are pensioners by special acts.

CHAP. X.—*An Act to confirm the Boundary Line between Missouri and Arkansas.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the dividing line between the States of Missouri and Arkansas, surveyed by commissioners appointed under authority of laws enacted by those States, and ratified as a common boundary by the act of the legislature of Arkansas, approved twenty-third December, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and of the legislature of Missouri, approved February sixteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, shall be, and the same is hereby, approved and confirmed as the boundary between those States, and between the surveying and land districts bordering thereon; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to have the surveys of the public lands of the United States closed on the line so surveyed as above mentioned: *Provided*, the expense thereof shall not exceed six dollars per mile, for every mile and part of a mile actually surveyed, or necessarily resurveyed in closing those surveys.

APPROVED, February 15, 1848.

Feb. 15, 1848.

Confirmation of survey of boundary line between Missouri and Arkansas.

Public land surveys to be closed on that line.

CHAP. XII.—*An Act supplementary to the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the Exercise of the Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in certain Cases, and for other Purposes."*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all and singular the provisions of the act entitled "An Act to regulate the exercise of appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in certain cases, and for other purposes," approved February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, to which this is a supplement so far as may be, shall be, and they hereby are, made applicable to all cases which were pending in the Supreme Court or other superior court of and for the late Territory of Iowa at the time said Territory was admitted into the Union as a State, and to all cases in which judgments or decrees have been rendered in said supreme or superior court of the said late Terri-

Feb. 22, 1848.

1847, ch. 17.
Provisions of act of 1847, ch. 17, respecting appeals to the Supreme Court, extended to cases from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Iowa.

tory of Iowa, and not hitherto removed as aforesaid by writ of error or appeal.

That act extended to cases from all territories hereafter formed into states.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all and singular the provisions of the said act to which this is a supplement, so far as may be, shall be and they hereby are made applicable to all cases which may be pending in the supreme or other superior court of and for any Territory of the United States which may hereafter be admitted as a State into the Union at the time of its admission, and to all cases in which judgments or decrees shall have been rendered in such supreme or superior court at the time of such admission, and not previously removed by writ of error or appeal.

Certain cases pending in the courts in Iowa before her admission to the Union, transferred to the District Court of the United States for Iowa.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all cases, together with all process, records, orders, judgments, decrees, and proceedings of federal character or jurisdiction, and not legally transferred to the State courts of the State of Iowa, pending prior to and at the time of the admission of the said State of Iowa into the Union, in the district or supreme courts of the said Territory of Iowa, are hereby transferred to the district court of the United States for the district of Iowa; and it shall be the duty of the respective clerks of the said courts of the said Territory of Iowa, or their successors in office, with whom the records and proceedings of said cases may be found, upon application by any person or persons interested therein, to make and certify a full and complete copy of the records thereof, and transmit the same, together with all the original process, pleadings, and other papers filed in such case or cases, and which may be removed without mutilating the records of said courts, to the clerk of the said District Court of the United States; and when the said records, papers, and proceedings shall be thus certified to the said last-mentioned court, its jurisdiction shall be deemed as full and complete as that of the court, in which the said case originated, had been prior to the said admission of the State of Iowa, or as if the said case had been originally instituted in said District Court of the United States.

APPROVED, February 22, 1848.

Feb. 22, 1848.

CHAP. XIII. — *An Act to provide additional Quarters near to New Orleans, for United States Soldiers and Volunteers, returned from or going to the Seat of War in Mexico.*

Part of an appropriation in act of 1847, ch. 35, § 1, to be applied to providing temporary quarters for soldiers at New Orleans.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from the appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars "for providing for the comfort of discharged soldiers who may be landed at New Orleans, or other places within the United States, so disabled by disease, or by wounds received in the service, as to be unable to proceed to their homes, and for forwarding destitute soldiers to their homes," contained in an act making appropriations for the support of the army and of volunteers for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and for other purposes, approved second March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven; the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to apply a sum not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, to the erection, at or near the United States barracks, below New Orleans, of a wooden hospital, commensurate with the probable wants of the service; also of temporary quarters for the accommodation of United States troops and volunteers during their proper detention at that post, when going to or returning from Mexico; and for the purchase of additional ground, if any shall be necessary to execute advantageously the objects herein specified.

APPROVED, February 22, 1848.

CHAP. XV.—*An Act authorizing Persons, to whom Reservations of Land have been made under certain Indian Treaties, to alienate the same in Fee.*

March 9, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the reservations to or for any person or persons named in the treaty of the twentieth day of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, made at Camp Tippecanoe, in the State of Indiana, between the United States by their commissioners, Jennings, Davis, and Crume, and the chiefs and headmen of the Pottawatomie tribe of Indians of the Prairie and Kanakakee, shall be so construed and held to convey to and vest in said reservees, their heirs, and assigns, forever, an estate in fee simple in and to the reservations so made, by said treaty, to or for said reservees respectively.

Reservees under treaty of Oct. 20, 1832, (vol. vii. p. 378,) with the Pottawatomies, to hold their land in fee simple.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That said reservees, or their heirs, may sell and convey all or any part of his, her, or their respective reserves; and such sale and conveyance shall vest in the purchaser, his or her heirs and assigns, such title as is described in such deed of conveyance, to such lands so sold and conveyed: Provided, That all deeds of conveyance made before the passage of this act shall stand upon the same footing as those made after the passage of this act, and the rights of the parties shall be the same in one case as in the other: Provided, That such deed of conveyance for any of said lands, made before or after the passage of this act, shall not be valid for such purpose until the same shall have been approved by the President of the United States.

Said lands may be alienated, and former alienations confirmed.

Approval of the alienation by President made essential.

APPROVED, March 9, 1848.

CHAP. XVI.—*An Act granting the Franking Privilege to Louisa Catharine Adams.*

March 9, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all letters and packets carried by post to and from Louisa Catharine Adams, widow of the late John Quincy Adams, be conveyed free of postage during her natural life.

Franking privilege granted to the widow of J. Q. Adams.

APPROVED, March 9, 1848.

CHAP. XVII.—*An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act in Amendment of the Acts respecting the Judicial System of the United States."*

March 9, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in case of a vacancy in the office of the clerk of any Circuit Court of the United States in vacation, the judge of the District Court in the district within which such vacancy occurs may appoint a clerk, who shall hold said office until the end of the next term of the Circuit Court for said district, unless the office is sooner filled by an appointment according to existing laws.

A temporary clerk may be appointed for the Circuit Court by the district judge, when a vacancy occurs in vacation.

APPROVED, March 9, 1848.

CHAP. XVIII.—*An Act to make Attachments which are made under Process issuing from the courts of the United States conform to the Laws regulating such attachments in the courts of the States.*

March 14, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever, upon process instituted in any of the courts of the United States, property

Attachments under mesne process issuing from the courts of the

United States, to be dissolved in the same manner as those under process from the respective State courts.

Provide saving the priority of the United States.

shall hereafter be attached to satisfy such judgment as may be recovered by the plaintiff in such process, and any contingency occurs by which, according to the laws of a State, such attachment would be dissolved upon like process pending in, or returnable to, the State courts, then such attachment or attachments made upon process issuing from, or pending in, the courts of the United States within such State shall be dissolved, the intent and meaning of this act being to place such attachments in the courts of the States and the United States upon the same footing: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall interfere with any existing or future law giving priority in payments of debts to the United States.

APPROVED, March 14, 1848.

March 14, 1848.

CHAP. XIX.—*An Act concerning the Courts of the United States in and for the District of Michigan.*

The courts of the United States in Michigan to be held at Detroit on the third Monday in June and second Monday in October, annually.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the district of Michigan shall continue to be held in the city of Detroit on the third Monday of June and the second Monday of October in every year, any provision in any act of Congress, heretofore passed, to the contrary notwithstanding; and that all writs, pleas, suits, recognizances, indictments, and all other proceedings, civil and criminal, shall be heard, tried, and proceeded with by the said courts in the same manner and at the same place as heretofore.

APPROVED, March 14, 1848.

March 21, 1848.

CHAP. XXII.—*An Act for the Relief of the Heirs of John Paul Jones.*

Adjustment of the accounts of the late John Paul Jones.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the accounts of the late Commodore John Paul Jones with the United States be referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, to adjust and pay, out of any money or stock of the United States in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, upon the principles of justice and equity, according to acts in similar cases and applicable thereto.

Prize money to be paid to his heirs, and the seamen and officers under his command.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby instructed to pay to the legal representatives of the said John Paul Jones, and the officers, seamen, and marines of the squadron under his command, being citizens of the United States, or their representatives, out of any moneys or stock of the United States in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, their respective proportions of the value, as estimated by Benjamin Franklin, of three prizes captured by the squadron under the command of the said Jones, and delivered up to Great Britain by Denmark, in seventeen hundred and seventy-nine; to be apportioned on the basis of the distribution of a settlement made with the captors for prizes captured by the said squadron, and received from the court of France, and confirmed by Congress in seventeen hundred and eighty-seven; deducting, however, from the share of Captain Peter Landais the sum received by him or his legal representatives under an act of Congress, approved the twenty-eighth of March, eighteen hundred and six: *Provided*, That, in ascertaining the amount due the heirs of said Paul Jones, if any, no interest shall be allowed on such claim.

Deduction from the share of Captain Landais.

1806, ch. 18.

No interest to be paid to heirs of John Paul Jones.

APPROVED, March 21, 1848.

CHAP. XXIII. — *An Act further to supply Deficiencies in the Appropriations for the Service of the Fiscal Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight.*

March 27, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, namely:

Supply of deficiencies.

For pay of one additional clerk in the office of the Fifth Auditor, rendered necessary by the increase of lighthouse business, at eight hundred dollars per annum, from the first of June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, eight hundred and sixty-five dollars and ninety-four cents.

Additional clerk of Fifth Auditor

For extra clerk hire for the settlement of the increase of business in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, occasioned by the Mexican war, six thousand dollars.

Extra clerk hire in navy.

For salary of the judge of the southern district of Florida, per act twenty-third February, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, from third March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, to thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, at two thousand dollars per annum, two thousand six hundred and sixty-one dollars and twelve cents.

District Judge of Florida.

1847, ch. 20.

For salaries of district attorney and marshal of the southern district of Florida, per same act, from third March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, to thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, at two hundred dollars each per annum, five hundred and thirty-two dollars and twenty-two cents.

District Attorney and Marshal in Florida.

1847, ch. 20.

For salaries of the two keepers of the public archives in Florida, per act of third of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, one thousand dollars: *Provided,* That so much of said act of third of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, as authorizes the appointment of two keepers of the public archives, shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed from and after the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight; and in the mean time, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the said archives to be removed to some public office in the state of Florida, to be designated by the President of the United States, there to be safely kept.

Keepers of archives in Florida.

1825, ch. 83, § 9.

Office abolished.

For expenses of thirty-five lighthouses, including oil and other annual supplies, delivering the same, and repairing the lighting apparatus for four hundred and twenty lamps; salaries of thirty-five keepers, at the fixed average of four hundred dollars per annum, and also all other expenses for six months, twenty-two thousand seven hundred and forty dollars.

Lighthouses, &c.

For one new floating light, including the keeper's salary at six hundred and fifty dollars, and all other expenses for nine months, two thousand three hundred and sixteen dollars.

For additional expenses of sundry new buoys for six months, one thousand six hundred and ninety dollars.

For additional expenses of a temporary floating light at Sand Key, Florida, in lieu of the lighthouse destroyed there, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For superintendent's commission on twenty-eight thousand two hundred and forty-six dollars, at two and a half per cent., seven hundred and six dollars and fifteen cents.

For contingent expenses under the act for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue of sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, five thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

1846, ch. 90.

For contingent expenses in the office of the Treasurer of the United States, five hundred dollars.

Clerk of Adjutant-General.	For per diem compensation for clerk employed in the Adjutant-General's office, one thousand dollars.
Clerk in Ordnance office.	For per diem compensation of clerk employed in the Ordnance office, one thousand and ninety-eight dollars.
Pension Department.	For per diem compensation for eight clerks employed, and such additional number of clerks as the exigencies of the public service may require to be employed temporarily, by the commissioner of pensions, with the approbation and consent of the Secretary of War, during the present fiscal year, on bounty land business in the Pension office, at a rate not exceeding three dollars and thirty-three cents per day, fifteen thousand six hundred and ninety dollars and ninety-six cents.
Clerk in War Department.	For contingent expenses of the Pension office, one thousand dollars. For clerks in the office of the Secretary of War, being an unexpended balance of the appropriation remaining on the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, for that purpose, two hundred and ninety-one dollars and eighty-five cents.
Foreign intercourse.	For outfits of <i>chargés des affaires</i> to Naples, the Papal States, and the republics of Bolivia, Guatemala, and Ecuador, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars. For one quarter's salary, for each of the <i>chargés des affaires</i> to the Papal States, Bolivia, Guatemala, and Ecuador, four thousand five hundred dollars. For salary of the consul at Beyroot, from the fourth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, nine hundred and fifty-three dollars and eighty cents.
Additional clerks in Treasury Department.	For compensation of such additional number of clerks as the exigencies of the public service may require, to be employed temporarily by the Secretary of the Treasury in the offices of the Second and Third Auditor, and in the office of the Second Comptroller, at a rate not exceeding one thousand dollars per annum, and for contingencies, seventeen thousand dollars.
Clerks in General Land office.	For compensation to eight additional clerks to be employed in the General Land office, at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum each, the sum of two thousand dollars.
Seamen	For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, twenty thousand dollars.
Army.	<i>Army.</i> — For regular supplies, incidental expenses, and transportation in the Quartermaster's department of the army, five million dollars.
Clothing.	For clothing of the army, camp and garrison equipage, including one hundred and sixty thousand dollars for clothing to volunteers, in lieu of commutation therefor, one million one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.
Subsistence in kind.	For subsistence in kind, (in addition to the sum of one million dollars appropriated at the present session,) two million nine hundred and thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine dollars and seventy-four cents.
Ante, p. 209.	
Pay of volunteers.	For pay of volunteers called into service during the present fiscal year, three million six hundred and eleven thousand dollars.
Medical and Hospital Department.	For medical and hospital department, sixty-four thousand five hundred dollars.
Ordnance, &c.	For purchase of ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies, three hundred thousand dollars.
Pea Patch Island.	For expenses of arbitrating the title to the Pea Patch island, five thousand dollars.
Marine Corps.	<i>Marine Corps.</i> — For provisions, sixteen thousand one hundred and four dollars. For clothing, thirty-six thousand three hundred dollars.

For fuel, three thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven dollars.
 For military stores, three thousand five hundred dollars.
 For transportation and expenses of recruiting, five thousand dollars.
 For contingencies, six thousand dollars.
 For paying James Crutchett for lighting the Capitol and grounds, three thousand dollars and ten cents.
 For contingent expenses of the Senate, twenty thousand dollars.
 For contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, fifty thousand dollars.

Contingencies.

For payment for printing of one thousand copies of list of patents, by Commissioner of Patents, two thousand dollars, to be paid out of the patent fund.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for clothing in kind to volunteers for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, agreeably to the act entitled "An Act to provide clothing for volunteers in the service of the United States," approved the twenty-sixth of January, eighteen hundred and forty-eight; and that so much of said sum of eight hundred thousand dollars as the President shall direct, is hereby authorized to be applied to the purchase of said clothing during the current fiscal year.

Clothing in kind for volunteers.

1848, ch. 6.

APPROVED, March 27, 1848.

CHAP. XXIV.—*An Act to remit the Duties on Books, Maps, and Charts imported for the Use of the Library of Congress.* March 29, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, directed to remit all duties upon such books, maps, and charts as have been during the present year, or hereafter may be, imported into the United States by authority of the Joint Library Committee of Congress, for the use of the library of Congress: *Provided*, That if, in any case, a contract shall have been made with any bookseller, importer, or other person, for books, maps, or charts, in which contract the bookseller, importer, or other person aforesaid, shall have paid the duty or included the duty in said contract, in such case the duty shall not be remitted.

Duties on books, &c., imported for the library of Congress remitted.

Proviso.

APPROVED, March 29, 1848.

CHAP. XXVI.—*An Act to authorize a Loan not to exceed the Sum of Sixteen Millions of Dollars.* March 31, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized, at any time within one year from the passage of this act, to borrow, on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding sixteen millions of dollars, or so much thereof as, in his opinion, the exigencies of the government may require, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable quarterly or semi-annually, which loan shall be made reimbursable at any time after twenty years from the first day of July next after the passage of this act; and said money, so borrowed, shall, on being first duly appropriated therefor, be applied, in addition to the money now in the treasury, or which may be received therein from other sources, to defray any of the public expenses which have been heretofore, or may be hereafter, authorized by law, and the stock issued upon such loan shall be transferable on the books of the treasury.

Loan of \$16,000,000 authorized.

Interest. When payable

Stock transferable.

Certificates of stock.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized, with the consent of the President

- How sold.
Coupons for interest.
- Certificates transferable by delivery.
- Proposals for the loan may be invited.
- Contingent expenses of this loan.
- Proviso.
- Public faith pledged for repayment.
- Appropriation.
- Purchase of stock when there are surplus funds in the treasury.
- Report to be made of things done under this act.
- of the United States, to cause to be prepared certificates of stock, which shall be signed by the Register of the Treasury, and sealed with the seal of the Treasury Department, for the sum to be borrowed as aforesaid, or any part thereof, bearing an interest not to exceed six per centum per annum, and transferable and reimbursable as aforesaid, and to cause said certificates of stock to be sold: *Provided*, That no part of said stock be sold below par: *And provided, also*, That, whenever required so to do, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be attached to any certificate or certificates to be issued under this act, coupons of interest; and any certificate having such coupons of interest attached to it, may be transferable by delivery of the certificate, instead of being assignable on the books of the treasury; but no certificate of stock shall be issued for a less amount than fifty dollars.
- SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to receive proposals for the taking of such loan, or any part or parts thereof; and that before disposing of the said stock issued for such loan, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be inserted in one or two public newspapers printed in the city of Washington, and in one or two public newspapers printed in the principal city or capital of each State, an advertisement stating that bids and proposals for such loan will be received until a certain day, to be specified in such advertisement, not more than sixty days or less than twenty days from the time of the first insertion of said advertisement in one or two newspapers in the city of Washington, and stating the amount of the loan required, and in what instalments, and when and where it will be required to be paid. And all such proposals shall be required to be sealed, and shall be opened by the secretary, or other officer of the department, on the day appointed, publicly, and in the presence of such persons as may choose to attend; and no proposal shall be withdrawn after the same shall have been received at the Treasury Department; and the said secretary may pay such expenses as may be necessarily incurred in printing and issuing certificates of stock: *Provided, however*, That the employment of agents, and other expenses incident to the execution of this act, shall not in all exceed the sum of sixteen thousand dollars; which sum of sixteen thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for these purposes, and shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *And provided*, That no compensation shall be allowed to any officer whose salary is fixed by law, for any service performed by him in the execution of this act.
- SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the faith of the United States is hereby pledged to provide and establish sufficient revenues for the regular payment of the interest, and for the redemption of said stock. And the principal sum borrowed under the provisions of this act, and the interest thereon, as the same shall, from time to time, become due and payable, shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.
- SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to purchase, at any time before the period herein limited for the redemption of the stock hereby created, such portion thereof at the market price, not below par, as the funds of the government may admit of, after meeting all the demands on the treasury; and any surplus that hereafter may be in the treasury is hereby appropriated to that object.
- SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to report to Congress, at the commencement of the next session, the amount of money borrowed under this act, and of whom, and on what terms it shall have been obtained, with an abstract or brief statement of all the proposals submitted for the same,

distinguishing between those accepted and those rejected, with a detailed statement of the expense of making such loans.

APPROVED, March 31, 1848.

CHAP. XXVIII.—*An Act to change the Location of certain Lighthouses and Buoys.* April 8, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to change the location of the following named lighthouses, directed to be built by the act of the last session, to wit: From Telless Point, on the Hudson River, to Tarrytown Point, on said river; from Galveston Island to Bolivar Point; from Long Island, in Savannah River, to the knoll connected with Cockspur Island, in the said river; and that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to substitute a dumb beacon, instead of a lighthouse, if he shall deem it best for the public interest, from Santee River to the outer point of Bull's Island, at the entrance of Bull's Bay; and that the buoy authorized by the said act to be placed at the entrance of Bull's Bay, shall be placed at such point as the collector of the port of Charleston, South Carolina, shall direct.

Change of location of certain lighthouses.

Beacon and buoy.

APPROVED, April 8, 1848.

CHAP. XXXII.—*An Act relating to the Collection District of New Orleans, and for other Purposes.* April 14, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, the city of Lafayette in the State of Louisiana, shall be added to and included in the port of entry of New Orleans; and that the office of surveyor for the city of Lafayette be and is hereby abolished.

Lafayette annexed to the collection district of New Orleans.

APPROVED, April 14, 1848.

CHAP. XXXV.—*An Act authorizing a Term of the United States Circuit and District Courts at Chicago, Illinois.* May 9, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a term of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the State of Illinois shall hereafter be held at the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of July in each year.

A term of the U. S. Courts to be held at Chicago in July, annually.

APPROVED, May 9, 1848.

CHAP. XXXVI.—*An Act in addition to an Act therein mentioned.* May 9, 1848.

WHEREAS, by a certain act approved March second, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, there was granted to the State of Indiana, to aid in constructing the Wabash and Erie Canal, "a quantity of land equal to one half of five sections wide on each side of said canal;" and whereas, by an act approved February twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and forty-one, there was confirmed to said State the lands selected under said grant for that part of said canal, between the mouth of Tippecanoe River and Terre Haute, and license was given to said State to select other lands subject to private entry, or such part of said selection as was holden against the State by the legal incumbrance or title of others, which last selections have never been made and completed: Therefore,

Preamble. 1827, ch. 56.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Indiana be, and is hereby, authorized to select out of any of the public land in said State subject to private entry, a quantity of land which, together with the land already received and holden by said State for the construction of the said Wabash and Erie Canal, will make the full amount equal to one half of five sections in width on each side of said canal: *Provided, nevertheless,* That no selection shall be made of any land but such as was subject to private entry on the first day of April, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

APPROVED, May 9, 1848.

May 9, 1848. CHAP. XL. — *An Act to make Ship Island, in the Collection District of Pearl River, a Port of Delivery, and to authorize the Appointment of a Deputy Collector for said Port.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Ship Island, in the collection district of Pearl River, in the State of Mississippi, is hereby made a port of delivery, and that the President of the United States be authorized, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a deputy collector to reside at said port of Ship Island, who is hereby authorized to perform the duties of a collector of the customs, and who shall, before he enters on the duties of his office, take and subscribe the oath contained in, and in the manner prescribed by, the seventh section of the act of the third March, eighteen hundred and seventeen, entitled, "An Act to continue in force an act entitled, 'An Act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage,'" &c., and who shall give a bond for the true and faithful discharge of his duties in the same manner as collectors, naval officers, and surveyors are required to give bonds under existing laws; and the compensation of the aforesaid deputy collector shall be the fees established by law for the services he may perform, and no more.

APPROVED, May 9, 1848.

May 17, 1848. CHAP. XLI. — *An Act to provide for the Ventilation of Passenger Vessels, and for other Purposes.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all vessels, whether of the United States or any other country, having sufficient capacity according to law for fifty or more passengers, (other than cabin passengers,) shall, when employed in transporting such passengers between the United States and Europe, have on the upper deck, for the use of such passengers, a house over the passage-way leading to the apartment allotted to such passengers below deck, firmly secured to the deck, or combings of the hatch, with two doors, the sills of which shall be at least one foot above the deck, so constructed that one door or window in such house may, at all times, be left open for ventilation; and all vessels so employed, and having the capacity to carry one hundred and fifty such passengers, or more, shall have two such houses; and the stairs or ladder leading down to the aforesaid apartment shall be furnished with a hand-rail of wood or strong rope: *Provided, nevertheless,* Booby hatches may be substituted for such houses in vessels having three permanent decks.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That every such vessel so employed, and having the legal capacity for more than one hundred such passengers, shall have at least two ventilators to purify the apartment

Ventilators.

or apartments occupied by such passengers; one of which shall be inserted in the after part of the apartment or apartments, and the other shall be placed in the forward portion of the apartment or apartments, and one of them shall have an exhausting cap to carry off the foul air, and the other a receiving cap to carry down the fresh air; which said ventilators shall have a capacity proportioned to the size of the apartment or apartments to be purified; namely, if the apartment or apartments will lawfully authorize the reception of two hundred such passengers, the capacity of such ventilators shall each of them be equal to a tube of twelve inches diameter in the clear, and in proportion for larger or smaller apartments; and all said ventilators shall rise at least four feet six inches above the upper deck of any such vessel, and be of the most approved form and construction: *Provided*, That if it shall appear, from the report to be made and approved, as provided in the seventh section of this act, that such vessel is equally well ventilated by any other means, such other means of ventilation shall be deemed, and held to be, a compliance with the provisions of this section.

Substitutes
therefor.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every vessel carrying more than fifty such passengers shall have for their use on deck, housed and conveniently arranged, at least one camboose or cooking range, the dimensions of which shall be equal to four feet long and one foot six inches wide for every two hundred passengers; and provisions shall be made in the manner aforesaid in this ratio for a greater or less number of passengers: *Provided, however*, And nothing herein contained shall take away the right to make such arrangements for cooking between decks, if that shall be deemed desirable.

Camboose or
cooking range on
deck.

Proviso.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all vessels employed as aforesaid shall have on board, for the use of such passengers, at the time of leaving the last port whence such vessel shall sail, well secured under deck, for each passenger, at least fifteen pounds of good navy bread, ten pounds of rice, ten pounds of oatmeal, ten pounds of wheat flour, ten pounds of peas and beans, thirty-five pounds of potatoes, one pint of vinegar, sixty gallons of fresh water, ten pounds of salted pork, free of bone, all to be of good quality, and a sufficient supply of fuel for cooking; but at places where either rice, oatmeal, wheat flour, or peas and beans cannot be procured, of good quality and on reasonable terms, the quantity of either or any of the other last-named articles may be increased and substituted therefor; and in case potatoes cannot be procured on reasonable terms, one pound of either of said articles may be substituted in lieu of five pounds of potatoes, and the captains of such vessels shall deliver to each passenger at least one tenth part of the aforesaid provisions weekly, commencing on the day of sailing, and daily at least three quarts of water, and sufficient fuel for cooking; and if the passengers on board of any such vessel in which the provisions, fuel and water herein required shall not have been provided as aforesaid, shall at any time be put on short allowance during any voyage, the master or owner of any such vessel shall pay to each and every passenger who shall have been put on short allowance the sum of three dollars for each and every day they may have been on such short allowance, to be recovered in the Circuit or District Court of the United States: *Provided, nevertheless*, And nothing herein contained shall prevent any passenger, with the consent of the captain, from furnishing for himself the articles of food herein specified; and, if put on board in good order, it shall fully satisfy the provisions of this act so far as regards food: *And provided further*, That any passenger may also, with the consent of the captain, furnish for himself an equivalent for the articles of food required in other and different articles; and if, without waste or neglect on the part of the passenger, or inevitable accident, they prove insufficient,

Victualling of
passenger ves-
sels.

Penalty in case
passengers are
put on a short al-
lowance.

Passengers may
contract to sup-
ply themselves.

and the captain shall furnish comfortable food to such passengers during the residue of the voyage, this, in regard to food, shall also be a compliance with the terms of this act.

Provisions respecting maintaining the health and discipline of passenger vessels.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the captain of any such vessel so employed is hereby authorized to maintain good discipline, and such habits of cleanliness among such passengers, as will tend to the preservation and promotion of health; and to that end, he shall cause such regulations as he may adopt for this purpose to be posted up, before sailing, on board such vessel, in a place accessible to such passengers, and shall keep the same so posted up during the voyage; and if he hereby made the duty of said captain to cause the apartment occupied by such passengers to be kept, at all times, in a clean, healthy state, and the owners of every such vessel so employed are required to construct the decks, and all parts of said apartment, so that it can be thoroughly cleansed; and they shall also provide a safe, convenient privy or water closet for the exclusive use of every one hundred such passengers. And when the weather is such that said passengers cannot be mustered on deck with their bedding, it shall be the duty of the captain of every such vessel to cause the deck occupied by such passengers to be cleaned [cleansed] with chloride of lime, or some other equally efficient disinfecting agent, and also at such other times as said captain may deem necessary.

Penalty for not providing houses on deck, ventilators, &c.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the master and owner or owners of any such vessel so employed, which shall not be provided with the house or houses over the passage-ways, as prescribed in the first section of this act; or with ventilators, as prescribed in the second section of this act; or with the cambooses or cooking ranges with the houses over them, as prescribed in the third section of this act; shall severally forfeit and pay to the United States the sum of two hundred dollars for each and every violation of, or neglect to conform to, the provisions of each of said sections; and fifty dollars for each and every neglect or violation of any of the provisions of the fifth section of this act; to be recovered by suit in any Circuit or District Court of the United States, within the jurisdiction of which the said vessel may arrive, or from which it may be about to depart, or at any place within the jurisdiction of such courts, wherever the owner or owners, or captain of such vessel, may be found.

How recovered.

Examination as to compliance with the first, second, third, and fifth sections to be made, and a report, if favorable, made conclusive.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the collector of the customs, at any port in the United States at which any vessel so employed shall arrive, or from which any such vessel shall be about to depart, shall appoint and direct one of the inspectors of the customs for such port to examine such vessel, and report in writing to such collector whether the provisions of the first, second, third and fifth sections of this act have been complied with in respect to such vessel; and if such report shall state such compliance, and be approved by such collector, it shall be deemed and held as conclusive evidence thereof.

Height between decks of passenger vessels.

1847, ch. 16.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the first section of the act entitled "An Act to regulate the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels," approved February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, be so amended that, when the height or distance between the decks of the vessels referred to in the said section shall be less than six feet, and not less than five feet, there shall be allowed to each passenger sixteen clear superficial feet on the deck, instead of fourteen, as prescribed in said section; and if the height or distance between the decks shall be less than five feet, there shall be allowed to each passenger twenty-two clear superficial feet on the deck; and if the master of any such vessel shall take on board his vessel, in any port of the United States, a greater number of passengers than is allowed by this section, with the intent specified in said first section of the act of

Number of passengers.

Penalty on taking on board a greater number.

eighteen hundred and forty-seven, or if the master of any such vessel shall take on board at a foreign port, and bring within the jurisdiction of the United States, a greater number of passengers than is allowed by this section, said master shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished in the manner provided for the punishment of persons convicted of a violation of the act aforesaid; and in computing the number of passengers on board such vessels, all children under the age of one year, at the time of embarkation, shall be excluded from such computation.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall take effect, in respect to such vessels sailing from ports in the United States, in thirty days from the time of its approval; and in respect to every such vessel sailing from ports in Europe, in sixty days after such approval; and it is hereby made the duty of the Secretary of State to give notice, in the ports of Europe, of this act, in such manner as he may deem proper.

Time when this act is to take effect.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the first section of the act entitled "An Act regulating passenger ships and vessels," approved March second, eighteen hundred and nineteen, or any other act that limits the number of passengers to two for every five tons, is hereby repealed.

Limitation of passengers to two for every five tons abolished. 1819, ch. 46.

APPROVED, May 17, 1848.

CHAP. XLII.—*An Act to continue, alter and amend the Charter of the City of Washington.*

May 17, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of May fifteenth, eighteen hundred and twenty, entitled "An Act to incorporate the inhabitants of the city of Washington, and to repeal all acts heretofore passed for that purpose," and the act of May twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, entitled "An Act supplementary to 'An Act to incorporate the inhabitants of the city of Washington,' passed the fifteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and for other purposes," and the act or acts supplemental or additional to said acts which were in force on the fourteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and forty, or which may, at the passing of this act, be in force, be and the same are hereby continued in force for the term of twenty years from the date hereof, or until Congress shall by law determine otherwise, with the alterations, additions, explanations, and amendments following, that is to say:

Acts of 1820, ch. 104, and 1824, ch. 195, and supplementary acts respecting the city of Washington continued in force for twenty years.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said corporation shall have full power and authority to lay and collect a tax of not exceeding three fourths of one per centum per annum upon the assessed value of all stocks which may be owned and possessed by any person whatever in any banking, insurance, or other incorporated or unincorporated company in the city of Washington; and to compel all such banking, insurance, or other incorporated or unincorporated company to furnish, when so required to do, within ten days thereafter, a full and complete list of the names of the stockholders in such company, and the amount of stock owned by each, under a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars for each and every week such company shall neglect or refuse or fail to furnish the same. And in default of payment of the tax due on said stock by the banking, insurance or other company, or by the holder or holders of the stock, the said corporation shall have full power and authority to sell the said stock, or so many shares thereof as shall be sufficient to pay the taxes due thereon, and costs of collection, as provided in the case of personal property. The said corporation shall also have power to lay and collect a tax not

Taxer on stocks.

Lists of stockholders.

Sale of shares for non-payment of taxes.

Taxes on bonds, mortgages, and other property.
 Certain articles exempted.
 School-tax.
 Licenses, &c., and police regulations.
 Fines and penalties.
 Other powers.
 1820, ch. 104.
 Election of Board of Assessors.

exceeding three fourths of one per centum per annum on the assessed value of all bonds and mortgages, of stocks of all kinds, and all public and private securities, and on every description of property within the said city, or which may be owned or held by the inhabitants thereof, except the wearing apparel and necessary tools and implements used in carrying on the trade or occupation of any person; and to compel persons to furnish, when required by the assessors, a full and correct list of all property by law taxable, held by them, and to punish with suitable fines and penalties persons refusing or omitting to furnish such lists. The said corporation shall have power to lay and collect a school-tax upon every free white male citizen of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, of one dollar per annum; to provide for licensing, taxing and regulating livery stables, and wholesale and retail dealers, in a ratio according to the annual average amount of the capital invested in the business of such wholesale and retail dealers; to license, tax and regulate agencies of all kinds of insurance companies; to tax private bankers, brokers and money lenders, not exceeding three fourths of one per centum per annum on the assessed amount of capital employed in the business of said private bankers, brokers and money lenders; to make all necessary regulations respecting hackney carriages and the rates of fare of the same, and the rates of hauling by cartmen, wagoners, carmen, and draymen, and the rates of commission of auctioneers; to regulate and graduate the licenses of non-resident merchants and traders, and the taxes on the same; to regulate and establish fish wharves and docks; to restrain and prohibit gaming-houses, and bawdy-houses; to punish those who may sell intoxicating liquors without having obtained license therefor, by fines not less than five dollars; and in default of the payment thereof, by imprisonment and labor in the workhouse for a term not exceeding ninety days; to provide for the punishing by fines and penalties, and by confinement to labor in the workhouse, any person and all persons who shall molest or disturb any church or other place of worship while the congregation are engaged in any religious exercises or proceedings; to provide for the weighing of all kinds of live stock brought into the city; to cause to be pulled down unsafe, dilapidated, or dangerous buildings; to take up and relay foot pavements and paved carriage-ways, and to keep them in repair, and to lay and collect taxes for paying the expenses thereof, on the property fronting on such foot-ways and carriage-ways; to lay and collect taxes for the support of public schools; to cause new alleys to be opened into the squares, and to open, change, or close those already laid out, upon the application of the owners of more than one half of the property in such squares, subject to the second proviso of the eighth section of the act of May the fifteenth, eighteen hundred and twenty, incorporating the inhabitants of the city of Washington. And the said corporation shall have full power and authority to make all necessary laws for the protection of public and private property, the preservation of order, the safety of persons, and the observance of decency in the streets, avenues, alleys, public spaces, and other places in the said city, and for the punishment of all persons violating the same, as well as for the punishment of persons guilty of public profanity and prostitution.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That at the first general election held after the passage of this act, a Board of Assessors, to consist of one member from each ward, shall be elected by the qualified voters therein, to serve for two years; and the returns of election for assessors shall be made in the same manner and form as the returns of the election for members of the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council; and the person having the greatest number of legal votes in each ward for assessor, shall be duly elected assessor; but in case two

or more persons, highest in vote, shall have an equal number of votes, the commissioners of election for the ward in which such equality shall exist, shall decide the choice by lot. No person who is not eligible to a seat in the Board of Aldermen or Board of Common Council, shall be eligible to election as assessor. And on the first Monday of May next succeeding the first election of assessors under this act, the said board, or a majority of the members thereof, shall meet in the City Hall, and in the presence of the mayor and register, shall draw by lot the names of three members thereof, if the number of wards be seven, or if the number of wards exceed seven, the names of one half, as near as may be, of the members of said board; and the members whose names shall be thus drawn, shall thereupon cease to be members of said board; and at the next general election a member shall be elected to serve for two years in each of the wards in which the members so drawn shall have been elected; and at every regular annual election thereafter in such wards as the time of the assessors is about to expire, an assessor shall be elected to serve for two years. No person holding any other office under the corporation, shall be elected to or hold the office of assessor. In the event of the death, resignation, inability, or refusal to serve of any person elected an assessor, the vacancy shall be filled immediately by the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council, in joint meeting, in which manner all vacancies in the board of assessors shall be filled: *Provided*, That until the assessors authorized to be elected by this act, shall have been duly elected and qualified to enter upon their duties, full power and authority are hereby given to the said corporation to provide for the temporary appointment of assessors to perform the duties required of the assessors to be elected under this act. The board of assessors shall assess and value, and make return of all and every species of property by law taxable, at such times, and under such regulations, as the said corporation shall prescribe, and shall make return of all persons subject to a school-tax, in the said city, under such regulations as the said corporation shall prescribe; and if the said assessors, or either of them, shall refuse or wilfully neglect to assess and value, and make return of all and every species of property by law taxable, which may be known to them, or either of them, or come to their knowledge, or shall refuse or wilfully neglect to make return of any person subject to a school-tax, they, or the one so offending, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offence, at the discretion of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia for the county of Washington, and shall thereafter be incapable of holding any office under the corporation; and the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council may, by joint resolution, remove any assessor from office for any misconduct in office.

Who are eligible.

Board of Assessors.

Persons holding other offices excluded.

Vacancies.

Temporary provision.

Powers and duties of board of assessors.

Penalty for official misconduct.

Election of register, collector, and surveyor.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the register, collector, and surveyor of the said city shall severally be elected on the first Monday in June next, and on the same day in every second year thereafter, at the same time and place, in the same manner, and by the persons qualified to vote for mayor and members of the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council: *Provided*, That if the said first Monday in June next shall be the regular day for the election of mayor of the said city, then the next election thereafter, of register, collector, and surveyor, shall take place on the same day in the following year, and then on the same day in every second year thereafter, as above provided; and the commissioners of election shall make out duplicate certificates of the result of the election for register, collector, and surveyor, and shall return one to the Board of Aldermen, and the other to the Board of Common Council on the Monday next ensuing the day of election; and the persons having the greatest number of votes for those offices

respectively, shall be register, collector, or surveyor, as the case may be; but in case two or more persons highest in vote shall have an equal number of votes for either of said offices, then it shall be lawful for the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council to proceed forthwith by ballot, in joint meeting, to determine the choice between such persons; and the said register, collector and surveyor shall respectively hold their offices until their respective successors are duly elected and qualified, unless sooner removed from office; and full power and authority are hereby granted to the Corporation of Washington to pass all such laws as may be necessary to define and regulate the respective duties, powers, and authority of the said register, collector, and surveyor; and also to prescribe the amount of bond and security to be given to the said corporation by each before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, and generally to pass all such laws as may be necessary to insure an efficient and faithful discharge of the duties of their respective offices, by the said register, collector, and surveyor; and in case the said officers, or either of them, shall fail or refuse to comply with any law, resolution, or order of the said corporation, or shall fail or refuse to obey any order of the mayor of the said city, or shall fail to discharge the duties of their respective offices with fidelity and a strict regard to the interests of the said corporation, or shall prove unable or incompetent, from any cause whatever, to discharge such duties, or shall be guilty of any malversation in office, or shall be convicted of any high crime or misdemeanor, it shall be lawful for the majority of the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council, by joint resolution, to remove such officer, and to order an election to fill the vacancy; and in case of the refusal or failure of any person elected to either of said offices to accept of the same, or to give such bond and security as may be required by said corporation within twenty days after his election, or in case of the death, resignation, or removal from the said city of any person elected to or holding either of said offices, it shall be lawful for the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council to declare said office vacant, and to order an election to fill the vacancy. And in all cases where it shall become necessary to hold an election to fill a vacancy in either of said offices, the same regulations shall be observed as to the appointment of commissioners to hold said elections, and as to holding the elections and the returns of the same, as are observed at the regular elections: *Provided*, That authority is hereby given to the mayor of the said city to appoint temporarily, under such regulations as the said corporation may prescribe, some discreet person to discharge the duties of such vacant office until an election can be had and a successor duly elected and qualified to enter upon his duties.

Term of office.

Powers and duties.

Vacancies.

Temporary appointment.

Right of suffrage.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That every free white male citizen of the United States, who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, and shall have resided in the city of Washington one year immediately preceding the day of election, and shall be a resident of the ward in which he shall offer to vote, and shall have been returned on the books of the corporation during the year ending the thirty-first of December next preceding the day of election as subject to a school-tax for that year, (except persons *non compos mentis*, vagrants, paupers, or persons who shall have been convicted of any infamous crime,) and who shall have paid the school-taxes, and all taxes on personal property due from him, shall be entitled to vote for mayor, members of the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council, and assessors, and for every officer authorized to be elected at any election under this act, or the act or acts to which this is amendatory or supplementary: *Provided*, That if, during the year ending on the thirty-first day of December next preceding the day of the first election after the

passage of this act, no persons shall have been returned on the books of the said corporation as subject to a school-tax, then all persons who shall have been returned on the books of the said corporation as subject to a school-tax before the day of the said first election, and who shall in all other respects be qualified under this act to vote, and who shall have paid the said school-tax and all taxes due on personal property, shall be entitled to vote at the said first election after the passage of this act. And if any person shall buy or sell a vote, or shall vote more than once at any corporation election, held in pursuance of law, or shall give or receive any consideration therefor in money, goods, or any other thing of value, or shall promise any valuable consideration, or vote in consideration of such promise, he shall be disqualified forever thereafter from voting and holding any office under said corporation; and on complaint thereof to the attorney of the United States for the District of Columbia, it shall be the duty of said attorney to proceed against such offender or offenders by indictment and trial, as in other criminal cases; and if found guilty, it shall be the duty of the court to sentence him to pay a fine of not less than ten dollars, and to imprisonment not more than two months nor less than ten days.

Penalty for buying or selling a vote, or voting twice at one election.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That in case of the refusal of any person to accept the office of mayor upon his election thereto, or of his death, resignation, inability, or removal from the city, the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council shall assemble in joint meeting and elect another in his place to serve for the remainder of the term or during such disability; but in case of temporary absence from the city, or sickness, the mayor may, in writing, depute the president of the Board of Aldermen to act as mayor during such temporary absence or sickness.

Vacancy in the office of mayor.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the tenth section of the act incorporating the inhabitants of the city of Washington, approved May fifteenth, eighteen hundred and twenty, as is in the following words, viz.: "That real property, whether improved or unimproved, in the city of Washington, on which two or more years' taxes shall have remained due and unpaid, or on which any special tax, imposed by virtue of authority of the provisions of this act, shall have remained unpaid for two or more years after the same shall have become due, or so much thereof, not less than a lot, (when the property on which the tax has accrued is not less than that quantity,) as may be necessary to pay any such taxes, with all legal costs and charges arising thereon, may be sold at public sale to satisfy the corporation therefor," be and the same is hereby amended, so as to read as follows, viz.: "That real property, whether improved or unimproved, in the city of Washington, on which one or more years' taxes shall have become due and remain unpaid, or on which any special tax imposed by virtue of authority of the provisions of this act, shall have become due and remain unpaid, or so much thereof, not less than a lot, (when the property on which the tax has accrued is not less than that quantity,) as may be necessary to pay any such taxes, with all interests, costs, and charges arising thereon, may be sold at public sale to satisfy the corporation therefor." And so much of the third proviso of the tenth section of the said act incorporating the inhabitants of the city of Washington, approved May the fifteenth, eighteen hundred and twenty, as is in the following words, viz.: "That no sale shall be made, in pursuance of this section, of any improved property whereon there is personal property of sufficient value to pay the said taxes," be and the same is hereby repealed. And the authority given to the collector in the eleventh section of said act to postpone the sale of any property to a future day "for want of bidders," shall be so construed as to authorize the postponement for any other reasonable cause, if, in the

Sale of land for taxes.
1820, ch. 104.

1820, ch. 104.

opinion of the mayor, the collector, or other officer duly authorized, there shall be other reasonable cause for such postponement; but public notice shall in all cases be given of such postponement, and the sales made at such postponed time shall be equally valid as if made the day first designated for such sale; and no sale of any real property for taxes hereafter made shall be impaired or made void by reason of any error of the mayor, or other officer of the corporation, in making a calculation or computation of the amount of taxes due, the expenses attendant on the advertisement and sale, or of the purchase money and the interest thereon, notwithstanding the sum erroneously calculated or computed may have been paid by the purchaser, his heirs or assigns; but all such sales, and the deeds which may be granted on the certificates then issued, shall be valid and binding as if no such error had been made; and it shall be lawful for the heirs or assigns of any purchaser or purchasers of property sold for taxes in the said city, to receive, do, or perform any thing which by the said act of the fifteenth of May, eighteen hundred and twenty, incorporating the inhabitants of the city of Washington, or by any act or acts supplementary to or in execution of the same, it may be lawful for such purchaser or purchasers to receive, do, or perform.

1830, ch. 104.

Plats of public squares to be made out.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the said corporation shall have power to cause to be made out plats of all the squares in the city of Washington, on which shall be shown the lines of all the subdivisions of said squares as the same shall actually exist at the date of the completion of the plat of each square, and to prescribe and regulate the manner in which description shall be made of all real estate sold or transferred in the said city: *Provided*, That the said plats shall be made out and drawn upon a uniform scale of not less than one inch to fifty feet; and that the method of description of real estate sold or transferred within the corporate limits which shall be prescribed by the said corporation shall be such that the plats shall at all times show the lines of property as actually existing in the squares; and the office of the surveyor of the city of Washington shall be the legal office of record of the plats of all property in the city of Washington.

Scale of plats.

Where to be recorded.

Appropriation of school-tax.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the school-tax which may be levied and collected in pursuance of the powers in this act given, shall constitute a fund, or be added to any other fund now or hereafter to be constituted by any act of the corporation, for the establishment and support of common schools, and for no other purpose, under such regulations as may from time to time be established and provided by the corporation.

How debt may be increased.

\$10,000 to be paid off annually.

Sales for taxes.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the corporation shall not have power to increase the present funded debt of the said corporation, either by borrowing money or otherwise, unless it shall be agreed to do so by two thirds of the legal voters in the said city at an annual election; and the said corporation shall annually apply a sum not less than ten thousand dollars of its revenues to the redemption of the present debt of the corporation.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That all taxes, except taxes on real property, imposed by virtue of the powers granted by this act, or the acts to which this is amendatory or supplementary, in default of payment thereof within the time limited by act of the incorporation for payment, may be collected by distress and sale of the goods, and chattels, and personal effects of the person or persons chargeable therewith, under such regulations and limitations as the corporation may prescribe; but no such sale shall be made unless ten days' previous notice thereof be given in some newspaper printed and published in the city of Washington.

Duty of com-

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioner of pub-

lic buildings, or other officer having charge and authority over the lands and property of the United States lying within the city of Washington, shall from time to time cause to be opened, and improved such avenues and streets, or parts or portions thereof, as the President of the United States, upon application of the corporation of the said city, shall deem necessary for the public convenience, and direct to be done; and he shall defray the expenses thereof out of any money arising, or which shall have arisen, from the sale of lots in the city of Washington, belonging, or which may have belonged, to the United States, and from no other fund. And it shall be the duty of the said commissioner, or other United States officer, as aforesaid, upon the application of the mayor, to repair and keep in repair the pavements, water-gutters, water-ways and flag foot-ways which have been made or shall be made opposite or along the public squares, reservations, or other property belonging to the United States; as also, on like application, to repair and keep in repair such streets and avenues, or parts thereof, as may have been, or shall hereafter be, opened and improved by the United States; the expense of all such repairs to be paid out of the fund before mentioned.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioner of public buildings be, and he is hereby, required to perform the duties required of the city commissioner by the fourteenth section of the act of the twenty-sixth of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, supplementary to the act of the fifteenth of May, eighteen hundred and twenty, incorporating the inhabitants of the city of Washington. And it shall be the duty of the commissioner of public buildings, within ninety days after the sale of any lots or squares belonging to the United States in the city of Washington, to report the fact to the corporation of Washington, giving the date of sale, the number of the lot and square, the name of the purchaser or purchasers, and the said lots or squares shall be liable to taxation by the said corporation from the date of such sale. And no open space, public reservation, or other public ground in the said city, shall be occupied by any private person, or for any private purposes whatever.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the justices of the peace, whether they be members of the Board of Aldermen or Board of Common Council or not, who may be selected from time to time by the said corporation, to enforce the police regulations and penal laws of the said city, as also to issue warrants and to hear and determine cases within the jurisdiction of justices of the peace, in which the mayor, Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council of the said city shall be plaintiffs, shall have power to issue all such warrants, and all other warrants or processes deemed necessary and proper in cases of violations of the police regulations and penal laws of the corporation, and to hear and determine all such cases, and under the orders of the corporation to issue execution or other final process thereon; and the said justices shall also have power to compel the attendance of witnesses by attachment, and to punish them by fine not exceeding ten dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding ten days, for refusing obedience to a summons.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter the justices of the peace for the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia, shall be appointed for three years; and upon indictment and conviction of any justice of the peace, before any court of competent jurisdiction, of incompetency, habitual drunkenness, corruption in office, or of any other wilful misconduct in the discharge of his duties as justice of the peace, his commission shall be void, and he shall cease to exercise the office and powers of justice of the peace; and for all criminal process or business issued or tried by or before any justice of the

missioner of public buildings as to the public land in Washington, and opening streets, avenues, &c.

Commissioner of public buildings to perform the duties prescribed in act of 1824, ch. 195.

To report sales of public lands which shall thereupon be liable to taxation

Jurisdiction of justices of the peace.

Term of office and removal of justices of the peace.

Fees of justices of the peace and constables.

peace in the city and county of Washington, in the District of Columbia, the said justice and the constable who shall execute the process shall respectively be entitled to charge and receive the same fees as are authorized to be charged and received in the case of process issued and served by them respectively in cases of small debts; and the said costs shall be certified by the said justices to the District attorney, for his revision and approval, and when approved shall be paid by the marshal of the District of Columbia.

Four members added to the Levy Court.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That, in addition to the seven members now authorized to be appointed to the Levy Court of the county of Washington, from and after May, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, the President of the United States is hereby authorized and required annually to appoint four additional members from the city of Washington; and the said court shall thereafter consist of eleven members.

Corporation may pass all necessary laws.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the corporation of the said city of Washington shall have full power and authority to pass all laws which may be needful and necessary to carry into full and complete effect the powers granted to the said corporation, or to any of its officers or servants, by this act, or by the act or acts to which this act is amendatory or supplementary. And all acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Repeal of inconsistent provisions.

APPROVED, May 17, 1848.

May 17, 1848.

CHAP. XLIII.—*An Act in Amendment of an Act entitled "An Act to amend the Act entitled 'An Act to reduce the Rates of Postage, to limit the Use and correct the Abuse of the Franking Privilege, and for the Prevention of Fraud on the Revenues of the Post-Office Department,'" passed the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.*

1845, ch. 43.

Commissions allowed to postmasters to be reckoned on the quarters.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the rates of commissions authorized to be paid to postmasters by the first section of said act, shall be allowed and paid to them on the amount of postage received in each quarter of the year, and in due proportion for any period less than a quarter, instead of being allowed and paid on the amount received for a year, as was by mistake provided for in said act.

Act made retrospective.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all postmasters whose commissions have been diminished by their being allowed and paid on the amount of postage received in a year, instead of on the amount received in a quarter, shall be permitted to resettle and adjust their accounts according to the first section of this act, and shall be allowed and paid such sum as may be justly found their due on such resettlement of their accounts.

Postmaster-general authorized to employ additional clerks.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the postmaster-general be authorized to employ, temporarily, such additional clerks as may be found necessary for the resettlement of the accounts of postmasters authorized by this act.

Additional compensation when mail arrives at night.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That, to the postmasters at offices where the mail is regularly to arrive between the hours of nine o'clock at night and five in the morning, the commission on the first hundred dollars collected in one quarter may be increased by the postmaster-general to a sum not exceeding fifty per cent.

APPROVED, May 17, 1848.

CHAP. XLIV. — *An Act to require the Holders of Military Land Warrants to compensate the Land Officers of the United States for Services in Relation to the Location of those Warrants.*

May 17, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the services which may be rendered after the passage of this act by the registers and receivers of the several land offices of the United States in carrying out the provisions of the ninth section of the act of eleventh February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, entitled "An Act to raise, for a limited time, an additional military force, and for other purposes," they shall each be entitled to require from the holders of warrants issued under that act, for one hundred and sixty acres, the sum of fifty cents for each; and from the holders of warrants, issued under the same law, for forty acres, the sum of twenty-five cents for each, as full compensation for those services: *Provided,* That in all cases where the warrant is located by, and for the use of, the volunteer or soldier to whom such warrant may have issued, for services rendered under the act aforesaid, no compensation shall be charged, either by the register or receiver, for making such location.

Fee for services by registers and receivers to holders of military land warrants.

1847, ch. 8.

Proviso.

APPROVED, May 17, 1848.

CHAP. XLVII. — *An Act to provide additional Examiners in the Patent Office, and for other Purposes.*

May 27, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be appointed, in the manner provided in the second section of the act entitled "An Act to promote the progress of useful arts, and to repeal all acts and parts of acts heretofore made for that purpose," approved July fourth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, two principal examiners, and two assistant examiners, in addition to the number of examiners now employed in the Patent Office; and that hereafter each of the principal examiners employed in the Patent Office shall receive an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars, and each of the assistant examiners an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars: *Provided,* That the power to extend patents, now vested in the board composed of the Secretary of State, Commissioner of Patents, and Solicitor of the Treasury, by the eighteenth section of the act approved July fourth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, respecting the Patent Office, shall hereafter be vested solely in the Commissioner of Patents; and when an application is made to him for the extension of a patent according to said eighteenth section, and sixty days' notice given thereof, he shall refer the case to the principal examiner having charge of the class of inventions to which said case belongs, who shall make a full report to said Commissioner of the said case, and particularly whether the invention or improvement secured in the patent was new and patentable when patented; and thereupon the said Commissioner shall grant or refuse the extension of said patent, upon the same principles and rules that have governed said board; but no patent shall be extended for a longer term than seven years.

1836, ch. 367

Additional examiners in the patent office.

Salaries.

Extension of patents.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That hereafter the Commissioner of Patents shall require a fee of one dollar for recording any assignment, grant or conveyance, of the whole or any part of the interest in letters patent, or power of attorney, or license to make or use the things patented, when such instrument shall not exceed three hundred words; the sum of two dollars when it shall exceed three hundred and shall not exceed one thousand words; and the sum of three dollars when it

Fee for recording conveyances of patents

shall exceed one thousand words; which fees shall in all cases be paid in advance.

Two copying and recording clerks authorized.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed in manner aforesaid two clerks, to be employed in copying and recording, and in other services in the Patent Office, who shall each be paid a salary of one thousand two hundred dollars per annum.

Franking privilege of Commissioner of Patents.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioner of Patents is hereby authorized to send by mail, free of postage, the annual reports of the Patent Office, in the same manner in which he is empowered to send letters and packages relating to the business of the Patent Office.

APPROVED, May 27, 1848.

May 27, 1848.

CHAP. XLVIII. — *An Act extending Privileges to American Vessels engaged in a certain mentioned Trade, and for other Purposes.*

Vessels in the coasting trade may touch at foreign ports, and land passengers, mails, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall hereafter be lawful for any steamship or other vessel, on being duly registered in pursuance of the laws of the United States, to engage in trade between one port in the United States and one or more ports within the same, with the privilege of touching at one or more foreign ports during the voyage, and land and take in thereat merchandise, passengers and their baggage, and letters, and mails: *Provided*, That all such vessels shall be furnished by the collectors of the ports at which they shall take in their cargoes in the United States, with certified manifests, setting forth the particulars of the cargoes, the marks, number of packages, by-whom shipped, to whom consigned, at what port to be delivered; designating such goods as are entitled to drawback, or to the privilege of being placed in warehouse; and the masters of all such vessels shall, on their arrival at any port of the United States from any foreign port at which such vessel may have touched, as herein provided, conform to the laws providing for the delivery of manifests, of cargo and passengers taken on board at such foreign port, and all other laws regulating the report and entry of vessels from foreign ports, and be subject to all the penalties therein prescribed.

Proviso as to manifest of cargo, &c.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all vessels, and their cargoes, engaged in the trade referred to in this act, shall become subject to the provisions of existing collection and revenue laws on arrival in any port in the United States: *Provided*, That any foreign goods, wares, or merchandise, taken in at one port of the United States, to be conveyed in said vessels to any other port within the same, either under the provisions of the warehousing act of sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, or under the laws regulating the transportation coastwise of goods entitled to drawback, as well as any goods, wares, or merchandise not entitled to drawback, but on which the import duties chargeable by law shall have been duly paid, shall not become subject to any import duty by reason of the vessel in which they may arrive having touched at a foreign port during the voyage, in pursuance of the privilege given in this act.

Vessels engaged in the trade referred to in this act shall be subject to existing collection and revenue laws.

Proviso that no import duty shall be collected on the cargoes of such vessels on account of touching at a foreign port.

APPROVED, May 27, 1848.

May 27, 1848.
1847, ch. 8.

CHAP. XLIX. — *An Act explanatory of the Act entitled "An Act to raise, for a limited Time, an additional Military Force, and for other Purposes," approved eleventh February, eighteen hundred and forty-seven.*

Who shall be considered as

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the term "relatives," as used in the ninth section of the act entitled "An Act to raise,

for a limited time, an additional military force, and for other purposes," approved eleventh February, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, shall be considered as extending to the brothers and sisters of those persons whose services, under that act, may have entitled them to the land therein provided: the order or priority of right, however, shall remain as declared in that act; and those failing, the right shall accrue, fourthly, to the brother or sister, or in equal proportions to the brothers and sisters of the deceased, as the case may be.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the benefits of the said act of eleventh February, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, shall not be construed as forfeited by the privates and non-commissioned officers who have been, or may be, promoted to the grade of commissioned officer during their service in Mexico, and who shall have subsequently fulfilled the condition of their engagements: *Provided*, Such promotion shall have been made subsequent to the original organization of the company, corps, or regiment to which such privates and non-commissioned officers may have belonged.

APPROVED, May 27, 1848.

"relatives," as used in the act of 11th February, 1847, ch. 3, to raise for a limited time an additional military force, &c.

Benefits of said act shall not be forfeited by privates who have been promoted.

Proviso.

CHAP. L. — *An Act for the Admission of the State of Wisconsin into the Union.*

May 29, 1848.

WHEREAS the people of the Territory of Wisconsin did, on the first day of February, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, by a convention of delegates, called and assembled for that purpose, form for themselves a constitution and State government, which said constitution is republican, and said convention having asked the admission of said Territory into the Union as a State, on an equal footing with the original States:

1847, ch. 53.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Wisconsin be, and is hereby, admitted to be one of the United States of America, and is hereby admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever, with the boundaries prescribed by the act of Congress, approved August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, entitled "An Act to enable the people of Wisconsin Territory to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union."

State of Wisconsin admitted into the Union.

Boundaries.

1846, ch. 89.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the assent of Congress is hereby given to the first, second, fourth, and fifth resolutions adopted by said convention, and appended to said constitution; and the acts of Congress referred to in the said resolutions are hereby amended, so that the lands granted by the provisions of the several acts referred to in the said first and fourth resolutions, and the proceeds of said lands, and the five per centum of the net proceeds of the public lands therein mentioned, shall be held and disposed of by said State, in the manner and for the purposes recommended by said convention; and so that, also, the lands reserved to the United States by the provisions of the act entitled "An Act to grant a quantity of land to aid in the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, and to connect the same by a canal in the Territory of Wisconsin;" and, also, the even numbered sections reserved by the provisions of the act entitled "An Act to grant a quantity of land to the Territory of Wisconsin, for the purpose of aiding in opening a canal to connect the waters of Lake Michigan with those of Rock River," shall be offered for sale at the same minimum price, and subject to the same rights of preëmption, as other public lands of the United States: *Provided, however*, That no person shall be entitled to a preëmption by reason of the settlement and cultivation of any quarter section or other subdivision of said even numbered

Assent of Congress given to certain resolutions of the convention of said State held for forming a constitution, and certain acts of Congress therein referred to amended.

1846, ch. 170.

1838, ch. 114.

Proviso as to preëmption rights.

sections, which tract, before the commencement of such settlement, shall have been claimed by any other person cultivating and improving the same in good faith, and which shall have continued to be claimed, cultivated, and improved in like good faith by such person, his representatives or assigns, until the sale of said tract, and of which said prior claim, cultivation, and improvement, the person so claiming preemption shall have had notice at the time of his entry and settlement; neither shall any preemption be allowed to any tract, to the injury of any person, or of the representatives or assigns of any person, claiming and occupying the same or any part thereof in good faith, in his or her right, at the passage of this act, and owning valuable cultivation or improvements thereon, which cultivation or improvements shall have been assigned by the person so claiming preemption, or, if commenced subsequently to the entry and settlement of such person, shall have been made with his consent or acquiescence. *And provided further,* That the liabilities incurred by the territorial government of Wisconsin, under the act entitled "An Act to grant a quantity of land to the Territory of Wisconsin, for the purpose of aiding in opening a canal to connect the waters of Lake Michigan with those of Rock River," hereinbefore referred to, shall be paid and discharged by the State of Wisconsin.

Certain liabilities to be assumed by Wisconsin. 1838, ch. 114.

Purchasers of certain tracts at \$2 50 per acre to receive certificates of the amount of excess paid over \$1 25 per acre, which shall be received in payment of the public lands of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the purchasers of any tract of the said even numbered sections mentioned in the preceding section, and sold since the reservation thereof at the minimum price of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, shall be entitled to receive from the Commissioner of the General Land Office a certificate of the quantity of land so purchased, and of the amount of the excess paid therefor over and above the value of said land, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre; which certificate, to the amount of such excess, shall be receivable from the holder thereof, or his assigns, in like manner as so much money, in payment of the public lands of the United States. That, in the event of the death of any such purchaser before the issuing of such certificate, the same shall be issued in favor of the lawful representatives of such purchaser.

Terms of the United States District Court for the district of Wisconsin.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the judge of the District Court for the district of Wisconsin shall hold a term of said court in each year at the seat of government, to commence on the first Monday of July, and another term of said court in each year at Milwaukee, to commence on the first Monday of January. He shall also have power to hold special terms for the trial of causes, and for the determination of all suits or proceedings in said courts, at either of the aforesaid places, at his discretion, as the nature and amount of the business may require. The said court shall be open at all times for the purpose of hearing and deciding cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, so far as the same can be done without a jury. The records and papers of said court may be kept at either of the places herein designated for the holding of said court, as the judge in his discretion shall direct.

Special terms.

Said court to be always open in cases of maritime and admiralty jurisdiction.

Records where kept.

Clerks of the District Courts of the Territory of Wisconsin shall certify and transmit to clerk of the District Court of the district of Iowa all records, &c.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the clerks of the District Courts of the Territory of Wisconsin shall, before their term of office expires, certify under seal, and transmit to the clerk of said courts, all records of all unsatisfied judgments, and of suits pending in said courts respectively, attaching thereto all papers connected therewith, in all cases arising under the laws or constitution of the United States, or to which the United States shall be a party; and they shall forward the same to the clerk of said District Court of the State of Wisconsin, who shall enter the same in his docket, and the said District Court shall proceed therein to final judgment and execution, as if such suits or proceedings had originally been brought in said court.

Clerk of Supreme Court of

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the clerk of the Supreme

Court of the Territory of Wisconsin shall deliver over to the clerks of said District Court all records and papers in the office of the clerk of the said Supreme Court relating to proceedings in bankruptcy under the late bankrupt law of the United States. He shall also certify, under seal, and deliver to said clerk, all records of judgments and of proceedings in suits pending, and all papers connected therewith, in cases arising under the constitution and laws of the United States.

Territory of Wisconsin to deliver over to clerks of said District Courts certain records, &c.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, and until another census and apportionment shall be made, the State of Wisconsin shall be entitled to three representatives in the Congress of the United States.

Said State to be entitled to three representatives in Congress.

APPROVED, May 29, 1848.

CHAP. LII. — *An Act to provide for the Purchase of the Manuscript Papers of the late James Madison, former President of the United States.*

May 31, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to purchase of Mrs. D. P. Madison, widow of the late James Madison, formerly President of the United States, all the unpublished manuscript papers of the said James Madison now belonging to and in her possession; and upon delivery thereof to the Secretary of State, with a proper conveyance of title to the United States, the said sum of money, upon the certificate of the Secretary of State of the delivery and conveyance of said papers, shall be paid at the treasury, agreeably to the wishes of the said Mrs. Madison, and in the manner following, namely: five thousand dollars of said sum of twenty-five thousand dollars to be paid to her; and the residue of twenty thousand to James Buchanan, now Secretary of State, John Y. Mason, Secretary of the Navy, and Richard Smith, Esq., of Washington City, to be held, put out to interest, vested in stocks, or otherwise managed and disposed of by them, or the survivor or survivors of them, as trustees for the said Mrs. Madison, according to their best discretion and her best advantage — the interest or profit arising from the said principal sum to be paid over to her as the same accrues — the said principal sum to be and remain inalienable during her lifetime, as a permanent fund for her maintenance, but subject to be disposed of as she may please by her last will and testament.

\$25,000 appropriated for the purchase of all the unpublished manuscripts of the late James Madison.

Manner in which the above sum is to be paid to Mrs. Madison.

APPROVED, May 31, 1848.

CHAP. LIV. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Military Academy for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.*

May 31, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine:

Appropriations.

For pay of officers, instructors, cadets, and musicians, seventy-nine thousand seven hundred and sixty-four dollars.

Pay.

For commutation of subsistence, five thousand six hundred and twenty-one dollars.

Commutation of subsistence.

For forage for officers' horses, four thousand five hundred and twelve dollars.

Forage.

For clothing for officers' servants, four hundred and twenty dollars.

Clothing.

Incidental and contingent expenses.

For repairs and improvements; fuel and apparatus; forage for public horses and oxen; stationery, printing, and other incidental and contingent expenses; thirty thousand one hundred and fifty-five dollars.

Library.

For the increase and expenses of the library, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Board of visitors.

For expenses of the board of visitors, two thousand dollars.

Barracks.

For barracks for cadets, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars.

Board of visitors for 1848.

For expenses of the board of visitors, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, two thousand dollars.

APPROVED, May 31, 1848.

May 31, 1848.

CHAP. LV. — *An Act concerning Spanish Steam-vessels.*

Spanish and American steam vessels placed on a footing of perfect reciprocity.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all laws now in force exacting higher duties on Spanish steam-vessels arriving in the United States than are exacted on steam-vessels of the United States arriving at Havana, or any other port in the Island of Cuba, be suspended, so as to place the said steam-vessels on a footing of perfect reciprocity, the suspension to continue so long as such reciprocity shall be thereby secured, or until otherwise provided for by law.

Higher duties than those referred to, which may have been paid by Spanish vessels, to be refunded.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That if any higher duties than those before mentioned shall have been, or shall be, paid by any Spanish steamer arriving in the United States on or after the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to refund the same.

APPROVED, May 31, 1848.

June 2, 1848.

CHAP. LX. — *An Act to refund Money for Expenses incurred, Subsistence or Transportation furnished, for the Use of Volunteers during the present War, before being mustered into the Service of the United States.*

Provisions of joint resolution of March 3, 1847, extended so as to embrace all expenses heretofore incurred for volunteers prior to their being mustered into service.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the joint resolution approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, entitled "A Resolution to refund money to the States which have supplied volunteers, and furnished them transportation, during the present war, before being mustered and received into the service of the United States," be, and the same are hereby, extended, so as to embrace all cases of expenses heretofore incurred in organizing, subsisting, and transporting volunteers, previous to their being mustered and received into the service of the United States for the present war, whether by States, counties, corporations, or individuals, either acting with or without the authority of any States: *Provided, however,* That proof shall be made, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War, of the amount thus expended, and that the same was necessary and proper for the troops aforesaid.

Proviso.

Appropriation.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That an amount sufficient to refund said expenses so incurred be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Interest allowed in certain cases.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That, in refunding moneys under this act, and the resolution which it amends, it shall be lawful to pay interest at the rate of six per centum per annum on all sums advanced [advanced] by States, corporations, or individuals, in all cases where the State, corporation, or individual paid or lost the interest, or is liable to pay it.

APPROVED, June 2, 1848.

CHAP. LXI.—*An Act in Explanation of an Act entitled "An Act to appropriate the Proceeds of the Public Lands, and to grant Preemption Rights."*

June 13, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the fifth section of the act entitled "An Act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant preemption rights," approved on the fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, shall be so construed as to suspend only such portions of said act as precede said fifth section, (relative to the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands,) that being hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of said fifth section of the act aforesaid.

Manner in which the 5th section of the act of 4th September, 1841, ch. 16, "to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands," &c., shall be construed.

APPROVED, June 13, 1848.

CHAP. LXVII.—*An Act to amend the Act entitled "An Act to appropriate the Proceeds of the Sales of the Public Lands, and to grant Preemption Rights," &c., approved September fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-one.*

June 16, 1848.

1841, ch. 16.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sixteenth section of said act be so amended as to give the consent of Congress, and the same is hereby given, to the application of the two per cent. fund heretofore relinquished by said act to the State of Mississippi, to be faithfully applied to the construction of a railroad leading from Brandon, in the State of Mississippi, to the eastern boundary of said State, in such manner as to authorize the construction of a railroad, commencing at Jackson, in said State, and extending to the eastern boundary of said State of Mississippi, via Brandon, in the direction, as near as may be, of the towns of Selma, Cahawba, and Montgomery, in the State of Alabama.

Assent of Congress given to the application of the two per cent. fund granted to the State of Mississippi to the construction of a railroad from Jackson to the eastern boundary of said State.

APPROVED, June 16, 1848.

CHAP. LXVIII.—*An Act to attach a Portion of the North-western Land District of Louisiana to the District north of Red River, Louisiana.*

June 16, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of October, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and forty-eight, townships fourteen north to twenty-three north, inclusive, in ranges four and five west, shall be detached from the north-western land district, Louisiana; and the same shall, from and after the date aforesaid, be attached to, and form a part of, the district north of Red River, Louisiana; and it shall be, and is hereby, made the duty of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to cause the land office in the district north of Red River to be furnished with the plats and other papers, or transcripts thereof, relating to the townships aforesaid, and to have this act carried into full effect.

A portion of the north-western land district of Louisiana attached to the district north of Red River.

APPROVED, June 16, 1848.

CHAP. LXX.—*An Act to prevent the Importation of adulterated and spurious Drugs and Medicines.*

June 26, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, all drugs, medicines, medicinal preparations, including medicinal essential oils, and chemical preparations used wholly or in part as medicine, imported into the United States from abroad, shall, before passing the custom-house, be examined and

All drugs, medicines, &c., shall, before passing the custom-house, be examined and appraised.

appraised, as well in reference to their quality, purity, and fitness for medical purposes, as to their value and identity specified in the invoice.

Medicinal preparations to have the name of the manufacturer, &c., affixed to each parcel.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all medicinal preparations, whether chemical or otherwise, usually imported with the name of the manufacturer, shall have the true name of the manufacturer, and the place where they are prepared, permanently and legibly affixed to each parcel, by stamp, label, or otherwise; and all medicinal preparations imported without such names affixed as aforesaid, shall be adjudged to be forfeited.

Adulterated or deteriorated drugs, medicines, &c., shall not pass the custom-house.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if, on examination, any drugs, medicines, medicinal preparations, whether chemical or otherwise, including medicinal essential oils, are found, in the opinion of the examiner, to be so far adulterated, or in any manner deteriorated, as to render them inferior in strength and purity to the standard established by the United States, Edinburgh, London, French, and German pharmacopœias and dispensatories, and thereby improper, unsafe, or dangerous to be used for medicinal purposes, a return to that effect shall be made upon the invoice, and the articles so noted shall not pass the custom-house, unless, on a reëxamination of a strictly analytical character, called for by the owner or consignee, the return of the examiner shall be found erroneous; and it shall be declared as the result of such analysis, that the said articles may properly, safely, and without danger, be used for medicinal purposes.

Owner or consignee to have the privilege of calling for a reëxamination.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the owner or consignee shall at all times, when dissatisfied with the examiner's return, have the privilege of calling, at his own expense, for a reëxamination; and, on depositing with the collector such sum as the latter may deem sufficient to defray such expense, it shall be the duty of that officer to procure some competent analytical chemist possessing the confidence of the medical profession, as well as of the colleges of medicine and pharmacy, if any such institutions exist in the State in which the collection district is situated, a careful analysis of the articles included in said return, and a report upon the same under oath; and in case the report, which shall be final, shall declare the return of the examiner to be erroneous, and the said articles to be of the requisite strength and purity, according to the standards referred to in the next preceding section of this act, the entire invoice shall be passed without reservation, on payment of the customary duties; but, in case the examiner's return shall be sustained by the analysis and report, the said articles shall remain in charge of the collector, and the owner or consignee, on payment of the charges of storage, and other expenses necessarily incurred by the United States, and on giving a bond with sureties satisfactory to the collector to land said articles out of the limits of the United States, shall have the privilege of reëxporting them at any time within the period of six months after the report of the analysis; but if the said articles shall not be sent out of the United States within the time specified, it shall be the duty of the collector, at the expiration of said time, to cause the same to be destroyed, holding the owner or consignee responsible to the United States for the payment of all charges, in the same manner as if said articles had been reëxported.

Medicines adulterated, &c., may be reëxported within six months.

Secretary of the Treasury to appoint special examiners of drugs, medicines, &c.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That, in order to carry into effect the provisions of this act, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to appoint suitably qualified persons as special examiners of drugs, medicines, chemicals, &c., namely: one examiner in each of the ports of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, and New Orleans, with the following salaries, viz.: at New York, sixteen hundred dollars per annum; and at each of the other ports above named, one thousand dollars per annum; which said

Their salaries.

salaries shall be paid each year, quarterly, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; and it shall be the duty of the said secretary to give such instructions to the collectors of the customs in the other collection districts, as he may deem necessary to prevent the importation of adulterated and spurious drugs and medicines.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the special examiners to be appointed under this act shall, before entering on the discharge of their duties, take and subscribe the oath or affirmation required by the ninth section of the act of the thirtieth of July, eighteen hundred and forty-six, entitled "An Act reducing the duty on imports, and for other purposes."

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the special examiners authorized to be appointed by the fifth section of this act shall, if suitably qualified persons can be found, be taken from the officers now employed in the respective collection districts; and if new appointments shall be necessary for want of such persons, then, as soon as it can be done consistently with the efficiency of the service, the officers in said districts shall be reduced, so that the present number of said officers shall not be permanently increased by reason of such new appointments.

APPROVED, June 26, 1848.

Necessary instructions to be given to collectors of customs.

Special examiners to take the oath required by the act of 30th July, 1846, ch. 74.

The special examiners to be taken from officers now employed in the customs.

Present number of officers not to be increased, except temporarily.

CHAP. LXXI. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Payment of Revolutionary and other Pensions of the United States for the Year ending the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.*

June 26, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of pensions for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

For revolutionary pensions, under the act of the eighteenth of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, in addition to an unexpended balance remaining in the treasury of eighty-three thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven dollars and forty-three cents, fourteen thousand one hundred and twenty-two dollars and fifty-seven cents.

Revolutionary pensions.
1818, ch. 19.

For invalid pensions, under various acts, two hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

Invalid pensions.

For pensions to widows and orphans, under the act of the fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, in addition to an unexpended balance remaining in the treasury of one hundred and fifty-one thousand one hundred and fifty-six dollars and thirty-six cents, thirty-two thousand eight hundred and forty-three dollars and sixty-four cents.

For widows and orphans.
1836, ch. 362.

For pensions to widows, under the act of the second February, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, in addition to the unexpended balance of two hundred and sixty-three thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine dollars and eighty-seven cents remaining in the treasury of a former appropriation for the payment of pensions, under the act of seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-four, one hundred and thirty-six thousand two hundred and seventy dollars and thirteen cents.

1848, ch. 8.

1844, ch. 102.

For half-pay pensions to widows and orphans, payable through the Third Auditor's office, in addition to an unexpended balance remaining in the treasury of eight thousand seven hundred and ninety dollars and four cents, nine thousand five hundred dollars.

For half-pay pensions to widows and orphans.

For arrearages prior to the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, payable through the offices of the Second and Third

Arrearages.

Auditors, in addition to an unexpended balance of three thousand two hundred and one dollars and forty-five cents, eight hundred dollars.

Proviso in act of 7th May, 1846, ch. 13, repealed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the proviso to the second section of the act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary and other pensions of the United States for the year ending the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and for other purposes," approved May seventh, eighteen hundred and forty-six, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

APPROVED, June 26, 1848.

June 26, 1848.
1813, ch. 42.

CHAP. LXXII.—*An Act to amend the Act entitled "An Act for the Regulation of Seamen on board the public and private Vessels of the United States," passed the third of March, eighteen hundred and thirteen.*

Repeal of clause requiring a continued residence of five years in the United States previous to naturalization.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the last clause of the twelfth section of the act hereby amended, consisting of the following words, to wit, "without being at any time during the said five years out of the territory of the United States," be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

APPROVED, June 26, 1848.

June 26, 1848.

CHAP. LXXIII.—*An Act to regulate the Exchange of certain Documents and other Publications of Congress.*

Agents for the exchange and donation of documents, &c., to be appointed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the joint committee on the Library shall appoint such agents as they may from time to time deem requisite, to carry into effect the donation and exchange of such documents and other publications as have been, or shall be, placed at their disposal for the purpose.

Books transmitted through such agents to be duty free.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all books transmitted through such agents for the use of the government of the United States, or of any government of a State or of its legislature, or of any department of the government of the United States or of a State, or of the Academy at West Point, or of the National Institute, shall be admitted into the United States duty free.

Appropriation.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of two thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the same is put at the disposal of the Library Committee, for the purpose of carrying into effect such agency and donation, and exchange, and of paying the expenses already incurred in relation thereto.

APPROVED, June 26, 1848.

June 26, 1848.

CHAP. LXXIV.—*An Act giving further Time for satisfying Claims for Bounty Lands, and for other Purposes.*

Time for satisfying claims for bounty lands extended.

1842, ch. 69.

1835, ch. 6 and 7.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of the second session of the twenty-ninth [twenty-seventh] Congress, chapter sixty-nine, entitled "An Act to provide for satisfying claims for bounty lands for military services in the late war with Great Britain, and for other purposes," approved July twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and also the two acts approved January twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, therein and thereby revived, shall be, and the same are hereby, revived, and continued in force for five years, to be computed from and after the passage of this act.

APPROVED, June 26, 1848.

CHAP. LXXIX. — *An Act to amend the Act to provide for the Transportation of the Mail between the United States and foreign Countries, and for other Purposes.*

June 27, 1848.

1845, ch. 69.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General, under the direction of the President of the United States, be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to charge upon, and collect from, all letters and other mailable matter carried to or from any port of the United States, in any foreign packet ship or other vessel, the same rate or rates of charge for American postage which the government to which such foreign packet or other vessel belongs imposes upon letters and other mailable matter conveyed to or from such foreign country in American packets or other vessels, as the postage of such government, and at any time to revoke the same. And it shall be the duty of all custom-house officers and other United States agents, designated or appointed for that purpose, to enforce or carry into effect the foregoing provision, and to aid or assist in the collection of such postage. And to that end it shall be lawful for such officers and agents, on suspicion of fraud, to open and examine, in the presence of two or more respectable persons, being citizens of the United States, any package or packages supposed to contain mailable matter, found on board such packets or other vessels, or elsewhere, and to prevent, if necessary, such packets or other vessels from entering, breaking bulk, or making clearance, until all such letters or other mailable matter are duly delivered into the United States post-office.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all letters or other mailable matter conveyed to or from any port of the United States, by any foreign packet or ship except such unsealed letters relating to said ship or vessel, or any part of the cargo thereof, as may be directed to the owner or owners, consignee or consignees, of said ship or other vessel, shall be so subject to postage charge as aforesaid, whether addressed to any person in the United States or elsewhere: *Provided,* It is done by the packet or other ship of a foreign country imposing postage on letters or mailable matter conveyed to or from such country, by any packet or other ship of the United States; and such letters or other mailable matter carried in foreign packet ships or other vessels, except such unsealed letters relating to the ship or vessel, or any part of the cargo thereof, as may be directed to the owner or owners, consignee or consignees, as aforesaid, are hereby required to be delivered into the United States post-office by the master or commanders of all such packets or other vessels when arriving, and to be taken from a United States post-office when departing, and the postage paid thereon justly chargeable by this act; and for refusing or failing to do so, or for conveying said letters, or any letters intended to be conveyed in any ship or vessel of such foreign country, over or across the United States, or any portion thereof, the party offending shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay not exceeding five thousand dollars for each offence.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That in case the person or persons, or the directors of any incorporated company, who have entered into any contract, or who may hereafter enter into any contract, with the Postmaster-General, for conveying the mail of the United States to any foreign country, in pursuance of the act entitled "An Act to provide for the transportation of the mail between the United States and foreign countries, and for other purposes," approved the third day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-five, or of any other act, in which said contract there is a stipulation, on the part of such contractor, giving to the United States the right to purchase, at an appraised value, the steam-ship or ships required by such contract to be employed in

The Postmaster-General to charge upon and collect from all letters, &c., carried in foreign packets, the same rate of postage which the governments to which such foreign packets belong impose upon letters, &c., carried in American packets.

Custom-house and other United States officers required to aid in carrying this provision into effect.

Examination of packages authorized.

All letters, &c., conveyed by any foreign packet or ship to or from any port of the United States, to be subject to postage charge as aforesaid, except letters relating to the vessels or cargoes, directed to the owners and consignees of said vessels.

Penalty for refusing or failing to comply with the provisions of this section.

Penalty on contractors who shall refuse to deliver up, at the appraised value, the steam-ships employed by them in carrying said mails.

1845, ch. 69.

conveying the mail, shall decline to sell and deliver to the United States such ship or ships, or shall refuse to name and appoint appraisers to value the same, agreeably to the provisions of said act, or the same having been appraised and valued, shall refuse to convey and deliver said ship or ships to the United States, on the payment, or tender of payment, by the United States, of the sum at which the said ship or ships may have been appraised and valued, such person or persons so offending shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, to be recovered in any proper action, for the use of the treasury of the United States; and in case of refusal or inability to pay the same, shall be liable to be imprisoned not exceeding one year, at the discretion of the court rendering judgment for such penalty.

Postmaster-General may impose fines on contractors for unreasonable or unnecessary delay, &c.

Proviso.

Contracts for foreign mail service not to be assignable.

Proviso.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That to secure the regular transmission of the mail to and from foreign countries, the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to impose fines on contractors, for any unreasonable or unnecessary delay in the departure of such mails, or in the performance of the trip: *Provided*, That the fine for any one default shall not exceed one half of the contract price paid for the trip.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for any contractor for transporting the mail to any foreign country to assign or transfer his contracts; and all such assignments or transfers shall be null and void: *Provided*, That assignments and transfers which have been made and accepted by the Postmaster-General or the Secretary of the Navy before the passage of this act, shall not be affected by this section.

APPROVED, June 27, 1848.

June 28, 1848.

CHAP. LXXXII.—*An Act concerning the taking of official Oaths in the District of Columbia.*

Any one of the judges of the Circuit Court, or the judge of the Criminal Court, of the District of Columbia, may administer official oaths.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all official oaths required by law to be taken by officers of the United States may, in the District of Columbia, be administered and certified by any one of the judges of the Circuit Court, or by the judge of the Criminal Court of the said District.

APPROVED, June 28, 1848.

June 28, 1848.

CHAP. LXXXIII.—*An Act respecting certain Surveys in the State of Florida.*

Certain islands, keys, and other lands in South Florida to be surveyed.

Expense of surveys limited.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be surveyed, as soon as practicable, the islands and keys, and other lands in South Florida, interspersed with water, which cannot conveniently be connected with the regular public surveys; and also the private claims or grants which have been duly confirmed, situate in said State; and that such surveys of said islands, keys, and lands interspersed with water as aforesaid may be made by such persons on such terms, and in such mode and manner, as said commissioner may deem most expedient and proper, without connection thereof with the other public surveys, by township lines; but the expense thereof shall not exceed the maximum price per mile heretofore allowed for surveys by the United States in other States or Territories; and the surveys of said private claims or grants may be made by such persons, and on such terms, as said commissioner may deem most expedient and proper; but the expense thereof shall not in any case exceed twenty-

five per centum on the said price heretofore allowed in addition to such price: *Provided, however,* That it shall be the duty of the President at some convenient time, and before offering any of said islands for sale, to have an examination made by, and a report from, a board of engineers, to ascertain whether any of said islands or parts of them, and if so, which of them, should be reserved from sale for the use of the United States; and that all islands or parts of islands recommended by such board to be reserved for public use shall be reserved from sale.

APPROVED, June 28, 1848.

Provision for an examination before sale.

CHAP. XC. — *An Act for the Relief of the bona fide Settlers under the Acts for the armed Occupation and Settlement of a Part of the Territory of Florida.*

July 1, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases in which proof shall be made to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office that any person who obtained a permit under the act entitled "An Act to provide for the armed occupation and settlement of the unsettled part of the peninsula of Florida," approved August fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and who was an occupant under that act, and the act amendatory thereof, approved June fifteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-four, and who actually occupied or settled under said acts, and did not voluntarily relinquish and abandon the same, but continued to reside on said frontier south of said line specified in said act of eighteen hundred and forty-two, thereby aiding to effect the object of said acts, and who has not received the lands provided by said acts, such settler shall be entitled to a grant and patent for the land so occupied or settled by him, the same as if all the conditions and stipulations of said acts and requirements of the General Land Office in relation thereto had been fully and strictly fulfilled and complied with.

Bona fide settlers under the act for the armed occupation and settlement of a part of the Territory of Florida to be entitled to patents for the lands settled and occupied by them.

1842, ch. 122.

1844, ch. 71.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That in all cases where the lands settled or occupied by such settler, or any part thereof, were or are not legally subject to donation under the said acts on any account whatever, then such settler may locate his right, or the part so interfered with, on any vacant public lands in the same, or any adjacent township.

Settlers may locate their rights, if interfered with, by prior claims on other lands in the same or adjacent township.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall extend to, and be construed and executed for, the benefit of the widow and heirs of any settler, according to the principles of the fifth section of said first above-recited act.

This act extended to widows and heirs of settlers.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That immediately after the passage of this act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall appoint an agent to proceed forthwith to the different county seats of the counties of the State of Florida, where said lands lie, who shall attend at least ten successive days at each county seat, if so long time be necessary, to take and receive proof by depositions before him, or in such manner as he may prescribe in relation to such settlement or occupation, and of settlers being entitled under this act to a grant or donation of land as aforesaid; and said agent shall also attend at such other places in said settlements as the convenience of such settlers in furnishing their proofs may demand, under the instructions of the General Land Office; and said agent shall, within five months after he shall commence his duties in said State, transmit all the proofs he may take, and make report of his opinion as to each case to said Commissioner of the General Land Office, who shall proceed forthwith to examine and decide said cases: *Provided,* That if any settler does not submit his proof to such agent within four months after reasonable notice, by ad-

Secretary of the Treasury to appoint an agent to proceed to Florida, where the said lands lie, to receive proof in relation to such settlement and occupation.

Said agent to transmit all the proofs taken by him, with his opinion in each case, to the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Time of proof limited.

Decision, how made.

Salary of agent.

vertisement of the times and places of his attendance to receive such proof, said settler shall not have the benefit of this act; and all the cases reported as aforesaid shall be definitively decided by the Commissioner of the General Land Office within two months after the report thereof is received at his office; and said agent shall be allowed the same compensation as is allowed by law to examining agents of the Treasury Department.

APPROVED, July 1, 1848.

July 5, 1848.

1848, ch. 35.

CHAP. XCII. — *An Act supplemental to the Act passed on the ninth Day of July, in the Year eighteen hundred and forty-six, entitled "An Act to retrocede the County of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, to the State of Virginia."*

The Supreme Court of the United States to have power to hear and determine all causes removed into said court from the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia for Alexandria county, at the time when the jurisdiction and laws lately existing in said county had finally ceased.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Supreme Court of the United States shall have full power and jurisdiction to hear and determine, and shall proceed in due course to hear and determine, all causes which had been removed into said court from the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, holden in and for the late county of Alexandria, by writ of error or appeal, at the time when the jurisdiction and laws lately existing in said county had finally ceased and determined in the manner provided for in and by the third section of the act to which this is supplemental, and shall deal with and dispose of the same in the same manner, and pursuant to the same laws, rules, and regulations as would have applied to and governed the said causes if the same had been duly heard and determined in the said Supreme Court before the said jurisdiction and laws had ceased and determined as aforesaid; and all judgments, decrees, and mandates, after that time, issuing from the said Supreme Court in any such cause or causes, shall be certified and transmitted by the clerk of said Supreme Court to such court, or to the judge or judges of such court, as has been vested, or shall or may be vested, with jurisdiction or authority to take cognizance of the same, or in any manner to carry the same into effect, or to act judicially touching the same, by any law of the State of Virginia in such case provided, or hereafter to be enacted and provided.

The Circuit Court of the county of Washington, and the clerk of said court, required to certify and transmit exemplifications of all proceedings, &c., rendered in any action commenced in said Circuit Court for the county of Alexandria.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia for the county of Washington, and of the clerk of said court, and they and each of them are hereby authorized and required to certify and transmit exemplifications of all proceedings, and of all judgments, decrees, and orders rendered or passed, or at any time hereafter to be rendered or passed, in any action, suit, or prosecution originally commenced in the said Circuit Court holden for the county of Alexandria, and thence removed into the said Circuit Court holden for the county of Washington, together with all original documents and other papers filed in the same, to such court, judge, judges, or clerk, be now required or authorized, or as shall or may be required or authorized, by any such law of Virginia as aforesaid, to receive or take cognizance of the same, or to carry the same into effect, or in any manner to act judicially or officially touching the same.

APPROVED, July 5, 1848.

July 5, 1848.

CHAP. XCIII. — *An Act further to extend the Time for locating Virginia Military Land Warrants, and returning Surveys thereon to the General Land Office.*

Act further to extend the time for locating Vir-

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act entitled "An Act further to extend the time for locating Virginia military

land warrants, and returning surveys thereon to the General Land Office," approved August nineteen, eighteen hundred and forty-one, and as to all warrants issued prior to the tenth day of August, eighteen hundred and forty, and no others, be, and the same is hereby, revived and continued in force until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the same right and privilege is hereby also extended for the same time to all such warrants as have issued subsequent to said tenth day of August, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty: *Provided*, That before the location thereof, it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that such warrant was issued justly and legally, and that the person who received said warrant was legally entitled to the same.

APPROVED, July 5, 1848.

ginia military land warrants, &c., revived and continued in force until January 1, 1850.

As to warrants issued prior to August 10, 1840.

1841, ch. 10.

Also as to subsequent ones, with a proviso.

CHAP. XCIV.—*An Act giving the Consent of the Government of the United States to the State of Texas to extend her eastern Boundary, so as to include within her Limits one half of Sabine Pass, Sabine Lake, and Sabine River, as far north as the thirty-second Degree of North Latitude.*

July 5, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Congress consents that the legislature of the State of Texas may extend her eastern boundary so as to include within her limits one half of Sabine Pass, one half of Sabine Lake, also one half of Sabine River, from its mouth as far north as the thirty-second degree of north latitude.

APPROVED, July 5, 1848.

The legislature of Texas may extend her eastern boundary.

CHAP. XCVIII.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Service of the Post-Office Department for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-nine.*

July 10, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums of money be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the service of the Post-Office Department, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, out of any moneys in the treasury arising from the revenues of the said department, in conformity to the act of the second of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, namely:

Appropriations.

1836, ch. 270.

For the transportation of the mails within the United States, two million four hundred and ninety-five thousand seven hundred dollars;

Transportation of mail.

For transportation of the mails between Charleston, South Carolina, and Havana, by way of Key West, calling at Savannah, under the contract made with M. C. Mordecai, fifty thousand dollars. And for transportation of the mail by said line, or by other steamers, to such other places on the coast of Florida as the Postmaster-General may deem practicable and expedient, five thousand dollars;

Transportation of mail by steamships.

For transportation by steamships between New York and Bremen, according to the contract with Edward Mills, authorized by the "Act to provide for the transportation of the mail between the United States and foreign countries," approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-five, four hundred thousand dollars;

1845, ch. 69.

For compensation to postmasters, one million seventy-five thousand dollars;

Compensation to postmasters.

For ship, steamboat, and way letters, twenty-five thousand dollars;

Ship, steamboat, and way letters.

For wrapping paper, eighteen thousand dollars;

Wrapping paper.

For office furniture, (in the offices of postmasters,) three thousand dollars;

Office furniture.

Advertising.	For advertising, thirty-five thousand dollars;
Mail bags.	For mail bags, twenty-five thousand dollars;
Blanks.	For blanks, eighteen thousand dollars;
Mail locks, &c.	For mail locks, keys, and stamps, five thousand dollars;
Mail depredations and special agents.	For the detection and prevention of mail depredations, and for special agents, twelve thousand dollars;
Clerks.	For clerks for offices, (in the offices of postmasters,) two hundred and thirty thousand dollars;
Miscellaneous.	For miscellaneous, fifty-five thousand dollars.

If the revenues of the department shall prove insufficient, the deficiency shall be supplied from the treasury.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in case the revenues of the department, referred to in the first section of this act, shall prove insufficient to meet the foregoing appropriations, then any deficiency that may thus arise shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, July 10, 1848.

July 10, 1848.

CHAP. XCIX. — *An Act to extend the Provisions of existing Pension Laws to enlisted Men of the Ordnance Corps of the United States Army.*

Provisions of certain pension laws extended to enlisted men of the ordnance corps; and

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the acts of Congress granting pensions to soldiers disabled by wounds or otherwise, while in the line of their duty in public service, shall be construed to apply to the enlisted men of the ordnance department who have been or may be disabled, in the same manner as to non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians, and privates of other corps of the army, subject to the limitation that in no such case shall the pension exceed the rate of eight dollars per month.

Bounty lands granted to those of them who have served in Mexico.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That those enlisted men of the ordnance department who have served, or may serve, in Mexico during the war with that country, shall be entitled to, and shall receive, the same bounty in land as is or may be allowed by law to other regular troops in the service of the United States, and under like limitations and restrictions.

APPROVED, July 10, 1848.

July 10, 1848.

CHAP. C. — *An Act to reestablish the Collection District of Brunswick, in the State of Georgia.*

The collection district of Brunswick reestablished.

1844, ch. 51.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the act entitled "An Act relating to certain collection districts and for other purposes," approved June fifteen, eighteen hundred and forty-four, as relates to the collection district of Brunswick, in the state of Georgia, be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and the said district is hereby reestablished and restored in all respects as it was before the passage of said act.

APPROVED, July 10, 1848.

July 17, 1848.

CHAP. CI. — *An Act to extend an Act entitled "An Act providing for the Adjustment of all suspended Preemption Land Claims in the several States and Territories," approved third August, eighteen hundred and forty-six.*

Act for the adjustment of suspended preemption land claims continued till 3d August, 1849. 1846, ch. 78.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the power and jurisdiction given to the Commissioner of the General Land Office by the act of the third of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, entitled "An Act providing for the adjustment of all suspended preemption

land claims in the several States and Territories," shall continue and remain in force until the third day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

APPROVED, July 17, 1848.

CHAP. CII.—*An Act to amend an Act approved the twenty-fourth of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, entitled "An Act supplementary to an Act approved on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, entitled, "An Act providing for the Correction of Errors in making Entries of Land at the Land Offices."*

July 17, 1848.

1834, ch. 128.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the act to which this act is amendatory as provides that the application for the correction of an error of entry shall be made within six months after the date of such erroneous entry, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Provision requiring applications to be made within six months repealed.

APPROVED, July 17, 1848.

CHAP. CIV.—*An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act supplemental to an Act entitled "An Act providing for the Prosecution of the existing War between the United States and the Republic of Mexico,"" and for other Purposes.*

July 19, 1848.

1846, ch. 29.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proviso of the first section of an act approved the eighteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, in the following words, "That when the war with Mexico shall be terminated by a definitive treaty of peace, duly concluded and ratified, the number of major-generals in the army shall be reduced to one, and the number of brigadier-generals shall be reduced to two; and the President of the United States is authorized and directed to select from the whole number which may then be in office, without regard to the date of their commissions, the number to be retained, and cause the remainder to be discharged from the service of the United States," be, and the same is hereby, repealed: *Provided,* That no vacancy happening in the grade of general officer shall be filled up until the number is reduced to one major-general and two brigadier-generals.

Repeal of provisions of the act of 18th June, 1846, ch. 29, requiring the number of major-generals in the army to be reduced to one, and the number of brigadier-generals to two, at the close of the war.

Proviso as to filling up vacancies.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the existing laws as require the discharge, at the close of the war with Mexico, of one additional major to each of the regiments of dragoons, artillery, infantry, and riflemen in the army of the United States, who were appointed or promoted under the third section of the act passed on the eleventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, entitled "An Act to raise for a limited time an additional military force, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

So much of the existing laws as require the discharge, at the close of the war, of the additional majors, repealed. 1847, ch. 8.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of said act, passed on the eleventh of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, as requires the discharge, at the close of the war with Mexico, of two additional surgeons and twelve additional assistant surgeons, as authorized by the eighth section of said act; four quartermasters and ten assistant quartermasters, as authorized by the tenth section of said act; and so much of the act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, as requires the discharge, at the close of the war with Mexico, of an assistant adjutant-general, with the rank, pay, &c., of a lieutenant-colonel of cavalry, and two assistant adjutants-general, with the brevet rank, pay, &c., of a captain of cavalry, as authorized by the second section of the said act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven; and the two deputy paymasters, as authorized by the

Repeal of the provisions requiring the discharge of additional surgeons, assistant surgeons, quartermasters, assistant quartermasters, assistant adjutants-general, deputy paymasters, and musicians.

1847, ch. 8.

1847, ch. 61.

1849, ch. 83.

- twelfth section of the last-mentioned act, the two principal musicians allowed to each regiment of artillery by the eighteenth section of the said last-mentioned act, be, and the same is hereby, repealed: *Provided*, That no vacancy happening under the provisions so repealed shall be filled up until further authorized by law: *And provided further*, That the ten additional paymasters, appointed in virtue of the said foregoing act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, shall be retained in service until the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine.
- Proviso as to vacancies.**
Proviso.
Officers of the old army who received appointments in the new regiments restored to their former regiments or corps.
Proviso.
Three months' extra pay.
Proviso.
- SEC. 4.** *And be it further enacted*, That all the officers of the old army who received appointments in any of the additional regiments raised for the war with Mexico shall be restored to their former regiments or corps, and rank as additional officers of the respective grades to which they would have succeeded, and to which they shall now succeed, in virtue of their former commission: *Provided*, That such officers so restored shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate: *And provided*, That the next vacancy happening in such grade of such regiment or corps to which they succeed shall not be filled.
- SEC. 5.** *And be it further enacted*, That the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates engaged in the military service of the United States in the war with Mexico, and who served out the term of their engagement, or have been or may be honorably discharged — and first to the widows, second to the children, third to the parents, and fourth to the brothers and sisters of such who have been killed in battle, or who died in service, or who, having been honorably discharged, have since died, or may hereafter die, without receiving the three months' pay herein provided for — shall be entitled to receive three months' extra pay: *Provided*, That this provision of this fifth section shall only apply to those who have been in actual service during the war.

APPROVED, July 19, 1848.

July 20, 1848.

CHAP. CV. — *An Act making Appropriations for certain Fortifications of the United States, for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.*

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 they are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the preservation, repairs, and construction of certain fortifications, for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine;

- Detroit.** For defensive works and barracks near Detroit, fifteen thousand dollars;
- Lake Champlain.** For fortifications at outlet of Lake Champlain, twenty thousand dollars;
- Penobscot River.** For defensive works and barracks at narrows of Penobscot River, Maine, ten thousand dollars;
- Fort Preble.** For repairs of Fort Preble, Portland Harbor, Maine, nine thousand dollars;
- Fort Scammel.** For repairs of Fort Scammel, Portland Harbor, Maine, ten thousand dollars;
- Governor's Island.** For repairs of fortifications on Governor's Island, Boston Harbor, fifteen thousand dollars;
- Fort Warren.** For Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, thirty thousand dollars;
- Fort Adams.** For Fort Adams, Newport Harbor, Rhode Island, twenty thousand dollars;

For rebuilding Fort Trumbull, New London, Connecticut, ten thousand dollars ;	Fort Trumbull.
For Fort Schuyler, Long Island Sound, New York, ten thousand dollars ;	Fort Schuyler.
For repairs of Fort Wood, and sea-wall of Bedlow's Island, New York, ten thousand dollars ;	Fort Wood.
For batteries on Soller's Point Flats, Baltimore Harbor, fifteen thousand dollars ;	Soller's Point Flats.
For Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads, Virginia, twenty thousand dollars ;	Fort Monroe.
For preservation of site of Fort Moultrie, Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, ten thousand six hundred dollars ;	Fort Moultrie.
For dike on Drunken Dick Shoal, Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, fifteen thousand dollars ;	Drunken Dick Shoal.
For Fort Sumpter, Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, twenty thousand dollars.	Fort Sumpter.
For Fort Pulaski, Savannah River, Georgia, eight thousand dollars ;	Fort Pulaski.
For repairs of Fort Jackson, Savannah River, Georgia, twenty thousand dollars ;	Fort Jackson, Georgia.
For Fort McRee, Pensacola Harbor, Florida, fifty thousand dollars.	Fort McRee.
For Fort Barancas and barracks thereat, Pensacola Harbor, Florida, forty thousand dollars ;	Fort Barancas.
For repairs of Fort Morgan, Mobile Point, Alabama, twenty thousand dollars ;	Fort Morgan.
For repairs of battery Bienvenue, Louisiana, three thousand dollars ;	Battery Bienvenue, Louisiana.
For repairs of Fort Jackson, Mississippi River, Louisiana, five thousand dollars ;	Fort Jackson, Louisiana.
For repairs of Fort St. Philip, Mississippi River, Louisiana, twenty thousand dollars ;	Fort St. Philip.
For Fort Livingston, Grand Terre Island, Louisiana, ten thousand dollars ;	Fort Livingston.
For fortifications at Key West, Florida, fifty thousand dollars ;	Key West.
For fortifications at Garden Key, Tortugas Island, Florida, twenty-five thousand dollars ;	Tortugas Island.
For protection of Great Brewster Island, and security and defence of the principal ship channels into the harbor of Boston, Massachusetts, forty thousand dollars : <i>Provided</i> , That no portion of said sum of forty thousand dollars shall be expended for the objects aforesaid, until the United States shall procure a good and valid title to so much of said Great Brewster Island as may be necessary to the construction of the proposed fortifications ;	Great Brewster Island. Proviso as to title.
For additional preservation of the site of Fort Moultrie, in Charleston Harbor, three thousand dollars ;	Additional for Fort Moultrie.
For Fort Delaware, on the Pea Patch Island, Delaware River, fifty thousand dollars.	Fort Delaware.

APPROVED, July 20, 1848.

CHAP. CVIII. — *An Act amending the Act entitled "An Act granting Half Pay to Widows or Orphans, where their Husbands and Fathers have died of Wounds received in the Military Service of the United States," in Case of deceased Officers and Soldiers of the Militia and Volunteers, passed July fourth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.* July 21, 1848.
1836, ch. 362.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the first section of the act entitled "An Act granting half pay to widows or orphans, where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States, in certain cases, and for other purposes," approved July fourth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, made Provisions of the act of July 4, 1846, ch. 362, granting half pay to widows or orphans, &c., made

applicable to all widows or orphans of officers, soldiers, &c., who were in the army 1st March, 1846, and during the present war with Mexico.

Widows and orphans herein provided for to receive the same rate of pensions as is provided for in the above act.

Proviso.

Proviso.

Pensions under this act to be granted under such rules, &c., as the Secretary of War may prescribe.

dred and thirty-six, shall be applicable to all widows and orphans of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and soldiers of the army of the United States, who were in the army of the United States on the first day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-six, or at any subsequent period during the present war between the United States and Mexico.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all widows and orphans of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, whether of the regular army or of volunteers, who have died since the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, or who may die during the war with Mexico, from wounds received or from disease contracted while in the line of duty, shall be entitled to the same rate of pension as is provided for in the first section of the before-mentioned act, under like limitations and restrictions: *Provided*, Said death has occurred, or may hereafter occur, while said officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, or privates, were in the service of the United States, and in the line of duty; or while returning to their usual place of residence in the United States, after having received a discharge upon a surgeon's certificate for disability incurred from wounds received, or disease contracted, while in the line of duty, or while on their march to join the army in Mexico: *And provided further*, That this act shall not be applicable to the widows and orphans of such officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, or privates, who have not served in Mexico, or at posts or stations on the borders of Mexico; except where such officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, or privates, have died while on their march to join the army in Mexico.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all pensions under this act shall be granted under such rules, regulations, restrictions, and limitations as the Secretary of War, with the approbation of the President of the United States, may prescribe.

APPROVED, July 21, 1848.

July 25, 1848.

CHAP. CIX. — *An Act to authorize the Sale of a Part of Public Reservation numbered Thirteen, in the City of Washington, and for other Purposes.*

Sale of a portion of public reservation No. 13 to the vestry of Washington parish authorized.

Proviso.

Upon payment of purchase money, deed of conveyance to be executed.

Said vestry may enclose and occupy portions of certain streets;

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of Public Buildings in the city of Washington be, and he is hereby, authorized to sell to the vestry of Washington parish such portion of the public reservation of land in the city of Washington, numbered thirteen, called the Hospital Square, as the said vestry may desire to purchase, for the purpose of enlarging the Washington parish burial ground, not exceeding six acres: *Provided*, The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall be of opinion that the said land can be sold without injury to the public service; and, upon payment being made to the said Commissioner for the said land, at the same price per acre which the United States received for the adjoining square of ground, numbered eleven hundred and fifteen, he shall execute a conveyance therefor to the said vestry, in the same manner as he now conveys public lands when sold.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the vestry of Washington parish shall have authority to enclose, possess, and occupy so much of Nineteenth Street east as passes between square numbered eleven hundred and fifteen, in the city of Washington, (the present burial-ground,) and the land proposed by the first section of this act to be sold; and also, with the consent of the corporate authority of the city of Washington, the said vestry may enclose, possess, and occupy so much of any street or streets as may pass between the said square

numbered eleven hundred and fifteen, and any other whole square of ground of which it may become the possessor, for the sole purpose of enlarging the said burial-ground.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the vestry of Washington parish shall have power to hold and enjoy forever any land which it may purchase or possess for the extension of the Washington parish burial-ground: *Provided*, The whole quantity shall not exceed thirty acres, any thing in any former act to the contrary notwithstanding; and the said vestry may, from time to time, sell or otherwise dispose of the said ground for the purposes of burial.

And may hold and enjoy forever any land it may purchase for extension of burial ground.

Proviso.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the government of the United States shall be entitled to purchase from the said vestry, and to occupy as a burial-ground, for members of Congress and such other members of the United States government as the President shall deem it expedient and proper to allow, a portion of the land hereinbefore authorized to be sold, not exceeding one fourth part thereof, and which portion shall be laid out in some compact form, and at such place as the Secretaries aforesaid shall select: *Provided*, That the ground so authorized to be purchased and used by the government shall be paid for from time to time, as it is actually used, at the price demanded by the vestry, for grave-sites in other parts of the same ground: *And provided, also*, That this reservation of the right to purchase to the extent aforesaid shall not be held to subject the United States to any part of the expense of putting up or keeping up the enclosures of the said burying-ground, or other expense incident thereto.

Government of the United States to have the right to purchase a portion of said ground for a burial-ground for members of Congress and public officers.

Proviso.

United States not to be subject to any expense for enclosures, &c.

APPROVED, July 25, 1848.

CHAP. CX. — *An Act to make Bangor a Port of Entry for Ships or Vessels coming from and beyond the Cape of Good Hope*

July 25, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Bangor, in the State of Maine, shall be, and hereby is, made a port of entry for ships or vessels coming from or beyond the Cape of Good Hope.

Bangor made a port of entry for ships or vessels coming from or beyond the Cape of Good Hope.

APPROVED, July 25, 1848.

CHAP. CXI. — *An Act to revive an Act authorizing certain Soldiers in the late War [with Great Britain] to surrender the Bounty Lands drawn by them, and to locate others in lieu thereof*

July 25, 1848.

1826, ch. 147.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall and may be lawful for any soldier in the late war with Great Britain, to whom bounty land has been allotted and patented in the State of Arkansas, which was and is unfit for cultivation, to surrender said patent, and to receive in lieu thereof the same quantity of any of the public land subject to private entry as he may select: *Provided*, That before receiving such new land, it shall be proved, to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, that the land so allotted and patented to said soldier is unfit for cultivation, and that said soldier has never disposed of his interest in said land by any sale of his own, and that the same had not been taken or disposed of for his debts due to any individual, and that he shall release all his interest in the same to the United States, in such way as said Commissioner shall prescribe; and such surrender and location shall be made within five years from the passing of this act.

Certain soldiers in the late war with Great Britain may surrender the bounty lands drawn by them in Arkansas, and receive other lands in lieu thereof.

Proviso.

Limitation of time.

APPROVED, July 25, 1848.

July 29, 1848.

CHAP. CXVIII.—An Act making Appropriations for the Current and Contingent Expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling Treaty Stipulations with the various Indian Tribes, for the Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, and for other Purposes.

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 they are hereby, appropriated for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

For the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, viz. :

- Superintendent of Indian affairs and Indian agents. For the pay of the superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis and the several Indian agents, as provided by the acts of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, of March third, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and of June twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and forty-six, twelve thousand six hundred and seventy-eight dollars.
- Sub-agents. For the pay of sub-agents, authorized by the act of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, eight hundred and seventy dollars ;
- Interpreters. For the pay of interpreters, authorized by the same act, one thousand three hundred and forty-two dollars ;
- Clerks to superintendent and acting superintendent of western territory. For the pay of clerk to superintendent at St. Louis, one thousand two hundred dollars ;
- Buildings and repairs. For the pay of clerk to acting superintendent of the western territory, one thousand dollars ;
- Negotiating treaties with Chippewas. For buildings at agencies, and repairs, two thousand dollars ;
- Agent and two interpreters for Indian tribes of Texas. For expenses of negotiating treaties with the Chippewas, ratified April, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, three thousand dollars ;
- Christian Indians. For compensation to an agent and two interpreters for the Indian tribes of Texas, in addition to the former appropriation for this object, fifteen hundred dollars ;
- Permanent annuity. For fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, viz. :
To the Christian Indians.—For permanent annuity stipulated in the acts of May twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, and May twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, four hundred dollars.
- Chippewas. *To the Chippewas of Mississippi and Lake Superior.*—For payment in money, for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, nine thousand five hundred dollars ;
- Payment in goods. For payment in goods, for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, nineteen thousand dollars ;
- Blacksmiths' shops, smiths, &c. For establishing three blacksmiths' shops, supporting three smiths, and furnishing iron and steel for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, three thousand dollars.
- Farmers' implements, grain, &c. For support of farmers, purchase of implements, grain, or seed, and to carry on their agricultural pursuits, for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, one thousand dollars ;
- Provisions. For purchase of provisions for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, two thousand dollars ;
- Tobacco. For purchase of tobacco for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, five hundred dollars ;
- Limited annuities. For limited annuity for twenty-five years, in money, stipulated in

the fourth article of the treaty of fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, twelve thousand five hundred dollars;

For limited annuity for twenty-five years, in goods, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, ten thousand five hundred dollars;

For support of two blacksmiths' shops, including pay of smiths and assistants, and furnishing iron and steel, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, two thousand dollars;

Blacksmiths' shops, smiths, &c.

For support of two farmers, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, one thousand dollars;

Farmers.

For pay of two carpenters, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, twelve hundred dollars;

Carpenters.

For support of schools, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, two thousand dollars;

Schools.

For purchase of provisions and tobacco, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, two thousand dollars;

Provisions and tobacco.

For payment in money to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the second August, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, seventeen thousand dollars;

Payments in money.

For payment in money to the Chippewas of Mississippi, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the second of August, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, seventeen thousand dollars;

For limited annuity for forty-six years, to be paid to the Chippewas of Mississippi, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the second August, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, one thousand dollars.

Limited annuity.

To the Pillager Band of Chippewa Indians. — For limited annuity in goods, for five years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the first of August, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, three thousand six hundred dollars;

Pillager Band of Chippewa Indians. Limited annuity.

For purchase of two hundred beaver traps, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the first of August, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, one thousand dollars;

Beaver traps.

For purchase of seventy-five north-west guns, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the first of August, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, five hundred dollars.

Guns.

To the Chippewas of Saganaw. — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars;

Chippewas of Saganaw. Permanent annuities.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, eight hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and nineteen, one thousand dollars;

For support of a blacksmith at Saganaw, and for farming utensils and cattle, and for the employment of persons to aid them in agriculture, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and seventh article of the treaty of fourteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, two thousand dollars;

Blacksmiths, farming utensils, cattle, &c.

For education during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of fifth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, one thousand dollars.

Education.

To the Chippewas, Menomonies, Winnebagoes, and New York In-

Chippewas, Menomonies, Win-

- nebagoes, and New York Indians. — For education during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of eleventh August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, one thousand five hundred dollars.
- Education. *To the Choctaws.* — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of sixteenth November, eighteen hundred and five, three thousand dollars;
- Choctaws. For permanent annuity, stipulated in the thirteenth article of the treaty of eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, six hundred dollars;
- Permanent annuities. For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, six thousand dollars;
- Life annuities to chiefs. For life annuity to chief, (Bob Cole,) stipulated in the tenth article of the treaty of twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, one hundred and fifty dollars;
- For life annuity to the three district chiefs, (two hundred and fifty dollars each,) stipulated in the fifteenth article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, seven hundred and fifty dollars;
- For life annuity to one Wayne warrior, stipulated in the twenty-first article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, twenty-five dollars;
- For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the seventeenth article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, twenty thousand dollars;
- Education. For education of forty youths for twenty years, including support of teachers in the nation, two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, stipulated in the twentieth article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, twelve thousand five hundred dollars;
- Millwright. For pay of millwright, stipulated in the twentieth article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, six hundred dollars;
- Blacksmith. For blacksmith, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, and ninth article of the treaty of twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, six hundred dollars;
- Iron and steel. For iron and steel for shop, three hundred and twenty dollars.
- Chickasaws. *To the Chickasaws.* — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the act of twenty-fifth February, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, three thousand dollars;
- Permanent annuity. For education for fifteen years, stipulated in the second article of the supplement to the treaty of twenty-fourth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, (one thousand dollars having heretofore been appropriated,) two thousand dollars;
- Education. For the use of the heirs of Hoth la-cha, and his wife, Rebecca James, Chickasaw Indians, who were entitled to reservations of land under the Chickasaw treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and which were sold, and the money paid into the hands of the Chickasaw agent in pursuance of said treaty, and never accounted for, two thousand dollars;
- Heirs of Hoth-la-cha and wife. For amount to make good the interest on investments in State stocks for the Chickasaw Indians, not yet paid by the States, to be reimbursed out of the interest when collected, sixteen thousand two hundred dollars.
- To make good interest on investments. *To the Cherokees.* — For four blacksmiths and assistants, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, three thousand three hundred and sixty dollars;
- Cherokees. Blacksmiths.

For iron and steel for shops, one thousand and eighty dollars ;	Iron and steel.
For wagon-maker, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars ;	Wagon-maker.
For wheelwright, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars.	Wheelwright.
<i>To the Creeks.</i> — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of seventh August, seventeen hundred and ninety, one thousand five hundred dollars ;	Creeks. Permanent annuities.
For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of sixteenth June, eighteen hundred and two, three thousand dollars ;	
For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, twenty thousand dollars ;	
For limited annuity, for fifteen years, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, ten thousand dollars ;	Limited annuity.
For blacksmith and assistant, and use of shop and tools, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of the twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars ;	Blacksmiths and assistants.— Iron and steel.
For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and seventy dollars ;	
For two blacksmiths and assistants, and use of shops and tools, for twenty years, stipulated in the thirteenth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one thousand six hundred and eighty dollars ;	
For iron and steel for shop, five hundred and forty dollars ;	
For blacksmith and assistant, and use of shop and tools, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, eight hundred and forty dollars ;	
For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and seventy dollars ;	
For wheelwright, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, six hundred dollars ;	Wheelwright.
For wagon-maker, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars ;	Wagon-maker.
For agricultural implements, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, two thousand dollars ;	Agricultural implements.
For education, for twenty years, stipulated in the thirteenth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, three thousand dollars ;	Education.
For interest, at five per centum, on three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-third November, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars ;	Interest on amount stipulated in 3d article of treaty of 1838.
For education, for twenty years, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars ;	Education.
For education, for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, three thousand dollars.	
<i>To the Delawares.</i> — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars ;	Delawares. Permanent annuities.
For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty	

	of thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, five hundred dollars ;
	For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of third October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, four thousand dollars ;
	For permanent annuity, stipulated in the supplemental treaty of twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, one thousand dollars ;
Life annuities to chiefs.	For life annuity to chief, stipulated in the private and confidential articles of supplemental treaty of twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, to treaty of third October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one hundred dollars ;
	For life annuity to three chiefs, stipulated in supplemental article to treaty of the twenty-sixth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, three hundred dollars ;
Purchase of salt.	For purchase of salt, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of seventh June, eighteen hundred and three, one hundred dollars ;
Blacksmith and assistant.	For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of third October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, seven hundred and twenty dollars ;
Iron and steel.	For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars ;
Education.	For interest on forty-six thousand and eighty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of thirty-six sections of land set apart by the treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, for education, stipulated in resolution of the Senate of nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, two thousand three hundred and four dollars.
Florida Indians. Blacksmith and assistant.	<i>To the Florida Indians.</i> — For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of eighteenth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, and fourth article of the treaty of ninth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one thousand dollars ;
Annuity in goods.	For annuity in goods, for fifteen years, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, two thousand dollars ;
Annuity in money.	For annuity in money, for fifteen years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, three thousand dollars ;
Agricultural implements.	For agricultural implements, for five years, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, one thousand dollars.
Iowas. Interest on amount stipulated in treaty of 1838.	<i>To the Iowas.</i> — For one year's interest on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, to be invested at five per centum, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of nineteenth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.
Kickapoos. Limited annuity.	<i>To the Kickapoos.</i> — For limited annuity for nineteen years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, five thousand dollars.
Kansas. Interest on amount stipulated in treaty of 1846.	<i>To the Kansas.</i> — For one year's interest on two hundred thousand dollars at five per centum, in lieu of investment, per second article of the treaty of fourteenth January, eighteen hundred and forty-six, ten thousand dollars.
Miamies. Permanent annuity.	<i>To the Miamies.</i> — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-third October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, twenty-five thousand dollars ;
Blacksmith and assistant.	For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, seven hundred and twenty dollars ;
Iron and steel.	For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars ;
Tobacco, iron, and steel.	For one thousand pounds of tobacco, two thousand pounds of iron,

and one thousand pounds of steel, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-third October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, seven hundred and seventy dollars;

For pay of miller, in lieu of gunsmith, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, six hundred dollars; Miller in lieu of gunsmith.

For one hundred and sixty bushels of salt, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, three hundred and twenty dollars; Salt.

For education, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of twenty-third October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, two thousand dollars; Education.

For the eighth of twenty instalments in money, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-eighth November, eighteen hundred and forty, twelve thousand five hundred dollars; Money.

For payment in lieu of laborers, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth November, eighteen hundred and forty, two hundred and fifty dollars; Payment in lieu of laborers.

For agricultural assistance, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two hundred dollars. Agricultural assistance.

For payment for improvements on the lands ceded, as stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and the seventh article of the treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, two thousand seven hundred and one dollars and sixty-eight cents. Improvements on lands ceded.

To the *Eel Rivers*, (*Miamies*.) — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, five hundred dollars; Eel Rivers, (Miamies.) Permanent annuities.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-first August, eighteen hundred and five, two hundred and fifty dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty, and separate article of the treaty, of thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, three hundred and fifty dollars.

To the *Menomonies*. — For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, twenty thousand dollars; Menomonies. Limited annuity.

For two blacksmiths and assistants, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; Blacksmiths and assistants.

For iron and steel for shops, four hundred and forty dollars; Iron and steel.

For purchase of provisions, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three thousand dollars; Provisions.

For two thousand pounds of tobacco, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three hundred dollars; Tobacco.

For farming utensils and cattle, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, five hundred dollars; Farming utensils and cattle.

For thirty barrels of salt, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one hundred and fifty dollars. Salt.

To the *Omahas*. — For blacksmith and assistant for ten years, and during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, seven hundred and twenty dollars; Omahas. Blacksmith and assistant.

For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars; Iron and steel.

For agricultural implements for ten years, and during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of Agricultural implements.

	fifteenth July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, five hundred dollars.
Ottos and Missourias. Blacksmith and assistant.	<i>To the Ottos and Missourias.</i> —For blacksmith and assistant for ten years, and during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, seven hundred and twenty dollars;
Iron and steel.	For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars;
Agricultural implements.	For agricultural implements for ten years, from eighteen hundred and forty, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, five hundred dollars;
Education.	For education during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, five hundred dollars;
Limited annuity.	For limited annuity for ten years, from eighteen hundred and forty, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, two thousand five hundred dollars;
Farmers.	For two farmers, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, twelve hundred dollars.
Ottawas. Permanent annuities.	<i>To the Ottawas.</i> —For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars;
	For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, eight hundred dollars;
	For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand five hundred dollars;
	For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, one thousand dollars.
Ottawas and Chippewas. Limited annuity.	<i>To the Ottawas and Chippewas.</i> —For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, thirty thousand dollars;
Interest.	For interest to be paid annually on two hundred thousand dollars as annuity, per resolution of Senate, twelve thousand dollars;
Education.	For education for twenty years, and during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, five thousand dollars;
Missions.	For missions for twenty years, and during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three thousand dollars;
Vaccine matter, medicines, &c.	For vaccine matter, medicines, and pay of physician, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three hundred dollars;
Provisions.	For purchase of provisions for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, two thousand dollars;
Tobacco.	For six thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, five hundred dollars;
Salt.	For one hundred barrels of salt for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, two hundred dollars;
Fish barrels.	For five hundred fish barrels for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, four hundred dollars;
Blacksmiths and assistants.	For three blacksmiths and assistants, stipulated in the seventh arti-

cle of the treaty of the twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars;

For iron and steel for shops, six hundred and sixty dollars;

Iron and steel.
Gunsmith.

For gunsmith at Mackinac, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, six hundred dollars;

For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars;

Iron and steel.
Farmers and
assistants.

For pay of two farmers and two assistants, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one thousand six hundred dollars;

For pay of two mechanics, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, twelve hundred dollars.

Mechanics.

To the Osages.—For interest, at five per centum, on sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, the valuation of fifty-four sections of land set apart by treaty of second June, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, for education, per resolution of Senate of nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, three thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars;

Osages.
Interest.

For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, twenty thousand dollars;

Limited annu-
ty.

For support of two blacksmiths' establishments, for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, two thousand dollars;

Blacksmiths'
establishments.

For pay of two millers for fifteen years, and two assistants for eleven years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars;

Millers.

For erection of mills, as stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, four thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

Erection of
mills.

To the Piankeshaws.—For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, five hundred dollars;

Piankeshaws.
Permanent an-
nuities.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of thirtieth December, eighteen hundred and five, three hundred dollars.

To the Pawnees.—For agricultural implements for five years, and during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of ninth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, two thousand dollars.

Pawnees.
Agricultural
implements.

To the Pottawatomies of Huron.—For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, four hundred dollars.

Pottawatomies
of Huron.
Permanent an-
nuity.

To the Pottawatomies.—For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars;

Pottawatomies.
Permanent an-
nuities.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, five hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of second October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two thousand five hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, two thousand dollars;

For life annuity to chiefs, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, one hundred dollars;

- For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, sixteen thousand dollars;
- Limited annuities.** For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-sixth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, twenty thousand dollars;
- For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, fifteen thousand dollars;
- For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-sixth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, fourteen thousand dollars;
- Life annuity to chiefs.** For life annuity to chiefs, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, four hundred dollars;
- For life annuity to chiefs, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-sixth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, seven hundred dollars;
- Limited annuity.** For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the second (supplemental) article of the treaty of twenty-sixth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, two thousand dollars;
- Salt.** For purchase of salt, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of seventh June, eighteen hundred and three, one hundred and forty dollars;
- For purchase of one hundred and sixty bushels of salt, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, three hundred and twenty dollars;
- Education.** For education during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, two thousand dollars;
- Blacksmith and assistant.** For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, seven hundred and twenty dollars;
- Iron and steel.** For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars;
- Education.** For education during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, one thousand dollars;
- Payments in money.** For payment in money in lieu of two thousand pounds of tobacco, fifteen hundred pounds of iron, and three hundred and fifty pounds of steel, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and the tenth article of the treaty of fifth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three hundred dollars;
- Blacksmith and assistants.—Iron and steel.** For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, seven hundred and twenty dollars;
- For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars;
- For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, seven hundred and twenty dollars;
- For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars;
- Salt.** For purchase of fifty barrels of salt, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two hundred and fifty dollars;
- Education.** For education during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-seventh October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two thousand dollars;
- Interest.** For interest on six hundred and forty-three thousand dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of fifth June,

eighteen hundred and forty-six, thirty-two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars;

For subsistence, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of fifth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, ten thousand dollars.

To the Quapaws. — For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, two thousand dollars.

For education, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars;

For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For pay of farmer, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars.

To the Six Nations of New York. — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of eleventh November, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, four thousand five hundred dollars.

To the Tuscaroras. — For proportionate share of the fund for three thousand dollars due to the emigrant Tuscaroras, as provided in the fourteenth article of the treaty with the Six Nations of New York of fifteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, eighty-eight dollars;

For payment to James Cusick, as stipulated in schedule B., appended to the treaty with the Six Nations of New York of fifteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To the Senecas of New York. — For permanent annuity, in lieu of interest on stock, per act of nineteenth of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six thousand dollars.

For interest, in lieu of investment, on seventy-five thousand dollars at five per centum, per act twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

To the Yancton and Santie Sioux. — For blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, seven hundred and twenty dollars;

For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For agricultural implements, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, four hundred dollars.

Sioux of Mississippi. — For blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, eight hundred and forty dollars;

For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For agricultural implements, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, seven hundred dollars;

For interest on three hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, fifteen thousand dollars;

For limited annuity, for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, ten thousand dollars;

For purchase of medicines, agricultural implements, and stock; support of farmers, physician, and blacksmith, for twenty years, stipu-

Subsistence.

Quapaws.
Limited annuity.

Education.

Blacksmith and
assistant.

Iron and steel.

Farmer.

Six Nations of
New York.
Permanent annuity.

Tuscaroras.

Share of the
fund due the emigrant
Tuscaroras.

James Cusick.

Senecas of New
York.
Permanent annuity.Interest in lieu
of investment.1846, ch. 34, § 2.
Yancton and
Santie Sioux.Blacksmith and
assistant.

Iron and steel.

Agricultural
implements.Sioux of Missis-
sippi.
Blacksmith and
assistant.

Iron and steel.

Agricultural
implements.

Interest.

Limited annu-
ty.Medicines, ag-
ricultural imple-

- ments, farmers, physician, and blacksmith. lated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars;
- Provisions. For purchase of provisions for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, five thousand five hundred dollars.
- Sacs and Foxes of Missouri. Interest in lieu of investment. *To the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.* — For interest, in lieu of investment, on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-first October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars.
- Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi. Permanent annuity. Limited annuity. *To the Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.* — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of third November, eighteen hundred and four, one thousand dollars;
- Blacksmith and assistant. For limited annuity for thirty years, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, twenty thousand dollars;
- Iron and steel. Gunsmith. For blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, eight hundred and forty dollars;
- Iron and steel. Blacksmith and assistant. For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars;
- Iron and steel. Agricultural implements. For gunsmith for thirty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, six hundred dollars;
- Salt. For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars;
- Tobacco. For agricultural implements, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, eight hundred dollars;
- Interest. For forty barrels of salt for thirty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred dollars;
- Interest. For forty kegs of tobacco for thirty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, six hundred dollars;
- Interest. For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-first October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, ten thousand dollars;
- Shawnees. Permanent annuities. For interest on eight hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of eleventh October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, forty thousand dollars.
- Salt. *To the Shawnees.* — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars;
- Blacksmith and assistants. For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, two thousand dollars;
- Salt. For purchase of salt, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of seventh June, eighteen hundred and three, sixty dollars;
- Blacksmith and assistants. For blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of seventh November, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, eight hundred and forty dollars;
- Iron and steel. For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars;
- Iron and steel. For blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of eighth August, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, eight hundred and forty dollars;

For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

To the Senecas and Shawnees. — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand dollars ;

For blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twentieth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, eight hundred and forty dollars ;

For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

To the Senecas. — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, five hundred dollars ;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, five hundred dollars ;

For blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, eight hundred and forty dollars ;

For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars ;

For pay of miller, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six hundred dollars.

To the Wyandots. — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of seventeenth March, eighteen hundred and forty-two, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars ;

For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of seventeenth March, eighteen hundred and forty-two, seven hundred and twenty dollars ;

For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars ;

For education, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of seventeenth March, eighteen hundred and forty-two, five hundred dollars.

To the Weas. — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the second October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, three thousand dollars.

To the Winnebagoes. — For limited annuity for thirty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, eighteen thousand dollars ;

For limited annuity for twenty-seven years, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, ten thousand dollars ;

For the purchase of fifty barrels of salt, for thirty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two hundred and fifty dollars ;

For the purchase of three thousand pounds of tobacco, for thirty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, three hundred and fifty dollars ;

For the purchase of one thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco, for twenty-seven years, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one hundred and seventy-five dollars ;

For three blacksmiths and assistants, for thirty years, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars ;

For laborer and oxen, for thirty years, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, three hundred and sixty-five dollars ;

For education, for twenty-seven years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, three thousand dollars ;

For six agriculturists, purchase of oxen, ploughs, and other imple-

Senecas and Shawnees. Permanent annuity.

Blacksmith and assistant.

Iron and steel.

Senecas. Permanent annuities.

Blacksmith and assistant.

Iron and steel.

Miller.

Wyandots. Permanent annuity.

Blacksmith and assistant.

Iron and steel.

Education.

Weas. Permanent annuity.

Winnebagoes. Limited annuities.

Salt.

Tobacco.

Blacksmiths and assistants.

Laborer and oxen.

Education.

Agriculturists, oxen, ploughs.

ments, for twenty-seven years, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two thousand five hundred dollars ;

Physicians.

For pay of two physicians, for twenty-seven years, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, four hundred dollars ;

Interest.

For interest on one million one hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of first November, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, fifty-five thousand dollars ;

For interest on eighty-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of thirteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty-six, four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars ;

Iron and steel.

For iron and steel for three smiths' shops, six hundred and sixty dollars.

Catawba Indians.
Removal of Catawbas.

Proviso.

Catawba Indians. — For the removal of the Catawba tribe of Indians, now in the limits of the State of North Carolina, to the Indian country west of the Mississippi, with the consent of said tribe, under the direction of the President of the United States, a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars : *Provided*, No portion of this sum shall be expended, for the purpose of removing said Indians, until the President shall first obtain a home for them among some of the tribes west of the Mississippi River, with their consent, and without any charge upon the government.

No moneys appropriated for education among Indian tribes to be expended elsewhere than among said tribes.

Proviso.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, no moneys which have been or may be appropriated for the purposes of education among the Indian tribes shall be expended for any such object elsewhere than in the Indian country : *Provided*, That this shall not apply to appropriations the expenditures of which *are* or may be, by treaty stipulations, under the direction either of the President of the United States, or of the Indian tribes respectively.

Repeal of the provision of a certain act for furnishing superintendents, agents, and sub-agents with offices and dwelling-houses.

1847, ch. 66.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That so much of the first section of the act entitled " An Act to amend an act entitled ' An Act to provide for the better organization of the Department of Indian Affairs,' and an act entitled ' An Act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers,' approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, as is in the following words : " And the superintendents, agents, and sub-agents, shall be furnished with offices for the transaction of the public business, and the agents and sub-agents with houses for their residences, at the expense of the United States, and, with the assent of the Indians, be permitted to cultivate such portions of land as the President or Secretary of War may deem proper," be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

The names and number of the Cherokees who remained in the State of North Carolina after the treaty of New Echota to be ascertained, and a fund to be set apart for them, the interest on which to be paid to each individual of said tribe.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War cause to be ascertained the number and names of such individuals and families, including each member of every family of the Cherokee nation of Indians, that remained in the State of North Carolina at the time of the ratification of the treaty of New Echota, May twenty-three, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and who have not removed west of the Mississippi, or received the commutation for removal and subsistence, and report the same to the Secretary of the Treasury ; whereupon the Secretary of the Treasury shall set apart, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum equal to fifty-three dollars and thirty-three cents for each individual ascertained as aforesaid, and that he cause to be paid to every such individual, or his or her legal representative, interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on such per capita, from the said twenty-third day of May, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, to the time of the passage of this act, and

continue annually thereafter said payment of interest at the rate aforesaid.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever, hereafter, any individual or individuals of said Cherokee Indians shall desire to remove and join the tribe west of the Mississippi, then the Secretary of War shall be authorized to withdraw from the fund set apart as aforesaid the sum of fifty-three dollars and thirty-three cents, and the interest due and unpaid thereon, and apply the same, or such part thereof as shall be necessary, to the removal and subsistence of such individual or individuals, and pay the remainder, if any, or the whole, if the said Indians or any of them shall prefer to remove themselves, to such individuals or heads of families upon their removal west of the Mississippi: *Provided*, That the amount herein required to be funded for the benefit of the said Cherokees in North Carolina, and the amount required to be paid them, shall be charged to the general Cherokee fund, under the treaty of New Echota, and shall be reimbursed therefrom.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint a commissioner to issue the "certificates" contemplated in the instructions of that department to General William B. Mitchell, dated April thirtieth, eighteen hundred and forty, in relation to the claims of certain citizens against the Ottawas, Chippewas, and Pottawatomies, and the Pottawatomies of Indiana, and the sum of two thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for said purpose.

APPROVED, July 29, 1848.

Whenever any individual or individuals of said tribe desire to remove west of the Mississippi, the sum thus set apart to be withdrawn and applied to their removal and subsistence.

Proviso.

Secretary of War to appoint a commissioner to issue certain certificates in relation to claims of certain citizens against the Ottawas, Chippewas, and Pottawatomies.

CHAP. CXIX.—*An Act for the Payment of liquidated Claims against Mexico.*

July 29, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the claimants, or their legal representatives, the amount now due by reason of the claims already liquidated, and decided against the Mexican republic, under the conventions between that republic and the United States, severally concluded on the eleventh day of April, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and the thirtieth day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-three, and for which certificates have been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, That, before such payment, the said claimants, or their legal representatives, shall surrender and deliver up the certificates issued to them, respectively, from the Treasury Department of the United States, under the provisions of the act of Congress of the first of September, eighteen hundred and forty-one.

Payment of claims already liquidated against Mexico provided for.

Proviso; certificates that have been issued to claimants to be delivered up.

1841, ch. 14.

When interest shall cease.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all interest shall cease from the day of payment, which shall be notified by the Secretary of the Treasury, not exceeding ninety days from the passage of this act.

APPROVED, July 29, 1848.

CHAP. CXX.—*An Act for the Relief of certain surviving Widows of Officers and Soldiers of the Revolutionary Army.*

July 29, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the widows of all officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, soldiers, mariners, or marines, and Indian spies, who shall have served in the Continental line, State troops, volunteers, militia, or in the naval service, in the revolutionary war with Great Britain, shall be entitled to a pension

Certain widows of revolutionary officers and soldiers, &c., to be entitled to a pension of equal amount to that

their husbands would be entitled to, if living.

No widow now receiving a pension to be entitled to a further pension under this act.

No mortgage, sale, assignment, &c., of claims under this act to be valid.

Rules of evidence.

This act to take effect immediately.

during such widowhood, of equal amount per annum that their husbands would be entitled to, if living, under existing pension laws; to commence on the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and to be paid in the same manner that other pensions are paid to widows; but no widow now receiving a pension shall be entitled to receive a further pension under the provisions of this act; and no widow married after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred, shall be entitled to receive a pension under this act.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment, or transfer of any right, claim, or interest, in any way granted by this act, shall be utterly void and of no effect, nor shall the annuities or pension granted by this act be liable to attachment, levy, or seizure by any process of law or equity, but shall enure wholly to the personal benefit of the pensioner or annuitant entitled to the same. The same rules of evidence, regulations, and prescriptions shall apply and govern the Commissioner of Pensions and pension agents under this act as now prevail under existing pension laws which relate to widows of revolutionary officers and soldiers.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect immediately.

APPROVED, July 29, 1848.

Aug. 3, 1848.

CHAP. CXXI. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Naval Service, for the Year ending the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be appropriated for the naval service for the year ending June thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, out of any unappropriated money in the treasury, in addition to the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars of the unexpended balances of former appropriations for the naval service. The remainder of such unexpended balances, after deducting the said sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars, to be carried to the surplus fund.

Part of unexpended balance of a former appropriation to be carried to the surplus fund.

Pay of officers and seamen.

For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers, and seamen, including the engineer corps of the navy, two millions one hundred and eighty-nine thousand two hundred and eleven dollars.

Superintendent of Naval Observatory at Washington.

For the pay of the superintendent of the Naval Observatory at Washington city, who shall be a captain, commander, or lieutenant in the navy, three thousand dollars, which shall be the salary per annum of said superintendent. And the provision in the act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight," which is in these words, viz.: "including three thousand dollars for pay of the superintendent, who shall be either a captain, commander, or lieutenant in the navy," shall be construed to apply to the superintendent of said Naval Observatory, and shall take effect from and after the passage of that act.

1847, ch. 48.

Superintendents, constructors, &c., at yards.

For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishments at the several navy-yards, seventy-four thousand two hundred and twenty dollars.

Provisions.

For provisions for commission, warrant, and petty officers, and seamen, including engineers and marines, attached to vessels for sea service, six hundred and seventy-seven thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars.

Surgeons' necessaries, &c., for sick and wounded.

For surgeons' necessaries and appliances for the sick and hurt of the navy, including the marine corps, twenty-eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For increase, repair, armament, and equipment for the navy, including wear and tear of vessels in commission, coal for steamers, purchase of hemp, and one million two hundred thousand dollars for completing four first-class steamers, two millions five hundred and thirty-one thousand four hundred and seventy-four dollars.

Increase, repair, armament, &c., of vessels.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, including incidental expenses, two hundred and eighteen thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.

Ordnance and ordnance stores.

For nautical books, maps, charts, instruments, binding and repairing the same, and all expenses of the hydrographical office, thirty-five thousand dollars. And the Secretary of the Navy is hereby directed to expend five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, in causing the observations to be made which have been recently recommended to him by the American Philosophical Society and the Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Books, maps, charts, &c.

Observations recommended by American Philosophical Society.

For contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz.: freight and transportation; printing and stationery; advertising in newspapers; books, maps, models, and drawings; purchase and repair of fire engines and machinery; repair of and attending on steam engines in yards; purchase and support of horses and oxen, and driving teams; carts, timber wheels, and the purchase and repair of workmen's tools; postage of public letters; furniture for government houses; fuel, oil and candles for navy-yards and shore stations; cleaning and clearing up yards; watchmen and incidental labor not chargeable to any other appropriation; labor attending the delivery of stores and supplies on foreign stations; wharfage, dockage, and rent; travelling expenses of officers; funeral expenses; store and office rent; stationery and fuel to navy agents and storekeepers; flags, awnings, and packing boxes; premiums and other expenses of recruiting; apprehending deserters; per diem pay to persons attending courts-martial, and courts of inquiry, or other service authorized by law; pay to judge advocates; pilotage and towage of vessels; assistance rendered to vessels in distress; seven hundred thousand dollars. And the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized, from the sum aforesaid, without further notice or advertisement, out of the appropriation for provisions, to purchase, at his discretion, a sufficient quantity of flour and corn-meal prepared and dried by the process and machinery invented by J. R. Stafford, of Ohio, to be sent to different naval stations, to test its capacity to resist the influence of time and climate, and to ascertain what advantage there may be in introducing the use of the same for the navy.

Miscellaneous expenses.

Test of kiln dried flour and corn-meal.

For the transportation of the United States mail between New York and Liverpool, between New York and New Orleans, and Havana and Chagres, and between Panama and Astoria, under the act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, eight hundred and seventy-four thousand six hundred dollars. And the Secretary of the Navy is hereby directed to advance to the contractors for said service, or to their assignees, for the purpose of enabling them to finish the steamships contracted for under their respective contracts, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars per month on each of said ships, after such ship shall have been launched; but the money so advanced under any one of said contracts shall not exceed the amount of one year's compensation, stipulated for in such contract, to be secured in all cases by a lien on said ships, in such manner as the Secretary of the Navy may require; and the money so advanced shall be faithfully expended in finishing said ships to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy; and compensation on the contract from Panama to Astoria shall commence from the time the ships are ready for service, and placed at the disposal of the United States; the said annual compensation, however, not to commence until first October, eighteen hundred and forty-eight: *Provided*, That the contractor for the line

Transportation of the United States mail in steamships.

1847, ch. 62. Secretary of the Navy may make advances to contractors.

When compensation on the contract from Panama to Astoria shall commence.

Proviso for additional places of stopping.

Contingent expenses.

Grading University Square. Depot for charts.

Marine hospital, New Orleans.

Meteorological observations.

Depot at New Orleans.

Construction, &c., and current expenses at navy-yards.

Portsmouth.

Boston.

New York.

Philadelphia.

Washington.

from Panama to Astoria, as the condition of this advance, be required to stop and deliver and take mails at San Diego, San Francisco, and Monterey, in California, if required so to do by the Secretary of the Navy, with the concurrence of the Postmaster-General: *And provided further*, That, in consideration of the foregoing advance, the line of steamers provided in the contract with A. S. Sloo shall stop, going and returning, at Charleston, if practicable, and Savannah.

For contingent expenses for objects not hereinbefore enumerated, two thousand dollars.

To pay arrearages due for grading University Square, and other expenses, for the construction of the depot for charts and instruments, being a reappropriation in part of a sum carried to the surplus fund, heretofore appropriated for that purpose, ten thousand forty-three dollars and seventy-seven cents.

For furnishing the marine hospital building at New Orleans, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For "meteorological observations," to be conducted under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, two thousand dollars.

For the establishment of a depot for naval stores, which the Secretary of the Navy is hereby required to cause to be located at or near the city of New Orleans, twenty thousand dollars.

For the construction, extension, and completion of the following objects, and for the current repairs at the several navy-yards, viz.:

At Portsmouth. — For completing quay wall and wharf, and wharf number one; wall west side of ship-house number four, and filling in; timber shed opposite number seven, and addition to smithery I; brick powder magazine, engine, fixtures, &c., for blowing-fires to forges; and for repairs of all kinds, fifty thousand five hundred and fifty-one dollars.

At Boston. — For timber shed number thirty-seven, and pier wharf at angle number fifty-nine; coal-house near dry-dock, and pier wharf in rear of carpenter's and joiner's shop; for eight knee docks, and tracks for stowage of guns in gun park; for completing brick barn; and repairs of all kinds, ninety-seven thousand three hundred and fifty-one dollars.

At New York. — For iron and copper store, cooperage, cob wharf, and filling in timber pond; dredging channels and wharf in front of hospital lands; steam engine in smithery, steam pipes, &c., and cistern for each reservoir; paving and flagging, and granite skids, and platforms for cannon, and for repairs of all kinds, one hundred and six thousand dollars.

For the dry-dock, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the purchase by the Secretary of the Navy of the land, above and under water, bounded by Flushing Avenue, in the city of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, the United States navy-yard, hospital grounds, and the Wallabout Bay to the channel, two hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of said sum of money shall be applied to the payment of the purchase money until a good and perfect title is secured to the United States for the said land and its appurtenances.

At Philadelphia. — For removing and extending ship-house G; completing wharf number two; dredging machine; and repairs of all kinds, fourteen thousand five hundred dollars.

At Washington. — For chain-cable forges, and fitting part of number eleven for a boiler shop; steam hammer for smith's shop, and alteration in hydraulic proving machine; converting joiner's shop in number twelve to mould loft, and steam hammer in place of old tilt hammer; ordnance workshops, and extending brass foundry; extending blacksmith's shop and iron store under N, and finishing shop for

smithery; converting old foundry into stables, and for repairs of all kinds, thirty-two thousand four hundred and eighteen dollars.

At Norfolk.—For extension of quay walls; completing slip forty-eight, and for the storehouse number nineteen; brick stables; steam hammer and engine; brick gun place, coal-house, and landing wharf; culvert drill press; punching machine and cutting shears, and for repairs of all kinds, one hundred and forty-four thousand one hundred and thirty-six dollars.

Norfolk.

At Pensacola.—For two third class officers' houses; completing timber shed number twenty-six; dredge machine scows; four warrant officers' houses, and guard-house; coal-house; paint shop and rail tracks; permanent wharf; drain in rear of officers' quarters; wharf and rail track in front of storehouse number twenty-six; paving, grading, planting trees and levelling, and for repairs of all kinds, one hundred and fifty-nine thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Pensacola.

For construction, in part, of a new timber shed at said navy-yard, fifty thousand dollars.

For payment of such arrearages as the Secretary of the Navy may in law and equity decide to be due to Jerrison and Foster, seven thousand dollars.

At Memphis.—For completing commandant's house and storehouse; tarring-house; engine and machinery for saw mill; timber shed, and boat-builder's shop, and wall to enclose yard; embankment and excavations; machinery for ropewalk, and for repairs of all kinds, one hundred and seventy-four thousand and thirty-eight dollars.

Memphis.

At Sackett's Harbor.—For the completion of officers' quarters, and for repairs of all kinds, two thousand dollars.

Sackett's Harbor.

For Hospitals, viz.: At Boston.—For repairing hospital buildings and dependencies, fences and furnaces, painting, glazing, and white-washing, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

Hospitals, viz. :
Boston.

For the completion of the marine hospitals now building, viz. : At Pittsburg, ten thousand dollars; at Cleveland, ten thousand dollars; at Louisville, ten thousand dollars.

Pittsburg.

For the purpose of erecting marine hospitals on the sites owned by the United States at the following places, viz. :

Erection of marine hospitals.

At St. Louis, ten thousand dollars; at Natchez, ten thousand dollars; at Paducah, ten thousand dollars.

St. Louis.

At Napoleon, Arkansas, (so soon as the government title to the site selected and purchased shall be perfected,) ten thousand dollars.

Napoleon, Ark.

Also for the construction of a marine hospital on such site as shall be selected by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the lands owned by the United States at Chicago, ten thousand dollars.

Chicago.

At New York.—For purchase from the city of New York of water front to hospital lands; for surgeon's house; paving, guttering, and completing sewer, and for current repairs, twenty thousand and fifty-seven dollars.

New York.

At Washington.—For current repairs, one hundred dollars.

Washington.

At Norfolk.—For repairs of galleries, cells, bath-house, fence, and surgeon's house, one thousand four hundred dollars; and for making necessary repairs for the marine hospital at Norfolk, sixteen hundred dollars.

Norfolk.

At Pensacola.—For bricking up ponds and drain, repairs to hospital, and for current repairs, six thousand three hundred and seventy-eight dollars.

Pensacola.

At Mobile.—For necessary repairs of the marine hospital, one thousand and ninety dollars.

Mobile.

For Magazines, viz.:—At Boston, five hundred dollars.

Magazines, viz. :

At New York, five hundred dollars.

Boston.

At Washington, two hundred dollars.

New York.
Washington.

Norfolk.	At Norfolk, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight dollars.
Marine corps. Pay of officers, marines, &c.	<i>Marine Corps.</i> — For pay of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, and servants, serving on shore, subsistence of officers, and pay for undrawn clothing, two hundred and eighty-three thousand dollars.
Provisions.	For provisions for marines, serving on shore, sixty thousand dollars.
Clothing.	For clothing, eighty-one thousand four hundred and ninety-two dollars.
Fuel.	For fuel, eleven thousand three hundred and thirty-four dollars.
Military stores.	For military stores, repair of arms, pay of armorers, accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fifes, and musical instruments, eight thousand dollars.
Transportation.	For transportation of officers and troops, and for expenses of recruiting, twelve thousand dollars.
Contingencies.	For contingencies, viz.:
Miscellaneous expenses.	Freight, ferriage, toll, cartage, wharfage, compensation to judges-advocate, per diem for attending courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and for constant labor; house-rent, in lieu of quarters; burial of deceased marines; printing, stationery, forage, postage, pursuit of deserters; candles, oil, straw, furniture, bed sacks, spades, axes, shovels, picks, carpenters' tools; keep of a horse for messenger, pay of the matron, washerwoman, and porter at hospital head-quarters, twenty-two thousand dollars.
Relief and protection of American seamen.	For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, further to supply deficiencies in appropriations made for the service of the fiscal year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, twenty thousand dollars.
Improvements &c., at the naval school at Annapolis, viz.:	SEC. 2. <i>And be it further enacted,</i> That the sum of seventeen thousand and three hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for improvements and repairs at the naval school at Annapolis, to be expended as follows: For enclosing the grounds embraced in the new purchase, repairing the houses thereon, docking, grading, and improving the grounds, six thousand eight hundred dollars.
Enclosing grounds.	For repairing and tinning superintendent's house, one thousand five hundred dollars.
Superintendent's house.	For building an arsenal, five hundred dollars.
Building an arsenal.	For raising the row of houses occupied by professors, one story, six thousand dollars.
Houses for professors.	For completing mess-room and lyceum, five hundred dollars.
	For painting outside of houses, and other necessary repairs, one thousand five hundred dollars.
	For fire engines and apparatus, complete, five hundred dollars.
1847, ch. 43.	SEC. 3. <i>And be it further enacted,</i> That in execution of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, making appropriations for the naval service, &c., directing, among other things, the construction of floating dry-docks at the navy-yards at Philadelphia, Pensacola, and Kittery, and in pursuance of the reports in favor of the two plans hereinafter named as best adapted to naval purposes, made by a board of officers appointed to examine all the plans, and by the Bureau of Yards and Docks, the Secretary of the Navy is hereby directed forthwith to enter into a contract with Samuel D. Dakin and Rutherford Moody, for the complete construction, within a reasonable time from the date of the contract, of a sectional floating dry-dock, basin, and railways, at the navy-yard at Philadelphia, according to the plan and specifications submitted by them to the Navy Department; and also to enter into a contract with John S. Gilbert and Zeno Secor, for the complete construction, within a reasonable time from the date of the contract, of a balance floating dry-dock, basin, and railways, at
Secretary of the Navy to enter into a contract with S. D. Dakin and Rutherford Moody for the construction of a sectional floating dry-dock, &c., at Philadelphia navy-yard.	
Also to enter	

the navy-yard at Pensacola, according to the plan and specifications submitted by them to the Navy Department; and also to enter into a contract with one or the other of the respective parties above named, for the complete construction, within a reasonable time from the date of the contract, at the navy-yard at Kittery, of a floating dry-dock, basin, and railways, upon either of the above-named plans that the said Secretary may prefer as best adapted to said yard; the said works at each yard to be of the largest dimensions proposed in said plans and specifications: *Provided*, That in each case such contract can be made at prices that shall not exceed by more than ten per cent. the prices which have been submitted by either of the said proprietors to the Navy Department for a floating dry-dock on either of said plans, and for the basins and railways, of the dimensions aforesaid, at any of the said navy-yards: *And provided further*, That the said Secretary shall also, by further contract with said parties, enlarge the dimensions of said works at each yard to a capacity sufficient for docking war-steamers of the largest class, at least three hundred and fifty feet in length, if the dimensions above mentioned should not be found adequate for that purpose.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of four hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated towards said works from any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, which sum, together with the sums that remain unexpended of the appropriations made by said act of March third, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, for floating dry-docks at the three navy-yards aforesaid, shall be applied towards the payments to be provided for in the said contracts, and be equally divided between the said contracts for the said works at the three navy-yards aforesaid.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter the amount of money commutation allowed by law in lieu of the spirit ration shall be increased to four cents.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That when any master in the navy, or passed midshipman, holding an acting appointment as master from the Secretary of the Navy, has performed, or shall hereafter perform, the duty of a lieutenant, under an order of the commander of the vessel to which he was or shall be at the time attached, to supply a deficiency in the established complement of lieutenants of said vessels, whether belonging to a squadron or on separate service, which order shall have been subsequently approved by the Secretary of the Navy, [he] shall be allowed the pay of a master for the period or periods during which he shall have performed such duty.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That in calculating for the pay of surgeons in the navy, hereafter, the time upon the graduated scale of pay shall be reckoned from their original entry into the service.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, directed to report to Congress, at the commencement of the next session, the number of persons in the naval service flogged in each of the years eighteen hundred and forty-six and eighteen hundred and forty-seven, specifying the name of the ship, the offence, the sentence, and the number of lashes inflicted; and it shall be his duty to make a similar report for each year thereafter.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That, on the application of the Secretary of the Navy, the President of the United States be authorized, when, in his opinion, the contingencies of the public service may require it, to transfer any portion of the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars of unexpended balances of former appropriations, mentioned in the first section of this act, from one head of appropriation to any other head of the appropriations made for the naval service; and in all cases of such transfer, a special account of the moneys trans-

into a contract with John S. Gilbert and Zeno Secor for the construction of a balance floating dry-dock, &c., at Pensacola navy-yard.

Proviso as to price.

Proviso as to enlarging dimensions.

Appropriation for said docks.

How applied.

Commutation for spirit ration increased.

1847, ch. 48.

Pay allowed to masters and passed midshipmen acting as masters, when performing the duties of lieutenants.

Pay of surgeons in the navy.

Secretary to report to Congress, annually, the number of persons flogged in the navy, &c.

Transfer of certain appropriations authorized.

Report thereof
to Congress.

Net proceeds of
postages collect-
ed in the several
lines of steamers
carrying the Uni-
ted States mails;
how to be ap-
plied.

The provision
of the naval ap-
propriation act of
3d March, 1843,
ch. 83, requiring
that all articles
for use of the
navy be furnished
by contract with
the lowest bidder,
modified so far as
relates to contrac-
ts for tobac-
co.

Number of pro-
fessors of mathe-
matics in the
navy not to ex-
ceed twelve.

Their duties
and pay.

Insane persons
in the naval ser-
vice to be placed
in such lunatic
hospitals as the
Secretary of the
Navy may direct.

Number of mid-
shipmen increas-
ed to 464.

342, ch. 121.

Proviso as to
appointments.

1845; ch. 77.

ferred, and their application, shall be laid before Congress at each ses-
sion, previous to its adjournment.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the
Postmaster-General, under the direction of the President, to cause the
net receipts of postages collected on the several lines of steamers from
New York to Liverpool, from New York to Chagres, and from Pana-
ma to some point in the Territory of Oregon, stipulated for in con-
tracts made with the Secretary of the Navy, to be deposited in the
treasury to the credit of the appropriation for the annual compensation
for the service to be rendered under said contracts, or otherwise apply
the said postages in payment of the said annual compensation.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the proviso of
the act of third of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three,
entitled "An Act making appropriations for the naval service for the
half calendar year beginning the first of January, and ending the thir-
tieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four," &c., as
requires that materials of every name and nature for the use of the
navy be furnished by contract with the lowest bidder, be, and the same
is hereby, so far modified, that it shall be lawful for the Secretary of
the Navy, hereafter, to enter into contract for tobacco, from time to
time, as the service requires, for a period not exceeding four years;
and in making such contracts, he shall not be restricted to the lowest
bidder, unless, in his opinion, economy and the best interests of the
service will be thereby promoted.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the number of professors
of mathematics in the navy shall not exceed twelve; that they shall be
appointed and commissioned by the President of the United States, by
and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall perform such
duties as may be assigned them by order of the Secretary of the Navy,
at the Naval School, the Observatory, and on board ships-of-war, in
instructing the midshipmen of the navy, or otherwise. That when on
duty, the pay of a professor of mathematics shall be at the rate of
fifteen hundred dollars per annum, with a ration; and when on leave
of absence or waiting orders, the pay shall be at the rate of eight hun-
dred dollars per annum.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Navy
be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause persons in the naval service
or marine corps, who shall become insane while in the service, to be
placed in such lunatic hospital as in his opinion will be most con-
venient and best calculated to promise a restoration of reason; and
that in addition to the pay which may from time to time be due to
such person, he may, from the annual appropriation for the naval
service, under the head of contingent enumerated, pay any deficiency
of a reasonable expense; provided, that in each case it does not
exceed one hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the proviso of the act of
August fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-two, limiting the number
of officers of the navy of the grade of midshipmen to the number that
were in service on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and
forty-one, be, and is hereby, so modified as to authorize the appoint-
ment of officers of that grade, to the number of four hundred and
sixty-four: *Provided*, That the appointments shall be made according
to the directions of the fifth section of the act approved March third,
eighteen hundred and forty-five, entitled "An Act making appropria-
tions for the naval service for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen
hundred and forty-six;" and in appointing from each State, hereafter,
its proportion of officers of that grade, the appointments shall be ap-
portioned, as nearly as practicable, equally among the several congres-
sional districts therein.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, the annual pay of boatswains, gunners, carpenters, and sail-makers at the navy-yard at Pensacola shall be the same as now allowed by law to the forward warrant officers at the navy-yards at Boston, New York, and Norfolk.

Annual pay of boatswains, gunners, carpenters, and sail-makers, at Pensacola, established.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the restriction established by the fourth section of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-five, whereby no more than one hundred and eighty passed midshipmen, and those senior in rank, shall at the same time receive the pay fixed by law for that class of officers, be suspended in its operation from the passage of this act, until the class of eighteen hundred and forty-one and eighteen hundred and forty-two shall have been examined, and the relative rank established among those who shall pass their examination.

Restriction in act of 3d March, 1845, ch. 77, relating to the number of passed midshipmen receiving pay, suspended.

APPROVED, August 3, 1848.

CHAP. CXXII. — *An Act supplemental to an Act to confirm the Survey and Location of Claims for Lands in the State of Mississippi, east of the Pearl River, and south of the thirty-first Degree of North Latitude, approved March three, eighteen hundred and forty-five.*

Aug. 5, 1848.

1845, ch. 46.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all confirmed claims and settlement rights for lands situate in the State of Mississippi, east of the Pearl River and south of thirty-first degree of north latitude, which had not been actually surveyed on the ground, and for which no plats of actual survey had been returned to the surveyor-general's office south of Tennessee, on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, shall be, and are hereby, confirmed, according to actual surveys hereafter to be made as herein provided for, in the same manner that said claims actually surveyed on the ground, and returned to the surveyor-general's office at the time aforesaid, are confirmed by the act to which this is a supplement; and the surveyor-general is hereby authorized and directed, on request of any party interested, to cause the survey of said claims, without delay, and at any time between the passage of this act and the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty, to be made and returned to his office, and he shall certify the return and plats of such actual surveys, so made, to his office, to the register and receiver for lands in the Augusta district for said State. And the surveyor-general, and the said register and receiver, shall regard these claims and plats of actual survey, in all respects, upon the same footing with the claims confirmed as actually surveyed upon the ground, by said act to which this is a supplement, and subject to, and entitled to, the benefits of all the provisions of said act: *Provided*, That if it shall appear to the surveyor-general, from the plats of actual survey already returned to his office, that any of said claims cannot now be actually surveyed on the ground, owing to their conflict with other claims already confirmed as actually surveyed on the ground, by the act to which this is a supplement, then it shall be lawful for him to grant to the claimant, so deprived of his location, a warrant, as provided by the fourth section of said act, without causing the survey to be made.

Certain land claims in the State of Mississippi confirmed according to actual surveys hereafter to be made.

Surveys to be made and returns certified to the register and receiver for the Augusta land district.

Proviso: when survey cannot be made.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all warrants which have been heretofore issued, or which shall hereafter be issued, by the surveyor-general south of Tennessee, under the provisions of the original act to which this is a supplement, and under the provisions of this act, be, and they are hereby, authorized to be located upon any lands subject to sale at private entry in the State of Mississippi, in any of the land

Warrants issued by the surveyor-general south of Tennessee under the act to which this is a supplement, may be located upon any

lands subject to private entry in the State of Mississippi.

districts in said State, in the same manner that said warrants are now authorized to be located in the Augusta land district.

APPROVED, August 5, 1848.

Aug. 7, 1848.

CHAP. CXLI.—*An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to license Yachts, and for other Purposes.*

Yachts used as pleasure vessels, &c., to be licensed on terms that will allow them to proceed from port to port in the United States without clearance.

Proviso: such vessels not to be allowed to transport merchandise.

Owners of such vessels to give bonds.

Such vessels to be subject in all respects to the laws of the United States.

Shall use signals, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to cause yachts used and employed exclusively as pleasure vessels, and designed as models of naval architecture, and now entitled to be enrolled as American vessels, to be licensed on terms which will authorize them to proceed from port to port of the United States without entering or clearing at the customhouse. Such license shall be in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: *Provided,* Such vessels so enrolled and licensed shall not be allowed to transport merchandise or carry passengers for pay: *And provided further,* That the owner of any such vessel, before taking out such license, shall give a bond, in such form and for such amount as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, conditional that the said vessel shall not engage in any unlawful trade, nor in any way violate the revenue laws of the United States, and shall comply with the laws in all other respects.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all such vessels shall, in all respects, except as above, be subject to the laws of the United States, and shall be liable to seizure and forfeiture for any violation of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all such licensed yachts shall use a signal of the form, size, and colors prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, and the owners thereof shall at all times permit the naval architects in the employ of the United States to examine and copy the models of said yachts.

APPROVED, August 7, 1848.

Aug. 7, 1848.

CHAP. CXLIII.—*An Act to change the Place of holding the District Court of the United States for the Middle District of Alabama, and for other Purposes.*

State of Alabama divided into three judicial districts.

Southern district.

Middle district.

Northern district.

Terms of the District Court for the middle district to be hereafter held at Montgomery.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Alabama shall be, and the same is hereby, divided into three districts in manner following, to wit:

The counties of Mobile, Washington, Baldwin, Sumpter, Clarke, Marengo, Green, Pickens, Wilcox, Monroe, Conecuh, shall compose one district, to be called the southern district, and a court shall be held for the said district, as heretofore, at Mobile.

The counties of Montgomery, Autauga, Coosa, Tallapoosa, Chambers, Talladega, Randolph, Macon, Russell, Barbour, Pike, Henry, Dale, Coffee, Covington, Lowndes, Dallas, Perry, Bibb, Shelby, and Tuscaloosa, shall hereafter compose one district, to be called the middle district, and a court shall be held for the said district at Montgomery. And the residue of the counties of said State shall hereafter compose the northern district of Alabama, and a court shall be held for the same, as heretofore, at Huntsville.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the next term of the District Court for the said middle district, and every term thereafter, shall be held at Montgomery; and the clerk and marshal of said middle district are hereby required, forthwith, to remove all the books, and papers, and records, belonging to their respective offices from Tuscaloosa to Montgomery.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all causes at law or in chancery, pending in the said District Courts at Mobile and Huntsville, or in the Circuit Court of the United States at Mobile, in which the defendant or defendants reside in the middle district (as hereby established) at the time of serving process, shall be transferred for trial to the District Court for the said middle district, and be proceeded in, heard, adjudged, and determined in the same manner as though originally commenced or prosecuted in the said court; and it shall be the duty of the clerks of the said courts at Huntsville and Mobile safely to transmit to the clerk of the District Court at Montgomery the original papers in all cases hereby ordered to be transferred, together with a transcript of all orders and other proceedings had thereon.

All causes pending in the United States courts at Mobile and Huntsville in which the defendants reside in the middle district to be transferred to District Court for said district.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all laws or parts of laws contravening or opposed to the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Conflicting laws repealed.

APPROVED, August 7, 1848.

CHAP. CXLIV.—*An Act to annex the Town of Essex, in the State of Massachusetts, to the Collection District of Gloucester.*

Aug. 7, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the town of Essex, in the State of Massachusetts, now included in the collection district of Newburyport, shall hereafter be included in, and form a part of, the collection district of Gloucester.

Town of Essex, Mass., annexed to the collection district of Gloucester.

APPROVED, August 7, 1848.

CHAP. CXLV.—*An Act to annex that Part of the State of Indiana bordering on Lake Michigan to the Chicago Collection District.*

Aug. 7, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirtieth day of September next, all that part of the State of Indiana bordering on Lake Michigan, and heretofore included in the Detroit collection district, be, and the same is hereby, annexed to, and made a part of, the collection district of Chicago, in the State of Illinois.

That part of the State of Indiana bordering on Lake Michigan annexed to the collection district of Chicago.

APPROVED, August 7, 1848.

CHAP. CXLVII.—*An Act for the Relief of those Preemption Claimants upon the Miami Lands in Indiana, who, by their Services in the Mexican War, are entitled to Bounty Land.*

Aug. 7, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That those persons who are entitled to bounty land warrants for one hundred and sixty acres in virtue of their own services during the present war with Mexico, and who may likewise be entitled to the right of preemption upon the Miami lands in Indiana, under the act of the third of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, shall have the privilege of applying their warrants in payment or part payment for the tract to which they may establish their right of preemption; said warrant to be estimated, when received as aforesaid, at the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each acre therein contained: *Provided*, That in no case shall the government be required to refund any excess of the estimated amount of said warrants, over and above the price of the tract claimed to be entered; and should the tract claimed to be entered as aforesaid exceed, at the rate fixed by law, the said sum, then and in such case the balance of the purchase money of said tract shall be paid in cash.

Preemption claimants upon the Miami lands in Indiana entitled to bounty lands may apply their warrants in payment.

1846, ch. 77.

Provido.

APPROVED, August 7, 1848.

Aug. 11, 1848.

CHAP. CL. — *An Act to carry into Effect certain Provisions in the Treaties between the United States and China and the Ottoman Porte, giving certain judicial powers to Ministers and Consuls of the United States in those Countries.*

The commissioner and consuls of the United States appointed to reside in China vested with judicial authority.

May arraign and try all citizens of the United States charged with offences against law in the dominions of China, and upon conviction, sentence the offenders.

1850, ch. 65.

Their jurisdiction in regard to civil rights.

Laws of the United States extended over the citizens of the United States in China; and when they are deficient, the common law extended in like manner.

Where these are insufficient, the commissioner shall, by decrees and regulations, supply such defects.

The commissioner, with the advice of the several consuls, to make the necessary regulations, decrees, &c., for carrying the provisions of this act into effect.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, to carry into full effect the provisions of the treaty of July third, eighteen hundred and forty-four, with the Chinese empire, the commissioner and the consuls of the United States, duly appointed to reside in China, shall, in addition to the other powers and duties imposed upon them by the provisions of said treaty, be vested with the judicial authority herein described, which shall appertain to the said office of commissioner and consul, and be a part of the duties belonging thereto.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That in regard to crimes and misdemeanors, the said public functionaries are hereby fully empowered to arraign, and try, in the manner herein provided, all citizens of the United States charged with offences against law, which shall be committed in the dominions of China, including Macao, and, upon conviction, to sentence such offenders in the manner herein authorized; and the said functionaries and each of them are hereby authorized to issue all such processes as are suitable and necessary to carry this authority into execution.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That in regard to civil rights, whether of property or person, the said functionaries are hereby vested with all the judicial authority necessary to execute the provisions of said treaty, and shall entertain jurisdiction in matters of contract at the port where, or nearest to which, the contract was made, or at the port at which, or nearest to which, it was to be executed; and in all other matters at the port where, or nearest to which, the cause of controversy arose, or at the port where, or nearest to which, the damage complained of was sustained — any such port above named being always one of the five mentioned in the treaty; which jurisdiction shall embrace all controversies between citizens of the United States or others provided for by said treaty.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That such jurisdiction in criminal and civil matters shall, in all cases, be exercised and enforced in conformity with the laws of the United States, which are hereby, so far as is necessary to execute said treaty, extended over all citizens of the United States in China, (and over all others to the extent that the terms of the treaty justify or require,) so far as such laws are suitable to carry said treaty into effect; but in all cases where such laws are not adapted to the object, or are deficient in the provisions necessary to furnish suitable remedies, the common law shall be extended in like manner over such citizens and others in China; and if defects still remain to be supplied, and neither the common law nor the statutes of the United States furnish appropriate and suitable remedies, the commissioner shall, by decrees and regulations which shall have the force of law, supply such defects and deficiencies.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That, in order to organize and carry into effect the system of jurisprudence demanded by said treaty, the commissioner, with the advice of the several consuls for the five ports named in said treaty, or so many of them as can be conveniently assembled, shall prescribe the forms of all processes which shall be issued by any of said consuls; the mode of executing and the time of returning the same; the manner in which trials shall be conducted, and how the records thereof shall be kept; the form of oaths for Christian witnesses, and the mode of examining all other witnesses; the costs which shall be allowed to the prevailing party, and the fees which shall be paid for judicial services to defray necessary expenses;

the manner in which all officers and agents to execute process, and to carry this act into effect, shall be appointed and compensated; the form of bail bonds, and the security which shall be required of the party who appeals from the decision of a consul; and generally, without further enumeration, to make all such decrees and regulations from time to time, under the provisions of this act, as the exigency may demand; and all such regulations, decrees, and orders shall be plainly drawn up in writing, and submitted, as above provided, for the advice of the consuls, or as many of them as can be consulted without prejudicial delay or inconvenience, who shall each signify his assent or dissent in writing, with his name subscribed thereto; and after taking such advice, and considering the same, the commissioner may, nevertheless, by causing the decree, order, or regulation, to be published with his signature thereto, and the opinions of his advisers inscribed thereon, [make it] to become binding and obligatory until annulled or modified by Congress, and it shall take effect from the publication or any subsequent day thereto named in the act.

How advice shall be taken.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That all such regulations, orders, and decrees shall, as speedily as may be after publication, be transmitted by the commissioner, with the opinions of his advisers, as drawn up by them severally, to the President, to be laid before Congress for revision.

Such regulations, decrees, &c., to be transmitted to the President, to be laid before Congress.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That each of the consuls aforesaid, at the port for which he is appointed, shall be competent, under the authority herein contained, upon facts within his own knowledge, or which he has good reason to believe true, or upon complaint made, or information filed in writing and authenticated in such way as shall be prescribed by the commissioners, to issue his warrant for the arrest of any citizen of the United States charged with committing in China an offence against law; and when arrested, to arraign and try any such offender; and upon conviction, to sentence him to punishment in the manner herein prescribed; always meting out [punishment] in a manner proportioned to the offence; which punishment shall, in all cases, except as is herein otherwise provided, be either fine or imprisonment.

Powers and duties of consuls.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That any consul, when sitting alone for the trial of offences, shall finally decide all cases where the fine imposed does not exceed one hundred dollars, or the term of imprisonment does not exceed sixty days, and there shall be no appeal therefrom, except as provided in section eleven of this act.

Mode of punishment.

No appeal from the decision of a consul in certain cases.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That when sitting alone he may also decide all cases in which the fine imposed does not exceed five hundred dollars, or the term of imprisonment does not exceed ninety days; but in all such cases, if the fine exceeds one hundred dollars, or the imprisonment exceeds ninety days, the defendant may, by complying with the requirements in cases of appeal, carry the case before the commissioner by appeal.

Cases in which the defendant may appeal to the commissioner.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever in any case the consul shall be of opinion that, by reason of the legal questions which may arise therein, assistance will be useful to him, or whenever he shall be of opinion that a severer punishment than those above specified will be required, he shall, in either case, summon one or more citizens of the United States, not exceeding four in number, but in capital cases not less than four, who shall be persons of good repute and competent to the duty, to sit with him in the trial, and who, after so sitting upon the trial, shall each enter upon the record his judgment and opinion, and sign the same. The consul shall, however, decide the case; but if his decision is opposed by the opinion of one or more of his associates, the case, without further proceedings, together with the evidence and opinions, shall be referred to the commissioner for

Cases in which the consul may summon one or more American citizens for assistance and advice

his final adjudication, either by entering up judgment therein, or remitting the same to the consul with instructions how to proceed therewith; but in all such cases, except capital offences, if the consul and his associates concur in opinion, the decision shall be final.

Extent of jurisdiction of consuls.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the consuls aforesaid, and each of them, at the port for which he is appointed, shall have jurisdiction, as is herein provided, in all civil cases arising under said treaty, wherein the damage demanded does not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars; and if he sees fit to decide the same without aid, his decision thereon shall be final; but if in his judgment any case involves legal perplexities, and assistance will be useful, or if the damage demanded exceeds five hundred dollars, in either such case it shall be his duty to summon to his aid not less than two nor more than three citizens of the United States, of good repute and competent to the duty, who shall with him hear any such case; and if the consul and his associates concur in opinion, the judgment shall be final; but if the associates, or any of them, differ from the consul, the opinions of all shall be noted on the record, and each shall subscribe his name to his assent to, or dissent from, the consul, with such reasons therefor as he thinks proper to assign, and either party may thereupon appeal, under such regulations as may exist, to the commissioner; but if no appeal is lawfully claimed, the decision of the consul shall be final and conclusive.

Evidence in all cases to be taken down in writing.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That, in all cases, criminal and civil, the evidence shall be taken down in writing in open court, under such regulations as may be made for that purpose; and all objections to the competency or character of testimony shall be noted down, with the ruling in all such cases, and the evidence shall be part of the case.

Jurisdiction of commissioner.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioner of the United States shall, in addition to his power to make regulations and decrees, as is herein provided, be fully authorized to hear and decide all cases, criminal and civil, which may come before him under the provisions of this act, and to issue all processes necessary to execute the power conferred upon him; and he is hereby fully empowered to decide finally any case upon the evidence which comes up with it, or to hear the parties further, if he thinks justice will be promoted thereby; and he may also prescribe the rules upon which new trials may be granted, either by the consuls or by himself, if asked for upon justifiable grounds.

Punishment, except in cases hereinafter mentioned, to be fine and imprisonment, and to be in proportion to the magnitude of the offence.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases, except as is herein otherwise provided, the punishment of crime provided for by this act shall be by fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the functionary who decides the case, but subject to the regulations herein contained, and such as may hereafter be made. It shall, however, be the duty of each and every functionary to allot punishment according to the magnitude and aggravation of the offence, and all who refuse or neglect to comply with the sentence passed upon them shall stand committed until they do comply, or are discharged by order of the consul, with the consent of the commissioner.

Capital offences.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That murder and insurrection, or rebellion against the Chinese government, with intent to subvert the same, shall be capital offences, punishable with death; but no person shall be convicted of either of said crimes unless the consul and his associates in the trial all concur in opinion, and the commissioner also approves of the conviction; but it shall always be lawful to convict one put upon trial for either of these crimes of a lesser offence, of a similar character, if the evidence justifies it; and when so convicted, to punish as for other offences, by fine or imprisonment, or both.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any one shall

be convicted of either of the crimes punishable with death, as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the commissioner to issue his warrant for the execution of such convict, appointing the time, place, and manner; but if the said commissioner shall be satisfied that the ends of public justice demand it, he may, from time to time, postpone such execution; and if he finds mitigatory circumstances which may authorize it, may submit the case to the President of the United States for pardon.

Commissioner to issue his warrant for the execution of persons convicted of capital offences.

May postpone such execution, and may submit the case to the President for pardon.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the commissioner to establish a tariff of fees for judicial services, which shall be paid by such parties, and to such persons, as said commissioner shall direct; and the proceeds shall, as far as is necessary, be applied to defray the expenses incident to the execution of this act; and regular accounts, both of receipts and expenditures, shall be kept and laid before Congress by the commissioner annually.

Commissioner to establish a tariff of fees, &c.

Annual Report to Congress.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That, in consideration of the duties herein imposed upon the commissioner, there shall be paid to him, out of the treasury of the United States, annually, the sum of one thousand dollars in addition to his salary; and there shall also be paid, annually, to each of said consuls, for a like reason, the sum of one thousand dollars in addition to consular fees.

Compensation of commissioner and consuls for services under this act.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That, in all criminal cases which are not of a heinous character, it shall be lawful for the parties aggrieved or concerned therein, with the assent of the commissioner or consul, to adjust and settle the same among themselves, upon pecuniary or other considerations.

In certain criminal cases the parties, with consent of commissioner, may settle the same among themselves.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty also of the commissioner and the consuls to encourage the settlement of controversies of a civil character by mutual agreement, or to submit them to the decision of referees agreed upon by the parties, a majority of whom shall have power to decide the matter. And it shall be the duty of the commissioner to prepare a form of submission for such cases, to be signed by the parties and acknowledged before the consul; and when parties have so agreed to refer, the referees may, after suitable notice of the time and place of meeting for the trial, proceed ex parte, in case either party refuses or neglects to appear; and, after hearing any case, may deliver their award sealed to the consul, who, in court, shall open the same; and if he accepts it, he shall endorse the fact, and judgment shall be rendered thereon, and execution issue in compliance with the terms thereof: *Provided, however*, That the parties may always settle the same before return thereof is made to the consul.

Commissioner and consuls shall encourage the settlement of civil controversies by mutual agreement, &c., among the parties.

Consul may enforce the award.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioner and the consuls shall be fully authorized to call upon the Chinese authorities to sustain and support them in the execution of the powers confided to them by said treaty, and on their part to do and perform whatever is necessary to carry the provisions of said treaty into full effect, so far as they are to be executed in China.

May call on the Chinese authorities to support them in the exercise of the powers herein confided to them.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act, so far as the same relate to crimes committed by citizens of the United States, shall extend to Turkey, under the treaty with the Sublime Porte of May seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty, and shall be executed in the dominions of the Sublime Porte, in conformity with the provisions of said treaty, by the minister of the United States, and the consuls appointed by the United States to reside therein, who are hereby ex officio vested with the powers herein contained, for the purposes above expressed, so far as regards the punishment of crime.

Provisions of this act extended to Turkey.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That the word commissioner, when used in this act, shall be understood to mean the persons vested

Meaning of words "com-

missioner" and "consul" as used in this act.

All officers herein referred to responsible to the United States and the laws thereof.

with and exercising the principal diplomatic functions in China; and the word minister, as meaning the person vested with the powers of chief diplomatic functionary of the United States in Turkey. The word consul shall be understood to mean any person vested by the United States with, and exercising, the consular authority in any of the five ports in China named in the treaty, or in any port in Turkey.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That all such officers shall be responsible for their conduct to the United States and to the laws thereof, not only as diplomatic functionaries and commercial functionaries, but as judicial officers when they perform judicial duties, and shall be held liable for all negligences and misconduct as public officers.

APPROVED, August 11, 1848.

Aug. 11, 1848.

CHAP. CLI. — *An Act for dividing the State of Georgia into two Judicial Districts, and organizing and establishing an additional District Court of the United States, with Circuit Court Powers and Jurisdiction.*

State of Georgia divided into two judicial districts.

Southern District.

Northern District.

Terms of court for the northern district.

Return days.

Certain causes pending in the courts at Savannah and Milledgeville to be transferred to the District Court for the northern district.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Georgia shall be, and the same is hereby, divided into two judicial districts, in manner following, to wit: the counties of Harris, Talbot, Upson, Monroe, Jones, Putnam, Hancock, Warren, Columbia, and all the counties in said State south of them, shall compose one district, to be called the southern district; and the courts shall be held as heretofore, and at the times now authorized and required by law, at Savannah. The counties of Troupe, Merriwether, Pike, Butts, Jasper, Morgan, Greene, Taliaferro, Wilkes, Lincoln, and all the remaining counties in said State north of them, shall compose one district, to be called the northern district, and a court shall be held for the said district at Marietta, in the county of Cobb.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be two terms of the District Court for the northern district, held at Marietta, in each and every year, to begin on the second Monday in March, and on the second Monday in September. And the district judge of the United States for the State of Georgia is hereby required to hold the courts aforesaid; and furthermore, he is authorized and required to hold one or more special terms at Marietta, in each year, if, in his opinion, the business of the court or the public convenience shall require it to be done.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the second Monday in March and the second Monday in September in each year shall be return days for writs and executions, returnable to the said District Court to be held for the northern district at Marietta; and the parties to such suits as shall be so returned shall make up their pleadings under such rules as the court shall prescribe, in order to have the causes so returned in a state of readiness for trial at the succeeding regular term.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all causes at law or in chancery pending in the said District Courts at Savannah, or in the Circuit Court of the United States at Savannah and Milledgeville, where the defendant or defendants resided in the northern district (as hereby established) at the time of serving process, shall be transferred for trial to the District Court for the said northern district, and be proceeded in, heard, adjudged, and determined in the same manner as though originally commenced or prosecuted in said court. And it shall be the duty of the clerks of the said courts at Savannah and Milledgeville safely to transmit to the clerk of the District Court at Mari-

etta the original papers in all cases hereby ordered to be transferred, together with a transcript of all orders and other proceedings had thereon.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all suits hereafter to be instituted in either of said courts, not of a local nature, shall be commenced in a court of the district where the defendant resides; but if there be more than one defendant, and they reside in different districts, the plaintiff may sue in either, and send duplicate writs to the other defendants, on which the plaintiff or his attorney shall endorse that the writ thus sent is a copy of a writ sued out of the proper district; and the said writs, when executed and returned into the office from which they issued, shall constitute one and the same suit, and be proceeded in accordingly.

Suits hereafter instituted to be commenced in a court of the district where the defendant resides; but if more than one defendant, plaintiff may sue in the district of either.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the judge of the said District Court shall appoint a clerk of the District Court of the northern district, who shall reside and keep his office, and records and documents appertaining thereto, at the place of holding said court. And the said clerk shall be entitled to the same fees allowed by law to the clerks of the District Courts in the other district in said State, perform the like duties, and be subject to the same liabilities and penalties.

Judge to appoint a clerk for northern district.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the district attorney and the marshal of the southern district of Georgia shall respectively perform the duties of the district attorney and marshal of the northern district. And the said marshal shall keep an office at Marietta; and his charges for mileage, in the execution of the duties of his office within the said northern district, shall be computed from Marietta.

District attorney and marshal of southern district to perform duties of district attorney and marshal for northern district.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the said District Court for the northern district of Georgia, in addition to the ordinary jurisdiction and powers of a District Court of the United States, shall, within the limits of the said northern district, have jurisdiction of all causes, except appeals and writs of error, which now are or hereafter may be made cognizable in a Circuit Court of the United States, and shall proceed therein in the same manner as a Circuit Court.

Jurisdiction of District Court for northern district.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That appeals, and writs of error in the nature of appeals, shall lie and may be sued from the said District Court at Marietta to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Appeals, &c., to lie to Supreme Court of the United States.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That, should the judge of the District Courts aforesaid fail to attend at the time and place of holding the court for the said northern district, at any one of its terms aforesaid, before the close of the fourth day of any such term, the business pending in any such court shall stand adjourned to the next term thereof.

In case judge should fail to attend, business to stand adjourned.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That all laws contravening or opposed to the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Conflicting laws repealed.

APPROVED, August 11, 1848.

CHAP. CLII. — *An Act to authorize the State of Alabama to apply certain Lands heretofore granted to that State for internal Improvements, for the Use of Schools in the valueless sixteenth Sections in said State.*

Aug. 11, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the lands granted to the State of Alabama for purposes of internal improvement, by the eighth section of the act entitled "An Act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant preëmption rights," approved September fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-one, may be, and the same are hereby, placed at the disposal of the legislature of said State, at such price as said legislature may direct, to be

Certain lands granted to State of Alabama for internal improvements may be applied by said State for the use of schools.

1841, ch. 16.

applied for the use of schools in such townships of said State as in which the sixteenth or school sections are comparatively valueless, and the legislature may locate said lands in any legal subdivisions, not less than forty acres, within the limits of said State.

APPROVED, August 11, 1848.

Aug. 11, 1848. CHAP. CLIII. — *An Act to change the Time of holding the Circuit and District Courts in the State of Kentucky.*

Time of holding the Circuit and District Courts of the United States in the State of Kentucky, changed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the spring terms of the District and Circuit Courts of the United States in and for the district of Kentucky shall hereafter commence on the third Monday in May, annually, and the fall terms of the same courts shall hereafter commence on the third Monday in October, annually, and may continue in session at each term the number of juridical days now allowed by law; and all actions, suits, appeals, recognizances, processes, writs, and proceedings whatever, pending or which may be pending in said courts or returnable thereto, shall have day therein, and be heard, tried, proceeded with and decided in like manner as if the time of holding said courts or sessions had not been hereby altered

APPROVED, August 11, 1848.

Aug. 11, 1848. CHAP. CLIV — *An Act to change the Time of holding the Terms of the Circuit Court of the United States in the District of Maine.*

Time of holding the Circuit Court of the United States for district of Maine, changed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the terms of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maine shall hereafter be held as follows, to wit: on the twenty-third day of April, and on the twenty-third day of September, in each year, instead of the time now by law appointed; and all actions, suits, appeals, recognizances, writs, processes, and other proceedings whatever, pending in said court or returnable thereto, shall have day, and be heard, tried, proceeded with, and decided accordingly: *Provided, however,* That when either of said days shall happen on Sunday, then the session of said court shall commence on the next day.

APPROVED, August 11, 1848.

Aug. 11, 1848. CHAP. CLV. — *An Act renewing certain Naval Pensions, and extending the Benefits of existing Laws, respecting Naval Pensions, to Engineers, Firemen, and Coal-heavers in the Navy, and to their Widows.*

Naval pensions of certain widows and orphans, renewed.

1837, ch. 42.

Proviso.

Pensions to be paid so long as such widows continue as widows.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all those widows and such child or children as are now receiving a pension under any of the laws of Congress passed prior to the first of August, eighteen hundred and forty-one, (excepting the law passed the third of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven,) and those widows and children who have received pensions at any time within five years prior to the passage of this act, may and shall continue to receive the same amount as they have received under any special act, from the time such special act expired: *Provided,* Such act ceased on or after the first day of September, eighteen hundred and forty-five, or may hereafter terminate And all such pensions as are now in force, and such as are renewed by this act, shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, so long as the said widows shall live as widows; and in case of the death, before or after the passage of this act, of the

widows, to the orphan child or children of the deceased parties, until they respectively arrive at the age of sixteen years; and to the child or children of said widows in case of marriage by said widows, until said child or children shall respectively arrive at the age of sixteen years; and that the act approved thirtieth April, eighteen hundred and forty-four, shall not be so construed as to exclude officers, seamen, or marines from their pensions when disabled for sea service: *Provided*, That the whole amount received by the pensioner, including pay for his service and pension, shall not exceed his lowest duty pay. That the orphan child or children of the deceased parties shall have a pension in case the widow has died after drawing a five years' pension, to commence at the time when the widow dies, and to continue until the child or children shall respectively reach the age of sixteen years; and that any casualty by which an officer, seaman, or marine has lost or may lose his life while in the line of his duty, shall be considered sufficient to entitle the widow, child or children to all the benefits of this act.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That engineers, firemen, and coal-heavers in the navy shall be entitled to pensions in the same manner as officers, seamen, and marines; and the widows of engineers, coal-heavers, and firemen in the same manner as the widows of officers, seamen, and marines: *Provided*, That the pension of a chief engineer shall be the same as that of a lieutenant in the navy; and a pension of the widow of a chief engineer the same as that of the widow of a lieutenant in the navy; the pension of a first assistant engineer the same as that of a lieutenant of marines; and the pension of the widow of a first assistant engineer the same as that of the widow of a lieutenant of marines; the pension of a second or third assistant engineer the same as that of a forward officer; and the pension of the widow of a second or third assistant engineer the same as that of the widow of a forward officer; the pension of a fireman or coal-heaver the same as that of a seaman; the pension of the widow of a fireman or coal-heaver the same as that of the widow of a seaman: *And provided further*, That an engineer, fireman, or coal-heaver shall not be entitled to any pension by reason of a disability incurred prior to the thirty-first of August, eighteen hundred and forty-two, nor shall the widow of an engineer, fireman, or coal-heaver be entitled to any pension by reason of the death of her husband, if his death was prior to the said date.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the amount of pension in every case arising under this law [is] not to exceed the half-pay of the deceased officer, seaman, or marine, as it existed in January, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, or such rate of pension as is allowed by this act.

APPROVED, August 11, 1848.

In case of death or marriage of widows, pensions to be paid to their children until they arrive at sixteen years of age. 1844, ch. 15. *Proviso.*

Pension laws extended to engineers, firemen, and coal-heavers, in the navy, and their widows and children. Rates of pension. *Proviso.*

Amount of pension not to exceed the half-pay of the deceased.

CHAP. CLVI. — *An Act to surrender to the State of Indiana the Cumberland Road in said State.*

Aug. 11, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the Cumberland road as lies within the State of Indiana, and all the interest of the United States in the same, together with all the timber, stone, and other materials belonging to the United States, and procured for the purpose of being used in the construction of said road, and all the rights and privileges of every kind belonging to the United States as connected with said road in said State, be, and the same are hereby, transferred and surrendered to the said State of Indiana.

APPROVED, August 11, 1848.

That part of the Cumberland road lying within the State of Indiana surrendered to said State.

Aug. 12, 1848.

CHAP. CLXVI. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic Expenses of Government for the Year ending the thirtieth Day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and for other Purposes.*

- 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 hereby are appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, namely :
- Congress :** pay and mileage. *Legislative.* — For compensation and mileage of senators and members of the House of Representatives and delegates, three hundred and eighty-eight thousand four hundred and forty dollars.
- Officers.** For compensation of the officers and clerks of both Houses of Congress, thirty-nine thousand five hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty cents.
- Contingencies. Senate.** For stationery, fuel, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the Senate, seventy-five thousand dollars.
- House of Representatives.** For stationery, fuel, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, and including the compensation of a clerk to the sergeant-at-arms, at the rate of four dollars per day, during the present session, one hundred and seventeen thousand seven hundred and fifty-six dollars and fifty cents.
- Library. Officers.** *Library of Congress.* — For compensation of librarian, two assistant librarians, and messenger of the library, four thousand five hundred dollars.
- Contingencies. Books.** For contingent expenses of said library, eight hundred dollars. For purchase of books for said library, five thousand dollars. For purchase of law books for said library, one thousand dollars.
- Purchase of papers of the late Thomas Jefferson. Proviso.** For paying to Thomas Jefferson Randolph, executor of Thomas Jefferson, deceased, the sum of twenty thousand dollars, for all the papers and manuscripts of the said Thomas Jefferson: *Provided,* That said T. J. Randolph shall deposit all the said papers and manuscripts of a public nature in the State Department, and execute a conveyance thereof to the United States.
- Printing and publishing said papers. Proviso :** to be done under authority of the Committee on the Library. *For purchase and printing of the papers of the late Alexander Hamilton.* For printing and publishing the said papers and manuscripts, the sum of six thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary: *Provided,* The said printing and publishing be done under authority of the Joint Committee on the Library, the whole or any part thereof to be printed as the said committee may direct; and a like sum for the purchase and printing under the same conditions of the papers and manuscripts of the late Alexander Hamilton.
- President. Vice-President. Department of State. Secretary and officers. Additional clerk in State Department provided for.** *Executive.* — For compensation of the President of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars. For compensation of the Vice-President of the United States, five thousand dollars. *Department of State.* — For compensation of the Secretary of State, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, including a salary of two thousand dollars per annum for a clerk, whose duty it shall be to examine claims of the citizens of the United States against foreign governments, and claims of the latter against the former, and to perform such other duties as the Secretary of State may designate, twenty-eight thousand three hundred dollars.
- Contingencies. Publishing the laws.** For the incidental and contingent expenses of said department, viz.: For publishing the laws, and packing and distributing the laws and documents, including proof-reading, labor, boxes, and transportation, nine thousand dollars. For publishing in newspapers of the States and Territories the laws of the United States, ten thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For stationery, blank books, binding, labor and attendance, furniture, fixtures, repairs, painting and glazing, four thousand four hundred dollars. Stationery, &c.

For printing, (letter press and copperplate,) advertising, books and maps, two thousand dollars.

For newspapers, two hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.

Miscellaneous.

For extra clerk hire, two thousand dollars.

Extra clerk hire.

For compensation of superintendent and four watchmen of the north-east executive building, one thousand seven hundred and ten dollars. North-east executive building.

For contingent expenses of said building, viz. :

For labor, fuel, and light, two thousand two hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, one thousand one hundred dollars.

For the purchase of such scientific works as are necessary for the use of the Patent Office, fifteen hundred dollars. Patent Office.

For compensation of librarian, three hundred dollars.

For the collection of agricultural statistics and other purposes, thirty-five hundred dollars; which several sums, amounting in the whole to five thousand three hundred dollars, shall be paid out of the patent fund.

For defraying the expenses of chemical analyses of vegetable substances produced and used for the food of man and animals in the United States, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Patents, one thousand dollars; the said sum to be paid out of the patent fund. Chemical analyses of vegetable substances, &c.

Treasury Department. — For compensation of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars. Treasury Department, Secretary and officers.

For compensation of the First Comptroller, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messengers in his office, twenty-eight thousand five hundred and fifty dollars. First Comptroller.

For compensation of the Second Comptroller, and the clerks and messenger in his office, including the salary of an additional clerk, at twelve hundred dollars, authorized by the act of third March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and hereby continued for one year, sixteen thousand four hundred and fifty dollars. Second Comptroller.

For compensation of six additional clerks in said office for one year, at twelve hundred dollars each, seven thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of the First Auditor, and the clerks and messenger in his office, including the salaries of two additional clerks, authorized by the act of third March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, at one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars each, and hereby continued for one year, and of an additional messenger six hundred dollars, twenty-two thousand eight hundred dollars. First Auditor.

For compensation of the Second Auditor, and the clerks and messenger in his office, including the salaries of three additional clerks, at one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars each, authorized by the act of third March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and the salaries of nine additional clerks, at one thousand dollars each, (said additional clerks being hereby authorized to be employed for one year,) and including two hundred and eighty-three dollars and twenty cents as compensation to A. B. Morton, for services in said office in eighteen hundred and forty-seven, thirty-eight thousand six hundred and thirty-three dollars and twenty cents. Second Auditor.

For compensation of thirteen additional clerks, which the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to employ for a period of twelve months, from and after the passage of this act, at a daily compensation not exceeding three dollars, for the purpose of expediting, as far as A. B. Morton.

possible, the settlement of the accounts of paymasters of the army of the United States, and the accounts for arrears of pay of discharged and deceased officers and soldiers, recruiting officers' accounts, and the accounts of captains of companies, for company clothing and equipments, the sum of twelve thousand dollars.

- Third Auditor.** For compensation of Third Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, thirty-eight thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.
- For compensation of six additional clerks in said office for one year, two at twelve hundred dollars each, and four at one thousand dollars each, six thousand four hundred dollars.
- Fourth Auditor.** For compensation of the Fourth Auditor, and the clerks and messenger in his office, including four hundred and two dollars for services rendered by William Brown in said office, in eighteen hundred and forty-seven, twenty thousand five hundred and fifty-two dollars.
- For compensation of two clerks in said office, at one thousand dollars each, authorized by the act of third March, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and hereby continued for one year, two thousand dollars.
- Fifth Auditor.** For compensation of the Fifth Auditor, and the clerks and messenger in his office, including the salary of an additional clerk, at eight hundred dollars per annum, fifteen thousand six hundred dollars.
- Treasurer.** For compensation of the Treasurer of the United States, and the clerks and messenger in his office, thirteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.
- Register.** For compensation of the Register of the Treasury, and the clerks and messenger and assistant messenger in his office, twenty-eight thousand eight hundred dollars.
- General Land Office.** For compensation of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the recorder, draughtsman, assistant draughtsman, clerks, messengers, assistant messengers, and packers in his office, eighty-four thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents.
- For compensation of eight additional clerks in said office for one year, at one thousand dollars each, eight thousand dollars.
- Solicitor.** For compensation of the Solicitor of the Treasury, and the clerks and messenger in his office, thirteen thousand six hundred and fifty dollars, the salary of the copying clerk, under the act of June seventeen, eighteen hundred and forty-four, in this office, being hereby increased to eight hundred dollars per annum, from the first day of July, eighteen hundred and forty-eight.
- 1844, ch. 105.
- Contingent Expenses of the Treasury Department.* —
- Contingencies of various offices of Treasury Department, viz.:
Office of Secretary.
- In the office of the Secretary of the Treasury.
- For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, compensation for carrying the department mails, translations, printing, including the public accounts, and for collecting and preparing information to be laid before Congress, fifteen thousand two hundred dollars.
- For miscellaneous expenses, two thousand eight hundred dollars.
- Robert Mayo.** For arrearages due to Robert Mayo, nine hundred dollars.
- John Habersham.** For the payment of a balance due on the treasury books to the legal representatives of John Habersham, late of Georgia, deceased, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars and ninety-four cents: *Provided*, That before payment, the proper accounting officers of the treasury shall be first satisfied that the said balance on said books is justly due.
- First Comptroller.** In the office of the First Comptroller.
- For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and labor, one thousand seven hundred dollars.
- For miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars.
- Second Comptroller.** In the office of the Second Comptroller.
- For blank books, binding, stationery, and printing blanks, includ-

ing pay for the National Intelligencer and Union, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, seven hundred dollars.

For labor, office furniture, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

In the office of the First Auditor.

First Auditor.

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and printing blanks, one thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

In the office of the Second Auditor.

Second Auditor.

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and printing blanks, one thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars.

In the office of the Third Auditor.

Third Auditor.

For blank books, binding, printing, stationery, and labor, eight hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, two hundred dollars.

In the office of the Fourth Auditor.

Fourth Auditor

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and labor, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For miscellaneous items, two hundred dollars.

In the office of the Fifth Auditor.

Fifth Auditor.

For blank books, binding, stationery, and labor, three hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For miscellaneous items, three hundred and fifty dollars.

In the office of the Treasurer.

Treasurer.

For blank books, binding, and stationery, four hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For labor, three hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For printing, two hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, five hundred dollars.

In the office of the Register of the Treasury.

Register.

For blank books, binding, printing, stationery, and labor, two thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.

In the office of Commissioner of the General Land Office.

General Land Office.

For tract books, three thousand three hundred and twenty-seven dollars.

For stationery, including blank books and blank forms, for the district land offices, pieces of parchment and printing patents, advertising land sales in newspapers and handbill form, public notices, and printing circulars, office furniture, and repairs of the same, and pay of laborers employed in the office, twenty-five thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents.

For miscellaneous items, seven hundred dollars.

In the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury.

Solicitor.

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing circulars and blank forms for returns of district attorneys, marshals, clerks of courts, collectors of the customs, and labor, one thousand and fifty dollars.

For statutes and reports of the several States, one thousand dollars.

For cases for books and papers, fifteen hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, two hundred dollars.

For compensation of a superintendent and eight watchmen of the south-east executive building, three thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, viz.: for labor, fuel, and light, seven thousand seven hundred dollars.

For rent of additional rooms and four watchmen, and including iron safes, hose to guard against fire, fuel, repairs, and labor, six thousand nine hundred and sixty-five dollars.

For miscellaneous items, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

War Department.
Secretary and officers:

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Proviso: one of the salaries in his office of \$1600 reduced to \$1400, and one of the salaries of \$1000 raised to \$1200.

Commissioner of Pensions.

Salary.

Commanding General.

Adjutant-General.

Quartermaster-General.

Office of Clothing and Equipage, Philadelphia.

Paymaster-General.

Commissary-General of Subsistence.

Chief Engineer.

Surgeon-General.

Ordnance Department.

Topographical Engineers.

Contingencies of various bureaus of War Department, viz.:

Office of Secretary.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

War Department.—For compensation of the Secretary of War, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, seventeen thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, eighteen thousand seven hundred dollars: *Provided*, That of [from] one of the salaries of one thousand six hundred dollars in said office, there shall be deducted the sum of two hundred dollars, and that the same be added to one of the salaries in the same office of one thousand dollars, so that the former shall be at the rate of one thousand four hundred dollars, and the latter at the rate of one thousand two hundred dollars.

For the compensation of the Commissioner of Pensions, and the clerks and messengers in his office, including twenty-three thousand four hundred and twenty-two dollars and fifty-six cents, for per diem compensation to twenty-seven additional clerks on bounty land business, forty-one thousand and twenty-two dollars and fifty-six cents. The salary of the Commissioner of Pensions shall hereafter be three thousand dollars per annum, commencing from the first of January, eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

For compensation of the clerk and messenger in the office of the Commanding General, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Adjutant-General, including one additional permanent clerk, at an annual salary of fourteen hundred dollars, nine thousand and fifty dollars.

For compensation of clerks temporarily employed in said office, one thousand dollars.

For compensation of the extra clerk employed in said office, one month and five days, during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, one hundred dollars.

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Quartermaster-General, seven thousand three hundred dollars.

For clerks and messenger in the office of Clothing and Equipage, at Philadelphia, four thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Paymaster-General, nine thousand one hundred dollars.

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, five thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation of three additional clerks in said office for one year, at one thousand dollars each, three thousand dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Chief Engineer, five thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Surgeon-General, two thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Colonel of Ordnance, eight thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of one clerk temporarily employed in said office, six hundred and nine dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the Bureau of Topographical Engineers, four thousand nine hundred dollars.

Contingencies of the War Department.—

For the incidental and contingent expenses of said department, and the various offices and bureaus connected therewith, viz.:

In the office of the Secretary of War.

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and printing, and newspapers and periodicals, one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For books, maps, and plans, one thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, five hundred and fifty dollars.

In the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

For blank books, binding, and stationery, five hundred dollars.

For labor, one hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, four hundred dollars.

In the office of the Commissioner of Pensions.

Pension office.

For stationery, blank books, binding, printing blank forms and regulations, advertising and fuel, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

In the office of the Commanding General.

Commanding General's office.

For miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars.

In the office of the Adjutant-General.

Adjutant-General's office.

For printing army register and orders, blank books, binding and stationery, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, two hundred dollars.

In the office of the Quartermaster-General, including the office at Philadelphia.

Quartermaster-General.

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and printing, five hundred dollars.

For extra clerk hire, five thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, two hundred dollars.

In the office of the Paymaster-General.

Paymaster-General's office.

For blank books, binding, stationery, and fuel, one thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, four hundred dollars.

In the office of the Commissary-General of Subsistence.

Office Commissary-General of Subsistence.

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, advertising, labor, and fuel, two thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, one hundred and fifty dollars.

In the office of the Chief Engineer.

Chief Engineer.

For blank books, binding, stationery, fuel, and printing, seven hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars.

In the office of the Surgeon-General.

Surgeon-General.

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and fuel, one hundred and eighty-five dollars.

For miscellaneous items, sixty-five dollars.

In the office of the Colonel of Ordnance.

Ordnance Department.

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and fuel, four hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, four hundred dollars.

In the bureau of Topographical Engineers.

Topographical Engineers.

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and fuel, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For miscellaneous items, five hundred dollars.

For compensation of superintendent and four watchmen of the north-west executive building, one thousand seven hundred and ten dollars.

North-west building.

For the contingent expenses of said building, viz.: for labor, fuel, and light, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For rent of additional offices and fuel for the same, eight thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the said appropriation for rent shall not be construed into a pledge or guaranty, on the part of the government, to rent said offices after the present appropriation is exhausted.

For miscellaneous items, one thousand six hundred dollars.

Navy Department. — For compensation of the Secretary of the Navy, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, twenty-one thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

Navy Department.
Secretary and officers.

For compensation of the chief of the Bureau of Navy-Yards and Docks, and of the civil engineer, draughtsman, clerks, and messengers in his office, including a salary of one thousand dollars for an additional clerk for one year, eleven thousand four hundred dollars.

Bureau of Navy-yards and Docks.

For compensation of the chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hy-

Ordnance and Hydrography.

- drography, and of the draughtsman, clerks, and messenger in his office, nine thousand four hundred dollars.
- Construction, Equipment, and Repairs.** For compensation of the chief of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs, and of the assistant constructor, draughtsman, clerks, and messenger in his office, thirteen thousand one hundred dollars: *Provided*, That when a captain in the navy shall be the chief of the bureau, he shall receive the same pay to which he would be entitled if upon other duty.
- Salary of chief.** For compensation of the chief naval constructor and the engineer in chief, six thousand dollars.
- Chief naval constructor.** For compensation of the chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and of the clerks and messenger in his office, nine thousand three hundred dollars: *Provided*, That when a vacancy shall occur, a purser of the navy of the United States, of not less than ten years' standing, shall be assigned to duty as head of said bureau, receiving for his services no compensation except his highest service pay as a purser.
- Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.** Office to be filled by a purser.
- Medicine and Surgery.** For compensation of the chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and of the clerks, assistant surgeon, and messenger in his office, six thousand eight hundred dollars.
- Contingencies.** For contingent expenses of said department and all the bureaus connected therewith, viz.:
- For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and labor, four thousand dollars.
- For newspapers and periodicals, two hundred dollars.
- For miscellaneous items, one thousand six hundred dollars.
- South-west executive building.** For compensation of superintendent and three watchmen of the south-west executive building, one thousand three hundred and forty-five dollars.
- For contingent expenses of said building, viz.:
- For labor, fuel, and light, one thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars.
- For the rent of additional offices, and fuel for the use of the Navy Department, three thousand dollars.
- Rent of additional offices for Navy Department.** For miscellaneous items, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.
- Miscellaneous Expenses of frigate Macedonian.** For payment of expenses of frigate Macedonian whilst employed under a resolution of Congress in carrying provisions to Ireland, such sum (not exceeding sixteen thousand dollars) as the accounting officers of the treasury charged with settling the accounts of the navy, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, may find to have been actually paid by the commander, making no allowance for his pay, which he declines to receive, and deducting from the whole amount paid by him the earnings of the ship.
- Ante*, p. 207.
- Post-Office Department.** *Post-Office Department.* — For compensation of the Postmaster-General, three assistant postmasters-general, clerks, messengers, assistant messengers, and watchmen of the said department, seventy-four thousand six hundred dollars.
- Postmaster-General and officers.** For compensation of four clerks, under the act of nineteenth May, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, for six months, at the rate of one thousand dollars each per annum, two thousand dollars.
- Clerks under the act of May 17, 1848, ch. 43.** For compensation to temporary clerks, two thousand dollars.
- Temporary clerks.** For compensation of the superintendent of the post-office building, two hundred and fifty dollars.
- Superintendent Post-Office Department.** For the contingent expenses of said department, viz.:
- Contingencies.** For blank books, binding, stationery, fuel, oil, labor, printing, and day watchmen, six thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.
- Miscellaneous.** For miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.
- For repairs of the post-office building, repairs of the furnaces, white-washing, glazing, casing fireplaces, and mending office furniture, five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Auditor of the Post-Office Department and the clerks, and messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, eighty-five thousand eight hundred dollars.	Auditor Post-Office Department, and officers.
For compensation to Robert B. Boyd, in lieu of his present compensation, the sum of forty dollars per month, as a watchman in the Post-Office Department.	R. B. Boyd.
For contingent expenses of said office, viz. :	Contingencies.
For labor, blank books, binding, stationery, printing blanks and circulars, seven thousand seven hundred dollars.	
For miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.	
<i>Surveyors and their Clerks.</i> — For compensation of the surveyor-general north-west of the Ohio, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.	Surveyors and clerks— North-west of the Ohio.
For compensation of the surveyor-general of Illinois and Missouri, and the clerks in his office, five thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars.	Illinois and Missouri.
For compensation of the surveyor-general of Louisiana, and the clerks in his office, four thousand five hundred dollars.	Louisiana.
For compensation of the surveyor-general of Florida, and the clerks in his office, five thousand five hundred dollars.	Florida.
For compensation of the surveyor-general of Wisconsin and Iowa, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.	Wisconsin.
For compensation of the Commissioner of Public Buildings in Washington, two thousand dollars.	Commissioner Public Buildings.
For compensation to four assistants, drawkeepers at the Potomac bridge, including oil for lamps and machinery, fire-wood and repairs, four thousand two hundred and ninety dollars.	Potomac bridge.
<i>Mint of the United States.</i> —	Mint of the United States.
At Philadelphia, viz. :	
For salaries of the director, treasurer, chief coiner, assayer, melter and refiner, engraver, assistant assayer, and four clerks, nineteen thousand two hundred dollars.	Officers.
For wages of workmen, twenty-four thousand dollars.	
For incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, water rent, repairs and wastage, in addition to available funds on hand, seventeen thousand three hundred and forty-four dollars.	Contingencies.
For specimens of ores and coins to be reserved at the mint, one hundred dollars.	
At Charlotte, North Carolina, viz. :	At Charlotte, North Carolina.
For salaries of superintendent, assayer, coiner, and clerk, six thousand dollars.	Officers.
For wages of workmen, three thousand five hundred dollars.	
For incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, repairs, and wastage, two thousand one hundred dollars.	Contingencies.
At Dahlonega, Georgia, viz. :	At Dahlonega.
For salaries of superintendent, assayer, coiner, and clerk, six thousand dollars.	Officers.
For wages of workmen, three thousand six hundred dollars.	
For incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, repairs, and wastage, two thousand five hundred dollars.	Contingencies.
At New Orleans, viz. :	At New Orleans.
For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, coiner, assayer, melter and refiner, and two clerks, twelve thousand nine hundred dollars.	Officers.
For wages of workmen, nineteen thousand dollars.	
For incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, water rent, repairs, and wastage, together with an estimated excess of expenses over means for the previous year of nine thousand	Contingencies.

- two hundred dollars, and in addition to available funds on hand, twenty-nine thousand two hundred dollars.
- Judiciary.** — For salaries of the chief justice of the Supreme Court, and the eight associate judges, forty-one thousand dollars.
- Chief Justice and associates.** — For salaries of the district judges, sixty-three thousand seven hundred dollars.
- District Judges.**
- Judges of District Columbia.** — For salaries of the chief justice of the District of Columbia, the associate judges, the judges of the Criminal and Orphans' Court, ten thousand seven hundred dollars.
- Attorney-General and office.** — For salaries of the Attorney-General, and the clerk and messenger in his office, six thousand one hundred dollars.
- For contingent expenses of the office of the Attorney-General, five hundred dollars.
- Reporter of Supreme Court.** — For salary of the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, one thousand three hundred dollars.
- District Attorneys.** — For compensation of the district attorneys, being two hundred dollars each, as prescribed by law, seven thousand four hundred dollars.
- Marshals.** — For compensation of the marshals, as prescribed by law, six thousand six hundred dollars.
- Contingencies.** — For defraying the expenses of the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia; also, for jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred in the fiscal year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, and previous years; and likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecutions for offences committed against the United States, and for the apprehension and safe-keeping of prisoners, four hundred and forty-three thousand dollars: *Provided, however,* That hereafter, in lieu of all fees, emoluments, and receipts now allowed for taking and certifying the depositions of witnesses in civil causes, the clerk, commissioner, or other officer taking and certifying the same, shall be entitled to receive no greater sum whatever than two dollars for each and every deposition so taken and certified, and for all services connected therewith; and when the taking of such deposition shall require more than six hours, then for every additional six hours the like rate of compensation: *And provided further,* That all books in the offices of the clerks of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, containing the docket or minute of the judgments or decrees of said courts, shall, during office hours, be open to the inspection of any person desiring to examine the same, without any fee or charge therefor.
- Books in the offices of clerks of courts to be open for inspection without charge.**
- Repairs of court-house, Detroit.** — For repairs of the United States court-house at Detroit, heretofore made by William R. Noyes, under the direction of the marshal, such amount as the treasury decide is due.
- Miscellaneous. Annuities and grants.** — *Miscellaneous.* — For payment of annuities and grants by special acts of Congress, seven hundred and fifty dollars.
- Purchase of bridges over the Eastern Branch.** — For the purchase of one or both of the bridges over the Eastern Branch, near the city of Washington, at a valuation to be made in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, a sum not exceeding thirty thousand dollars, which bridge or bridges, when purchased, shall be free of toll to all persons whomsoever, under such regulations as are now in force, or as the same may be legally modified or added to, in relation to the Potomac bridge opposite said city.
- Auxiliary guard.** — For compensation and contingent expenses of the auxiliary guard, six thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars.
- Contingencies for the Capitol and grounds.** — For annual repairs of the Capitol, attendance on furnaces in the crypt, attendance on water closets, cleaning rotundo; for public gardener and laborers, and cartage on the Capitol grounds; tools, wire, twine, leather, nails, chains and posts, boxes, straw, whitewashing,

manure, and trees for grounds; attendance at the western gate of the Capitol; repairs of public stables; flagging, enclosures, &c.; keeping in order the iron pipes that convey water to the Capitol and public offices, and repairing damage by freshets; brooms, brushes, wooden spades, and shovelling snow; erecting a suitable building for the keeper of the western gates; repairing western front of the Capitol; repairing abutments of Tiber Creek bridge, and building protecting walls; painting exterior wood work of the Capitol and iron fences around the same; altering and enclosing wooden stairway from the roof of the Capitol to the opening in the dome; erecting iron fence on Pennsylvania Avenue, enclosing a part of the public grounds at the President's House; for enclosing public grounds at the north and south of the Capitol, at the western front of the Capitol, and the public grounds at the south front of the President's House, with wooden fences; grading said grounds; for suitable trees for planting nursery, seventeen thousand four hundred and ninety-seven dollars and fifty cents.

For lighting Pennsylvania Avenue from the Capitol Square to the Treasury Department, and compensation for one lamp-lighter for the same, and for lighting Capitol and Capitol grounds and President's House, six thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Buildings.

Lighting Pennsylvania Avenue, Capitol, and grounds, and President's House.

For annual repairs and painting of President's House; gardener and laborers, manure, leather, nails, tools, cartage, &c., for the grounds about the same; repairs of the fence at Lafayette Square, Fountain Square, President's garden, and repairs of gardener's house, eight thousand three hundred and sixty-eight dollars and twenty-five cents.

Contingencies for President's House and grounds.

For grading, draining, planting, and enclosing with wooden fence the grounds south of the President's House, and extending to the canal, six thousand dollars.

For sprinkling Pennsylvania Avenue during the session of Congress, one thousand dollars.

For painting the Capitol, twenty thousand dollars.

For compensation to James Crutchet for extra work done in making the necessary fixtures for lighting the Capitol with gas, two thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven dollars and eighteen cents.

Painting the Capitol.
Compensation to James Crutchet.

For pay for removing the mast and lantern above the dome of the Capitol, three hundred and twenty-three dollars; and for the purchase and erection of lamps and lamp-posts of iron, and for the laying of gas pipes, and for other necessary fixtures for lighting the Capitol grounds with gas, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

Removing mast and lantern above the dome of the Capitol.

Gas pipes, &c.

For laying gas pipes from the main gas pipe at the Capitol to the foot of Fifteenth Street, on both sides of Pennsylvania Avenue, and for one hundred lamp-posts and lamps and other necessary fixtures, and for work and materials rendered and supplied in establishing the same, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars; and it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Public Buildings to have the pipes fully and sufficiently tested and proved before they are received.

Lamps, lamp-posts, and gas pipes.

For laying eight hundred feet of gas pipe from the foot of Fifteenth Street to the President's House; and sixteen hundred feet of branch pipe through the house, thirty single burners, pendants, and brackets in the kitchen and passages below, twenty brackets in the bed-rooms, fifty double brackets in the other rooms, five four-light chandeliers, four six-light do., six eight-light do., two twelve-light do., altering chandeliers in the east room, and for all other necessary fixtures for completing the same, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars.

Washington Gas Company, for lighting the Capitol and grounds.

For paying the Washington Gas Company for lighting the Capitol and Capitol grounds, including fixtures furnished to the thirty-first of August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, to be paid under the direction of the Committee on Public Buildings, two thousand dollars.

Grading and planting the public mall.

For grading, planting with trees, and enclosing with a substantial wooden fence for their protection, the public mall from Seventh Street westward to the Potomac River, three thousand six hundred and twenty-eight dollars.

Repairs at lazaretto, Philadelphia.

For necessary repairs of the public property at the lazaretto, at Philadelphia, eight hundred and thirty-two dollars.

Coast survey.

For survey of the coast of the United States, including compensation to superintendent and assistants, one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars.

For the further prosecution of the survey of the northern and north-western lakes, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Payment to clerks of District Courts for preparing statements of cases of bankruptcy.

For payment to clerks of the District Courts of the United States, for statements of the proceedings under the bankrupt act, made in pursuance of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the twenty-fifth March, eighteen hundred and forty-four, at the rate of fifteen cents for each application for relief under said act, six thousand one hundred and sixty-six dollars and twenty cents: *Provided*, That no clerk shall receive any portion of the money hereby appropriated until he shall have settled his account with the proper department, as required by the act of Congress in such case made and provided: *Provided, also*, That no part of such compensation shall be paid to clerks whose annual compensation has exceeded three thousand dollars.

Proviso.

Miscellaneous claims.

For the discharge of such miscellaneous claims, not otherwise provided for, as shall be admitted in due course of settlement at the treasury, five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be drawn from the treasury, except in pursuance of some law or resolution of Congress authorizing the expenditure.

Proviso.

Marshal northern district, Florida.

For services rendered by the marshal of the northern district of Florida in removing intruders from the military reservation, and from within the Indian boundary in Florida, three hundred and four dollars and five cents.

Assistant treasurers.

For salaries of assistant treasurers of the United States at New York, Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis, eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

Treasurers of the mint at Philadelphia and New Orleans.

For additional salaries of treasurers of the mint at Philadelphia and branch mint at New Orleans, one thousand dollars.

Clerks.

1846, ch. 90.

For salaries of ten clerks authorized by the act of sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, including an increase of one hundred dollars per annum to the salary of each of said clerks, from the first day of July, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, nine thousand dollars.

Chief clerk to treasurer, New York.

For salary of chief clerk to the assistant treasurer, New York, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Contingencies under the Independent Treasury act.

1846, ch. 90.

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

Compensation to special agents.

For compensation to special agents to examine books, accounts, and money on hand in the several depositories, under the act of sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, five thousand dollars.

Insane paupers of District of Columbia.

For the support, clothing, and medical treatment of insane paupers of the District of Columbia, five thousand seven hundred dollars.

Penitentiary of District of Columbia.

For the warden, clerk, physician, chaplain, three assistant keepers, five guards, messenger, and three inspectors of the penitentiary of the

District of Columbia, six thousand two hundred and eighty-three dollars and eighty cents: *Provided*, That the inspectors shall hereafter receive one hundred dollars each per annum, instead of the sum they now receive, and that they shall perform the duties now performed by their clerk without any additional compensation; and so much of the act of February twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, and all other acts, or parts of acts, as are inconsistent with this provision, are hereby repealed.

Proviso: salaries of inspectors reduced.

1831, ch. 31.

For the support, attention, and medical treatment of twelve transient pauper medical or surgical patients in the Washington Infirmary, two thousand dollars, to be expended under the supervision of the Commissioner of Public Buildings: *Provided*, The physicians and surgeons of the aforesaid Infirmary give bonds for the maintenance of twelve pauper transient patients during one year, if application be made for their reception, or bind themselves to keep rooms for the accommodation for [of] twelve pauper patients weekly, on an average, during the year.

Support, &c., of twelve transient pauper patients in Washington Infirmary. Proviso.

For bringing to the seat of government the votes for President and Vice-President of the United States, nine thousand dollars: *Provided*, That from and after the passage of this act, the person appointed by the electors of any State to deliver to the President of the Senate a list of the votes for President and Vice-President shall be allowed, on delivery of said list, twelve and an half cents for every mile of the estimated distance, by the most usual route, from the place of meeting of the electors for such State to the seat of government for the United States, going and returning; and all laws and parts of laws, inconsistent with this proviso, are hereby repealed.

Bringing to seat of government the votes for President and Vice-President.

Mileage of messengers.

For expenses of loans and treasury notes, fifteen thousand dollars.

Expenses of loans and treasury notes.

To make good a deficiency in the fund for the relief of sick seamen, twelve thousand dollars.

Deficiency in fund for relief of seamen.

To enable the Clerk of the House of Representatives to pay for two thousand seven hundred and sixty copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the second session of the twenty-ninth Congress, delivered to the members of the House of that Congress, under the resolution of first March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, eight thousand two hundred and eight dollars.

Congressional Globe and Appendix.

To enable the Clerk of the House of Representatives to pay for two thousand seven hundred and sixty copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix of the present session, under the resolution of first March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, when they shall have been delivered to the members of the House of Representatives, sixteen thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Senate to pay James A. Houston for three hundred and fifty bound copies of the proceedings and debates of the Senate, for the present session, as published by him, and for an analytical index to the same, to be furnished to the members of the House of Representatives and Senate, two thousand five hundred dollars.

James A. Houston for reports of debates, &c.

To provide for a deficiency in the appropriation for the contingent expenses of the Senate, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, fifteen thousand dollars.

Deficiency in appropriation for contingencies of Senate.

For payment of the first volume of the fifth series of the Documentary History, under contract with the Secretary of State, twenty-four thousand three hundred and twenty-seven dollars.

Documentary History.

To pay for three hundred and fifty copies of a compend of the revenue laws of the United States, compiled by Thomas F. Gordon, at the instance and for the use of the Treasury Department, four thousand two hundred and seventy dollars.

T. F. Gordon for compend of revenue laws.

For furniture and fixtures for the custom-house building, including

For furniture,

construction, and repairs of custom-houses, viz.:

Wilmington, N. Carolina.

Savannah, Charleston, S. Carolina.

New Orleans.

Boston.

Wiscasset.

Portland.

Refunding certain duties paid by colleges, academies, &c.

1846, ch. 270.

Books, &c., imported for colleges, &c., to be duty free.

Grading, graveling, &c., streets and avenues in Washington city.

Repairs of Potomac bridge.

the post-office, United States court-room and offices at Wilmington, North Carolina, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For continuing the construction of the custom-house in the city of Savannah, thirty thousand dollars.

For the purchase of a site for a custom-house in Charleston, South Carolina, one hundred thousand dollars, in addition to the sum of thirty thousand dollars already appropriated.

For continuing the construction of the custom-house in the city of New Orleans, one hundred and thirty thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight dollars.

For paying the outstanding claims on account of the new custom-house at Boston, and for completing the work, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For repairing the custom-house at Wiscasset, in the State of Maine, and for purchasing the land on which it stands, two thousand two hundred dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

For repairing and painting the custom-house at Portland, in the State of Maine, three hundred dollars.

For refunding certain duties paid by colleges, academies, schools, and seminaries of learning in the United States, on philosophical apparatus, instruments, books, maps, and charts, agreeably to the provisions of an act passed July thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, entitled "An Act reducing the duty on imports, and for other purposes," the sum of seven thousand dollars; and hereafter all philosophical apparatus, instruments, books, maps, and charts; statues, statuary, busts, and casts, of marble, bronze, alabaster, or plaster of Paris; paintings, drawings, engravings, etchings, specimens of sculpture, cabinets of coins, medals, gems, and all collections of antiquities, provided the same be specially imported in good faith for the use of any society incorporated or established for philosophical or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use or by the order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States, shall be imported into the United States free of duty, any thing in the act above named to the contrary notwithstanding.

For grading and gravelling Four-and-a-half Street, from Maryland Avenue to the arsenal grounds, and flagging the west side, four thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For grading and gravelling Indiana Avenue, from Third Street to the Capitol Hill; and constructing culvert under the same, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For paving the remainder of the centre space of Pennsylvania Avenue to Fifteenth Street, four thousand dollars.

For paving Fifteenth Street, in front of the Treasury Department, and of the street in front of the President's House to Seventeenth Street, to be executed in the same manner as was prescribed for the paving of Pennsylvania Avenue, twelve thousand seven hundred dollars: *Provided*, That all the foregoing appropriations for paving shall be laid out under the direction of the War Department; and that the Secretary of War shall appoint an engineer to make the necessary levels and surveys for all the said improvements of said streets and avenues: *Provided*, That all of such work be done by contract to the lowest responsible bidder, or bidders, after giving thirty days' public notice in such newspapers as shall be selected by the Secretary of War in the cities of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

To reimburse to the city of Washington the amount advanced to the Commissioner of Public Buildings to finish the repair of the Potomac bridge, twelve hundred dollars.

For expenses of the survey of the boundary line between the United States and the British provinces, four thousand eight hundred and thirteen dollars and seventy-five cents.

Survey of north-eastern boundary line.

For continuing the publication of the works of the exploring expedition, including the printing of the charts, the pay of the scientific corps, salary of the horticulturist, and care of the collection, thirty thousand seven hundred and fifty-three dollars.

Continuing publication of works of exploring expedition.

For the purpose of restoring, by reconstruction under the direction of the Secretary of State, the maps showing the demarcation of boundary under the treaty of Washington, of August ninth, eighteen hundred and forty-two, which were destroyed by fire, at the city of Washington, on the night of April seventeenth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and of procuring the authentication thereof, ten thousand dollars.

Reconstructing maps which were destroyed by fire.

For repayment to Virginia of money paid by that State, under judgments of her courts against her, to revolutionary officers and soldiers, and their representatives, for half-pay and commutation of half-pay, a sum not exceeding eighty-one thousand two hundred and seventy-three dollars and seventeen cents: *Provided, however*, That the agent of said State shall first deposit authenticated copies of the acts or judgments under which the money was paid by the State of Virginia.

Repayment to Virginia of money paid under judgments to her revolutionary officers and soldiers.

For the payment to Richard Fields of the balance due him on the certificate of the commissioners of Washington city, of June the twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, awarded and decreed to him under the sixteenth article of the treaty with the Cherokee nation of Indians of eighteen hundred and thirty-five-'six, six hundred dollars.

Richard Fields for balance due him.

To pay Samuel Walker for work done at the Norfolk hospital, fifty dollars.

Lighthouse Establishment. — For supplying lighthouses (containing two thousand nine hundred and seventy-six lamps) with oil, tubeglasses, wicks, buff skins, whitening, and cotton cloth, transportation, and other expenses, on the same, and for repairing the lighting apparatus, one hundred and forty thousand three hundred and ninety-four dollars and sixty-two cents.

Lighthouse establishment. Supplies.

For repairs and incidental expenses, refitting, and improvements of lighthouses, and buildings connected therewith, seventy-eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine dollars and sixty-seven cents.

Repairs.

For salaries of two hundred and seventy-three keepers and fifteen assistant keepers of lighthouses, (seventeen of them charged with double and three with triple lights,) including twelve hundred dollars for salary of an inspector of lights on the lakes, one hundred and fourteen thousand nine hundred and forty-eight dollars and thirty-three cents.

Keepers.

For salaries of thirty-one keepers of floating lights, sixteen thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

Floating lights.

For seamen's wages, repairs and supplies of thirty-one floating lights, seventy-nine thousand two hundred and sixty-five dollars and two cents.

For weighing, mooring, cleansing, repairing, and supplying loss of beacons, buoys, chains, and sinkers, thirty-three thousand four hundred and sixty-six dollars and twenty-eight cents.

Beacons, buoys, &c.

For expenses of superintendents in visting [visiting] the lighthouses annually, and examining and reporting the condition of each, two thousand dollars.

Annual examination.

For superintendents' commissions on four hundred and sixty-five thousand seven hundred and thirteen dollars and ninety-two cents, at two and a half per cent., eleven thousand six hundred and forty dollars and thirty-five cents: *Provided*, That no part of the sum hereby appropriated shall be paid to any person who receives a salary as an officer of the customs. And from and after the first day of July, eigh-

Superintendents' commissions.

Repealed, post, p. 365.

- Lighthouses, sea-wall, light-boat, beacon, &c., viz. :
 teen hundred and forty-nine, the said disbursement shall be made by the collectors of the customs without compensation.
- Boston Harbor, Massachusetts,** ten thousand dollars.
 For completing the lighthouse on Minot's Rock, Boston Harbor, Massachusetts, ten thousand dollars.
- Black Rock, Connecticut.** For completing the sea-wall for the protection of the lighthouse on Fairweather Island, near Black Rock, Connecticut, five thousand dollars.
- Monroe, Mich.** For completing the construction of a lighthouse at Monroe, Michigan, three thousand five hundred and twenty-two dollars.
- Wangoshance, Michigan,** thirty-eight thousand three hundred and sixty-five dollars and forty-two cents.
 For completing the construction of a lighthouse at Wangoshance, Michigan, thirty-eight thousand three hundred and sixty-five dollars and forty-two cents.
- Carysfort Reef, Florida.** For completing the construction of a lighthouse at Carysfort Reef, Florida, twenty-nine thousand nine hundred and seventy dollars and seventy-four cents.
- Sand Key, Florida.** For completing the construction of a lighthouse on Sand Key, Florida, thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and seventy dollars and seventy-four cents; said sum of thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and seventy dollars and seventy-four cents, and the sum of twenty thousand dollars appropriated by the act of third March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, for a screw-pile lighthouse on said Key, are hereby authorized to be applied, under the superintendence of the Topographical Bureau, to the erection of a cheap and durable structure adapted to the locality, any thing in said act to the contrary notwithstanding.
1847. ch. 52.
Bartlett's Reef. For a light-boat to be stationed on Bartlett's Reef, Long Island Sound, twelve thousand dollars.
- New Haven, Connecticut.** For the erection of a beacon light on the south-west ledge in the harbor of New Haven, Connecticut, (in addition to the one thousand dollars heretofore appropriated,) five thousand dollars, or for the removal of said ledge, as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem best.
1847. ch. 52.
Construction and equipment of six revenue cutters. For the construction and equipment of six revenue cutters, the sum of ninety thousand dollars; the said sum to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the construction and equipment of the said revenue cutters; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, before commencing the construction of any revenue cutter, to give public notice, for at least thirty days, in two or more public newspapers published at the city of Washington, and in such other papers published at maritime places, where ship-building is carried on, as he may deem expedient; inviting proposals for materials for, and building, said revenue cutters, to be constructed under the superintendence and direction of an officer of the revenue service; and after opening the proposals, it shall be the duty of said Secretary to enter into a contract with the lowest responsible bidder or bidders therefor.
- Surveys.** *Surveys of Public Lands.* — For surveying, in addition to the unexpended balance of former appropriations, viz. :
 For surveying the public lands, including incidental expenses, to be apportioned to the several districts according to the exigencies of the public service — the part to be applied to the surveys of the mineral regions of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, and to the location of private claims in Florida, to be disbursed at augmented rates — one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars.
- Florida.** For surveying in Florida, under act of June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, directing certain surveys in the State of Florida, fifteen thousand dollars.
1848. ch. 33.
 Ante, p. 242.
 For carrying into effect the act of first July, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, for the relief of the bona fide settlers under the acts for the armed occupation and settlement of a part of the Territory of Florida, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For clerks in the offices of the surveyors-general, to be apportioned to them according to the exigencies of the public service; and, if necessary, to be employed in transcribing field-notes of surveys for the purpose of preserving them at the seat of government, and for other purposes, twenty-two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.	Clerks in offices of surveyors-general.
For detached surveys in the southern part of Missouri, at a rate not exceeding five dollars per mile, on account of the difficulties in surveying lakes and swamps, four thousand dollars.	Missouri.
For correction of erroneous and defective surveys in Illinois and Missouri, at a rate not exceeding six dollars per mile, one thousand two hundred dollars.	
For retracing in the State of Mississippi, to supply lost field-notes, and for the location of private claims, two thousand four hundred dollars.	Mississippi.
For the location of private claims and correction of surveys in Louisiana, exclusive of the Greensburg district, fourteen thousand two hundred and thirty dollars.	Louisiana.
For retracing in the State of Alabama, to supply field-notes destroyed by fire, six thousand and fifty dollars.	Alabama.
For additional compensation to certain deputies, as set forth in the report of the surveyor-general of Florida, three thousand dollars.	Additional compensation to deputies in Florida.
For mineral land service, to carry out the requirements of the acts of the first and third March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, viz.:	Mineral land service.
For compensation of geologists, assistant geologists, laborers, packmen, and incidental expenses attending the geological examination and survey of the mineral lands in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, including the amount required for the third and fourth quarters of the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, forty thousand dollars.	Geologists, laborers, packmen, and incidental expenses.
For compensation of agent, assistant agent, and incidental expenses in collecting the rents required by the leases and permits issued to minors [miners] and others in Michigan and Wisconsin, three thousand four hundred dollars.	Expenses collecting rents of lead mines.
<i>Intercourse with Foreign Nations.</i> —For salaries of the ministers of the United States to Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Spain, and Brazil, fifty-four thousand dollars; and for outfit of said minister to Russia, nine thousand dollars.	Foreign intercourse. Ministers.
For salaries of secretaries of legation to the same places, twelve thousand dollars.	Secretaries of legation.
For salary of minister resident to Turkey, six thousand dollars.	Minister to Turkey.
For salary of the dragoman to the legation to Turkey, two thousand five hundred dollars.	Dragoman.
For salaries of the <i>chargés des affaires</i> to Portugal, Austria, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, Naples, Sardinia, the Papal States, Chili, Peru, New Granada, Venezuela, Buenos Ayres, Bolivia, Guatemala, and Ecuador, seventy-six thousand five hundred dollars.	<i>Chargés des affaires</i> .
For contingent expenses of all the missions abroad, thirty thousand dollars.	Contingencies.
For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, thirty thousand dollars.	Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse.
For intercourse with the Barbary Powers, nine thousand dollars.	
For the salary of a consul-general at Alexandria, three thousand dollars.	Consul-general at Alexandria.
For paying John Hogan twelve hundred and fifty dollars for services and expenditures as political agent in St. Domingo, and in full satisfaction of all his claims for extra expenses and services in the years eighteen hundred and forty-two and eighteen hundred and forty-three.	John Hogan for services as political agent in St. Domingo.
For salary of consul at London, two thousand dollars.	Consul at London.

- Commissioner to Sandwich Islands. For salary of the commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, three thousand dollars.
- Joshua Dodge, late tobacco agent. For paying Joshua Dodge, late special tobacco agent of the United States to the various governments of Europe, four thousand five hundred dollars, in full compensation for his services, and for contingent and other expenses incurred by him during the period of his three missions as said special tobacco agent, and for services rendered to the tobacco interest of the United States.
- Compensation of sundry individuals for diplomatic services, viz.: John Randolph Clay. For paying John Randolph Clay, late secretary of legation at St. Petersburg, on account of his services as chargé des affaires at said court, from the twenty-seventh day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-six, to the eighteenth day of August, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, after the rate of four thousand five hundred dollars per annum, deducting his pay as secretary of legation at two thousand dollars per annum, the sum of three thousand nine hundred and ten dollars and seventy-six cents: *Provided*, The Secretary of State shall be satisfied that the service was performed, and is still unpaid for.
- Eben R. Dorr. For paying Eben Ritchie Dorr for diplomatic services at the republic of Chili, from the seventeenth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-four, until the nineteenth day of August, eighteen hundred and forty-five, five thousand two hundred and sixty-two dollars.
- Jacob L. Martin. For paying Jacob L. Martin, late secretary of legation of the United States at Paris, for his services as chargé des affaires of the United States near the French government, from fifteenth day of September, eighteen hundred and forty-six, to the first day of July, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, being the time intervening between the recall of our late minister, Mr. King, and the arrival of Mr. Rush, after the rate of four thousand five hundred dollars per annum, (deducting his pay as secretary of legation,) the sum of two thousand one hundred and ninety-three dollars.
- Wm. M. Blackford. For compensation to William M. Blackford, as chargé d'affaires to the republic of New Granada, the sum of one thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars, being the usual return allowance to chargé d'affaires to foreign courts.
- Stanhope Prevost. For compensation to Stanhope Prevost, consul of the United States at Lima, for diplomatic services rendered in the absence of the chargé d'affaires from that country, the sum of one thousand eight hundred dollars.
- Peter Parker. For paying Peter Parker, secretary of legation and Chinese interpreter at Canton, for his services as chargé des affaires of the United States at said place, from the twenty-eighth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, to the twenty-eighth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, being the interval between the death of Alexander H. Everett, late commissioner at Canton, and the probable arrival of the present commissioner, John W. Davis, Esq., after the rate of four thousand five hundred dollars per annum, (after deducting his salary as such secretary,) the sum of two thousand dollars.
- A. T. Donnett. For paying A. T. Donnett, for services as acting chargé des affaires to Portugal, from nineteenth April to twenty-fourth December, eighteen hundred and forty-one, three thousand and sixty-nine dollars and eighty-six cents.
- Joseph Graham and George Lee Brent as special agents and bearers of despatches from Buenos Ayres to Paraguay. For paying to Joseph Graham the sum of one thousand four hundred and sixty dollars, and to George Lee Brent the sum of two thousand one hundred and fifteen dollars, in full compensation for their services and expenses as special agents and bearers of despatches from Buenos Ayres to Paraguay, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-six, on a mission instituted by the chargé d'affaires of the United States at Buenos Ayres, to offer the mediation of the United States to adjust and.

settle hostilities then pending between the Argentine Confederation and the State or Province of Paraguay.

For interpreters, guards, and other expenses of the consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna, and Alexandria, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For salary of a commissioner to reside in China, five thousand dollars.

For salary of the interpreter and secretary to the said mission, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For clerk hire, office rent, and other expenses of the office of the consul of the United States at London, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For the expenses of running and marking the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, and paying the salaries of the officers of the commission, a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars.

For salary of the consul at Beyroot, five hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the third section of the "act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and for other purposes," approved the tenth of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, be, and the same is hereby, revived and continued in force for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That inasmuch as it is claimed by the Creek nation of Indians that a balance of one hundred and forty-one thousand and fifty-five dollars and ninety-one cents, being the remainder of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars agreed to be paid in liquidation of the claims of the citizens of Georgia, to be ascertained and allowed by the arbitrament and award of the President of the United States, under the fourth article of the treaty of the eighth of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, to belong to them, and the said sum of one hundred and forty-one thousand and fifty-five dollars and ninety-one cents is intended as a compromise of said claim: And inasmuch as it is a matter of doubt whether the obligation of the United States under said article extended further than to pay to the State of Georgia whatever balance might be found due to her citizens from the Creek nation: And inasmuch, also, as the whole sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars has in fact heretofore been paid by the United States to the State of Georgia:—it is therefore directed that the President of the United States shall cause the said sum of one hundred and forty-one thousand and fifty-five dollars and ninety-one cents, *said sum of one hundred and forty-one thousand and fifty-five dollars and ninety-one cents*, to be paid to the said Creek nation of Indians in the manner following, *viz.*: one fifth on demand, and the residue thereof, without interest, to be paid in four equal annual instalments; on condition, however, that a release of all claim for principal and interest on account of said sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars shall be first executed by the said Creek nation to the United States, in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct, in full discharge of the same; and on condition, also, that the persons to whom said money shall be paid shall make proof to the satisfaction of the President of the United States that they have full power and authority to receive and receipt for the same.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, required to pay, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Creek nation of Indians, or to the order of the delegation of Indians aforesaid, the sum of forty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars thirty-three and

Interpreters, guards, &c., at Constantinople, Smyrna, and Alexandria.

Commissioner to China.

Interpreter and secretary.

Relief of American seamen.

Contingencies of consulate at London.

Boundary line between the United States and Mexico.

Consul at Beyroot.

Third section of appropriation act of 1846, ch. 175, revived.

Payments to the Creek nation of Indians.

Same subject.

one third cents, in satisfaction of the claims of thirteen hundred "Creek Indian emigrants," friends and followers of General McIntosh, who were emigrated to the west in eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, by Col. Crowell, under the conduct and control of Luther Blake, as provided in the ninth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six: *Provided*, That the persons to whom said money shall be paid shall make proof, to the satisfaction of the President of the United States, that they have full power to receive and receipt for the same: *And provided, also*, That said money shall be paid only on condition that a release be first executed to the United States in full of all claims for principal and interest on account of the emigration of said thirteen hundred Creek Indians.

APPROVED, August 12, 1848.

Aug. 12, 1848.

CHAP. CLXVII. — *An Act for giving Effect to certain Treaty Stipulations between this and foreign Governments, for the Apprehension and delivering up of certain Offenders.*

In all cases in which treaties of extradition may exist between the United States and foreign governments, the justices and judges of the United States and State courts, and commissioner authorized by the United States courts, may issue warrants for the apprehension of any person charged with having committed certain offences within the limits of such foreign governments.

If, on hearing, the evidence be deemed sufficient to sustain the charge, the same to be certified, with copy of the testimony, to the Secretary of State, that a warrant may issue, upon requisition from the proper authority, for the surrender of such offender, &c.

Copies of depositions upon which original warrant may have been granted in such foreign countries, &c., may be received in evidence.

Secretary of State, under his hand and seal of office, may order such offenders to be delivered to

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases in which there now exists, or hereafter may exist, any treaty or convention for extradition between the government of the United States and any foreign government, it shall and may be lawful for any of the justices of the Supreme Court or judges of the several District Courts of the United States — and the judges of the several State courts, and the commissioners authorized so to do by any of the courts of the United States, are hereby severally vested with power, jurisdiction, and authority, upon complaint made under oath or affirmation, charging any person found within the limits of any State, district, or territory, with having committed within the jurisdiction of any such foreign government any of the crimes enumerated or provided for by any such treaty or convention — to issue his warrant for the apprehension of the person so charged, that he may be brought before such judge or commissioner, to the end that the evidence of criminality may be heard and considered; and if, on such hearing, the evidence be deemed sufficient by him to sustain the charge under the provisions of the proper treaty or convention, it shall be his duty to certify the same, together with a copy of all the testimony taken before him, to the Secretary of State, that a warrant may issue upon the requisition of the proper authorities of such foreign government, for the surrender of such person, according to the stipulations of said treaty or convention; and it shall be the duty of the said judge or commissioner to issue his warrant for the commitment of the person so charged to the proper gaol, there to remain until such surrender shall be made.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in every case of complaint as aforesaid, and of a hearing upon the return of the warrant of arrest, copies of the depositions upon which an original warrant in any such foreign country may have been granted, certified under the hand of the person or persons issuing such warrant, and attested upon the oath of the party producing them to be true copies of the original depositions, may be received in evidence of the criminality of the person so apprehended.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of State, under his hand and seal of office, to order the person so committed to be delivered to such person or persons as shall be authorized, in the name and on behalf of such foreign government, to be tried for the crime of which such person shall be so accused, and such person shall be delivered up accordingly; and it shall be lawful

for the person or persons authorized, as aforesaid, to hold such person in custody, and to take him or her to the territories of such foreign government, pursuant to such treaty; and if the person so accused shall escape out of any custody to which he or she shall be committed, or to which he or she shall be delivered, as aforesaid, it shall be lawful to retake such person in the same manner as any person accused of any crime against the laws in force in that part of the United States to which he or she shall so escape may be retaken, on an escape.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That when any person who shall have been committed under this act, or any such treaty, as aforesaid, to remain until delivered up in pursuance of a requisition, as aforesaid, shall not be delivered up pursuant thereto, and conveyed out of the United States within two calendar months after such commitment, over and above the time actually required, to convey the prisoner from the gaol to which he or she may have been committed, by the readiest way, out of the United States, it shall, in every such case, be lawful for any judge of the United States, or of any State, upon application made to him by or on behalf of the person so committed, and upon proof made to him that reasonable notice of the intention to make such application has been given to the Secretary of State, to order the person so committed to be discharged out of custody, unless sufficient cause shall be shown to such judge why such discharge ought not to be ordered.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall continue in force during the existence of any treaty of extradition with any foreign government, and no longer.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the courts of the United States, or any of them, to authorize any person or persons to act as a commissioner or commissioners, under the provisions of this act; and the doings of such person or persons so authorized, in pursuance of any of the provisions aforesaid, shall be good and available to all intents and purposes whatever.

APPROVED, August 12, 1848.

such person or persons as may be authorized by such foreign government to receive them, &c.
Cases of escape provided for.

When any person or persons committed under this act, &c., shall not be delivered up and conveyed out of the United States within two months after such commitments, any judge of the United States or State courts may discharge him or them from custody, unless, &c.

This act to continue in force during the existence of any treaty of extradition, &c., and no longer.

Courts of the United States may authorize persons to act as commissioners under this act, &c.

CHAP. CLXVIII. — *An Act concerning the Pay Department of the Army.*

Aug. 12, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Paymaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized to allow any of the paymasters of the army, who shall have been employed in the payment of volunteers, during the late war with Mexico, such a commission, not exceeding one half of one per centum on all sums disbursed by them as aforesaid, as he shall deem a reasonable compensation for the risk and labor attending such service: *Provided*, That the said commission to any one paymaster shall not exceed one thousand dollars per annum, from the commencement to the close of the war.

Certain paymasters to be allowed a commission on the sums disbursed by them.

Not to exceed \$1000.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Paymaster-General may, in his discretion, allow to any paymaster's clerk, in lieu of the pay now allowed by law, an annual salary of seven hundred dollars.

APPROVED, August 12, 1848.

Paymasters' clerks may be allowed an annual salary of \$700 in lieu of pay now received.

CHAP. CLXIX. — *An Act in Relation to the Terms of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States in and for the District of New Jersey.*

Aug. 12, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of New Jersey shall hereafter be held on the fourth Tuesdays of March and September, instead

Times of holding the Circuit and District Courts for district

of New Jersey,
changed.

of the first day of April and October, as heretofore; and that the District Court of the United States for the district of New Jersey shall hereafter be held on the third Tuesdays of January, April, June, and September, instead of the second Tuesdays of March and September, and the third Tuesdays of May and November, as heretofore; and all writs, actions, appeals, recognizances, and proceedings whatever, pending, or which may be pending, in said courts, or returnable to the terms as they now exist, shall be continued, heard, tried, proceeded with, and disposed of by the said courts, in the same manner as might or ought to have been done, if the said courts had been held at the times heretofore directed by law.

APPROVED, August 12, 1848.

Aug. 14, 1848.

CHAP. CLXXIII.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

- Pay.** For the pay of the army, one million six hundred and thirty-four thousand three hundred and eighty-two dollars.
- Officers' subsistence.** For commutation of officers' subsistence, five hundred and fifty-five thousand three hundred and fifty-one dollars.
- Forage.** For commutation of forage for officers' horses, one hundred and four thousand two hundred and fifty-six dollars.
- Clothing for officers' servants.** For payment in lieu of clothing for officers' servants, thirty-six thousand one hundred and seventy dollars.
- Recruiting.** For expenses of recruiting, forty thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.
- Extra pay on reenlistment.** For three months' extra pay to non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, on reenlistment, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.
- Three months' extra pay to officers and soldiers engaged in the Mexican war.** For three months' extra pay to the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, engaged in the military service of the United States in the war with Mexico, under the act entitled "An Act to amend the act entitled 'An Act supplemental to an act entitled An Act providing for the prosecution of the existing war between the United States and the republic of Mexico, and for other purposes,'" approved July nineteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, three millions of dollars.
- Regular supplies of quartermaster's department.** For the regular supplies of the quartermaster's department, consisting of fuel, forage in kind for the authorized number of officers' horses, and for the horses, mules, and oxen of the quartermaster's department at the several military posts and stations, and with the armies in the field, and for the horses of the first and second regiments of dragoons, the eight companies of light artillery, and the regiment of mounted riflemen; of straw for soldiers' bedding, and of stationery, including company and other blank books for the army, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the pay and quartermaster's department, and for the printing of division and department orders and army regulations, six hundred thousand dollars.
- Incidental expenses of quartermaster's department.** For the incidental expenses of the quartermaster's department, consisting of postage on letters and packets received and sent by officers on public service; expenses of courts-martial and courts of inquiry, including the additional compensation to judge advocates, recorders, members, and witnesses, while on that service, under the act of March

1848, ch. 104.

sixteenth, eighteen hundred and two; extra pay to soldiers employed in the erection of barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals, the construction of roads, and other constant labor, under the direction of the quartermaster's department, for periods of not less than ten days, under the act of second March, eighteen hundred and nineteen; expenses of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field, of escorts to paymasters, other disbursing officers, and trains, where military escorts cannot be furnished; expense of the interment of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; hire of laborers; compensation of clerks to the officers of the quartermaster's department; compensation to wagon and forage masters, authorized by the act of the fifth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; for the apprehension of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; the various expenditures necessary to keep the first and second regiments of dragoons, the eight companies of light artillery, and the regiment of mounted riflemen complete, including the purchase of travelling forges, blacksmith's and shoeing tools, horse and mule shoes, iron, hire of veterinary surgeons, medicines for horses and mules, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

1802, ch. 97.

1819, ch. 45.

1838, ch. 162.

For the purchase of horses required for the first and second regiment of dragoons, the eight companies of light artillery, and the regiment of mounted riflemen, one hundred thousand dollars.

Horses for dragoons and light artillery.

For constructing, repairing, and enlarging barracks, quarters, storehouses, hospitals, stables, wharves, and ways, at the several posts and army depots; for temporary cantonments, gun-houses for the protection of cannon, including the necessary tools and materials for the objects enumerated, and for the authorized furniture for barrack rooms of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; rent of quarters for officers, barracks, and hospitals for troops, where there are no public buildings for their accommodation, for storehouses, [houses,] for the safe-keeping of military stores, and of grounds for summer cantonments, three hundred thousand dollars.

Constructing, repairing, and enlarging barracks.

For mileage, or the allowance made to officers for the transportation of themselves and baggage, when travelling on duty without troops, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Mileage of officers.

For transportation of the army, including the baggage of the troops, when moving either by land or water; of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and horse equipments, from the depot at Philadelphia to the several posts and army depots; of subsistence from the places of purchase, and from the places of delivery, under contract, to such places as the circumstances of the service may require it to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance stores, and small arms [for] the foundries and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and army depots, one million five hundred thousand dollars.

Transportation.

For subsistence in kind, in addition to one hundred and eighty-six thousand seven hundred and fourteen dollars and forty-four cents in the treasury, one million one hundred and twenty-seven thousand four hundred and twenty-eight dollars and fifty-six cents.

Subsistence in kind.

For medical and hospital departments, one hundred and twelve thousand dollars.

Medical and hospital departments.

For contingencies of the army, twenty thousand dollars.

For armament of fortifications, one hundred thousand dollars.

Contingencies. Armament of fortifications.

For purchase of ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Ordnance and ordnance stores.

For current expenses of the ordnance service, one hundred thousand dollars.

Expenses of Ordnance Department.

For the manufacture of arms at the national armories, three hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

Manufacture of arms.

Repairs, &c.,
at Harper's Fer-
ry,
and Springfield.

For repairs, improvements, and new machinery at Harper's Ferry armory, fifty-three thousand and ninety-one dollars.

For repairs, improvements, and new machinery at Springfield armory, eighty-one thousand dollars.

Arsenals.

For arsenals, one hundred and thirty thousand three hundred and thirty-eight dollars.

Purchase of
land at Spring-
field.

For purchase of land at Springfield, Massachusetts, adjacent to new arsenal and public buildings, ten thousand dollars.

For purchase of land at Springfield, Massachusetts, to be flowed by raising dam at upper water shop, five thousand dollars.

Artillery draw-
ings.

For expenses of preparing drawings of a uniform system of artillery, three thousand dollars.

Military sta-
tion on route to
Oregon.

For the two contemplated military stations on the line of communi-
cation with Oregon, thirty thousand dollars.

Surveys.

For arrearages of the military and geographical surveys west of the
Mississippi, twenty thousand dollars.

Arrearages for
fortifications.

For arrearages on account of the appropriations heretofore made for
works of fortification at Mobile Point, fifty-nine dollars and ninety-
two cents; at the Rigolets, Louisiana, eight hundred and fifty-two
dollars; and at Fort Lafayette, New York, seven hundred and twenty-
six dollars and forty-six cents—the same being the amounts expend-
ed by Lt. Col. De Russey, United States engineer, and admitted and
allowed by the Comptroller of the Treasury, but not credited to Lt.
Col. De Russey, owing to the want of appropriations for the aforesaid
works.

Repeal of act to
increase rank and
file of the army.

1846, ch. 17.

Proviso.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the act entitled "An Act
to authorize an increase of the rank and file of the army of the United
States," approved May thirteen, eighteen hundred and forty-six, be,
and the same is hereby, repealed: *Provided*, That the President of the
United States may, by transfer from other regiments, increase the
number of privates, of not more than five regiments, to such number
as he may think discreet, not exceeding one hundred privates to each
of the companies of said five regiments.

Non-commis-
sioned officers,
&c., of the
mounted riflemen
who served in
Mexico may re-
ceive an honora-
ble discharge.

Proviso.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any more commissioned
[non-commissioned] officer, musician, or private in the regiment of
mounted riflemen, who has been in service in Mexico, shall, on appli-
cation, receive an honorable discharge from the service of the United
States, and stand as if they had served out their respective terms: *Pro-
vided*, That any vacancy caused by such discharge shall be filled at the
discretion of the President of the United States.

Captain Cald-
well for amount
expended for
blankets for Ohio
volunteers.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treas-
ury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Captain
John Caldwell the sum of six hundred and fifty-seven dollars, with in-
terest thereon from the twenty-sixth of June, eighteen hundred and
forty-seven, being the amount expended by him in the purchase of
blankets and clothing for the second regiment of Ohio volunteers,
while acting as assistant quartermaster for that regiment, in Mexico;
and that said sum be paid out of any money in the treasury not other-
wise appropriated.

APPROVED, August 14, 1848.

Aug. 14, 1848.

CHAP. CLXXV.—*An Act to establish certain Post Routes.*

Certain post
routes establish-
ed, viz.:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the
United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the following
post roads be, and the same are hereby, established in the States and
Territories, as hereafter expressed, viz. : in

Maine. — From Farmington, via East Strong, New Vineyard, and New Portland, to Kingsfield. *Maine.*

From Stoneham, via East Stoneham, to North Waterford.

From Bangor, in the county of Penobscot, via East Hermon, South Levant, Exeter, Garland Centre, East Sangerville, Guilford Centre, to Monson, in the county of Piscataquis.

From Bucksport Village, in Hancock county, via Duck Cove settlement, passing the dwellings of Samuel Harriman and Joab Harriman, and thence through the Long Pond settlement and Dedham, to George's Corner, in Penobscot county.

From Augusta, via South China, North Palermo, Freedom, Knox, Brooks, Monroe, north part of Frankfort, Carlton's Corner, and Hampden, to Bangor.

From Mexico to Byron, through Roxbury, in Oxford county, and terminating the route from Wilton to Andover at Weld.

Vermont. — From Northumberland, New Hampshire, to East Burke, Vermont, via Guildhall, Granby, and Victory. *Vermont.*

From West Townsend, Vermont, to Windham Centre.

From Cambridge, Lamoille county, Vermont, via Fletcher, to Bakersfield.

Pennsylvania. — From Sharon, Potter county, Pennsylvania, via McKay's grist mill, through the valley of the Honeyoye Creek, to Wellsville, in the State of New York. *Pennsylvania.*

From Norristown, Montgomery county, to Allentown, Lehigh county, via Jeffersonville, Perkiomen bridge, Schwenke's store, Frederick, Colebrookdale, and Emaus.

From Pottsville, Schuylkill county, to Millersburg, on the Susquehanna, via Llewellyn, Tremont, Bearmont, Wiconisco, and Elizabethville.

From Stroudsburg, Monroe county, to East Sterling, Wayne county, via Brackleyville, Priceburg, Indian Hill, and Covesville.

From Penningtonville, Chester county, to the Buck post-office, Lancaster county, via Coopersville, Green Tree inn, Bart's and Pasmore's.

From Oil Creek post-office, at Titusville, Crawford county, to Columbus, Warren county, via Rome, Eldred, and Spring Creek townships.

From Trexlertown, Lehigh county, to Hereford, via Millerstown.

From Worcester, Montgomery county, to Centre Square.

From Jonestown, Lebanon county, to Rherersburg, Berks county.

From borough of Clarion, Clarion county, to borough of Ridgway, Elk county, via the north-east side of Clarion River.

From Allen, Cumberland county, to Boiling Spring.

From Hollidaysburg, Blair county, via Alleghany and Ashland Furnaces, and Weakland's, to Newman's Mills, Indiana county.

From West Philadelphia, via Kellysville, Lobb's store, Springfield, Rose Tree, and Bishop's Works, to Howelsville, Delaware county.

From Sunneystown, Montgomery county, via Spinnerstown, to Emaus, Lehigh county.

From Emlentown, Venango county, to the mouth of Tionesta Creek.

From Sunville, Venango county, via Wallaceville, to Demsey.

From Cushingville, Potter county, to Spring Mills, in the State of New York.

From Allentown, Lehigh county, via Schnecksvill, to Kern's Mills.

From Norristown, via Jeffersonville, Shannonville, and Zumberville, in the county of Montgomery, to Phoenixville, in the county of Chester.

From Avondale, Chester county, Pennsylvania, to Stanton, Newcastle county, Delaware.

From Gap post-office, Lancaster county, via Hat and Intercourse, to New Holland.

From West Penn, Suchuykill county, to Lehighton, Carbon county.

From Smith's ferry, Beaver county, via Ohioville, to Darlington.

From Dunningsville, Washington county, via Vanceville, to Hillsborough.

From Pittsburg, via Breakneck, Whitestown, and Prospect, to Brownington.

From Williamsport, Lycoming county, via Loyalsock Valley, to Cherry, Sullivan county.

From Greensborough to J. E. Taylor's store, and thence to intersect the old route at Whitely post-office, in Green county.

From Providence post-office, via John Cobb, Hollistersville, Hamilton post-office, and Pawpeck, to Tufton.

From New London Cross-roads, in Chester county, via Oxford, to Hopewell cotton works, in the same county, eight miles.

Ohio.

Ohio. — From Chickasaw, in Mercer county, to Cranberry Prairie, in Darke county.

From Milan to Sandusky city.

From Sabina, in Clinton county, Ohio, via Quinn's Mills and Centreville, to Highland P. O., in Highland county.

From Georgetown, via New Hope, Benton, and Greenbush, to Fayetteville.

From Wilmington, via Morrisville, Martinsville, Lynchburg, Dodsonville, Princetown, Buford, and New Hope, to Georgetown.

From Defiance, via Brunersburgh and Hicksville, to Panama.

From Tiffin, via Van Buren and Independence, to Defiance.

From Warren, via Hudson, to Brunswick.

From Lower Sandusky to Port Clinton.

From Hagerstown to Eaton.

From Jackson Court-House, via Jackson Furnace, to Portsmouth.

From Waterville to Bryan.

From Waterford, via Watertown, to Barlow.

From Jacksonville, in Darke county, by Houston's Cross-roads and Cranberry Prairie, to Cold Water or Motezuma, in Mercer county.

From Hamilton, in Butler county, Ohio, by the way of Morning Sun, in Preble county, to Richmond, in Indiana.

From Ithaca, in Darke county, to New Castine, in the same county.

From Xenia, in Green county, by way of Byron, to Fairfield, in the same county.

Indiana.

Indiana. — From Putnamville, via Cataract Mills, Spencer, and Whitehall, in the county of Owen, and Stanford, in the county of Monroe, to Springville, in Lawrence county.

From Tipton, in Tipton county, via West Kinderhook, to Strawtown, in Hamilton county.

From Salem, in Washington county, via Leesville, in Lawrence county, to Bloomington, in Monroe county.

From Muncie, in Delaware county, to the county seat of Tipton county.

From West Unity, in Williams county, Ohio, via Angola, to La Grange Centre, in the State of Indiana.

From St. Joseph, via Williams Centre, Bannersburgh, to Defiance, in the State of Ohio.

From Leesburg to Wolf Lake.

From Bellville, in the county of Hendricks, via Danville, to North Salem.

From Brownstown, in Jackson county, via David Bowman's, to Nashville, in Brown county.

From Bluffton, in Wells county, to Fort Wayne, in Allen county.

From La Grange to Goshen.

From Monticello, in White county, to Lafayette, in Tippecanoe county.

From Perkinsville, in Madison county, via New Lancaster, to Tipton, in Tipton county.

From Evansville, in Vanderburg county, to Cynthiana, in Posey county.

From Metea or Fulton, in Fulton county, via Perrysburg, Niconza, Laketon, North Manchester, Liberty Mills, South Whitley to Whitley.

From Washington, in Davis county, via Fayetteville, in Lawrence county, to Bedford, in said county.

From Jasper, in Dubois county, to Troy, in Perry county.

From Evansville, in the State of Indiana, via Albion and Fairfield, to Salem, in the State of Illinois.

From Warsaw, in Gallatin county, to New Liberty, by the way of Glencoe and Poplar Grove, in the State of Kentucky.

From Ponomo, in the State of Ohio, to Denmark, up to the St. Joseph River to Hamilton, in the county of Steuben, in Indiana, to Coldwater, Michigan, via Biddle's Corner, in Troy township, in Dekalb county.

From Brownstown, in Jackson county, Indiana, to David Bowman's, in Creek township, to Nashville, in Brown county.

Michigan. — From Lansing, in the county of Ingham, via Oneida, Chester, and Vermontville, in Eaton county, and Hastings, in the county of Barry, to Allegan, in the county of Allegan.

From Battle Creek, in the county of Calhoun, to Lansing, in the county of Ingham, via Bellview and Charlotte, in the county of Eaton.

From Marshall, via Olivet and Charlotte, to Lansing, the capital of the State.

From Hastings, in the county of Barry, to Vermontville, thence through Wheaton's settlement, in the town of Chester; thence to Hovey's settlement, in the town of Benton; and thence to Lansing, the seat of government.

From Marshall, via Eaton Rapids, to Lansing, the capital of the State.

From Hillsdale, Michigan, to Montpelier, in Ohio.

From Kalamazoo, in the county of Kalamazoo, via Austin's Lake, Vicksburg, John W. Backey's, Mendon, Sand Lake, Sturgis' Prairie, to Lima, in the State of Indiana.

From Brooklyn, in the county of Jackson, to Grass Lake, in the county aforesaid.

From Dexter, via Pinckney, to Howell.

From Dexter to Lansing, the capital of the State.

From Paw Paw, via Almina Centre, in Van Buren county, to Alamo, in Kalamazoo county, intersecting at that point the route from Kalamazoo to Otsego, in the county of Allegan.

From Allegan, in the county of Allegan, via the Holland Colony, to Grand Haven, in the county of Ottawa.

From Pontiac, in Oakland county, via Campbell's Corners, to Farmer's Creek, in Lapeer county.

From Brighton, Livingston county, via Hartland and Tyrone, to Fentonville, in Genesee county.

From Lansing, the capital of the State, in Ingham county, to Byron, in Shiawassée county.

From Howell, Livingston county, via Josco and Whiteoak, to Ingham, Ingham county.

From Bronson, in the county of Branch, via Gilead, to the township of Noble, in the same county.

- From Ada, in the county of Kent, via Smyrna and Otisco, to Greenville, in the county of Montcalm.
- Florida.** — From Milton, Santa Rosa county, via Escambia county, and Nathansville, to Sparta, Alabama.
- From Milton, via Alaqua, and Ucheeanna, to Marianna, Jackson county.
- From Alaqua to Geneva, Alabama.
- From Marianna to Ocheese, Calhoun county, to intersect the route from Appalachicola to Chattahooche.
- From Tallahassee, via Benhaden and Shell Point, to Sopchoppy.
- From Tallahassee, via Centreville, to Miccosakee.
- From St. Mark's, via Newport, Wacissa, and Marion, to Monticello, Jefferson county.
- From Quincy, via Rocky Comfort, to Reform, in Gadsden county.
- From Quincy to Secludo, Gadsden county.
- From Jasper, in the county of Hamilton, via Blount's Ferry and Rawlerson's Ferry, to Centre Village.
- From Pilatka to Newnansville.
- From Alligator to Oleestee.
- From Alligator, via Ocean Pond, Barber's and Brandy Branch, to Jacksonville, Duvall county.
- From Columbus, Florida, to Troupville, Georgia.
- From Newnansville, via Wacassa, to Cedar Keys, in Levy county.
- From Newnansville, via Madisonborough, to Orange Springs.
- From Micanopy, via Fort Clark, to Fork Harlee.
- From Jacksonville, Florida, via Haddock's, Kirkland's, and Nassau Court-House, to St. Mary's, Georgia.
- From Nassau Court-House, to Fernandina.
- From Jacksonville, via Mandarin, Black Creek, Picolati, Pilatki, Volusia, Fort Butler, Enterprise, and Mellonville, to headwaters of St. John's River by water, and from thence by land, via Indian River, Palos, San Lucia, and Japitor, to Miami, Dade county.
- From Pensacola by sea, via St. Andrew's and St. Joseph, to Appalachicola; from Appalachicola, by sea, via St. Mark's and Cedar Keys, to Tampa; and from Tampa by sea, via *Savasota* and Charlotte Harbor, to Key West, in steamers.
- From Tampa, via Manatee, to *Sarasota*.
- From Tampa, via Hitchepucksassa and Fort Gallen, to Mellonville.
- From Key West by sea, via Indian Key, Key Largo, Miami, Japitor, San Lucie, Indian River, and Smyrna, to St. Augustine, in steamers.
- Illinois.** — From Peru, via Troy Grove, Ovid, Dewy's Mills, Lafayette Grove, Kelly's Mills, Stillman, and Kishwaukie, to Rockford.
- From Ottawa, via Norway, Newark, Long Grove, and Oswego, to Naperville.
- From Peru, via Como and Genesee Grove, to Mount Carroll.
- From Galesburg to Knoxville.
- From Wheeling, (Illinois,) via Long Grove, Gilmer, Forksville, McHenry, Ringwood, Geneva, Spring Prairie, East Troy, Elizabeth, and Waterville, to Summit, in Wisconsin.
- From Farmington, via Fairview, Ellisville, and Virgil, to Macomb.
- From Dixon, via Prophetstown, Portland, Sharon, Green River, and Camden, to Rock Island.
- From Belvidere, (Illinois,) via Roscoe, Force's Bridge, Davis's Mills, Rightsell's Mill, and New Pennsylvania, to Shullsburg, in Wisconsin.
- From Sycamore, via Coltonsville, South Grove, Hick's Mill, Lindenwood, White Rock, Paine's Point, Daysville, and Oregon, to Mount Morris.
- From Wilmington, in Will county, via Mazon, to Pontiac, in Livingston county.

From Charleston, in Coles county, via Sullivan, in Moultrie, to Decatur, in Macon county.

From Thompson's Ferry, opposite Cape Girardeau, in Missouri, via Thebes, Santa Fe, and Smithland, to Cairo.

From Peru, via Perkin's Grove, Ovid, Palestine Grove, Inlet Grove, Lee Centre, Franklin Grove, and Lighthouse Point, to Daysville.

From Southport, (Wisconsin,) via Pleasant Prairie, Knox Cross-corners, Liberty, and English Prairie, to Richmond, in Illinois

From Elizabeth, via Freeport, to Rock River.

From Freeport, via Cedar Creek Mills and Oneco, (Illinois,) to Monroe and Madison, in Wisconsin.

From Carrollton, in Green county, to Winchester, in Scott county.

From Mount Morris, via Niles' and Woodruff's Corners, Farewell's Ferry, and Rock Run, in Illinois, to Madison, in Wisconsin.

From Waterloo, in Monroe county, via Red Bird, Evansville, and Ellis Grove, to Chester, in Randolph county.

From Joliet, via Jackson Creek, Reed's Grove, Wilmington, Rock Creek, Bulbonia, Mount Lagun, Middleport, and Millford, to Lafayette, in Indiana.

From Wilmington, via Horse Creek, Yates' Farm, Limestone, Samson's Farm, and Spring Creek, to Middleport.

From Fairfield, in Wayne county, to Mayville, in Clay county.

From Littlefort, via Wentworth, Angola, Antioch, English Prairie, Blevin's Mills, Solon, Richmond, Alden, Cogswell, Bigfoot Prairie, Burton Corners, Wilmot, and Manley's Prairie, to Beloit, in Wisconsin.

From Pittsfield, via Washington, New Canton, Cincinnati, Piketon, in Illinois, Rallsport, and Frankford, to New London, in Missouri.

From Virginia, in Cass county, via Keeling Berry's and Otway B. Nance's, to Petersburg, in Menard county.

From Peru, via Selby, Princeton, and Crandell's Ferry, to Rock Island.

From York, in Clark county, via Melrose, Martinsville, and Salisbury, to Charleston, in Coles county.

From Freeport, in Stephenson county, to Elizabeth, in Jo Davies county.

From Mount Sterling, in Brown county, to New Liberty, in Highland county.

From Naples, in Morgan county, to Perry, in Pike county.

From Jerseyville, via Otter Creek and Grafton, in Illinois, to St. Charles, in Missouri.

From Mount Sterling, via Liberty and Richland, in Adams county, and Kinderhook, in Pike county, to Hannibal, in Missouri.

From Peru, via Troy Grove, to Earleville.

From Mount Carrol, via Pleasant Valley, to Howardsville.

From Cass, via Flag Creek and Lyons, to Chicago.

From Dorr, in McHenry county, via Erin and Highland Prairie, to Geneva, in Walworth county, Wisconsin.

From Dorr, via Hope and Boon's Mills, Hebron, to Richmond, in McHenry county.

From Hickory Hill, in Marion county, to McLanesborough, in Hamilton county.

From Littlefort, via Gage's Lake, Hainesville, Forkville, Lamar and Merona, to Crystal Lake, in McHenry county.

From Mount Sterling, in Brown county, via Garvish Mill, to Griggsville, in Pike county.

From Sycamore, via South Grove, Hick's Mills, Lindenwood, White Rock, Daysville, Oregon, Mount Morris, Chamber's Grove, and Mount Carroll, to Savannah, on the Mississippi River.

From Rockford, via Kishwankie, Mouth of Stillman's Creek, Daysville, Lee Centre, and Ovid, to Peru.

From Charleston, via Springville and Perry Brashear's, to Greenup, in Cumberland county.

From Ewington, via Cochran's Grove and Sullivan, to Decatur.

From Greenville to Alton.

From Springfield, via Athens, New Market, Walker's Grove, Quiver, and Liverpool, to Canton, in Fulton county.

From Springfield, via Mount Pulaski, Clinton, and Marian, to Mount Pleasant.

From Dillon, in Tazewell county, via Mackinaw Point, Hittle's Grove, and Mount Hope, to Waynesville, in De Witt county.

From Rock Island, via Camden Mills, Orion, Andover, Red Oak Grove, Walnut Grove, Victoria, Rochester, Brimfield, and Kickapoo-town, to Peoria.

From Blue Island, via Cooper's Grove, Chelsea, Wallingford, and Bloomville, to Bourbonia.

From Greenville, in Bond county, to Staunton, in Macoupin county.

From Metropolis City to Jonesboro.

From Chicago, via Gross Point, La Pear, and Oak Hill, to Littlefort.

From Middleport, via Worth, Quitman, and Butler, to Urbanna.

From Dixon, via Wilson's Mills, (south side of Elkham Grove,) Milledgeville, and Black Oak Grove, to Savannah.

From Winslow, in Stephenson county, via Warren, to Millville, in Jo Davies county.

From Dutchman's Point, via Sherman and Emmett, to Littlefort.

From Cass, via Barber's Corners, Du Page, and Vermont settlement, to Oswego.

Georgia.

Georgia. — From Griffin to Newnan.

From Albany, in Baker county, to Thomasville, in Thomas county.

From Barrington Ferry, in McIntosh county, via Pendam's store, in Wayne county, and Alabama Creek, to Waresborough, in Ware county.

From Carrolton, via Laurel Hill, to Franklin.

From Carrolton to Van Wert.

From Trouprville, Georgia, via Clyattsville, to Columbus, in Florida.

From Madison, via Monticello, Seven Islands, and Jackson, to Griffin.

From Blairsville, Union county, to Mount Yonah, Habersham county.

From Dalton, Georgia, to Benton, Tennessee.

From Dalton, via Spring Place, Murray county, and Elijay, Gilmer county, to Dahlonega.

From Rome, Floyd county, via Cave Spring, to Jacksonville, Alabama.

From Griffin, Pike county, via English Mills, Fayette county, to Newnan, Coweta county.

From Raysville, Columbia county, via John Bently's, to Lincolnton, Lincoln county.

From Traveller's Rest, Dooley county, to Florence, Stewart county.

From Halcyondale, at the fifty mile station on the Central railroad, in Scriven county, to Reidsville, in Tatnall county.

From Reidsville, in Tatnall county, to the forty-fifth mile station on the Central railroad.

From Buckeye post-office to Towersville, in Laurens county.

From Anderson, in South Carolina, via Elberton, to Lexington, Oglethorpe county, Georgia.

From Pendleton, South Carolina, via Pulliam's Ferry, King's

Bench, Bowersville, Franklin Springs, Madison Springs, to Athens, Georgia.

From Athens, via Gillsville, to Clarkesville.

From Athens, via Dallas, Providence, to Carnesville.

From Gainesville to Argo.

Arkansas. — From Eldorado, in Union county, via Harper's, Foster's Store, and James Dyer's, to Athens, the seat of justice of Clairborne parish, in Louisiana.

From Washington, via Johnson's Mills, Neal's Springs, and Russey's, in Sevier county, Baker's Springs, and Mountain Fork Cove, in Polk county, to Dallas.

From Chickalah to Hot Springs.

From Lost Creek, via Hester's Bridge, on Hurricane Creek, via H. Carr's, to Pine Bluff, Jefferson county.

From Chickalah Village, Yell county, via Matthias Harkey's, via Jordan Thompson's, to Morrison's Bluff, in Johnson county.

From Fayetteville, Arkansas, via Daniel Neal's, via Henry Hasting's, to Maysville, Benton county.

From Wilmington, Arkansas, via Carysville, to Marion, Louisiana.

Louisiana. — From Hansonburg, via Copenhagen, Thomas Meredith's, James Williams's, Vernon, Duydemonia, to Athens, seat of justice for the parish of Claiborne.

From Natchitoches, via Saint Maurice, Cedar Creek, Salem Mills, John Leslie's, Wyatt's, and John T. Harris's, in Monroe.

From Bellevieu, in Bossier parish, to Minden, in Claiborne.

From Alexandria to Mount Lebanon.

From Fort Jesup, via Toro, to Burr's Ferry.

Kentucky. — From Mount Sterling, via the Beaver Ponds on Red River, and the Estill Steam Furnace, to Irvine, in Estill county.

From Grayson, in Carter county, via the precinct of Little Sandy and Daniel Horton's, to West Liberty, in Morgan county, and from thence, via Hazel Green, to Jackson, in Breathitt county.

From Williamstown, via Fork Lick, Meredith, Collins's, and Logansville, to Leesburg.

From Winchester, via Reuben Rucker's, Walter Goude's, and the mouth of Woodward's Creek, to Irvine.

From Kiddville to Walter Goude's.

From Pleasureville to Owentown.

From Poplar Plains, Fleming county, via Plummer's Mills, John's Mills, and Triplett, to West Liberty, in Morgan county.

From Thomas J. Dobbin's store to Aaron's Run, both in Montgomery county.

From Jackson, in Breathitt county, to Crockettville, on the middle fork of the Kentucky River, in the same county.

Tennessee. — From Taylorsville, via Shady, Johnson county, to Paperville, in Sullivanville county.

From Comerville, via Dancyville, to Brownsville.

From Thorn Hill, through the valley on the north side of Clinch mountain, via Martin Cleveland's and John Dobson's, to Blain's Crossroads.

From Kingston, via Bellfonte, Erie, and Oxford, to Athens.

From Waynesboro' to Florence, Alabama.

From Elizabethton, via Greenfield, Blountville, and Arcadia, to Kingsport.

From Comerville, via Fayette Corner and Estaunala, to Denmark.

From Benton to Dalton, Georgia.

From Jackson to Savanna, in Tennessee.

Alabama. — From Jasper to Springville.

From Russeville to Buzzard Roost.

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From Huntsville to Montgomery, via Montevallo.

From Wetumpka, via Quitman, Chesnut Creek, and Wascahatchey, to Columbiana.

From Marion, via Dicken's Mill, Brush Creek, Centreville, and Jericho, to Marion.

From Moulton to Leighton.

From the town of Talladega to Broken Arrow, in the county of St. Clair.

From Wetumpka, via Nixburg, Socapotoy, Pinkneyville, Goldville, Wedowee, to Griffin, in the State of Georgia.

From Blue Pond, in the county of Cherokee, to the city of Montgomery, Alabama, via Jacksonville and Talladega.

From Wilderness post-office, via Carleton's store, to Mott's post-office.

From Troy, in Pike county, Alabama, via Wellborne, to Indigo Head, to Geneva, in said State.

From Benton, in Löwndes county, Alabama, via Joseph Walker's, to Warrenton, in Dallas county.

Mississippi.

Mississippi. — From Shieldsboro', via Gainesville, Columbia, and Monticello, to Gallatin.

From Boloxie, via Augusta and Ellisville, to Paulding.

From Belfontaine, via Grenada, to Farmville.

From Ripley, via Campbelltown, to Aberdeen.

From Oxford, via College Hill, Lewellen's Cross-roads, and Robinson's, to Memphis, Tennessee.

From Panola to Coffeeville.

From Raleigh, via Fayetteville, Coates's Mills, to Ellesville.

From Williamsburg, via Ellisville, to Paulding.

From Paulding, via Enterprise, to Daleville.

From East Port to Fulton.

From Hillsboro' to Raleigh.

From Jackson, via Raymond, Cayuga, Rocky Springs, Port Gibson, and Fayette, to Natchez.

From Paulding, via Leakesville, to Mobile, Alabama.

From Leakesville, via Winchester, Miltonville, and Quitman, to Enterprise.

From Woodville, via Sibley's and Harvard's Ferry, to Stephen Kenedy's, (on the road from Natchez to Liberty.)

From Vicksburg, via Warrenton, to Grand Gulf, by land.

From Hopewell, via Big Creek and Jones's Mills, to Coffeeville.

From Salem, via J. H. Norton's and William McLean's, to Fenger's Cross-roads.

From Grenada to Greensboro'.

From Grenada, via Belfontaine, to Fame.

From Kosciusko, via Greensboro' and Houston, to Pontotoc.

From Greensboro', via Shongalo, Middleton, and Carrollton, to Greenwood.

From Aberdeen, via Athens, Quincy, Splunge, Grubb Springs, and Hamilton, to Aberdeen.

From Macon to Prairie Point.

From Charleston to Delta.

From Delta to Bolivar.

From Bolivar to McNutt.

From McNutt to Greenwood.

From Charleston, via Tuscahoma and Smith's Mills, to Carrollton.

From Coffeeville to Sarepta.

From Holly Springs, via New Albany, to Fulton, in Ittawamba county.

From Delta, via Husting's Ferry, to Panola county.

From Herbert's post-office to Quitman, in said State.

From Vicksburg, Warren county, Mississippi, via Warrenton, Wil-
low Springs, Port Gibson, Oakland College, Rodney, and Church
Hill, to Natchez, Mississippi, eighty-five miles.

Maryland.—From Baltimore, via Cub Hill, Fork Meeting, to Maryland.
Bellair.

From Princess Anne, via Kingston, to Jefferson Corner, in Somerset
county.

From Denton, Caroline county, via Greensborough, Bridgetown,
Beaver Dams, Long March, to Sudlersville, in Queen Anne's county.

From Ellicott's Mills to Rockville, Montgomery county, via Clarks-
ville and Sandy Spring.

Virginia.—From Blacksburgh, in the county of Montgomery, via Virginia.
Pepper's Ferry, in said county, to Newbern, in the county of Pulaski.

From Martinsville, in the county of Henry, via Rough and Ready,
Prunty's Union Furnace, Elamsville, and Rock Castle, in the county
of Patrick, to Floyd Court-House.

From Brooksville, in the county of Albemarle, via Greenfield, Tye
River Mills and Roseland, in county of Nelson, to Rose Mills, in the
county of Amherst.

From Kingwood, in the county of Preston, to West Union in

From New London, in Campbell county, via Wade's, the Meadows,
Halesford, and Taylor's Store, to Rocky Mount, in the county of Frank-
lin; and the turnpike road from the said town of New London to
Rocky Mount, when completed, shall be, and the same is hereby de-
clared to be, a post road, without regard to the intermediate points
herein named, if the same shall not be upon the line of said road.

From Rocky Mount, via Saunders's Mill, Long Branch, and Cana-
dy's Gap, to Floyd Court-House.

From Fincastle, in the county of Botetourte, to Covington, in the
county of Alleghany.

From Mechanicsburg, in Giles county, to Perry's Store, in the
county of Tazewell.

From Kenhawa to Logan Court-House, along the main State road,
via John G. Jones's, near the mouth of Hewett's Creek, in the county
of Boone.

From the town of Moorfield, in Hardy county, via the South Fork
of the South Branch of the Potomac River, to McDowell post-office,
in the county of Highland.

From Christianburg, in Montgomery county, via the Foundry, to
Hillsville, in Carroll county.

From the town of Huntersville, in the county of Pocahontas, to Hut-
tonsville, in the county of Randolph, via Martin's Bottom, Stony Creek,
Old Field Fork of Elk River, Big Spring, and Mingo Flats; thence
to the Valley River, and down that river to Hattonsville.

From Free Port, in Wood, at the mouth of Goose Creek, to Ritchie
Court-House.

From Clintonville, in Greenbrier, via Nicholas Court-House and
Pocahontas, to Randolph Court-House.

From Gravel Spring to Woodstock.

From Alexandria, via Drainsville, to Leesburg.

North Carolina.—From Asheville, through Buncombe and Yancey North Carolina.
counties, via Garrison's, Gilbert's, Bull Creek, Indian Gap, Double
Springs, Gahagen's, Big Laurel, (across the State line,) via Sulphur
Springs, in Green county, (Tennessee,) and Love's, to Limestone
Spring, in said county.

From Lexington, via Fulton, Mocksville, County Line, and Oak
Forest, to Statesville; and that the route from Salem to Statesville be,
and the same is hereby, discontinued.

From Elizabeth City, Pasquotank county, to Newbigon Creek, in same county.

From Floral College, Robeson county, to Randallsville.

From Lumberton to Elizabethtown, or Prospect Hill.

From Gravelly Hill, by Peter's Creek, to Fayetteville.

From Cedar Creek, in Greene county, Tennessee, into North Carolina, via Allen's Old Stand, Joseph Rives's Mill, to Bald Mountain Creek post-office, in Yancey county.

From Daniel Carter's, via J. W. Anderson's, on Gabriel's Creek, in Yancey county, via Bull Creek, Walnut, and Bush Creek, to the Warm Springs.

From Warrenton to Shocco Springs.

From Lexington, by Fair Grove, Johnson's, Hoover's, and Sawyer's Gold Mines, to Ashboro', North Carolina.

From Littleton, in Halifax county, to Ransom's Bridge, in Franklin county.

Texas.

Tezas. — From Sherman, via Coffee's Bend, in Grayson county, to Fort Washita.

From Green's Bluff, on Sabine River, via Lawhon's Mills, to Burkeville, the county site of Newton county.

From Lyon's post-office, Louisiana, via Green's Bluff, to Sabine Pass.

From Mooresville, in Bowie county, via Old Hickory, Clear Spring, and Gertrude post-offices, to Jefferson, in Cass county.

From Henderson, via San Cosme, (Solomon Grigsby's,) Lilly's Mills, Rusk, and Murchison Prairie, to Crockett.

From Woodville, via Sandy Bluff, to Beaumont.

From Tyler, in Smith county, via the county site of Van Zandt, (Grand Saline,) Bruten's, and Four Mile Prairie, to Buffalo.

From Tyler, in Smith county, to Palestine.

From San Augustine to Marion.

From Springfield, the county seat of Limestone, to Falls of Brazos.

From Houston, via E. Byren's, and F. Bingham's, to Parker's Point.

From Goliad to Port Lavacca.

From Milam, in Sabine county, via Housen Bayou (Pace's) to Bear Creek.

From Clarksville, via Tarrant and the county site of Kaufman, to Buffalo.

From Warren to Coffee's Bend.

From Fort Washita to Fort Smith.

From Henderson, via Bellevieu and Manchester, to the county site of Upshur.

From Bonham, via Greenville, to the county site of Kaufman.

From Paris, in Lamar county, to Pine Bluffs, in Red River county.

From Henderson, via Pecantown and Sugar Hill, to Grand Bluffs, in Panola county.

From Port Caddo, via Clinton, in Cass county, to Moore's post-office, in Bowie county.

From Fulton, on Red River, via Moore's Ferry, on Sulphur Fork, William's Bluff, and Clinton, in Cass county, to Jefferson.

From Beaumont, via Village Creek, Jefferson county, and Jonas Cray's, in Tyler county, to Town Bluff.

From Nacogdoches to Ewingsville, in Angelina county.

From Austin, via Cameron, to the Falls of Brazos, and the route from Springfield to Buffalo shall be so changed as to pass through Tawackany Hills, and Corsicanna, the county site of Navarro.

From Gonzales to Goliad.

From Corsicanna, the county site of Navarro, via Porter's Bluff, to Buffalo.

From Hodge's post-office, in Fort Bend county, to Arnold's post-office, in Austin county, via Gasten's, Wade's, and Stephen Tippet's. From Houston to Gonzales, via Richmond, Columbus, and Petersburg.

From Galveston to Columbia, via Virginia Point and Garen Hines.

From Passo Cavallo to Corpus Christi, via Lamar, Copano, and Aransas Pass.

From Lagrange to Goliad, via Chisholm's Ferry.

From Indian Point to Victoria.

From San Antonio to Victoria, via Goliad.

From Refugio to Lamar.

From Columbia to Matagorda, via Brazoria, Cedar Lake, and Caney.

From Lagrange to Texana, via Lyons, Petersburg, and Kerr's.

From Houston, via Fantharp's, to Springfield.

From San Antonio to Laredo.

From Austin, via Young's settlement, to Caldwell.

From Braunfel's to Fredericksburg.

From Washigton, via Fantharp's, to Huntsville.

From San Felipe to Washington, via New county seat of Austin county.

From Corpus Christi to county seat of Cameron county.

From Corpus Christi to Rio Grande city.

From Corpus Christi to Laredo.

From the mouth of the Rio Grande to Laredo, by steamboat or land, via Rio Grande city.

From Buffalo to Washington, via Fantharp's.

From Cameron, in Milan county, to Crockett, via Nashville, Wheelock, Leona, and Alabama.

From Marshall, in Harrison county, via Hagan's Ferry, in Upshur county, to Tyler, in Smith county.

From Rusk, Cherokee county, to Lockrawza.

From Galveston, via New Boston, to Sour Lake, in Jefferson county.

Missouri. — From Alexandria, via St. Francisville, Wood's Mills, Fox, Bloomfield, Drakesville, Pinceton, and Knoxville, to Fort Des Moines, in Iowa. *Missouri.*

From Fredericktown, Madison county, via Devalt Bollinger's, to Lowndes, Wayne county.

From Brunswick, Chariton county, via Utica, to Gallatin.

From Cassville, via Mount Pleasant, to Sarcoxie.

From Brunswick, via Compton's Ferry, to Chillicothe.

From Alexandria to Winchester.

From Alexandria to Canton.

From Oseola, via Quincy, to Hickory Court-House.

From Kirksville, via Lancaster, to Fort Des Moines, in Iowa.

From Memphis to Keosauqua, in Iowa.

From Westport to Harrisonville.

From Arrow Rock to Georgetown.

From Fulton to Linna.

From Round Hill to Arator.

From Buffalo, via St. Paul, to Forsyth.

From Richmond, via Far West, Maysville, and Gentryville, to Athens.

From Gallatin, via Marysville, to St. Joseph.

From Hartville to Waynesville.

From Danville to Mexico.

From Sandhill, in Scotland county, to Kenksville, in Adams county.

Iowa. — From Mount Pleasant, via Deed's Mill, Brighton, and Oskaloosa, to Monroe city. *Iowa.*

From Delhi, via Cascade and Green's Ferry, to Galena, in Illinois.

From Quashqueton, via Independence, to Sturges's Rapids, Black Hawk county.

From the Raccoon Forks of the Des Moines River to Council Bluff.

From El Kader to Jacksonville.

From Fort Madison, via West Point, Lowell, Mount Pleasant, Crawfordville, and Iowa city, to Dubuque.

From Tipton, via Pioneer Grove and Marion, to the county seat of Benton county.

From Cedar Rapids, Linn county, via the county seat of Benton county, to the Falls of Cedar River, Black Hawk county.

From Iowa City, via Wasson's Mills, Washington county, Houston's Point, Keokuck county, and Sigourney, to Lancaster.

Wisconsin.

Wisconsin. — From Southport, via Pleasant Prairie and Franklin, to Antioch, in Illinois.

From Southport, via Pleasant Prairie and Walker's Prairie, to Richmond, in Illinois.

From Port Washington, via Salisbury's Mills and Horricon, to Beaver Dam, Dodge county.

From Geneva, via East Troy, Eagleville, and Waterville, to Summitt.

From Waupun, Fond du Lac county, via Ceresco, to Dartford.

From Darien, via Reed's Corners, Richmond, and Utter's Corners, to Whitewater.

From Milwaukie, via Troy, Elkhorn, Delaware, Darien, Allen's Grove, and Clinton, to Beloit.

From Fond du Lac, via Humesville, to Plover Portage, on Wisconsin River.

From Potosi to Beetown.

From Summitt, via Oeonomewoe, Neosho, and Maysville, to Fond du Lac.

From Jamesville, via Stone's Bridge, Fulton, and Dunkirk, to Madison.

From Port Washington to Fond du Lac.

From Sheyboyagan, via Maysville and Henricon, to the county seat of Dodge county.

From Watertown, Jefferson county, via Waupun, Ceresco, Berlin, and Plover Portage, to Steven's Point, in Portage county.

New York.

New York. — From Florence, Oneida county, New York, to Osceola, Lewis county.

From Geneva, Ontario county, New York, via Gorham, Rushville, and Naples, to Dansville, in Livingston county.

From Fosterdale, Sullivan county, New York, via Callikoon village, and Round Pond, to Rockland, in said county.

From Greenville, Green county, New York, via Norton Hill, to Oak Hill.

From Gilboa, Schoharie county, New York, via Jefferson and North Harpersfield, to Davenport, Delaware county.

From Chateaugay, Franklin county, New York, to the Canada line, adjoining the north part of the town of Clinton.

From Alden, Erie county, New York, to Millgrove, in said county, near the residence of Moses Case.

From Williamstown, Oswego county, New York, to Amboy Corners, in said county.

From Rome, Oneida county, New York, to Vernon Centre, in said county.

From Augusta, Oneida county, New York, to Madison, in the county of Madison.

From Copenhagen, Lewis county, New York, via Boynton's Corners, Worthville, and Jacksonville, to Lorraine, in Jefferson county.

From Jefferson, Schoharie county, New York, to Byrneville, in said county.

From Elmira, Chemung county, New York, via East Veteran and West Cayuta, to Ithaca, Tompkins county.

From Lafargeville, Jefferson county, New York, via Shantyville, Parker settlement, Theresa, Ox Bow, and Caledonia, to Gouverneur, St. Lawrence county.

From Malone, Franklin county, New York, to Fort Covington, same county.

From Henvahton, St. Lawrence county, New York, by way of De Puyster, on the present route to De Puyster post-office, thence by the road through the town of Macomb, by the way of Pope's Mills, to Rossie, in the said county of St. Lawrence.

New Jersey. — From Columbia, in the township of Knowlton, New Jersey, along the Delaware River, to Flat Brookville, in Sussex county.

New Jersey

From Vincenttown, via Lumberton, Bridgeborough, to Philadelphia.

From New Germantown, via Unionville, to German Valley.

From Key Fort, New Jersey, to Squankum.

From Tuckahoe, via lower bridge on Cedar Creek, Seaville, Townsend's Inlet, to Cape May Court-House.

From Cranberry to South Brunswick, Middlesex county, New Jersey.

From Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, via Camden, New Jersey, Ellensburg, Fellowship and Green Tree, to Mount Laurel, Burlington county, New Jersey.

South Carolina. — From Anderson, via Seneca, Centreville, Steel's, Churubusco, Milwer's, and back to Anderson.

South Carolina.

From Willow Grove, by Sheto, Rusk's Mills, Bethlehem, and Taylorsville, to Willow Grove, being a circuit of thirty-four and a half miles.

From Barnwell Court-House to King's Creek.

From Columbia, South Carolina, via Maybinton, Unionville, Spartansburg Court-House, to Rutherfordton, North Carolina, three times a week.

Illinois. — From Mount Carmel, via Round Prairie, Splucer's Mill, and Fairview, to Olney.

Illinois.

From Cairo city, via Thebes, to Cape Girardeau, in Missouri.

From Lebanon, in St. Clair county, via Marine Town and Staunton, to Carlinville, in Macoupin county.

From Waterloo, by Red Bud and Lafayette, to Sparta, in Randolph county.

From Shelbyville, by Audubon, Hillsboro, and Mount Kingston, in Montgomery county, by Staunton, Bunkerhill, and Woodburn, in Macoupin county, to the city of Alton.

From Dresden, via Ohio Farm and Lisbon, to Newark.

From Dundee, via Prospect, O'Connell, and Jackson precinct, to Marengo.

From Aurora, via Royaltown and Kaneville, to Sycamore.

From Dundee, via Algonquin, Crystal Lake, McHenry, Ringwood, Solon, and Richmond, in Illinois, to Geneva, in Wisconsin.

Arkansas. — From Camden to Arkadelphia.

Arkansas.

From Mount Ida, via Dallas, to Ultima Thule.

From Lost Creek post-office to Pine Bluff, in Jefferson county, to connect with route from Benton, Saline county, to Lost Creek.

From Lewisville, Lafayette county, to Minden, in Claiborne parish, Louisiana.

From Arkadelphia to Clingman's, Arkansas.

From Helena, in Arkansas, to Panola, in Panola county, Mississippi, via Askew's Bluffs, once a week.

Louisiana.

Louisiana. — From New River post-office, on the east bank of the Mississippi River, to Galveston, in said State.

From Winsborough, in the parish of Franklin, to Monroe, in the parish of Ouachita.

From Natchitoches, along the bank of Red River, to Shreveport.

From Plaquemine to Johnson's store, on the Bayou Grosstete, by the way of Point Coupee, in Louisiana.

From Harrisonburg, through what is called the Funebree and Riser settlements, to Columbia.

From Columbia, by Thomas Meredith's, Anderson, and Perkins, in Jenkins' settlement, to Vernon.

From Vernon, by Indian Village and Coon's, to Monroe.

New York.

New York. — From Lockport, via Tonewanda Rapids, to Clarence.

From Elizabethtown, Essex county, New York, via Keene post-office, and Osgood's, Harrietstown, St. Amands, to Merrillsville post-office, in Franklin county, New York.

From Fort Covington, Franklin county, New York, to Dickinson, by way of Moira, in the same county.

Wisconsin.

Wisconsin. — For a mail route from Prairie du Chien, in Wisconsin, via Round Prairie, Graham's Mills, the Falls of Black River, the Mouth of Ollear River, the Middle Mills on the Menomonie River, the Mouth of William River, and Osceola, to the Falls of St. Croix.

Alabama.

Alabama. — From Wilderness post-office, via Carleton's store, to Mott's post-office.

From Troy, in Pike county, Alabama, via Wellborne or Indigo Head, to Geneva, in said State.

From Benton, in Lowndes county, Alabama, via Joseph Walker's, to Warrenton, in Dallas county.

When said routes shall go into operation.

Proviso.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the aforesaid routes shall be advertised for contracts, for the service thereon, at the next general letting in the year eighteen hundred and forty-nine, and the service to commence as soon thereafter as practicable: *Provided*, That as soon as a responsible contractor shall offer to transport the mails over any portion of the routes included in this bill, the Postmaster-General shall have the power forthwith to put them under contract: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to express any opinion as to the true boundary of any State or Territory named therein.

Postmaster-General may establish certain post-offices in California, and make temporary arrangements for transportation of mail in said Territory.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized to establish post-offices and appoint deputy postmasters at San Diego, Monterey, and San Francisco, and such other places on the coast of the Pacific, in California, within the territory of the United States, and to make such temporary arrangements for the transportation of the mail in said territory, as the public interest may require; that all letters conveyed to or from any of the above-mentioned places on the Pacific, from or to any place on the Atlantic coast, shall be charged with forty cents postage; that all letters conveyed from one to any other of the said places on the Pacific shall pay twelve and a half cents postage; and the Postmaster-General is authorized to apply any moneys received on account of postages aforesaid to the payments to be made on the contract for the transportation of the mails in the Pacific Ocean; and the Postmaster-General is further authorized to employ not exceeding two agents in making arrangements for the establishment of post-offices, and for the transmission, receipt, and conveyance of letters in Oregon and California, at an annual compensation not exceeding that of the principal clerks in the Post-Office Department.

Rates of postage from or to places on the Pacific.

Agents for mail service in Oregon and California to be appointed.

APPROVED, August 14, 1848.

CHAP. CLXXVI.—*An Act making Appropriations for Lighthouses, Light-boats, Buoys, &c., and providing for the Erection and Establishment of the same.*

Aug. 14, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following appropriations be, and the same are hereby made, and directed to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry the provisions of this act into effect: *Provided, however,* If a good title to any land which it may be necessary to use cannot be obtained on reasonable terms, or the exclusive right to such land cannot be acquired by cession, where the interest of the United States demand it, before the appropriation would by law fall into the surplus fund, in any and all such cases the appropriations shall be applicable to the objects for which they are made at any time within two years after the first meeting of the legislature, subsequent to the passage of this act, in any State wherein any such land *lays*, to wit: in

Appropriation for lighthouses, light-boats, buoys, &c.

Proviso as to sites.

Maine.—For a fog-bell at the lighthouse on Pond Island, mouth of Kennebec River, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Maine.

For buoys and beacons in Casco Bay, one thousand dollars.

In Massachusetts.—For a lighthouse at the mouth of Parment River, in Truro, Cape Cod, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Massachusetts.

For a lighthouse and keeper's house at Sankaty Head, Nantucket, twelve thousand dollars.

For a small harbor light at Hyannis, two thousand dollars.

For a beacon light on Palmer's Island, New Bedford, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For a lighthouse on Wing's Neck, Buzzard's Bay, thirty-five hundred dollars.

For a spar buoy at the mouth of Little Wood's Hole Harbor; one on the westerly part of Mutton Shoal; one on the south-west point, and one on the north-west point of Hawe's Shoal; one on the easterly point of Tom's Shoal, in Muskeket Channel; and three at the mouth of Parment River, Truro, five hundred dollars; and the upper buoy at Edgartown Harbor to be removed to the shoal point of Cape Poge.

In Rhode Island.—For a dolphin on Long Bed, in Providence River, in lieu of the buoy now placed there, one hundred and twenty dollars.

Rhode Island.

For a spar buoy at each of the following places, to wit: off Plumb Beach Point; on Manna Rock; on Flat Rock; and on Bill Dyer's Rock, near Wickford, two hundred dollars.

For two buoys and a spindle at the mouth of Pawcatuck River, two hundred dollars.

In Connecticut.—For a light-boat to be placed on Eel Grass Shoal, in Fisher's Island Sound, five thousand dollars.

Connecticut.

In New York.—For three lamps on the Hudson River; one at the extreme part of West Point; one at the bend of the river, about two miles north of Catskill landing, on the west side of the river; and one at Pryme's Hook, two miles north of the city of Hudson, one hundred and fifty dollars.

New York.

For three spar buoys at the mouth of Port Jefferson Harbor, Long Island, one hundred and eighty dollars.

For eight spar buoys to guide vessels into Niagara River from Lake Erie, and into Black Rock Harbor, four hundred dollars.

For a lighthouse upon the North Brother, near Hurl Gate, East River, if a title to the site can be obtained upon satisfactory terms, ten thousand dollars.

In Pennsylvania.—For a lighthouse on the stone pier in the River Delaware, near Fort Mifflin, five thousand dollars.

Pennsylvania.

- Maryland.** *In Maryland.* — For a lighthouse on Blackstone's Island, Potomac River, three thousand five hundred dollars.
 For a spar buoy in Potomac River, above Rozier's Bluff, on the Maryland side, between Alexandria and Fort Washington, fifty dollars.
 For five spar buoys to be placed on the Great Shoal in Wicomico River, two hundred and fifty dollars.
- Virginia.** *In Virginia.* — For two lighthouses on Sand Shoal Island, to be placed so as to guide vessels in the best and safest manner into Sand Shoal Inlet, or to be placed so as to guide vessels into Matchapungo Inlet, ten thousand dollars.
- North Carolina.** *In North Carolina.* — For a beacon light on the upper Jettee, Cape Fear River, three thousand five hundred dollars.
 For a beacon light on Campbell's Island, same river, three thousand five hundred dollars.
 For a beacon light at Orton's Point, same river, three thousand five hundred dollars.
 For a light-boat at the Horse Shoe, same river, between the New Inlet and Prince's Creek, ten thousand dollars.
 For two beacon lights placed in the best manner at Price's Creek, same river, six thousand dollars.
 For two lighthouses placed in the best manner upon the west channel of the same river, and a keeper's house on Oak Island, nine thousand dollars.
 For a buoy on the Western bar, and another at the Rip off the point of Oak Island, same river, five hundred dollars.
- Georgia.** *In Georgia.* — For a light-boat to be placed off the knoll north of Tybee Island, Savannah River, ten thousand dollars.
- Florida.** *In Florida.* — For the removal of the lighthouse on Amelia Island to such other site thereon as the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem best suited to the exigencies of commerce, six thousand dollars.
- Mississippi.** *In Mississippi.* — For a lighthouse on the west end of Ship Island twelve thousand dollars.
- Louisiana.** *In Louisiana.* — For a bug-light at Proctorsville, on Lake Borgne, five hundred dollars.
 For a light-boat on Ship Shoal, near Dernier, or Last Island, fifteen thousand dollars.
 For a light-boat in Atchafalaya Bay, as designated on the chart drawn by Captain Foster, provided the Fifth Auditor shall deem the same necessary for the protection of commerce, after causing a full examination to be made, twelve thousand dollars.
- Wisconsin.** *In Wisconsin.* — For a lighthouse to guide vessels through the passage from Lake Michigan to Green Bay, called Port du Mort, three thousand five hundred dollars.
 For a lighthouse at Port Washington, three thousand five hundred dollars.
 For a bug-light on the government pier at Milwaukee, five hundred dollars.
- Michigan.** *In Michigan.* — For twelve buoys to be placed on the St. Clair Flats, in St. Clair River, eight hundred dollars.
 For two beacon lighthouses on Detroit River, one near Mamajuda, and the other on or near Grass Island, or at such places as may be decided upon by the Fifth Auditor, after a survey, seven thousand dollars.
- New Jersey.** *In New Jersey.* — For providing surf boat, rockets, carronades, and other necessary apparatus for the better preservation of life and property from shipwreck on the coast of New Jersey, between Sandy Hook and Little Egg Harbor, ten thousand dollars; the same to be expended under the supervision of such officer as may be detached for this duty by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if the Fifth Auditor shall report, in any of the cases herein provided for, that preliminary surveys are necessary to determine the site of a proposed lighthouse or light-boat, or to ascertain more fully what the public exigency demands, the Secretary of the Navy shall thereupon appoint one or more officers of the navy, possessing the requisite skill and experience, to perform the required service.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any officer so appointed shall forthwith enter upon the discharge of the duty, and, after fully ascertaining the facts, shall report, first, whether the proposed facility to navigation is the most suitable for the exigency which exists; and, second, where it should be placed if the interests of commerce demand it; third, if the thing proposed be not the most suitable, whether it is expedient to make any other kind of improvement; fourth, whether the proposed light has any connection with other lights, and if so, whether it cannot be so located as to subserve both the general and local wants of trade and navigation; and, fifth, whether there be any, and, if any, what other facts of importance touching the subject.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all such reports shall, as speedily as may be, be laid before the Secretary of the Treasury, and if such as to authorize the work without further legislation, he shall forthwith proceed with it; otherwise, such report shall be laid before Congress at the next ensuing session; but in all cases where the Fifth Auditor does not report such preliminary examination as expedient, the provisions of this act shall without delay be carried into execution.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of six thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to purchase lenses, and to fit up, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, a lighthouse to make trial of Mr. Isherwood's plan of discriminating one light from another, and of determining the distance of a vessel from a light, if the said Secretary shall be of opinion that the discovery merits such a trial of its value.

APPROVED, August 14, 1848.

If the Fifth Auditor shall report that preliminary surveys are necessary, the Secretary of the Navy shall appoint an officer to perform the service required.

Duties of officers so appointed.

Reports of such officers to be laid before Secretary of the Treasury, &c.

Appropriation for a lighthouse to make trial of Mr. Isherwood's discovery.

CHAP. CLXXVII. — *An Act to establish the Territorial Government of Oregon.*

Aug. 14, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, all that part of the Territory of the United States which lies west of the summit of the Rocky Mountains, north of the forty-second degree of north latitude, known as the Territory of Oregon, shall be organized into and constitute a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Oregon: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property now pertaining to the Indians in said Territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to affect the authority of the government of the United States to make any regulation respecting such Indians, their lands, property, or other rights, by treaty, law, or otherwise, which it would have been competent to the government to make if this act had never passed: *And provided, also*, That the title to the land, not exceeding six hundred and forty acres, now occupied as missionary stations among the Indian tribes in said Territory, together with the improvements thereon, be confirmed and established in the several religious societies to which said missionary stations respectively belong: *And provided further*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the government of the United States from dividing

Temporary government for Territory of Oregon established.

Proviso as to Indians in said Territory.

Title to missionary stations confirmed.

Power to divide said Territory reserved.

said Territory into two or more Territories, in such manner and at such times as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion of said Territory to any other State or Territory of the United States.

The executive power to be vested in a governor; his tenure of office, powers, duties, and emoluments.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the executive power and authority in and over said Territory of Oregon shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. The governor shall reside within said Territory, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia thereof, shall perform the duties and receive the emoluments of superintendent of Indian affairs; he may grant pardons and respites for offences against the laws of said Territory, and reprieves for offences against the laws of the United States, until the decision of the President can be made known thereon; he shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of the said Territory, where, by law, such commissions shall be required, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

1860, ch. 16, § 3.

Secretary; his powers and duties.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be a secretary of said Territory, who shall reside therein, and hold his office for five years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States; he shall record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the legislative assembly hereinafter constituted, and all the acts and proceedings of the governor in his executive department; he shall transmit one copy of the laws and journals of the legislative assembly within thirty days after the end of each session, and one copy of the executive proceedings and official correspondence, semi-annually, on the first days of January and July in each year, to the President of the United States, and two copies of the laws to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the use of Congress. And in case of the death, resignation, or absence of the governor from the Territory, the secretary shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to execute and perform all the powers and duties of the governor during such vacancy or absence, or until another governor shall be duly appointed and qualified to fill such vacancy.

In case of death, resignation, or removal of governor, the secretary to act as governor.

Legislative assembly to consist of a council and house of representatives. How composed.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislative power and authority of said Territory shall be vested in a legislative assembly. The legislative assembly shall consist of a council and house of representatives. The council shall consist of nine members, having the qualifications of voters as hereinafter prescribed, whose term of service shall continue three years. Immediately after they shall be assembled, in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the members of council of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year; of the second class at the expiration of the second year; and of the third class at the expiration of the third year, so that one third may be chosen every year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, the same shall be filled at the next ensuing election. The house of representatives shall, at its first session, consist of eighteen members, possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for members of the council, and whose term of service shall continue one year. The number of representatives may be increased by the legislative assembly from time to time, in proportion to the increase of qualified voters: *Provided*, That the whole number shall never exceed thirty. An apportionment shall be made, as nearly equal as practicable, among the several counties or districts, for the election of the council and representatives, giving to each section of the Territory representation in the ratio of its qualified voters, as nearly as may be. And the members of the council and of the house of representatives shall reside in and

Proviso.

Election of members of legislative council.

be inhabitants of the district, or county, or counties, for which they may be elected respectively. Previous to the first election, the governor shall cause a census or enumeration of the inhabitants and qualified voters of the several counties and districts of the Territory to be taken by such persons, and in such mode as the governor shall designate and appoint; and the persons so appointed shall receive a reasonable compensation therefor; and the first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner, both as to the persons who shall superintend such election, and the returns thereof, as the governor shall appoint and direct; and he shall, at the same time, declare the number of members of the council and house of representatives to which each of the counties or districts shall be entitled under this act; and the governor shall, by his proclamation, give at least sixty days' previous notice of such apportionment, and of the time, places, and manner of holding such election. The persons having the highest number of legal votes in each of said council districts for members of the council shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected to the council; and the persons having the highest number of legal votes for the house of representatives shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected members of said house: *Provided*, That, in case two or more persons voted for shall have an equal number of votes, and in case a vacancy shall otherwise occur in either branch of the legislative assembly, the governor shall order a new election; and the persons thus elected to the legislative assembly shall meet at such place, and on such day, within ninety days after such elections, as the governor shall appoint; but, thereafter, the time, place, and manner of holding and conducting all elections by the people, and the apportioning the representation in the several counties or districts to the council and house of representatives, according to the number of qualified voters, shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the commencement of the regular sessions of the legislative assembly: *Provided*, That no session in any one year shall exceed the term of sixty days, except the first session, which shall not be prolonged beyond one hundred days.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That every white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of said Territory at the time of the passage of this act, and shall possess the qualifications hereinafter prescribed, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said Territory; but the qualifications of voters and of holding office, at all subsequent elections, shall be such as shall be prescribed by the legislative assembly: *Provided*, That the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States above the age of twenty-one years, and those above that age who shall have declared, on oath, their intention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act: *And provided further*, That no officer, soldier, seaman, or marine, or other person in the army or navy of the United States, or attached to troops in the service of the United States, shall be allowed to vote in said Territory, by reason of being on service therein, unless said Territory is and has been for the period of six months his permanent domicile: *Provided further*, That no person belonging to the army or navy of the United States shall ever be elected to or hold any civil office or appointment in said Territory.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States; nor

Previous to first election, governor shall cause a census to be taken.

Time, place, and manner of holding elections.

Proviso for new elections.

Times, &c., of elections.

Term of sessions limited.

Qualifications of voters.

Proviso: right of suffrage and of holding office to be exercised only by citizens and those who shall have taken preliminary steps for naturalization.

No person belonging to the army or navy to vote in said Territory unless it has been his permanent domicile for six months, &c.

No person belonging to army or navy shall be elected to any civil office.

Extent of legislative power.

shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents. All the laws passed by the legislative assembly shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States, and if disapproved, shall be null and of no effect: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to give power to incorporate a bank, or any institution with banking powers, or to borrow money in the name of the Territory, or to pledge the faith of the people of the same for any loan whatever, either directly or indirectly. No charter granting any privilege of making, issuing, or putting into circulation any notes or bills in the likeness of bank notes, or any bonds, scrip, drafts, bills of exchange or obligations, or granting any other banking powers or privileges, shall be passed by the legislative assembly; nor shall the establishment of any branch or agency of any such corporation, derived from other authority, be allowed in said Territory; nor shall said legislative assembly authorize the issue of any obligation, scrip, or evidence of debt by said Territory, in any mode or manner whatever, except certificates for services to said Territory: and all such laws, or any law or laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act, shall be utterly null and void; and all taxes shall be equal and uniform, and no distinction shall be made in the assessments between different kinds of property, but the assessments shall be according to the value thereof. To avoid improper influences which may result from intermixing in one and the same act such things as have no proper relation to each other, every law shall embrace but one object, and that shall be expressed in the title.

Proviso: nothing in this act shall be construed as giving power to charter a bank, or borrow money, or to grant the privilege of issuing and circulating notes, bills, &c., &c.

All such laws inconsistent with this act to be null and void.

All acts of legislative assembly shall embrace but one object.

Certain officers to be appointed in such manner as legislative assembly may prescribe.

Restrictions on members of legislative assembly as to appointments to office.

Judicial power, viz.:

Supreme Court.

District Courts.

Justices of the Peace.

Each District Court to appoint its clerk.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all township, district, and county officers, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be appointed or elected in such manner as shall be provided by the legislative assembly of the Territory of Oregon.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That no member of the legislative assembly shall hold, or be appointed to, any office which shall have been created, or the salary or emoluments of which shall have been increased, while he was a member, during the term for which he was elected, and for one year after the expiration of such term; but this restriction shall not be applicable to members of the first legislative assembly; and no person holding a commission or appointment under the United States shall be a member of the legislative assembly, or shall hold any office under the government of said Territory.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the judicial power of said Territory shall be vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, Probate Courts, and in justices of the peace. The Supreme Court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and who shall hold a term at the seat of government of said Territory annually, and they shall hold their offices during the period of four years, and until their successors shall be appointed and qualified. The said Territory shall be divided into three judicial districts, and a District Court shall be held in each of said districts by one of the justices of the Supreme Court, at such times and places as may be prescribed by law; and the said judges shall, after their appointments, respectively, reside in the districts which shall be assigned them. The jurisdiction of the several courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and that of the Probate Courts and of justices of the peace, shall be as limited by law: *Provided*, That justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any case in which the title to land shall in any wise come in question, or where the debt or damages claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars; and the said Supreme and District Courts, respectively, shall possess chancery as well as common law jurisdiction. Each District Court, or the judge thereof, shall appoint its clerk, who shall also be the register in chancery, and shall

keep his office at the place where the court may be held. Writs of error, bills of exception, and appeals, shall be allowed in all cases from the final decisions of said District Courts to the Supreme Court, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; but in no case removed to the Supreme Court shall trial by jury be allowed in said court. The Supreme Court, or the justices thereof, shall appoint its own clerk, and every clerk shall hold his office at the pleasure of the Court for which he shall have been appointed. Writs of error and appeals from the final decisions of said Supreme Court shall be allowed, and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the Circuit Courts of the United States, where the value of the property or the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party, or other competent witness, shall exceed two thousand dollars, and in all cases where the constitution of the United States, or acts of Congress, or a treaty of the United States, is brought in question; and each of the said District Courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction in all cases arising under the constitution of the United States; and the laws of said Territory, as is vested in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States; writs of error and appeal in all such cases shall be made to the Supreme Court of said Territory, the same as in other cases. Writs of error and appeals from the final decisions of said Supreme Court shall be allowed, and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner as from the Circuit Courts of the United States, where the value of the property, or the amount in controversy, shall exceed two thousand dollars; and each of said District Courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction in all cases arising under the constitution and laws of the United States, as is vested in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, and also of all cases arising under the laws of the said Territory, and otherwise. The said clerk shall receive, in all such cases, the same fees which the clerks of the District Courts of the late Wisconsin Territory received for similar services.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed an attorney for said Territory, who shall continue in office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall receive the same fees and salary as were provided by law for the attorney of the United States for the late Territory of Wisconsin. There shall also be a marshal for the Territory appointed, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall execute all processes issuing from the said courts, when exercising their jurisdiction as Circuit and District Courts of the United States; he shall perform the duties, be subject to the same regulation and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees, as were provided by law for the marshal of the District Court of the United States for the present [late] Territory of Wisconsin; and shall, in addition, be paid two hundred dollars annually as a compensation for extra services.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the governor, secretary, chief justice and associate justices, attorney, and marshal, shall be nominated, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed by the President of the United States. The governor and secretary, to be appointed as aforesaid, shall, before they act as such, respectively take an oath or affirmation, before the district judge, or some justice of the peace in the limits of said Territory, duly authorized to administer oaths and affirmations by the laws now in force therein, or before the chief justice or some associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to support the constitution of the

Writs of error, &c., to be allowed from decisions of District Courts to Supreme Court.

Supreme Court to appoint its clerk.

Writs of error, &c., from decisions of Supreme Court to be allowed to Supreme Court of the United States.

Extent of jurisdiction of District Courts.

How writs of error and appeals are to be taken.

Jurisdiction of District Courts.

Fees of clerks.

Attorney.

His fees and salary.

Marshal.

His duties, &c.

Compensation.

Governor, secretary, chief and associate justices, attorney, and marshal to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Each to take official oaths, &c.

United States, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices; which said oaths, when so taken, shall be certified by the person by whom the same shall have been taken, and such certificates shall be received and recorded by the said secretary among the executive proceedings; and the chief justice and associate justices, and all other civil officers in said Territory, before they act as such, shall take a like oath or affirmation, before the said governor or secretary, or some judge or justice of the peace of the Territory, who may be duly commissioned and qualified; which said oath or affirmation shall be certified and transmitted by the person taking the same, to the secretary, to be by him recorded as aforesaid; and, afterwards, the like oath or affirmation shall be taken, certified, and recorded, in such manner and form as may be prescribed by law. The governor shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars as governor, and fifteen hundred dollars as superintendent of Indian affairs. The chief justice and associate justices shall each receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars. The secretary shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars. The said salaries shall be paid quarter-yearly, from the dates of the respective appointments, at the treasury of the United States; but no such payment shall be made until said officers shall have entered upon the duties of their respective appointments. The members of the legislative assembly shall be entitled to receive three dollars each per day during their attendance at the session thereof, and three dollars each for every twenty miles travel in going to and returning from said sessions, estimated according to the nearest usually travelled route. And a chief clerk, one assistant clerk, a sergeant-at-arms, and door-keeper, may be chosen for each house; and the chief clerk shall receive five dollars per day, and the said other officers three dollars per day, during the session of the legislative assembly; but no other officers shall be paid by the United States: *Provided*, That there shall be but one session of the legislature annually, unless, on an extraordinary occasion, the governor shall think proper to call the legislature together. There shall be appropriated annually the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, to be expended by the governor to defray the contingent expenses of the Territory, including the salary of a clerk of the executive department; and there shall also be appropriated, annually, a sufficient sum to be expended by the Secretary of the Territory, and upon an estimate to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to defray the expenses of the legislative assembly, the printing of the laws, and other incidental expenses; and the governor and secretary of the Territory shall, in the disbursement of all moneys intrusted to them, be governed solely by the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and shall semi-annually account to the said Secretary for the manner in which the aforesaid [sum] moneys shall have been expended; and no expenditure, to be paid out of money appropriated by Congress, shall be made by said legislative assembly for objects not specially authorized by the acts of Congress making the appropriations, nor beyond the sums thus appropriated for such objects.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the rivers and streams of water in said Territory of Oregon in which salmon are found, or to which they resort, shall not be obstructed by dams or otherwise, unless such dams or obstructions are so constructed as to allow salmon to pass freely up and down such rivers and streams.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and is hereby appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, in payment for the services and expenses of such persons as have been engaged by the provisional government of Oregon in conveying communications to and from the

Salary of governor &c.

Salary of secretary.

Compensation of members of legislative assembly.

Officers of legislative assembly.

Proviso as to sessions of legislature.

Provision for contingent expenses.

Salmon leaps not to be obstructed.

Appropriations for services and expenses of expresses, and for presents to Indians.

United States, and the purchase of presents for such of the Indian tribes as the peace and quietude of the country requires.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the inhabitants of said Territory shall be entitled to enjoy all and singular the rights, privileges, and advantages granted and secured to the people of the territory of the United States north-west of the River Ohio, by the articles of compact contained in the ordinance for the government of said territory, on the thirteenth day of July, seventeen hundred and eighty-seven; and shall be subject to all the conditions, and restrictions, and prohibitions in said articles of compact imposed upon the people of said territory; and the existing laws now in force in the Territory of Oregon, under the authority of the provisional government established by the people thereof, shall continue to be valid and operative therein, so far as the same be not incompatible with the constitution of the United States, and the principles and provisions of this act; subject, nevertheless, to be altered, modified, or repealed, by the legislative assembly of the said Territory of Oregon; but all laws heretofore passed in said Territory making grants of land, or otherwise affecting or incumbering the title to lands, shall be, and are hereby declared to be, null and void; and the laws of the United States are hereby extended over, and declared to be in force in, said Territory, so far as the same, or any provision thereof, may be applicable.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislative assembly of the Territory of Oregon shall hold its first session at such time and place in said Territory as the governor thereof shall appoint and direct; and at said first session, or as soon thereafter as they shall deem expedient, the legislative assembly shall proceed to locate and establish the seat of government for said Territory at such place as they may deem eligible; which place, however, shall thereafter be subject to be changed by said legislative assembly. And the sum of five thousand dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, is hereby appropriated and granted to said Territory of Oregon, to be there applied, by the governor, to the erection of suitable buildings at the seat of government.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That a delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, to serve for the term of two years, who shall be a citizen of the United States, may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the legislative assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as have been heretofore exercised and enjoyed by the delegates from the several other Territories of the United States to the said House of Representatives; but the delegate first elected shall hold his seat only during the term of the Congress to which he shall be elected. The first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner, as the governor shall appoint and direct; of which, and the time, place, and manner of holding such elections, he shall give at least sixty days' notice by proclamation; and at all subsequent elections, the times, places, and manner of holding the elections shall be prescribed by law. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given accordingly. The delegate from said Territory shall not be entitled to receive more than twenty-five hundred dollars at any one session of Congress, as a compensation for his mileage, in going to and returning from the seat of government of the United States, any act of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That all suits, process, and proceedings, civil and criminal, at law and in chancery, and all indictments and informations, which shall be pending and undetermined in the courts established by authority of the provisional government of

Ordinance of 1787 for government of north-west territory extended over said Territory of Oregon.

All grants of lands heretofore made in said Territory to be null and void.

Time of holding sessions of legislative assembly and location of seat of government.

\$5000 appropriated for buildings, &c.
1850, ch. 19.

Delegates to House of Representatives of the United States to be elected.

Time of electing said delegate, &c.

His mileage.

All suits, process, and proceedings, civil and criminal, indictments, &c.,

pending in the courts of the provisional government of Oregon, transferred to the District Courts of the United States for said Territory.

Proviso.

Justices of the peace, constables, sheriffs, &c., who shall be in office when this act shall take effect, continued in office till they or others are elected or appointed, &c., to fill their places.

Appropriation of \$5000 for a library.

Reservation of lands for use of schools.

Until otherwise provided for by law, the governor may define the judicial districts, and assign the judges to them, &c.; but the legislative assembly may organize, alter, or modify such judicial districts, &c.

Certain officers required to give security for moneys intrusted to them for disbursement.

Oregon, within the limits of said Territory, when this act shall take effect, shall be transferred to be heard, tried, prosecuted, and determined in the District Courts hereby established, which may include the counties or districts where any such proceeding may be pending. All bonds, recognizances, and obligations of every kind whatsoever, valid under the existing laws within the limits of said Territory, shall be valid under this act; and all crimes and misdemeanors against the laws in force within said limits may be prosecuted, tried, and punished in the courts established by this act; and all penalties, forfeitures, actions, and causes of action, may be recovered under this act, in like manner as they would have been under the laws in force within the limits composing said Territory at the time this act shall go into operation: *Provided*, That the laws, penalties, and forfeitures and punishments, by this section required to be enforced by the courts provided for by this act, shall not be inconsistent with the constitution of the United States: *And provided further*, That no right of action whatever shall accrue against any person for any act done in pursuance of any law heretofore passed by the temporary government, and which may be declared contrary to the constitution of the United States.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That all justices of the peace, constables, sheriffs, and all other judicial and ministerial officers, who shall be in office within the limits of said Territory when this act shall take effect, shall be, and they are hereby, authorized and required to continue to exercise and perform the duties of their respective offices as officers of the Territory of Oregon until they or others shall be duly elected or appointed, and qualified to fill their places in the manner herein directed, or until their offices shall be abolished.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended, by and under the direction of the said governor of the Territory of Oregon, in the purchase of a library, to be kept at the seat of government for the use of the governor, legislative assembly, judges of the Supreme Court, secretary, marshal, and attorney of said Territory, and such other persons, and under such regulations, as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That when the lands in the said Territory shall be surveyed under the direction of the government of the United States, preparatory to bringing the same into market, sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in each township in said Territory shall be, and the same is hereby, reserved for the purpose of being applied to schools in said Territory, and in the States and Territories hereafter to be erected out of the same.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That, until otherwise provided for by law, the governor of said Territory may define the judicial districts of said Territory, and assign the judges who may be appointed for said Territory, to the several districts, and also appoint the times and places for holding courts in the several counties or subdivisions in each of said judicial districts by proclamation to be issued by him; but the legislative assembly, at their first or any subsequent session, may organize, alter, or modify such judicial districts, and assign the judges, and alter the time and places of holding the courts, as to them shall seem proper and convenient.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That all officers to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the Territory of Oregon, who by virtue of the provisions of any law now existing, or which may be enacted during the present Congress, are required to give security for moneys that may be intrusted to them for disbursement, shall give such security at such time and place, and in such manner, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That all the ports, harbors, shores, and waters of the main land of the Territory aforesaid shall constitute a collection district, to be called the District of Oregon; and a port of entry shall be established at Astoria, near the mouth of the Columbia River, and a collector of customs shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to reside at such port of entry.

Collection district of Oregon established, and collector to be appointed.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to establish such ports of delivery in the district created by this act, not exceeding two in number, (one of which shall be located on *Fuget's Sound*), as he may deem expedient, and may appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, surveyors to reside thereat.

Ports of delivery, and

Surveyors to be appointed.

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That the collector of said district shall be allowed a compensation of one thousand dollars per annum, and the fees allowed by law; and the compensation of any surveyor appointed in pursuance of this act shall not exceed five hundred dollars per annum, including in said sum the fees allowed by law; and the amount collected by any of said surveyors, for fees in any one year, exceeding the sum of five hundred dollars, shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury of the United States.

Compensation of collector and surveyors.

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That the revenue laws of the United States be, and are hereby, extended over the Territory of Oregon.

Revenue laws extended over said Territory.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of fifteen thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the construction of lighthouses at Cape Disappointment and New Dungeness; and for the construction and anchoring of the requisite number of buoys, to indicate the channels at the mouth of the Columbia River, and the approaches to the harbor of Astoria; the said buoys to be placed and anchored under the direction of such persons as the Secretary of the Treasury shall appoint.

Appropriation for lighthouses and buoys in Oregon.

APPROVED, August 14, 1848.

CHAP. CLXXVIII. — *An Act for the Payment of the Fourth Regiment in the Second Brigade of the Third Division of the Vermont Militia, for Services at the Battle of Plattsburg.*

Aug. 14, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to adjust and settle the claims for one month's services of the officers and soldiers of the fourth regiment in the second brigade of the third division of the militia of the State of Vermont, who served at the battle of Plattsburg on the eleventh day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, for their military services on that occasion, and that the same be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Claims of certain officers and soldiers of Vermont militia to be adjusted and settled.

APPROVED, August 14, 1848.

CHAP. CLXXIX. — *An Act for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of the Officers, Seamen, and Marines of the Brig-of-War Somers.*

Aug. 14, 1848.

WHEREAS the United States brig-of-war Somers was foundered at sea, in the offing of the harbor of Vera Cruz, while engaged, under very

hazardous circumstances, in the prosecution of hostilities against an enemy of this republic: Therefore,

A sum equal to twelve months' pay of their deceased relatives awarded to the widows or children, &c., of the officers, seamen, and marines of the late United States brig Somers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the widows, if any such there be, and in case there be no widow, the child or children, and if there be no child, then the parent or parents, and if there are no parents, to the brothers and sisters who were minors and under the age of eighteen years at the time of said loss of the officers, seamen, and marines who were in the service of the United States, and lost in the United States brig-of-war Somers, shall be entitled to, and receive, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum equal to twelve months' pay of their respective deceased relations aforesaid, in addition to the pay due to the said deceased at the date of the loss of said vessel.

APPROVED, August 14, 1848.

Aug. 14, 1848.

CHAP. CLXXX.—*An Act in Relation to Military Land Warrants.*

Location of certain military land warrants authorized.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, or his widow or heirs, who shall receive and hold in his own right a land warrant, issued by the government of the United States for military service, may locate the same in on legal subdivision, on any public land subject to private entry, taking said land at the price at which the same is subject to private entry, and reckoning the warrant at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for the number of acres therein contained, and paying the balance, if any, in money; but no claim shall exist on the government to pay for any balance on said warrant in money.

APPROVED, August 14, 1848.

RESOLUTIONS.

[No. 1.] — *A Resolution authorizing the Erection on the Public Grounds in the City of Washington of a Monument to George Washington.* Jan. 31, 1848.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Washington National Monument Society be, and it is hereby, authorized to erect the proposed monument to the memory of George Washington upon such portion of the public grounds or reservations within the city of Washington, not otherwise occupied, as shall be selected by the President of the United States and the board of managers of said society, as a suitable site on which to erect the said monument, and for the necessary protection thereof.

APPROVED, January 31, 1848.

Washington National Monument Society authorized to erect a monument to the memory of George Washington on the public grounds in the city of Washington.

[No. 2.] — *Joint Resolution expressive of the Thanks of Congress to Major-General Winfield Scott, and the Troops under his Command, for their distinguished Gallantry and good Conduct in the Campaign of eighteen hundred and forty-seven.* March 9, 1848.

Resolved, unanimously, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress be, and they are hereby, presented to Winfield Scott, major-general commanding in chief the army in Mexico, and through him to the officers and men of the regular and volunteer corps under him, for their uniform-gallantry and good conduct conspicuously displayed at the siege and capture of the city of Vera Cruz and castle of San Juan de Ulloa, March twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and forty-seven; and in the successive battles of Cerro Gordo, April eighteenth; Contreras, San Antonio, and Churubusco, August nineteenth and twentieth; and for the victories achieved in front of the city of Mexico, September eighth, eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth, and the capture of the metropolis, September fourteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, in which the Mexican troops, greatly superior in numbers, and with every advantage of position, were in every conflict signally defeated by the American arms.

Thanks of Congress presented to Major-General Scott and to the officers and men under his command, for their gallantry, good conduct, &c., in certain battles in Mexico.

SEC. 2. *Resolved,* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to cause to be struck a gold medal, with devices emblematical of the series of brilliant victories achieved by the army, and presented to Major-General Winfield Scott as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his valor, skill, and judicious conduct in the memorable campaign of eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

A gold medal to be struck and presented to General Scott.

SEC. 3. *Resolved,* That the President of the United States be requested to cause the foregoing resolutions to be communicated to Major-General Scott, in such terms as he may deem best calculated to give effect to the objects thereof.

The President requested to cause the above resolutions to be communicated to General Scott.

APPROVED March 9, 1848.

March 24, 1848.

[No. 4.]— *Joint Resolution relative to the Evidence which shall be considered satisfactory in Applications for Bounty Land.*

In applications for bounty land warrants, the honorable discharge of the applicant predicated on a surgeon's certificate to be deemed sufficient evidence.

1847, ch. 8.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases of application for bounty land warrants under the act approved February eleventh, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, the honorable discharge of the applicant, showing the same was predicated on a surgeon's certificate of disability, shall be considered as satisfactory evidence to the Commissioner of Pensions that the disability was incurred in the course of service.

APPROVED, March 24, 1848.

April 13, 1848.

[No. 5.]— *A Resolution tendering the Congratulations of the American to the French People.*

The congratulations of Congress tendered to the people of France, &c.

The President requested to transmit this resolution to the American minister at Paris for presentation to the French government.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in the name and behalf of the American people, the congratulations of Congress are hereby tendered to the people of France, upon the success of their recent efforts to consolidate the principles of liberty in a republican form of government.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to transmit this resolution to the American minister at Paris, with instructions to present it to the French government.*

APPROVED, April 13, 1848.

May 9, 1848.

[No. 6.]— *A Resolution respecting Contracts for Hemp for the Use of the American Navy.*

Contracts for American water-rotted hemp may be made for any term not exceeding five years, &c.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby authorized, if in his opinion it will be advantageous to the public interest, to make contracts, for any term not exceeding five years, for the purchase of American water-rotted hemp for the use of the United States navy, provided the same can be had of equal quality with the best foreign hemp, and at a price not exceeding the average price of such hemp for the last five years; the inspection and delivery to be at the place of purchase.

APPROVED, May 9, 1848.

May 9, 1848.

[No. 7.]— *Joint Resolution of Thanks to Major-General Taylor.*

Thanks of Congress tendered to Major-General Taylor and the officers and soldiers under his command, for their valor, skill, and good conduct displayed in the battle of Buena Vista.

A gold medal to be struck and presented to General Taylor.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress are due, and they are hereby tendered, to Major-General Zachary Taylor, and through him to the officers and soldiers of the regular army and of the volunteers under his command, for their valor, skill, and good conduct conspicuously displayed on the twenty-second and twenty-third days of February last, in the battle of Buena Vista, in defeating a Mexican army of more than four times their number, consisting of chosen troops, under their favorite commander General Santa Anna.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be struck a gold medal, with devices emblematical of this splendid achievement, and presented to Major-General Zachary Taylor

as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his judicious and distinguished conduct on that memorable occasion.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause the foregoing resolutions to be communicated to Major-General Taylor, in such terms as he may deem best calculated to give effect to the object thereof.

APPROVED, May 9, 1848.

The President requested to cause these resolutions to be communicated to General Taylor.

[No. 8.]—*Joint Resolution in Relation to the Transportation and Discharge of the Military Forces of the United States at the Close of the War with Mexico.*

June 16, 1848.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on the restoration of peace with Mexico, by a treaty of peace duly ratified and proclaimed, all the military forces of the United States, whether volunteers, regulars, or the marine corps, who by law, or the terms of their engagement, are to be discharged at the close of the war, shall, under the direction of the President of the United States, be transported or marched, with the least practicable delay, to such posts or places in the United States as may be least expensive and most convenient to the troops — and at such places they shall be discharged from the service of the United States; and that until they shall respectively reach such places and be discharged, the officers and men shall be considered, paid, and treated as in the service of the United States, in the same manner as if the war had not closed.

APPROVED, June 16, 1848.

On the restoration of peace with Mexico, all the troops of the United States entitled to be discharged to such places in the United States as may be least expensive and most convenient to them.

Until discharged, officers and men to be paid and treated as in the service of the United States.

[No. 9.]—*Joint Resolution providing for Payment of the Regiment of Texas Mounted Troops called into the Service of the United States, under the Requisition of Colonel Curtis, in the Year eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and for other Purposes.*

June 16, 1848.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to cause to be paid, out of any unexpended appropriations for the prosecution of the war between the United States of America and the republic of Mexico, the regiment of Texas mounted troops which was mustered into the service of the United States for six months, under the requisition of Colonel Curtis, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and discharged before joining the army, the pay and allowances of mounted men, from the time the several companies thereof arrived at San Antonio, the place of rendezvous, until they were mustered out of service, and the usual pay and travelling allowances from the time they left their homes until they reached San Antonio, and from the places where they were mustered out of service until they reached their homes; and the companies of Captains Smith and Hill, until they refused to be mustered out of service, or were disbanded by their respective captains; and also that he cause to be paid to the said regiment the full value of all horses which he shall be satisfied were lost by them for want of forage, during the periods herein specified: *Provided*, That nothing in the act approved second March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, entitled "An Act to amend an act to provide for the payment of horses and other property lost and destroyed in the military service of the United States," approved eighteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, shall be construed to revive the proviso to the second section of the act approved the fifteenth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-four, entitled "An Act making an appropriation for the payment of horses

Certain Texas mounted troops mustered into service for six months in 1847, and discharged before joining the army, to receive the pay and allowances of mounted men from the time they arrived at San Antonio till mustered out of service or disbanded.

To be paid also for horses lost by them for want of forage.

Proviso.
1847, ch. 39.

1844, ch. 73.

All horses belonging to volunteers, which were thrown overboard in the Gulf of Mexico since 13th May, 1846, also to be paid for.

lost by the Missouri volunteers in the Florida war:" *Provided, also,* That all horses belonging to volunteers, which were lost in the Gulf of Mexico, since the thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and forty-six, by being thrown overboard or otherwise, shall be paid for in the same manner as is provided for the payment of other lost horses in this act.

APPROVED, June 16, 1848.

June 30, 1848.

[No. 12.]—*A Resolution authorizing the Presentation to the Government of France of a Series of the Standard Weights and Measures of the United States, and for other Purposes.*

A series of the standard weights and measures of the United States to be presented to the government of France; and certain books to be furnished to the Committee on the Library, for purposes of international exchange.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State be directed to furnish to Alexandre Vattemare one complete series of the standard weights and measures of the United States, now in the Department of State, to be presented to the government of France; and that he furnish to the Joint Committee on the Library twenty-five copies of the revolutionary archives, and an equal number of copies of Little and Brown's edition of the Laws of the United States, to be disposed of by them for the purposes of international exchange.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved,* That seven copies of the works of the exploring expedition now published, and an equal number of such of the works of the same as may hereafter be published, be placed at the disposal of the Joint Library Committee of Congress for the purposes of international exchange.

APPROVED, June 30, 1848.

July 1, 1848.

[No. 13.]—*A Joint Resolution relative to Evidence in Application for Pensions.*

Evidence that shall be sufficient to enable the widow of a revolutionary officer or soldier to obtain a pension.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases where a pension may have been granted to any officer or soldier of the Revolution in his lifetime, the evidence upon which such pension was granted shall be conclusive of the service of such officer or soldier in the application of any widow, or woman who may have been the widow, of such officer or soldier, for a pension; and upon proof by her that she was married to any such officer or soldier prior to January first, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, and that she is a widow, she shall thereupon be placed upon the pension rolls at the same rate that such officer or soldier received during his lifetime.

APPROVED, July 1, 1848.

July 10, 1848.

[No. 15.]—*Joint Resolution disposing of two brass Field-Pieces captured at the Battle of Bennington, in seventeen hundred and seventy-seven.*

Two brass field-pieces captured at the battle of Bennington, in 1777, to be well mounted and delivered to the governor of Vermont.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That two brass field-pieces, captured from the enemy at the battle of Bennington, in the State of Vermont, in seventeen hundred and seventy-seven, now in the possession of the United States, be immediately well mounted, under the direction of the Secretary of War, and delivered to the governor of the State of Vermont, to be hereafter holden as the property of said State.

APPROVED, July 10, 1848.

[No. 16.]— *Joint Resolution to change the Location of a Lighthouse on Lake Superior, in the State of Michigan.* July 10, 1848.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is, authorized (if he deem it expedient) to change the site of the lighthouse authorized by the act of March third, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, to be constructed at Copper Harbor, Fort Wilkins, Lake Superior, in the State of Michigan, to a more suitable place on said lake: *Provided,* Such change shall not increase the cost of construction so as to exceed the appropriation made for such purpose by said act.

Site of the lighthouse authorized by the act of 3d March, 1847, at Copper Harbor, Lake Superior, to be changed to a more suitable place on said lake.

Proviso.

APPROVED, July 10, 1848.

[No. 17.]— *A Joint Resolution extending the Time for the Erection of certain Lighthouses.* July 25, 1848.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the sixteenth section of the act approved March third, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, entitled "An Act making further provision for the support of public credit and for the redemption of the public debt," as requires that sums remaining unexpended for two years after the year of appropriation shall be carried to the account of the surplus fund, shall not apply to the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, entitled "An Act authorizing the erection of certain lighthouses, and for other purposes," until two years after the first meeting of the legislature of those States in which said lighthouses are to be located.

Sums appropriated for lighthouses not to be carried to the surplus fund until two years after the first meeting of those States in which said lighthouses are to be located.

1795, ch. 45.
1847, ch. 52.

APPROVED, July 25, 1848.

[No. 18.]— *Joint Resolution relinquishing to the State of Missouri certain Trophies of Doniphan's victorious Expedition.* July 25, 1848.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the ten pieces of ordnance captured by the Missouri volunteers under Colonel Doniphan, in their brilliant expedition through the Northern States of Mexico, now deposited at the capital of the State, by permission of the commanding general, as trophies of their heroic achievements, be, and the same are hereby, forever relinquished to the State of Missouri.

The ordnance captured by the Missouri volunteers, under Colonel Doniphan, relinquished to the State of Missouri.

APPROVED, July 25, 1848.

[No. 19.]— *A Resolution to sanction an Agreement made between the Wyandotts and Delawares for the Purchase of certain Lands by the former, of the latter Tribe of Indians.* July 25, 1848.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the agreement, in writing, between the Delaware nation of Indians and the Wyandott nation of Indians, made and entered into on the fourteenth day of December, eighteen hundred and forty-three, for the purchase of certain lands by the latter, of the former tribe of Indians, and which said agreement, in writing, is as follows:

Agreement in writing between the Delaware and Wyandott nations of Indians, on the 14th December, 1843, for the purchase of certain lands by the latter of the former, confirmed.

"WHEREAS, from a long and intimate acquaintance, and the ardent friendship which has for a great many years existed between the Delawares and Wyandotts, and from a mutual desire that the same feeling shall continue and be more strengthened by becoming near neighbors to each other; therefore the said parties, the Delawares

on one side, and the Wyandotts on the other, in full council assembled, have agreed, and do agree, to the following stipulations, to wit:—

ARTICLE 1. The Delaware nation of Indians, residing between the Missouri and Kansas Rivers, being very anxious to have their uncles, the Wyandotts, to settle and reside near them, do hereby donate, grant, and quitclaim forever, to the Wyandott nation, three sections of land, containing six hundred and forty acres each, lying and being situated at the point of the junction of the Missouri and Kansas Rivers.

ARTICLE 2. The Delaware chiefs, for themselves and by the unanimous consent of their people, do hereby cede, grant, quitclaim to the Wyandott nation, and their heirs forever, thirty-six sections of land, each containing six hundred and forty acres, situated between the aforesaid Missouri and Kansas Rivers, and adjoining on the west the aforesaid three donated sections, making in all thirty-nine sections of land, bounded as follows, viz.: Commencing at the point at the junction of the aforesaid Missouri and Kansas Rivers, running west along the Kansas River sufficiently far to include the aforesaid thirty-nine sections; thence running north to the Missouri River; thence down the said river with its meanders to the place of beginning; to be surveyed in as near a square form as the rivers and territory ceded will admit of.

ARTICLE 3. In consideration of the foregoing donation and cession of land, the Wyandott chiefs bind themselves, successors in office, and their people, to pay to the Delaware nation of Indians forty-six thousand and eighty dollars, as follows, viz.: six thousand and eighty dollars to be paid the year eighteen hundred and forty-four, and four thousand dollars annually thereafter for ten years.

ARTICLE 4. It is hereby distinctly understood, between the contracting parties, that the aforesaid agreement shall not be binding or obligatory until the President of the United States shall have approved the same, and caused it to be recorded in the War Department.

In testimony whereof, we, the chiefs and headmen of the Delaware nation, and the chiefs and headmen of the Wyandott nation, have, this fourteenth day of December, eighteen hundred and forty-three, set our signatures.

	NAH-KOO-MER, his x mark.	} Delaware chiefs.
Captain	KETCHUM, his x mark.	
Captain	SUAVEC, his x mark,	
	JACKENDUTHEN, his x mark.	
	SAN-KOCK-SA, his x mark.	
	COCK-I-TO-WA, his x mark,	
	SA-SAR-SIT-TONA, his x mark,	
	PEMP-SCAH, his x mark,	
	NAH-QUE-NON, his x mark,	
	HENRY JACQUIS, his x mark,	
	JAMES WASHINGTON, his x mark,	} Wyandotts.
	MATTHEW PEACOCK, his x mark,	
	JAMES BIGTREE, his x mark,	
	GEORGE ARMSTRONG, his x mark,	
	TAN-ROO-MIE, his x mark,	
	T. A. HICKS,	

Signed in open council in presence of.

JONATHAN PHILLIPS, *Sub-agent for the Wyandotts.*

RICHARD W. CUMMINS, *Indian Agent.*

JAMES M. SIMPSON.

CHARLES GRAHAM.

JOEL WALKER, *Secretary of the Wyandott Council.*

HENRY TIBLOW, *Indian Interpreter, Delaware."*

be, and the same is hereby, confirmed: *Provided*, That the Wyandott Indian nation shall take no better right or interest in and to said lands than is now vested in the Delaware nation of Indians.

Proviso.

APPROVED, July 25, 1848.

[No. 20.]— *A Resolution for the speedy Payment of the three Months' extra Pay to the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, Musicians, and Privates, who have served in the late War with Mexico, allowed by the Act of July nineteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight.*

July 29, 1848.

1848, ch. 104.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the three months' extra pay provided by the fifth section of the act approved July nineteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, to the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, who have been in actual service in the late war with Mexico, and who have served out the term of their engagement, or have been honorably discharged, and to the widows or heirs of those who have died or been killed in the service, shall be paid and settled by the pay department of the army, under such regulations as the Paymaster-General, with the approval of the Secretary of War, shall establish.

The three months' extra pay to officers and soldiers who served in Mexico, to be settled by the pay department of the army.

APPROVED, July 29, 1848.

[No. 21.]— *A Resolution authorizing the proper accounting Officers of the Treasury to make a just and fair Statement of the Claims of the Cherokee Nation of Indians, according to the Principles established by the Treaty of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six.*

Aug. 7, 1848.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized and required to make a just and fair statement of the claims of the Cherokee nation of Indians, according to the principles established by the treaty of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, between the United States and said Indians, and that they report the same to the next session of Congress.

A just and fair statement of the claims of the Cherokee nation of Indians to be made according to the principles established by the treaty of August, 1846, between the United States and said Indians.

APPROVED, August 7, 1848.

[No. 22.]— *Joint Resolution of Thanks to the Officers, Sailors, and Marines, of the United States Navy.*

Aug. 7, 1848.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered, to the officers, sailors, and marines, of the navy of the United States, for the zeal and ability with which their duty during the late war with Mexico, and especially their efficient coöperation with the army of the United States in the capture of Vera Cruz and the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, was performed.

Thanks of Congress tendered to the officers, seamen, and marines of the United States navy, for the zeal and ability with which they performed their duty during the late war with Mexico.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause the foregoing resolution to be communicated to the officers, sailors, and marines of the navy of the United States, in such terms as he may deem best calculated to give effect to the object thereof.

The President requested to communicate this resolution to the officers, seamen, and marines of the navy.

APPROVED, August 7, 1848.

[No. 23.]— *Joint Resolution authorizing the Secretary of State to furnish the Clerks of the several District and Circuit Courts of the United States with Copies of Little and Brown's Edition of the Laws of the United States.*

Aug. 7, 1848.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State

The Secretary of State to furnish

to the clerks of the several Circuit and District Courts a sufficient number of copies of Little and Brown's edition of the Laws of the United States, &c.

cause to be furnished to each of the clerks of the several District and Circuit Courts of the United States a sufficient number of copies of Little and Brown's edition of the Statutes at large, with those heretofore received, to supply the clerk's office at each place where said courts are required by law to be held, one copy for the use of said clerk's office and of said courts.

APPROVED, August 7, 1848.

Aug. 10, 1848.

[No. 24.]—*Joint Resolution concerning certain Portions of the Marine and Ordnance Corps.*

The officers, non-commissioned officers, &c., of the marine corps, and artificers and laborers of the ordnance corps, who served in Mexico, placed as to bounty land and other remuneration, on a footing with the regular army.

Proviso.

Non-commissioned officers of the marine corps to be entitled to bounty for reenlistment.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the officers, non-commissioned officers, privates, and musicians of the marine corps, who have served with the army in the war with Mexico, and also the artificers and laborers of the ordnance corps serving in said war, be placed, in all respects as to bounty land and other remuneration, in addition to ordinary pay, on a footing with the officers, non-commissioned officers, privates, and musicians of the army: *Provided,* That this remuneration shall be in lieu of prize money and all other extra allowances.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the non-commissioned officers of the marine corps shall be entitled to the same bounty for reenlistment as is now or may hereafter be received by the non-commissioned officers of the army.

APPROVED, August 10, 1848.

Aug. 11, 1848.

[No. 25.]—*A Resolution granting to the Jackson Monument Committee certain brass Guns and Mortars, captured by General Andrew Jackson, and for other Purposes.*

The brass guns captured by General Jackson at Pensacola to be delivered to the Jackson Monument Committee, to be used for the construction of a monument.

A portion of the public ground in the city of Washington granted as a site for said monument.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and requested to cause to be delivered to the Jackson Monument Committee, in the city of Washington, the brass guns and mortars captured by General Andrew Jackson at Pensacola, and referred to in a statement of the Chief of the Ordnance Office, dated fourteenth April, eighteen hundred and forty-six, to be used by the said committee as material for the construction of the monument to that distinguished patriot; and the said committee is hereby authorized to erect the said monument upon such portion of the public grounds in the city of Washington as may be designated for that purpose by the President of the United States.

APPROVED, August 11, 1848.

Aug. 11, 1848.

[No. 26.]—*A Resolution concerning the Distribution of the Statutes at large.*

Four copies of the Statutes at large to be delivered to the Solicitor of the Treasury for the use of his office.

Solicitor allowed the use of the library of Congress.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State be authorized and directed to deliver to the Solicitor of the Treasury four copies of the Statutes at large, for the use of his office, and to be kept and preserved therein as public property, and that the Solicitor be allowed the use of the library of Congress, subject to regulations of the Joint Committee on the Library.

APPROVED, August 11, 1848.

PUBLIC ACTS OF THE THIRTIETH CONGRESS

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

Passed at the second Session, which was begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the 4th day of December, 1848, and ended Saturday, March 3, 1849.

JAMES K. POLK, President; GEORGE M. DALLAS, Vice-President, and President of the Senate; DAVID R. ATCHISON, President of the Senate, pro tempore, on and after March 2, 1849; ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHAP. XIV. — *An Act to extend certain Privileges to the Town of Whitehall, in the State of New York.* Jan. 10, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, be authorized to extend to the town of Whitehall the same privileges as are conferred on certain ports named in the seventh section of an act entitled "An Act allowing drawback upon foreign merchandise exported in the original packages to Chihuahua and Santa Fe, in Mexico, and to the British North American provinces adjoining the United States," passed third March, eighteen hundred and forty-five, in the manner prescribed by the proviso contained in said section.
APPROVED, January 10, 1849.

Certain privileges of drawback extended to the town of Whitehall, New York.
1845, ch. 70.
See the proclamation at the end of the laws of this session.

CHAP. XIX. — *An Act supplemental to the Act approved the sixth Day of July, eighteen hundred and forty-two, entitled "An Act confirming certain Land Claims in Louisiana."* Jan. 19, 1849.
1842, ch. 60.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a further term of two years, from and after the passage of this act, be, and the same is hereby, conceded to locate the claim named and alluded to in the third and sixth sections of the act to which this act is supplemental, and therein designated as claim number eight.
APPROVED, January 19, 1849.

Further time allowed to locate a certain land claim in Louisiana.

CHAP. XX. — *An Act to continue the Office of the Commissioner of Pensions.* Jan. 19, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the authority given to continue the office of Commissioner of Pensions by the act of the fourteenth of January, eighteen hundred and forty-six, entitled "An Act to continue the office of Commissioner of Pensions," be extended until further legislation by Congress; and that said Commis-
(341)

Office of Commissioner of Pensions continued till further legislation.
1846, ch. 4.

Salary.

sioner shall receive the same rate of compensation which was paid to him during the year ending December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

APPROVED, January 19, 1849.

Jan. 26, 1849.

CHAP. XXIV. — *An Act to supply Deficiencies in the Appropriations for the Service of the fiscal Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-nine.*

Supply of deficiencies in the appropriations for 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, namely:

Contingencies of General Land Office, §4000.

For contingent expenses of the General Land Office, to cover a deficiency in appropriation for parchment, the increase required to satisfy military locations being much greater than was estimated, four thousand dollars.

Contingencies in office of Register of the Treasury, §975.

For contingent expenses of the office of the Register of the Treasury, for amount due on an account for printing and binding blank books for the entry of the collectors' quarterly returns of the commerce and navigation of their several districts, nine hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Salary of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs of Oregon Territory, §2008 74. 1848, ch. 177.

For salary of the governor and superintendent of Indian affairs of Oregon Territory, from eighteenth August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, to thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, at three thousand dollars per annum, per act fourteenth August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, two thousand six hundred and eight dollars and seventy-four cents.

Salary of judges, secretary, marshal, and district attorney of Oregon Territory, §2286 29.

For salaries of the chief justice and two associate judges of Oregon Territory, at two thousand dollars each per annum, from fourteenth August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, to thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, per same act, five thousand two hundred and sixty-six dollars and twenty-nine cents.

§1316 58.

For salary of the secretary of Oregon Territory, from fourteenth August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, to thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, at fifteen hundred dollars per annum, per same act, one thousand three hundred and sixteen dollars and fifty-eight cents.

§351 03.

For salaries of district attorney and marshal of Oregon Territory, from fourteenth August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, to thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, at two hundred dollars each per annum, per same act, three hundred and fifty-one dollars and eight cents.

Re-appropriation for Ottowas and Chippewas, §5406 47.

For the re-appropriation of this sum, (carried to the surplus fund,) being for the purchase of agricultural implements, cattle, and mechanics' tools, for the Ottowas and Chippewas, stipulated in the fourth clause of the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, five thousand four hundred and six dollars and forty-seven cents.

Blacksmith and striker for Choctaws, §156 93.

For payment of services of blacksmith and striker of the Choctaws, rendered after the treaty provisions had expired by limitation, and before he was notified thereof, and for coal furnished the shop during the same time, one hundred and fifty-six dollars and ninety-eight cents.

Expenses of census of N. C. Cherokees, §400. 1843, ch. 113.

For expenses of an agent in taking the census of the North Carolina Cherokees, under the fourth section of the act of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, four hundred dollars.

For continuing the collecting and digesting of such statistics and materials as may illustrate the history, the present condition, and future prospects of the Indian tribes of the United States, five thousand dollars.

For re-appropriation of this sum, (carried to the surplus fund,) for pay, subsistence, and clothing of the company of sappers, miners, and pontoniers, and for carrying out the other purposes of the act of May fifteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, twenty-three thousand two hundred and fifty-nine dollars and forty cents.

To enable the clerk of the House to furnish to members of the House the books authorized by the resolution of the seventh of August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, seventy-six thousand dollars.

For copying abstracts from old sea journals, for the "wind and current charts," and for payment of duties on books, maps, charts, and instruments imported for the use of the navy, four thousand dollars. And from and after the thirtieth of June next, all books, maps, charts, mathematical, nautical instruments, philosophical apparatus, and all other articles whatever, imported for the use of the United States, shall be imported free of duty, any thing in the act of July thirtieth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, entitled "An Act reducing the duty on imports and for other purposes," to the contrary notwithstanding.

For salary of the secretary to sign patents for public lands, fifteen hundred dollars.

To pay two messengers in the Pension Office, in addition to those now employed, at the rate of four hundred dollars each per annum, for the last two quarters of the current fiscal year, four hundred dollars.

For furnishing sixteen rooms in the new building occupied by the Pension Office, at an average of one hundred dollars per room; for carpets, matting, desks, tables, shelves, book-cases, chairs, and other necessary articles, sixteen hundred dollars.

For compensation to the commissioner in China, under the act to carry into effect certain provisions in the treaties between the United States and China and the Ottoman Porte, of eleventh August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, five hundred and eighty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For compensation to the consuls of the United States at the five ports in China, viz.: Kwangehow, Amoy, Fuchow, Ningpo, and Shanghai, under the same act, two thousand nine hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For outfit of a chargé d'affaires to the Papal States, per act first May, eighteen hundred and ten, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Senate, one hundred and twenty-three thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, fifty thousand dollars, including the compensation of a clerk to the Sergeant-at-arms, at the rate of four dollars per day, during the present session.

For completing the three rooms in the Capitol of Iowa, set apart for the use of the United States courts, under a resolution of the General Assembly of Iowa, approved January twenty-two, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, one thousand one hundred and eighty-six dollars and seventy-two cents: *Provided*, That before any money be paid under this appropriation, the said apartments be ceded by the proper authorities of the State of Iowa for the use of the courts of the United States, until other arrangements for the accommodation of the courts be made by the United States.

For bringing to the seat of government the votes for President and Vice-President of the United States, nine thousand dollars.

For the employment in the Adjutant-General's office of two temporary clerks for the last half of the current fiscal year, one thousand dollars; and for the contingent expenses of the Pension Office for the

Statistics of Indian tribes, \$5000.

Re-appropriation for sappers, miners, and pontoniers, \$23,259 40.

1846, ch. 21.

Books for members House Representatives, \$75,000.

Copying abstracts of old sea journals, &c., and duties on books, maps, charts, &c. \$4000.

Books, &c., imported for the use of the U. S., to be duty free after 30th June next.

1846, ch. 74.

Salary of sec. to sign patents, \$1500.

Messengers in Pension Office, \$400.

Furnishing rooms in Pension Office, \$1600.

Compensation of commissioner to China, \$583 33.

1848, ch. 150.

Compensation to consuls, \$2916 67.

Outfit of chargé d'affaires to Rome, \$4500.

1810, ch. 44. Contingencies of Senate, \$123,000, and House Representatives, \$50,000.

Completing three rooms in the Capitol of Iowa for use of the U. S. courts, \$1186 72. *Proviso*.

For bringing on votes for President and Vice-President, \$9000.

Temporary clerks in Adjutant-General's office, \$5566 45.

last and the current fiscal years, five thousand five hundred and sixty-six dollars and forty-five cents.

For six swords,
\$9000.

For the six swords ordered to be presented by the joint resolution, approved March second, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, nine thousand dollars.

Instruments for
astronomical ob-
servations,
\$6400.

For instruments necessary for the astronomical observations directed to be made in the southern hemisphere by the act of August third, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and for freight and expenses on the same, six thousand four hundred dollars.

1848, ch. 121.

APPROVED, January 26, 1849.

Jan. 26, 1849.

CHAP. XXV. — *An Act authorizing the Payment of Interest upon the Advances made by the State of Alabama for the Use of the United States Government, in the Suppression of the Creek Indian Hostilities of eighteen hundred and thirty-six and eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, in Alabama.*

Secretary of War
to pay interest on
certain advances
made by State of
Alabama.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to pay interest upon the advances made by the State of Alabama for the use of the United States Government, in the suppression of hostilities by the Creek Indians, in eighteen hundred and thirty-six and eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, at the rate of six per centum per annum from the time of the advances until the principal sum was paid by the United States to the State of Alabama; and the sum so found to be due to said State be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

How interest
shall be comput-
ed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That in ascertaining the amount of interest as aforesaid due to the State of Alabama, the following rules shall govern: That interest shall not be computed on any sum which Alabama has not expended for the use and benefit of the United States, as evidenced by the amount refunded or repaid to the State of Alabama by the United States. Second, That no interest shall be paid on any sum on which the said State of Alabama did not either pay or lose interest as aforesaid.

APPROVED, January 26, 1849.

Feb. 1, 1849.

CHAP. XXXVII. — *An Act for the Relief of the forward Officers of the late Exploring Expedition.*

Extra pay al-
lowed forward
officers of the
Exploring Ex-
pedition.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be authorized and directed, in the settlements of the accounts of the forward officers of the late Exploring Expedition, under the command of Charles Wilkes, Esquire, to allow them the extra pay of two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, credited to said officers on the pay-rolls rendered on the arrival of said expedition in the United States, agreeably to the direction of said commander.

Lieut. Cadwal-
lader Ringgold
to be allowed ex-
tra pay for scien-
tific services.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the accounting officers of the Treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed, in the settlement of the accounts of Lieutenant Cadwallader Ringgold, late commanding the United States brig Porpoise, attached to the Exploring Expedition, to allow and credit him in the extra pay for scientific duties, at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum, and upon the principle applied to the accounts of Lieutenant W. L. Hudson, then commanding the United States sloop Peacock, attached to said expedition.

APPROVED, February 1, 1849.

CHAP. LII. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Military Academy, for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.*

Feb. 19, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

For pay of officers, instructors, cadets, and musicians, seventy-nine thousand seven hundred and sixty-four dollars.

Pay, \$79,764.

For commutation of subsistence, five thousand six hundred and twenty-one dollars.

Subsistence, \$5621.

For forage for officers' horses, two thousand four hundred and ninety-six dollars; and all professors shall be entitled to the same amount of forage which is allowed to officers of the rank to which their rank is assimilated.

Forage, \$2496.
Allowance to professors.

For clothing for officers' servants, four hundred and twenty dollars.

Clothing, \$420.
Incidental and contingent expenses, \$28,460.

For repairs, fuel, apparatus, forage for public horses and oxen, stationery, printing, and other incidental and contingent expenses, twenty-six thousand four hundred and sixty dollars.

For the increase and expenses of the library, one thousand dollars.

Library, \$1000.
Board of visitors, \$1033 61.

For expenses of the board of visitors, one thousand and thirty-three dollars and sixty-one cents.

Barracks, \$40,000.

For barracks for cadets, forty thousand dollars.

New mess hall, \$5000.

For new mess hall, five thousand dollars.

For riding hall, two thousand dollars.

Riding hall, \$2000.

For hospital for enlisted men, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Hospital, \$2500.

For permanent quarters and barracks for engineer troops, (sappers, miners, and pontoniers,) five thousand dollars.

Quarters, \$5000.

APPROVED, February 19, 1849.

CHAP. LIII. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Payment of revolutionary and other Pensions of the United States, for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.*

Feb. 19, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of pensions for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

For revolutionary pensions, under the act of the eighteenth of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, twenty-eight thousand four hundred dollars.

Revolutionary pensions, \$28,400.

For invalid pensions, under various acts, two hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars.

1818, ch. 19.
Invalid pensions, \$272,000.

For pensions to widows, under the act of the second of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, one hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars.

For widows and orphans, \$132,000.

For pensions to widows and orphans, under the act of the twenty-first of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, twenty-four thousand dollars.

1848, ch. 8.
\$24,000.
1848, ch. 108.

For half-pay pensions to widows and orphans, under the act of the sixteenth of March, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and the act of the sixteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, in addition to an unexpended balance remaining in the treasury of eleven thousand seven hundred and sixty-four dollars and fifty-seven cents, payable through the Third Auditor's office, ten thousand dollars.

Half-pay pensions to widows and orphans, \$11,764 57.
1816, ch. 68.

Arrearages,
\$1000.

For arrearages prior to the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, under the act of the first of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, in addition to an unexpended balance remaining in the treasury of two thousand nine hundred and fourteen dollars and eighty-nine cents, payable through the Third Auditor's office, one thousand dollars.

Deputies or clerks of agents for paying pensions may administer oaths.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any agent for paying pensions shall have a deputy or clerk, authorized by law, said deputy or clerk shall have like power to administer oaths or affirmations as said agent may have; and all oaths and affirmations taken before said clerk or deputy, shall be of like obligation, and subject to like penalties for false swearing or affirmation, as if taken before the pension agent himself.

APPROVED, February 19, 1849.

Feb. 19, 1849.

CHAP. LV. — *An Act to relinquish the reversionary interest of the United States in a certain Indian Reservation in the State of Alabama.*

Reversionary interest of the U. S. in a certain tract of land relinquished to Stephen Steele and James Daniel.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the right, title, and interest, which might accrue or revert, or has accrued or reverted, to the United States, to a certain reservation confirmed to the heirs of William Jones, deceased, by the certificate from the United States, bearing date the twelfth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, being known and described as fractional section sixteen, and the south-east and south-west quarters of section nine, in township six, and range five, under a treaty made and concluded at Fort Jackson, on the ninth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and lying in the State of Alabama, be, and the same are hereby, relinquished and vested in Stephen Steele and James Daniel, respectively, according to the extent of their several interests therein. *Provided, however*, (and this relinquishment is made upon the condition,) that the said Steele and Daniel, or either of them, have fairly, and in good faith, and for a valuable and adequate consideration, purchased of the said heirs, by authentic and valid deeds, their respective rights in and to the said reservations: *And provided, further*, That no sale or conveyance of said reservation, or any part thereof, by the said reservees, or either of them, shall be deemed regular or valid, nor shall this act have effect, until the President of the United States, or some officer to be by him designated, shall have approved such conveyance, and endorsed his approval thereon.

Proviso.

APPROVED, February 19, 1849.

Feb. 22, 1849.

CHAP. LXI. — *An Act for authenticating certain Records.*

1849, ch. 82.

Manner in which certain records, &c., may be authenticated and read in evidence.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it may and shall be lawful for the keepers or persons having the custody of laws, judgments, orders, decrees, journals, correspondence, or other public documents, of any foreign government or its agents, relating to the title to lands claimed by or under the United States, on the application of the head of any one of the departments, the Solicitor of the Treasury, or the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to authenticate the same under his hand and seal, and certify the same to be correct and true copies of such laws, judgments, orders, decrees, journals, correspondence, or other public documents; and when the same shall be certified by such minister, consul, or judge, mentioned in the first

[This section is explained by act of 1849, ch. 82, post, p. 350.]

section of this act, under his hand and seal of office; to be true copies of the originals, the same shall be sealed up by him and returned to the Solicitor of the Treasury, who shall file the same in his office, and cause it to be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose. A copy of said laws, judgments, orders, decrees, journals, correspondence, or other public documents, so filed, or of the same so recorded in said book, may be read in evidence in all courts where the title to land claimed by or under the United States may come into question, equally with the originals thereof.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Solicitor of the Treasury shall cause a seal to be made and provided for his office, with such device as the President of the United States shall approve, and copies of any public documents, records, books, or papers, belonging to or on the files of the said office, under the signature of the said Solicitor, or, when the office shall be vacant, under the signature of such officer as may be officiating for the time being, accompanied by an impress of the said seal, shall be competent evidence in all cases equally with the original records, documents, books, or papers.

Solicitor of the Treasury to cause a seal to be made for his office.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all books, papers, documents, and records in the War, Navy, Treasury, and Post-Office Departments, and the Attorney-General's office, may be copied and certified under seal in the same manner as those in the State Department may now by law be, and with the same force and effect, and the said Attorney-General shall cause a seal to be made and provided for his office, with such device as the President of the United States shall approve.

Books, papers, &c., in the War, Navy, Treasury, Post-Office, and Attorney-Gen'l's Dep'ts, may be copied and certified in the same manner as in the State Dep't. Attorney-Gen'l to have a seal.

APPROVED, February 22, 1849.

CHAP. LXII. — *An Act granting five Years' Half Pay to certain Widows and Orphans of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, Musicians, and Privates, both Regulars and Volunteers.*

Feb. 22, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the second section of the act entitled "An Act amending the act entitled 'An Act granting half pay to widows or orphans, where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States,' in cases of deceased officers and soldiers of the militia and volunteers," approved July twenty-first, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, shall be so construed as to embrace all widows and orphans of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, whether of the regular army or of volunteers, who have received an honorable discharge, or who remained to the date of their death in the military service of the United States, and who have died, since their return to their usual place of residence, of wounds received, or from disease contracted while in line of duty, subject to such rules, regulations, and restrictions, as the Secretary of War, by the third section of said act, is authorized to impose.

How the act of 20th July, 1848, ch. 108, amending the act granting half pay to widows, orphans, &c., shall be construed.

APPROVED, February 22, 1849.

CHAP. LXX. — *An Act to establish an additional Land Office in the State of Missouri.*

Feb. 26, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the public lands of the United States included in the present Fayette district, in the State of Missouri, as lies within the following bounda-

Part of Fayette land district formed into new land district.

To be called
Chariton dis-
trict.
Land office to
be established.

Register and
receiver to be ap-
pointed.
To give bond.

Their compen-
sation, duties,
&c.

Books, maps,
&c., of the Pay-
ette land district,
transferred to
new office.

ries, to wit: Beginning at the point on the northern boundary of the State intersected by the line between ranges thirteen and fourteen; thence south along that line until it intersects the line between townships fifty-five and fifty-six; thence west along that line until it intersects the line between ranges twenty-three and twenty-four; thence north along the last mentioned line to the northern boundary of the State; thence east with said boundary line to the beginning, shall be formed into a new land district, to be called the "Chariton district;" and for the sale of the public lands within the district hereby constituted, a land office shall be established at such most convenient place within the said district as the President of the United States may designate.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That for the office in the land district hereby created, a register and receiver shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall severally give bond and security, according to law, before entering on the duties of their respective offices. They shall receive the same compensation, fees, and emoluments, and shall perform similar duties, and possess the same powers with all other registers and receivers of land offices, and shall, in all respects, be governed by the laws of the United States providing for the sale of the public lands.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall cause to be transferred to the land office hereby created all such books, maps, records, field notes, and plats, or transcripts thereof, relating to the surveys and entries of the public lands in this district, as may be necessary for the sale of the public lands, in compliance with the provisions of this act.

APPROVED, February 26, 1849.

Feb. 26, 1849.

CHAP. LXXI.—*An Act to provide for carrying into Execution, in Part, the Twelfth Article of the Treaty with Mexico, concluded at Guadalupe [Guadalupe] Hidalgo.*

Appropriation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums of money be, and the same are hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying into execution, in part, the twelfth article of the treaty between the United States and Mexico, made and concluded at Guadalupe Hidalgo on the second day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

Instalment and
interest due May
30, 1849,
\$3,720,000.

For payment of the instalment and interest which will fall due, under said article, on the thirtieth day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine, the sum of three million-seven hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

Instalment and
interest due May
30, 1850,
\$3,540,000.

For payment of the instalment and interest which will fall due, under said article, on the thirtieth day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty, the sum of three million five hundred and forty thousand dollars.

APPROVED, February 26, 1849.

Feb. 26, 1849.

1847, ch. 64.

CHAP. LXXII.—*An Act to extend the Provisions of an act Approved the third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, for carrying into Effect the existing compacts with the States of Alabama and Mississippi, with Regard to the five per cent. Fund and School Reservations.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions

of "An Act to amend an act entitled 'An Act to carry into effect, in the States of Alabama and Mississippi, the existing compacts with those States with regard to the five per cent. fund and the school reservations,' approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-seven," be, and the same are hereby extended, so as to enable the State of Alabama to have three years from the passage of this act in which to make the selections of land authorized by the preceding acts to which this is an amendment.

APPROVED, February 26, 1849.

Three years allowed to State of Alabama to make selection of lands authorized by previous acts.

1847, ch. 64.

CHAP. LXXVII.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Payment of Navy Pensions for the Year ending the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.*

March 2, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury and not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of navy pensions for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

To pay invalid pensions, forty thousand dollars.

To pay the pensions of widows and orphans of officers, seamen, and marines, fifty thousand dollars.

To pay the pensions of invalids who were wounded on board of private armed vessels during the last war with Great Britain, three thousand dollars.

APPROVED, March 2, 1849.

Invalid pensions, \$40,000.
Widows and orphans, \$50,000.
Invalids wounded on board private armed vessels, \$3000.

CHAP. LXXVIII.—*An Act declaratory of the Act for the Admission of the State of Iowa into the Union.*

March 2, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That by the act entitled "An Act for the admission of the State of Iowa into the Union," approved December twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, the United States assented to the application for the support of common schools, as made in the second section of the tenth article of the constitution of said State, of the five per cent. of the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands within the State of Iowa, and of the five hundred thousand acres of land granted to said State by the act of the fourth of September, eighteen hundred and forty-one; said land to be selected in legal subdivisions of not less than three hundred and twenty acres.

APPROVED, March 2, 1849.

Support of common schools in Iowa.
1846, ch. 1.

CHAP. LXXIX.—*An Act to allow Subsistence to certain Arkansas and other Volunteers, who have been Prisoners of War in Mexico.*

March 2, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the army of the United States be, and they are hereby, required to pay, in money, to each volunteer of the Arkansas regiment, and to each volunteer of any other corps that has been in the military service of the United States, who has been a prisoner of war in Mexico, the sum of forty cents a day, in lieu of subsistence, during the whole time of his imprisonment.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the benefits provided by

Money, in lieu of subsistence, to be paid to certain volunteers.

Benefits of this

act to be extended to legal representatives.

What evidence shall be sufficient.

the first section of this act extend to the legal representatives of said volunteer.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the same evidence as is now required to establish the fact of ordinary-service shall be sufficient to establish the fact of imprisonment, and to authorize and require said accounting officers to make the payment provided by the first section of this act, upon application of said volunteer, his authorized agent, or legal representative.

APPROVED, March 2, 1849.

March 2, 1849.

CHAP. LXXX. — *An Act concerning the Pay Department of the Army.*

Pay department of the army reorganized.

Officers, their rank, pay, emoluments, and tenure of offices.

Disbursing officers of the department to renew their bonds every four years.

Of what officers the pay department shall consist.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the pay department of the army shall consist of a Paymaster-General, who shall have the rank of colonel, and the same pay and allowances as are at present provided by law, and the same tenure of office as the heads of other disbursing departments of the army; two deputy Paymasters-General, with the same rank, pay, and allowances as are now provided by law for such officers, and the same tenure of office as officers of like grade in other disbursing departments of the army; and twenty-five Paymasters, with the same rank, pay, and allowances as are now provided by law for such officers, and the same tenure of office as officers of like grade in other disbursing departments of the army. That it shall be the duty of all disbursing officers of the pay department to renew their bonds, or furnish additional security, at least once in four years, or as much oftener as the President may direct. That the officers of the pay department, provided for by the first section of this act, shall consist of the Paymaster-General, the two deputy Paymasters-General now in commission, the fifteen Paymasters who were in service under the acts in force at the commencement of the war with Mexico, and ten Paymasters to be selected from the additional paymasters now in service, and the thirteen Paymasters authorized by the acts of the seventeenth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and the third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

APPROVED, March 2, 1849.

1846, ch. 28.

1847, ch. 61.

March 2, 1849.

CHAP. LXXXI. — *An Act to continue the Light at Sand's Point, on Long Island.*

Light at Sand's point, L. I., continued.

1847, ch. 52.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the fourth section of the act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, entitled "An Act authorizing the erection of certain lighthouses, and for other purposes," as requires the light at Sand's Point, on Long Island, to be discontinued, be, and it is hereby, repealed.

APPROVED, March 2, 1849.

March 2, 1849.

1849, ch. 61.

CHAP. LXXXII. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act for authenticating certain Records," approved February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and forty-nine.*

First section of act for authenticating certain records amended and explained.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first section of the act entitled "An Act for authenticating certain records," approved February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That it may and shall be lawful for the keepers or persons having the custody of

laws, judgments, orders, decrees, journals, correspondence, or other public documents of any foreign government or its agents, relating to the title to lands claimed by or under the United States, on the application of one of the *head* of one of the departments, the Solicitor of the Treasury, or the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to authenticate the same under his hand and seal, and certify the same to be correct and true copies of such laws, judgments, orders, decrees, journals, correspondence, or other public documents; and when the same shall be certified by an American minister or consul under his hand and seal of office, or by a judge of one of the United States courts under his hand and seal, to be true copies of the originals, the same shall be sealed up by him and returned to the Solicitor of the Treasury, who shall file the same in his office, and cause it to be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose. A copy of said laws, judgments, orders, decrees, journals, correspondence, or other public documents so filed, or of the same so recorded in said book, may be read in evidence in all courts, where the title to land claimed by or under the United States may come into question, equally with the originals thereof.

APPROVED, March 2, 1849.

CHAP. LXXXIII. — *An Act to provide for an Increase of the Medical Staff, and for an additional Number of Chaplains of the Army of the United States.*

March 2, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of section third of an act entitled "An Act to amend an act entitled An Act supplemental to an act entitled an An Act providing for the prosecution of the existing war between the United States and the republic of Mexico, and for other purposes," approved July nineteen, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, as prevents the filling of vacancies in the medical department of the army until further authorized by law, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Repeal of provision of act of July 19, 1848, ch. 104, prohibiting the filling of vacancies in the medical staff.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the medical staff of the army be increased by the addition of ten assistant surgeons, to be appointed as provided by existing laws, and the regulations made under them.

Medical staff increased.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the provisions of the act of eighteen hundred and thirty-eight be, and hereby are, extended so as to authorize the employment of ten additional chaplains, for military posts of the United States.

Appointment of ten additional chaplains authorized.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a suitable person as judge advocate for the army, to be taken from the captains in the army, who shall have the brevet rank, pay, and emoluments of a major of cavalry, and that so much of the proviso to the third section of the act approved July nineteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, as relates to officers of the Adjutant-General's department, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

1838, ch. 162.
Judge advocate of the army — appointment of, authorized.

1848, ch. 104.

APPROVED, March 2, 1849.

CHAP. LXXXIV. — *An Act for changing the Location of the Land Office in the Chippewa Land District, and establishing an additional Land District in the State of Wisconsin.*

March 2, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirtieth June next, the land office for the sale of the public lands in the Chippewa land district shall be removed from the Falls of St.

Land office at Falls of St. Croix, Wisconsin, to be

removed to Stillwater.

Additional land office and land district created.

Post, p. 420.

Register and receiver to be appointed; their powers, duties, and compensations.

Lands in said district to be exposed to sale.

President to designate the site of land office.

Croix, to Stillwater, in the county of St. Croix, in the proposed Territory of Minnesota; and sales of the public lands in said district shall thereafter be held at Stillwater, in the county aforesaid.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That for the sale of the public lands in the Territory of Wisconsin, an additional land office and land district are hereby created, comprising all the lands not included within the districts of land subject to sale at Green Bay, Milwaukee, or Mineral Point, which shall be called the western land district.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a register and a receiver of the public moneys for the said district, who shall respectively be required to reside at the site of said office, and who shall have the same powers, perform the same duties, and be entitled to the same compensation as are, or may be, prescribed by law in relation to other land officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the President is authorized to cause the public lands in the said district, with the exemption of sections numbered sixteen, in each township, reserved for the use of schools, or such other lands as may be selected by law in lieu thereof, and of such other tracts as he may select for military or other purposes, to be exposed to sale in the same manner, and upon the same terms and conditions, as the other public lands of the United States.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the President is hereby authorized to designate the site at which the said office shall be established, and to remove the same to any other place within said district, whenever, in his opinion, it may be deemed expedient.

APPROVED, March 2, 1849.

March 2, 1849.

CHAP. LXXXVI. — *An Act in relation to the Fox and Wisconsin River Reservation, in the State of Wisconsin.*

Certain entries of land in the Green Bay land district confirmed.
1846, ch. 170.

Proviso.

Certain other entries confirmed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all land entries made in the Green Bay land district, in the State of Wisconsin, upon the odd-numbered sections of the Fox and Wisconsin River reservation, in said State, subsequent to the passage of an act entitled "An Act to grant a certain quantity of land to aid in the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, and connect the same by canal, in the Territory of Wisconsin," approved on the eighth day of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, be, and the same are hereby, declared to be good and valid as though said act had not been passed: *Provided, nevertheless*, That the governor of said State is hereby authorized to select the same quantity of other lands in lieu thereof; subject, however, to the approval of the President of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all similar entries made upon the even-numbered sections of said reservations be also declared to be as good and valid as though said reservation had not been made.

APPROVED, March 2, 1849.

March 2, 1849.

CHAP. LXXXVII. — *An Act to aid the State of Louisiana in draining the Swamp Lands therein.*

Certain swamp lands granted to State of Louisiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to aid the State of Louisiana in constructing the necessary levees and drains to reclaim the swamp and overflowed lands therein, the whole of those swamp and overflowed lands, which may be or are found unfit for cultivation, shall be, and the same are hereby, granted to that State.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That as soon as the Secretary of the Treasury shall be advised, by the Governor of Louisiana, that that State has made the necessary preparation to defray the expenses thereof, he shall cause a personal examination to be made, under the direction of the surveyor-general thereof, by experienced and faithful deputies, of all the swamp lands therein which are subject to overflow and unfit for cultivation; and a list of the same to be made out, and certified by the deputies and surveyor-general, to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall approve the same, so far as they are not claimed or held by individuals; and on that approval, the fee simple to said lands shall vest in the said State of Louisiana, subject to the disposal of the legislature thereof: *Provided, however*, That the proceeds of said lands shall be applied exclusively, as far as necessary, to the construction of the levees and drains aforesaid.

How said lands shall be selected.

Proceeds of lands—how to be applied.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in making out a list of these swamp lands, subject to overflow and unfit for cultivation, all legal subdivisions, the greater part of which is of that character, shall be included in said list; but when the greater part of a subdivision is not of that character, the whole of it shall be excluded therefrom: *Provided, however*, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to any lands fronting on rivers, creeks, bayous, watercourses, &c., which have been surveyed into lots or tracts under the acts of third March, eighteen hundred and eleven, and twenty-fourth May, eighteen hundred and twenty-four: *And provided, further*, That the United States shall in no manner be held liable for any expense incurred in selecting these lands and making out the lists thereof, or for making any surveys that may be required to carry out the provisions of this act.

How selection is to be made when only part of a subdivision is swamp land.

Proviso as to land on bayous, &c.

1811, ch. 46.

1824, ch. 141.

Proviso.

APPROVED, March 2, 1849.

CHAP. LXXXVIII.—*An Act for the Settlement of the Claims of New Hampshire against the United States.*

March 2, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Second Auditor of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized to settle and adjust the account of the State of New Hampshire against the United States, "for sundry military expenses incurred by the State in repelling invasion and suppressing insurrection at Indian Stream, in the county of Coos, in said State," in the same manner and upon the same principles as if the militia therein referred to had been called out by the President of the United States; and to pay the amount thus ascertained to be due out of any unappropriated money in the treasury: *Provided*, That said amount shall not exceed the sum of seven thousand dollars.

Claims of the State of New Hampshire for certain military expenses to be audited and adjusted.

Proviso—that amount shall not exceed \$7000.

APPROVED, March 2, 1849.

CHAP. LXXXIX.—*An Act to define the Period of Disability imposed upon certain Bidders for Mail Contracts.*

March 2, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the disability to contract with the Post-Office department, now imposed by law on any person or persons, for entering into combinations against said department in relation to contracts therewith, shall in all cases, existing or to exist, cease after the expiration of five years from the time incurred: *Provided*, That any person incurring said disability a second time shall never be released therefrom.

Disability imposed upon certain bidders for mail contracts limited to five years.

Proviso as to the offending twice.

APPROVED, March 2, 1849.

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CHAP. C.—*An Act making Appropriations for the civil and diplomatic Expenses of Government for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty, and for other Purposes.*

Appropriations
for the year end-
ing June 30, 1850.

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 hereby are, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty, namely:—

Congress—pay
and mileage,
\$768,200.

Legislative.—For compensation and mileage of senators, members of the House of Representatives, and delegates, seven hundred and sixty-eight thousand two hundred dollars.

\$100,000.

For compensation and mileage of senators and members of the House of Representatives and delegates, for the current fiscal year, one hundred thousand dollars.

Officers,
\$39,577 50.

For compensation of the officers and clerks of both Houses of Congress, thirty-nine thousand five hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

Contingencies,
Senate, \$75,000.

For stationery, fuel, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the Senate, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Contingencies,
House of Reps.
\$182,749.

For stationery, fuel, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, one hundred and eighty-two thousand seven hundred and forty-nine dollars.

Library. Offi-
cers, \$4500.

Library of Congress.—For compensation of librarian, two assistant librarians, and messenger, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Contingencies,
\$800.

For contingent expenses of said library, eight hundred dollars.

Books, \$5000.
\$1000.

For purchase of books for said library, five thousand dollars.

Catalogue of
library, \$2000.

For purchase of law books for said library, one thousand dollars.

For printing and binding a complete catalogue of the Library of Congress, two thousand dollars.

President,
\$25,000.

Executive.—For compensation of the President of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Vice President,
\$5000.

For compensation of the Vice-President of the United States, five thousand dollars.

Dept. of State.
Secretary
and
officers, \$28,300.

Department of State.—For compensation of the Secretary of State and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger, in his office, twenty-eight thousand three hundred dollars.

Contingencies.

For the incidental and contingent expenses of said department, namely:—

Publishing
laws, \$10,880.

For publishing the laws in pamphlet form, and in the newspapers of the States and Territories, and of the city of Washington, ten thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars

\$9000.

For proof-reading, packing, and distributing laws and documents, including boxes, labor, and transportation, nine thousand dollars.

Stationery, &c.
\$4400.

For stationery, blank books, binding, labor, and attendance, furniture, repairs, painting and glazing, four thousand four hundred dollars.

Printing, &c.
\$2000.

For printing (letter press and copperplate) books and maps, two thousand dollars.

Newspapers,
\$200.

For newspapers, two hundred dollars.

Extra clerk
hire, \$2000.

For extra clerk hire, two thousand dollars.

Miscellaneous,
\$1000.

For miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.

Biennial Reg-
ister, \$1800.

For compiling, printing, and binding the Biennial Register, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

North-east ex-
ecutive building,
\$1710.

For compensation of superintendent and four watchmen of the north-east executive building, one thousand seven hundred and ten dollars.

\$2200.

For contingent expenses of said building, viz.:

\$1110.

For labor, fuel, and light, two thousand two hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, one thousand one hundred and ten dollars.

Treasury Department. — For compensation of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

Treasury Department, Secretary and officers, \$27,850.

For compensation of the First Comptroller, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, twenty-eight thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

First Comptroller, \$28,550.

For compensation of the Second Comptroller, and the clerks and messenger in his office, twenty-three thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

Second Comptroller, \$23,650.

For compensation of the First Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, twenty-two thousand eight hundred dollars.

First Auditor, \$22,800.

For compensation of the Second Auditor, and the clerks and messenger, assistant messenger in his office, fifty-one thousand and fifty-seven dollars.

Second Auditor, \$51,057.

For compensation of the Third Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, thirty-eight thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

Third Auditor, \$38,350.

For compensation of the six additional clerks in said office, authorized by the act of the twelfth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, six thousand four hundred dollars.

Additional clerks, \$6400.
1848, ch. 168.

For compensation of six additional clerks in the Third Auditor's office, for services during the current fiscal year, eleven hundred dollars.

\$1100.

For compensation of the Fourth Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, twenty thousand four hundred dollars.

Fourth Auditor, \$20,400.

For compensation of the Fifth Auditor, and the clerks and messenger in his office, fifteen thousand six hundred dollars.

Fifth Auditor, \$15,600.

For compensation of the Treasurer of the United States, and the clerks and messenger in his office, thirteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Treasurer, \$13,750.

For compensation of the Register of the Treasury, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messengers in his office, thirty thousand two hundred dollars: "and the clerk now employed in said office at a per diem compensation shall hereafter be allowed a salary of fourteen hundred dollars per annum: *Provided*, No other person shall be paid for discharging any of the duties now performed by him."

Register, \$30,200.

For compensation of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the recorder, draughtsman, assistant draughtsman, clerks, messengers, assistant messengers, and packers in his office, ninety-two thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents.

General Land Office, \$92,788 75

For compensation of the Solicitor of the Treasury, and the clerks and messenger in his office, thirteen thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

Solicitor, \$13,650.

Contingent Expenses of the Treasury Department. — In the office of the Secretary of the Treasury:

Contingencies of Treasury Department, viz.: Office of Secretary, \$15,200.

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, sealing ships' registers, carrying the department mails, translations, printing, including the public accounts, and for collecting and preparing information to be laid before Congress, fifteen thousand two hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous expenses, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

\$2800.

In the office of the First Comptroller:
For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and labor, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

First Comptroller, \$1700.

For cases to preserve books and papers; also for desks and writing tables, one thousand five hundred dollars.

\$1500.

For carpets, oil-cloths, and chairs, in eight rooms, one thousand dollars.

\$1000.

- §300. For miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars.
 Second Comptroller, §700. In the office of the Second Comptroller :
 For blank books, binding, stationery, and printing blanks, including pay for the National Intelligencer and Union, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, seven hundred dollars.
- §600. For labor, office furniture, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.
 First Auditor, §1200. In the office of the First Auditor :
 For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, books, and labor, one thousand two hundred dollars.
- §300. For miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars.
 Second Auditor, §1500. In the office of the Second Auditor :
 For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and printing blanks, one thousand five hundred dollars.
- Third Auditor, §1000. In the office of the Third Auditor :
 For blank books, binding, printing, stationery, and labor, one thousand dollars.
- §200. For miscellaneous items, two hundred dollars.
 Fourth Auditor, §750. In the office of the Fourth Auditor :
 For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and labor, seven hundred and fifty dollars.
- §200. For miscellaneous items, two hundred dollars.
 Fifth Auditor, §425. In the office of the Fifth Auditor :
 For blank books, binding, stationery, and labor, four hundred and twenty-five dollars.
- §350. For miscellaneous items, three hundred and fifty dollars.
 Treasurer, §1000. In the office of the Treasurer :
 For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and printing, one thousand dollars.
- §500. For miscellaneous items, five hundred dollars.
 Register, §300. In the office of the Register :
 For blank books, binding, stationery, and labor, including the printing of blank certificates of registers, enrolments, and licenses of vessels, and other blanks for the use of the collectors of the customs, three thousand dollars.
- §1000. For miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.
 Solicitor, §1050. In the office of the Solicitor :
 For blank books, binding, stationery, printing circulars and blank forms for reports of district attorneys, marshals, clerks of courts, and labor, one thousand and fifty dollars.
- §200. For miscellaneous items, two hundred dollars.
 §1000. For statutes and reports, including those of the several States, one thousand dollars.
 General Land Office, §3327. In the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office :
 For tract books, three thousand three hundred and twenty-seven dollars.
- §26,990 50. For stationery, including blank books and blank forms for the district land offices, pieces of parchment, and printing patents, advertising land sales in newspapers and handbill form, public notices, printing circulars, office furniture and repairs of the same, and pay of laborers employed in office, twenty-six thousand nine hundred and ninety dollars and fifty cents.
- §700. For miscellaneous items, seven hundred dollars.
 South-east executive building, §3420. For compensation of the superintendent and eight watchmen of the south-east executive building, three thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.
- §8000. For contingent expenses of said building, viz. : for labor, fuel, and light, eight thousand dollars.
- §10,000. For rent, fuel, watching, and miscellaneous expenses of additional

buildings for accommodation of officers of the Treasury Department, ten thousand dollars.

War Department. — For compensation of the Secretary of War, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, seventeen thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For arrearage for clerks and messengers in said office, one thousand two hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifty-six cents.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, eighteen thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Pensions, and the clerks and messengers in his office, forty-five thousand seven hundred and forty-one dollars and eighty-three cents.

For compensation of the clerk and messenger in the office of the Commanding General, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Adjutant-General, ten thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Quartermaster-General, seven thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of Clothing and Equipage, at Philadelphia, four thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Paymaster-General, nine thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, six thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Chief Engineer, five thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Surgeon-General, including the sum of one thousand dollars for additional clerk hire, three thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Colonel of Ordnance, nine thousand five hundred and eighty-nine dollars.

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the Bureau of Topographical Engineers, four thousand nine hundred dollars.

Contingencies of the War Department. — For the incidental and contingent expenses of said department, and the various offices and bureaus connected therewith, namely :

In the office of the Secretary of War :

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and printing, and newspapers and periodicals, one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For books, maps, and plans, one thousand dollars.

For extra clerks in the War Department, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, five hundred and fifty dollars.

In the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

For blank books, binding, and stationery, five hundred dollars.

For labor, one hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, four hundred dollars.

In the office of the Commissioner of Pensions :

For stationery, blank books, binding, printing blank forms and regulations, advertising, fuel, and furniture, seven thousand and fifty dollars.

For miscellaneous items, five hundred dollars.

For the purpose of printing, under the direction of the Commissioner of Pensions, an additional number of House document number ninety-five, of the first session of the twenty-ninth Congress, and all laws relating to pensions which have been passed since the twenty-seventh

War Department, Secretary and officers, \$17,850.

Arrearages, \$1269 56.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, \$18,700.

Commissioner of Pensions, \$45,741 83.

Commanding General, \$1500.

Adjutant-General, \$10,450.

Quartermaster-General, \$7300.

Office of clothing and equipage, Philadelphia, \$4200.

Paymaster-General, \$9900.

Commissary-General of Subsistence, \$6800.

Chief Engineer, \$6650.

Surgeon-General, \$3650.

Ordnance Department, \$9689.

Topographical Engineers, \$4900.

Contingencies of War Department, and its various bureaus, viz :

Office of Secretary, \$1450.

\$1000.

\$1500.

\$550.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, \$500.

\$100.

\$400.

Pension office, \$7050.

\$500.

Printing laws, &c., respecting, \$800.

day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and are still in force, together with the constructions placed upon such laws by the War Department, or Attorney-General, and the forms necessary to be followed by applicants for pensions under the several laws, and the bounty land laws, together with the necessary forms for application therefor, for the use of the Pension Office, the sum of eight hundred dollars.

Commanding General's office, \$300.	In the office of the Commanding General:
Adjutant General's office, \$1200.	For miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars.
\$300.	In the office of the Adjutant General:
Quartermaster General's office.	For printing army register and orders, blank books, binding, and stationery, one thousand two hundred dollars.
\$1800.	For miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars.
\$5000.	In the office of the Quartermaster-General, including the office at Philadelphia:
\$150.	For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, advertising, labor, and fuel, one thousand eight hundred dollars.
Paymaster-General's office. \$1000.	For extra clerk hire, five thousand dollars.
\$400.	For miscellaneous items, one hundred and fifty dollars.
Office of Commissary-General of Subsistence. \$1800.	In the office of the Paymaster-General:
\$150.	For blank books, binding, stationery, and fuel, one thousand dollars.
Chief Engineer, \$700.	For miscellaneous items, four hundred dollars.
\$300.	In the office of the Commissary-General of Subsistence:
Surgeon-General, \$110.	For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, advertising, labor, and fuel, one thousand eight hundred dollars.
\$65.	For miscellaneous items, one hundred and fifty dollars.
Ordnance Department, \$500.	In the office of the Chief Engineer:
\$561.	For blank books, binding, stationery, fuel, and printing, seven hundred dollars.
Topographical Engineers, \$750.	For miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars.
\$500.	In the office of the Surgeon-General:
\$1710.	For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and fuel, one hundred and ten dollars.
\$2400.	For miscellaneous items, sixty-five dollars.
\$1600.	In the office of the Colonel of Ordnance:
Rent of additional rooms, \$8500.	For blank books, binding, stationery, and printing, five hundred dollars.
\$6000.	For miscellaneous items, five hundred and sixty-one dollars.
Navy Department.	In the Bureau of Topographical Engineers:
	For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and fuel, seven hundred and fifty dollars.
	For miscellaneous items, five hundred dollars.
	For compensation of superintendent and four watchmen of the north-west executive building, one thousand seven hundred and ten dollars.
	For contingent expenses of said building, viz.: for labor, fuel, and light, two thousand four hundred dollars.
	For miscellaneous items, one thousand six hundred dollars.
	For rent of sixty additional rooms for offices, (properly warmed,) eight thousand five hundred dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That the Secretary of War can procure the rooms at the rate of said sum of eight thousand five hundred dollars per annum: <i>And provided, also</i> , That the said appropriation for rent shall not be construed into a pledge or guaranty, on the part of Government, to rent said rooms after the present appropriation is exhausted.
	To enable the Secretary of War to pay the balance of the estimated cost of the buildings of the Choctaw Academy to Colonel R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky, six thousand dollars.
	<i>Navy Department.</i> —For compensation of the Secretary of the

Navy, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, twenty-one thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.	Secretary and officers, \$21,950.
For compensation of the chief of the Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks, and of the civil engineer, draughtsman, clerks, and messenger in his office, eleven thousand four hundred dollars.	Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks, \$11,400.
For compensation of the chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, and of the draughtsman, clerks, and messenger in his office, nine thousand four hundred dollars.	Ordnance and Hydrography, \$9,400.
For compensation of the chief of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs, and of the assistant constructor, draughtsman, clerks, and messenger in his office, thirteen thousand six hundred dollars.	Construction, Equipment, and Repairs, \$13,600.
For compensation of the chief of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs, for current fiscal year, to supply a deficiency of the appropriation of the last session, five hundred dollars.	\$500.
For compensation of the Chief Naval Constructor and the Engineer in Chief, six thousand dollars.	Chief naval constructor, \$6000.
For compensation of the chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and of the clerks and messenger in his office, nine thousand three hundred dollars.	Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, \$9300.
For compensation of the chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and of the assistant surgeon, clerks, and messenger in his office, seven thousand three hundred dollars.	Medicine and Surgery, \$7300.
<i>Contingencies of the Navy Department.</i> — For contingent expenses of said department, and all the bureaus connected therewith, namely:	Contingencies of Navy Department and its various bureaus.
For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and labor, six thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.	\$6150.
For newspapers and periodicals, two hundred dollars.	\$200.
For miscellaneous items, two thousand dollars.	\$2000.
For compensation of superintendent and three watchmen of the south-west executive building, one thousand three hundred and forty-five dollars.	\$1345.
For contingent expenses of said building, namely:	
For labor, fuel, and light, one thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars.	\$1675.
For miscellaneous items, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.	\$1150.
<i>Post-Office Department.</i> — For compensation of the Postmaster-General, three Assistant Postmasters-General, clerks, messengers, assistant messengers, and watchmen of said department, seventy-six thousand six hundred dollars.	Post-Office Department. Postmaster-General and officers, \$76,600.
For compensation of the superintendent of the post-office building, two hundred and fifty dollars.	Superintendent P. O. Department, \$250.
For contingent expenses of said department, viz.:	
For blank books, binding, stationery, fuel, oil, printing, labor, and day-watching, six thousand two hundred and eighty dollars.	Contingencies, \$6280.
For miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.	Miscellaneous, \$800.
For repairs of the post-office building, repairs of furnaces and fire-places, office furniture, glazing, and whitewashing, five hundred dollars.	\$500.
For compensation of the Auditor of the Post-Office Department, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, eighty-five thousand eight hundred dollars.	Auditor Post-Office Department, \$85,800.
For contingent expenses of said office, viz.:	
For labor, blank books, binding, stationery, printing blanks and circulars, five thousand seven hundred and ninety dollars.	\$5790.
For miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.	\$1000.
<i>Surveyors-General and their Clerks.</i> — For compensation of the	Surveyors-general and clerks

north-west of the Ohio, §8300.	Surveyor-General north-west of the Ohio, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.
Illinois and Missouri, §5320.	For compensation of the Surveyor-General of Illinois and Missouri, and the clerks in his office, five thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars.
Louisiana, §4500.	For compensation of the Surveyor-General of Louisiana, and the clerks in his office, four thousand five hundred dollars.
Florida, §5500.	For compensation of the Surveyor-General of Florida, and the clerks in his office, five thousand five hundred dollars.
Wisconsin, §8300.	For compensation of the Surveyor-General of Wisconsin and Iowa, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.
Clerks in office of surveyor-general, §22,500.	For clerks in the office of the Surveyor-General, to be apportioned to them according to the exigencies of the public service, and, if necessary, to be employed in transcribing field notes of surveys, for the purpose of preserving them at the seat of government, and for correcting, restoring, and retracing of surveys in the State of Arkansas, and for other purposes, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars.
Surveys in Arkansas.	
Secretary to sign patents, §1500.	For compensation of secretary to sign patents for public lands, one thousand five hundred dollars.
Commissioner of Public Buildings, §2000.	For compensation of the Commissioner of Public Buildings in Washington, two thousand dollars.
Potomac bridge, §4290.	For compensation of four assistants, draw-keepers at the Potomac bridge, including oil for lamps and machinery, firewood and repairs, four thousand two hundred and ninety dollars.
Mint of the United States, viz.:	<i>Mint of the United States.</i> —
At Philadelphia.	At Philadelphia, viz.:
Officers, §18,400.	For salaries of the director, treasurer, chief coiner, assayer, melter and refiner, engraver, assistant assayer, and three clerks, eighteen thousand four hundred dollars.
§24,000.	For wages of workmen, twenty-four thousand dollars.
Contingencies, §3848.	For incidental and contingent expenses, including materials, stationery, water rent, repairs, and wastage, in addition to available funds on hand, three thousand eight hundred and forty-six dollars.
§300.	For specimens of ores and coins, to be reserved at the mint, three hundred dollars.
At Charlotte, N. C.	At Charlotte, North Carolina, viz.:
Officers, &c., §6000.	For salaries of superintendent, coiner, assayer, and clerk, six thousand dollars.
§3500.	For wages of workmen, three thousand five hundred dollars.
Contingencies, §2100.	For incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, repairs, and wastage, two thousand one hundred dollars.
At Dahlonega, Georgia.	At Dahlonega, Georgia, viz.:
Officers, &c., §6000.	For salaries of superintendent, coiner, assayer, and clerk, six thousand dollars.
§3600.	For wages of workmen, three thousand six hundred dollars.
Contingencies, §2500.	For incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, repairs, and wastage, two thousand five hundred dollars.
At N. Orleans,	At New Orleans:
§12,900.	For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, coiner, assayer, melter, and refiner, and two clerks, twelve thousand nine hundred dollars.
§15,500.	For wages of workmen, fifteen thousand five hundred dollars.
§1500.	For machinery and machinist, fifteen hundred dollars.
§24 600	For incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, water rent, repairs, and wastage, in addition to available funds on hand, twenty-four thousand six hundred dollars.
Territory of Oregon, §10,500.	<i>Government in the Territory of Oregon.</i> — For salaries of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, three judges, and secretary, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.	\$1500.
For compensation and mileage of members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand six hundred dollars.	\$20,600.
<i>Judiciary.</i> — For salaries of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and the eight associate judges, forty-one thousand dollars.	Judiciary. Chief Justice and associates, \$41,000.
For salaries of the district judges, sixty-three thousand seven hundred dollars.	District judges, \$63,700.
For salaries of the chief justice of the District of Columbia, the associate judges, the judges of the criminal and orphans' court, ten thousand seven hundred dollars.	Judges of District of Columbia, \$10,700.
For salaries of the Attorney-General, and the clerk and messenger in his office, six thousand one hundred dollars.	Attorney-General and office, \$6100.
For contingent expenses of the office of the Attorney-General, five hundred dollars.	\$500.
For the purchase of law books, and the necessary book-cases for said office, two thousand dollars.	\$2000.
For salary of the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, one thousand three hundred dollars.	Reporter of Supreme Court, \$1300.
For additional compensation to the district judge of Louisiana for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, six hundred dollars — being the deficiency of the appropriation for that year — and eight hundred dollars for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, under the provisions of the first section of the act of seventeenth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-four.	District judge of Louisiana, \$600.
For compensation of the district attorneys — being two hundred dollars each, as prescribed by law — seven thousand four hundred dollars.	1844, ch. 95. District attorneys, \$7400.
For compensation of the marshals, six thousand eight hundred dollars.	Marshals, \$6800.
For defraying the expenses of the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia; also, for jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred in the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty, and previous years; and, likewise, for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecutions for offences committed against the United States, and for the safe-keeping of prisoners, four hundred and forty-three thousand dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That the clerks of the several Circuit Courts of the United States be, and the same are hereby, authorized and allowed to retain to their own use of the fees and emoluments of their office, a sum equal to that allowed to the clerks of the District Courts of the United States, by the "act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year eighteen hundred and forty-two," approved May eighteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-two: <i>Provided</i> , That the proviso in the first section of an act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and for other purposes," limiting the fees for taking and certifying the depositions of witnesses in civil causes, be, and the same is hereby, declared to extend and apply to all and every civil cause between any parties whatsoever, and to all admiralty proceedings: <i>Provided, however</i> , That where the actual taking of any such deposition shall necessarily require a longer time than three hours, the judge of the court in which said depositions is to be used is hereby authorized to certify an amount not exceeding eight dollars as a proper charge for taking such deposition, and the same shall thereupon be taxable as a part of the costs of the suit in proceeding.	Contingencies, \$443,000. Proviso relative to fees of clerks of Circuit Courts. 1842, ch. 29. Proviso relative to fees for taking and certifying depositions. 1848, ch. 166. Exception where the taking occupies more than three hours.

District judge
of Louisiana.

[This is a repetition of a clause, p. 361.]

1844, ch. 95.

Miscellaneous.
Furniture for
President's
house, \$14,000.

Capitol and
grounds, \$17,000

President's
house and
grounds, \$3500.

Lighting Penn-
sylvania Avenue,
\$6000.

Corporation of
Washington for
one half the cost
of the City Hall,
\$20,000.

Auxiliary guard,
\$6775.

Coast survey,
\$188,000.

Charts of Bay
of San Francisco,
&c., \$200.

Penn. Avenue,
\$1200.

Charts of sur-
veys of north
and north-west-
ern lakes, \$5000.

For additional compensation to the district judge of Louisiana, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, six hundred dollars, being the deficiency of the appropriation for that year, and eight hundred dollars for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, under the provision of the first section of the act of seventeenth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-four.

Miscellaneous. — For furnishing the *President* house after the third day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, in addition to such sum as may be realized from the sale of such articles furnished for the same by the United States, as may be decayed or out of repair, or unfit for use, and the President may direct to be sold, a sum not exceeding fourteen thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States.

For annual repairs of the Capitol, and attendance on furnaces in the crypt, attendance on water closets, for public gardener and laborers, and cartage on the Capitol grounds; tools, wire, leather, nails, stakes, boxes, straw for grounds, and whitewashing, gravelling the walks in the Capitol grounds, manure and trees for ground; repairs of public stables, flagging, enclosures, &c.; keeping in order the iron pipes that convey water to the Capitol and public offices, and repairing the damage by freshets; brooms, brushes, wooden spades, shovelling snow; repairing abutments at Tiber Creek, and building protecting walls; enclosing and improving the public grounds at the north, south, and west of the Capitol, and the open triangular spaces on Pennsylvania Avenue, seventeen thousand dollars.

For annual repairs of President's house, gardener, and laborers, gravelling the walks in President's Square, manure, leather, nails, tools, &c.; and repairs of fence at Lafayette Square, Fountain Square, President's Square, and President's garden, cottage, &c., three thousand five hundred dollars.

For lighting Pennsylvania Avenue from Capitol Square to the Treasury Department, and compensation for one lamplighter for the same, and for lighting Capitol and Capitol grounds, and President's house, six thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Buildings.

To reimburse the corporation of Washington the cost of erecting the half of the City Hall building, granted to, and occupied by, the government for the Circuit, District, and Criminal Courts of the United States, thirty thousand dollars, the same to be expended by the said corporation in finishing the exterior of the said building under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, That rooms enough be set apart for the use of the United States in the District of Columbia, the Secretary of the Treasury to be the judge as to the sufficiency of the rooms so provided.

For compensation and contingent expenses of the auxiliary guard, six thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For survey of the coast of the United States, including compensation to superintendent and assistants, one hundred and eighty-six thousand dollars.

For printing two thousand charts of the Bay of San Francisco and River Sacramento, under resolution of the House of Representatives of the fifteenth of January, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, two hundred and sixty-dollars.

For completing the centre strip of Pennsylvania Avenue to Fifteenth Street west, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For publishing an atlas of charts of the surveys of the northern and north-western lakes, made under various appropriations, under the direction of the Secretary of War, five thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the northern and north-western lakes, ten thousand dollars.

For the discharge of such miscellaneous claims, not otherwise provided for, as shall be admitted in due course of settlement at the treasury, five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be drawn from the treasury, except in pursuance of some law or resolution of Congress authorizing the expenditure.

For salaries of special examiners of drugs, medicines, and chemicals, eight thousand dollars. Hereafter the salary of examiner of drugs, medicines, and chemicals, at New York, shall be two thousand dollars, instead of his present salary of eighteen hundred dollars; and that he be allowed a clerk at one thousand dollars per annum.

For salary of the recorder of land titles in Missouri, heretofore paid out of the survey of public lands, five hundred dollars.

For the expenses that may be incurred in the further execution of the act of first July, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, for the relief of the bona fide settlers under the acts for the armed occupation of Florida, the provisions of said act being continued and extended till the first day of October, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, fifteen hundred dollars.

For salaries of assistant Treasurers of the United States, at New York, Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis, eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

For additional salaries of treasurers of the mint at Philadelphia, and branch mint at New Orleans, one thousand dollars.

For salaries of ten clerks, authorized by the act of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and of the twelfth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, nine thousand dollars.

For salary of chief clerk to assistant Treasurer, New York, one thousand five hundred dollars.

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

For compensation to special agents to examine books, accounts, and money, on hand in the several depositories, under the act of sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, five thousand dollars.

For support, clothing, and medical treatment of insane paupers of the District of Columbia, six thousand four hundred dollars.

For the support, care, and medical treatment of twelve transient pauper medical or surgical patients in the Washington Infirmary, two thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Buildings: *Provided*, The physicians and surgeons of the aforesaid infirmary give bonds for the maintenance of twelve pauper transient patients during one year, if application be made for their reception, or bind themselves to keep rooms for the accommodation of twelve pauper patients weekly on an average during the year.

For the warden, clerk, physician, chaplain, three assistant keepers, five guards, and messenger of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia, eight thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For three inspectors of said penitentiary, three hundred dollars.

For expenses of loans and treasury notes, twenty thousand dollars; and for the same during the remainder of the current fiscal year, six thousand dollars.

To make good a deficiency in the fund for the relief of sick seamen, fifteen thousand dollars.

For repairs of the custom-house and wharf at Plymouth, North Carolina, one hundred dollars.

\$10,000.

Miscellaneous claims, \$5000.

Examiners of drugs and medicines, \$8000.

Examiner at New York to have a clerk and salary of \$2000.

Recorder of land titles in Missouri, \$500.

Execution of the act for the relief of settlers under the acts for the armed occupation of Florida, \$1500. 1848, ch. 90.

Assist' Treasurers of the U.S., \$11,500.

Treasurers of the mint, \$1000.

Clerks to assistant Treasurers, \$9000.

1846, ch. 90.

1848, ch. 168.

Chief clerk to assistant Treasurer at New York, \$1500.

Contingencies under Independent Treasury act, \$15,000.

1846, ch. 90.

Compensation to special agents, \$5000.

1846, ch. 90.

Insane paupers of District of Columbia, \$6400.

Pauper patients in Washington Infirmary.

Transient pauper patients.

Penitentiary of Dist. of Columbia, \$8550.

\$300.

Expenses of loans and treasury notes, \$6000.

Sick and disabled seamen, \$15,000.

Custom-house Plymouth, N.C., \$100.

Books for Patent Office, \$1500.

Librarian, \$500.

Agricultural statistics, \$3500.

Chemical analyses of vegetable substances, \$6500.

Erection of wings of Patent Office, \$50,000.

Custom-house at Portland, Me., \$149,000.

Custom-house at Erie, Pa., \$29,000.

Custom-house Savannah, Ga., \$35,000.

Custom-house Charleston, \$50,000.

Books for members of Congress, \$8280.

\$8747 52.

Widow of Jas. McDonald, \$37 50.

Site for custom-house at Norfolk, Virginia, \$12,000.

Custom-house Eastport, \$13,000.

Custom-house New Orleans, \$160,000.

Deficiency in appropriation for books for mem-

For the purchase of such scientific works as are necessary for the use of the Patent Office, fifteen hundred dollars.

For compensation of librarian, five hundred dollars.

For the collection of agricultural statistics and other purposes, thirty-five hundred dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the chemical analyses of vegetable substances produced and used for the food of man and animals in the United States, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Patents, one thousand dollars; which several sums, amounting in the whole to six thousand five hundred dollars, shall be paid out of the patent fund.

Towards the erection of the wings of the Patent Office building, according to the original plan, under the direction of the Secretary of State, fifty thousand dollars, to be paid out of the patent fund: *Provided*, That the said Secretary is hereby authorized to cause the said extension to be done by contract, in the same manner as was pursued in executing the work of the General Post-Office building.

For the purchase of a building for a custom-house at Portland, in the State of Maine, a sum not exceeding one hundred and forty-nine thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall, after full examination, deem such purchase expedient, and for the interest of the United States.

For the purchase of a building erected by the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States for a banking-house in the town of Erie, Pennsylvania, to be used as a custom-house, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to make said purchase: *Provided*, That the cost of the building and the ground necessary to its convenient use can be made for a sum not exceeding twenty-nine thousand dollars.

For continuing the construction of the custom-house at Savannah, in Georgia, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For the construction of a custom-house at Charleston, South Carolina, fifty thousand dollars.

To enable the Clerk of the House of Representatives to pay for twelve copies of the Congressional Globe, and twelve copies of the Appendix, for each member of the House of Representatives under the resolution of the first of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, eight thousand two hundred and eighty dollars.

To enable the Clerk of the House of Representatives to pay for five hundred and thirty-six copies of the seventh volume of the Documentary History of the American revolution, being the first volume of the fifth series of that work, eight thousand seven hundred and forty-seven dollars and fifty-two cents.

For the re-appropriation of this sum, (carried to the surplus fund,) for payment to the widow of James McDonald, deceased, said McDonald's share of the sum granted by Congress for distribution as prize money among the captors of the British brig *Detroit*, during the last war with Great Britain, thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

For the purchase of a site for a new custom-house at Norfolk, Virginia, twelve thousand dollars: *Provided*, The President of the United States shall deem it proper to make the purchase.

For the erection of a custom-house at Eastport, in the State of Maine, in addition to the amount heretofore appropriated for that object, thirteen thousand dollars.

For continuing the construction of the custom-house in the city of New Orleans, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

To supply a deficiency in the appropriation in the act entitled "An Act to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, under a

resolution of the House of the seventh of August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, directing the clerk to furnish the members of the House the books therein authorized, the sum of three thousand eight hundred and ninety-three dollars and fifty cents."

For continuing the publication of the works of the exploring expedition, including the salary of the horticulturist, and addition to the greenhouse, fifteen thousand dollars.

For completing the geological survey and exploration of the mineral lands in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, in addition to the amount heretofore appropriated for that service, sixteen thousand dollars.

To pay A. J. Glossbrenner for work done in re-arranging and classifying the volumes in the copy-right room in the Department of State, in eighteen hundred and forty-eight, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the purchase of a site for a new custom-house, Norfolk, Virginia, twelve thousand dollars: *Provided*, The President of the United States shall deem it proper to make the purchase.

To enable the Secretary of War to execute the survey and examination of the Potomac River, *order* by a resolution of the House of Representatives of the eighth August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, fifteen hundred dollars.

And the proviso contained in the act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, and for other purposes, approved August twelfth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight — which proviso is in the following words: *Provided*, That no part of the sum hereby appropriated shall be paid to any person who receives a salary as an officer of the customs: and from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, the said disbursements shall be made by the collectors of the customs without compensation — is hereby repealed.

For continuing the publication of the works of the exploring expedition, including the salary of the horticulturist, and addition to the greenhouse, fifteen thousand dollars.

For additional compensation to the messenger of the Post-Office Department, so as to place *them* on the same footing as the messenger of the other Departments, the sum of one hundred and thirty dollars.

For the expenses incurred under the joint resolution of August eleventh, eighteen hundred and forty-eight — "A Resolution authorizing the submission of certain claims to arbitration" — twenty-five hundred dollars, the same to be disbursed under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury.

For the expenses that may be incurred in the further execution of the act of first of July, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, for the relief of the bona fide settlers under the acts for the armed occupation of Florida, the provisions of said act being continued and extended till the first day of October, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, one thousand five hundred dollars.

To Robert Beale, for his services and expenses incurred in a journey to Virginia to notify President Tyler of his accession to the Presidency, three hundred dollars.

For the correction of erroneous and defective surveys in Southern Michigan, at a rate not exceeding six dollars per mile, ten thousand dollars.

To supply a deficiency in the appropriation in the act entitled "And Act to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-nine," approved the twenty-sixth of January, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, under a resolution of the House of the seventh of August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, directing the clerk to furnish to members of the House

members of Congress, \$3893 50.
[This clause is repeated, post, p. 365.]

Publication of works of Exploring Expedition, \$15,000.

Survey of mineral lands, \$16,000.

A. J. Glossbrenner, \$250.

Site for custom-house at Norfolk, Virginia, \$12,000.

Survey of Potomac River, \$1500.

Repeal of proviso limiting commissions of certain disbursing officers.
1848, ch. 166, ante, p. 297.

Publication of works of exploring expedition, \$15,000.

Messenger of Post Office Dept. \$130.

1850, ch. 56.

Expenses under resolution for arbitration of Cherokee claims, \$2500.

Res. No. 27.

[Repetition of a clause on page 363.]

1848, ch. 90.

Robert Beale, \$300.

Correction of erroneous surveys in Michigan, \$10,000.

Deficiencies in appropriation for books for members of Congress, \$3893 50.

[This is a repetition of a clause, ante, p. 364.]

Redemption of treasury scrip issued under the act to raise for a limited time an additional military force, &c., §300,000.

1847, ch. 8.

Completing rooms in the Capitol, §4000.

Lighthouse establishment, §135,103 60.
Supplies.

Repairs, §81,714 04.

Clearing out Washington city canal, §20,000.
Proviso.

Sewer under Fifteenth Street, §2160.

Payment of annuities and grants, §750.
Wm. C. Reddall and Wm. C. Zantzsinger, §771 43.

[Repetition of clause on page 365.]

Salaries of keepers of lighthouses, &c., §116,198 38.

the books therein authorized, the sum of three thousand eight hundred and ninety-three dollars and fifty cents.

For the redemption of the treasury scrip heretofore issued for the satisfaction of the bounties promised to the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, by the ninth section of the act of the eleventh of February, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, to raise for a limited time an additional military force, and for other purposes, and for the satisfaction in money of such bounties due under said section of said act as those to whom they are due may elect to receive in money instead of land, three hundred thousand dollars. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed, immediately after the passage of this act, to give notice, by publication for sixty days, in at least one of the principal papers in Washington city, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, and in such other papers as he may deem expedient, that the principal and interest of such scrip as has been or may be issued prior to the first of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty-nine, will be paid on that day on presentation at the Treasury of the United States, and that the interest on such scrip will cease on that day. And the said Secretary is further directed not to issue scrip for said bounty after that day, but to pay the same in money out of this appropriation in all cases when the person entitled to the bounty in land shall elect to receive money in lieu thereof.

For completing the room under the post-office of the Senate, and the staircases and passages communicating therewith, and the circular room on the upper floor of the Capitol, four thousand dollars.

Lighthouse Establishment.—For supplying lighthouses, containing two thousand eight hundred and forty-three lamps, with oil, tube-glasses, wicks, buff skins, whiting, and cotton cloth, transportation, and other expenses thereon, and for repairing and keeping in repair the lighting apparatus, one hundred and thirty-five thousand one hundred and three dollars and sixty cents.

For repairs and incidental expenses, refitting and improvements of lighthouses and buildings connected therewith, eighty-one thousand seven hundred and fourteen dollars and four cents.

For clearing out and deepening that portion of the Washington city canal which passes through and along the public grounds, twenty thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, The corporation of Washington shall expend a like sum in cleaning out and deepening the other portions of said canal: *And provided, also*, That all transportations on said canal for the use of the government of the United States shall be free of toll.

For sewer under Fifteenth Street, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Topographical Bureau.

For payment of annuities and grants by special acts of Congress, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For payment, by the Secretary of State, to William C. Reddall and William C. Zantzsinger, equally to be divided between them, the sum of seven hundred and seventy-one dollars and forty-three cents, which has been already appropriated for clerk hire in the State Department, but not drawn from the treasury.

For the expenses incurred under the joint resolution of August eleventh, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, entitled "A Resolution authorizing the submission of certain claims to arbitration," twenty-five hundred dollars, the same to be disbursed under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury.

For salaries of two hundred and seventy-four keepers of lighthouses, and fifteen assistants, (twenty of them charged with double and two with triple lights,) including one thousand two hundred dollars for that

of an inspector of lights on the upper lakes, one hundred and sixteen thousand one hundred and ninety-eight dollars and thirty-three cents.

For salaries of thirty-three keepers of floating lights, seventeen thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

Floating lights,
\$17,850.

For seamen's wages, repairs and supplies for thirty-three floating lights, eighty-four thousand three hundred and eighty-six dollars and sixty-five cents.

\$84,386 65.

For expenses of weighing, mooring, cleansing, and supplying losses of beacons, buoys, chains, and sinkers, twenty-nine thousand six hundred and seventy-seven dollars and forty-six cents.

Beacons, buoys,
&c., \$29,677 46.

For expenses incurred by superintendents in visiting lighthouses annually, and examining and reporting their condition, two thousand dollars.

Annual exam-
ination, \$2000.

For superintendents' commissions, at two and a half per cent. on the four hundred and sixty-six thousand nine hundred and thirty dollars and eight cents, appropriated above for lighthouse purposes, eleven thousand six hundred and seventy-three dollars and twenty-five cents. And the proviso contained in the act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, and for other purposes, approved August twelfth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, which proviso is in the following words: "*Provided*, That no part of the sum hereby appropriated shall be paid to any person who receives a salary as an officer of the customs; and from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, the said *said* disbursement shall be made by the collectors of the customs without compensation," is hereby repealed.

Superintend-
ents' commis-
sions, \$11,673 25.
[This is in part
a repetition of
the clause ante,
p. 365.]

For completing the lighthouse on Brandywine Shoal, Delaware Bay, twenty-nine thousand eight hundred and two dollars and sixty-one cents.

Lighthouses,
&c., viz.:
Brandywine
Shoal,
\$29,802 61.
Carysfort Reef,
Florida,
\$31,690 76.

For completing the lighthouse on Carysfort Reef, coast of Florida, thirty-one thousand five hundred and ninety dollars and seventy-six cents.

Ebenezer War-
ner, \$3298.

To pay the balance due to Ebenezer Warner, for constructing the lighthouse at White Fish Point, on Lake Superior, three thousand two hundred and ninety-eight dollars.

For illuminating apparatus for the lighthouse at Minot's Rock, Boston Harbor, Massachusetts, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Minot's Rock,
Boston Harbor,
\$4500.

For the reimbursement of the New York, Providence, and Boston Railroad Company, and the New Jersey Steam Navigation Company, for their expenses in maintaining a light-boat on Eel Grass Shoals, in Fisher's Island Sound, from the month of November, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, to the present time, ten thousand four hundred and seven dollars.

Light-boat at
Eel Grass
Shoals, \$10,407.

Hospitals. — For completion of marine hospital at Pittsburg, eleven thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars.

Hospitals, viz.:
Pittsburg,
\$11,667.
Louisville,
\$11,667.

For completion of marine hospital at Louisville, eleven thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars.

For completion of marine hospitals at Cleveland, six thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars.

Cleveland, O.,
\$6667.

For completion of marine hospital at Chicago, twenty thousand dollars.

Chicago,
\$20,000.

For completion of marine hospital at Paducah, twenty thousand dollars.

Paducah,
\$20,000.

For completion of marine hospital at Natchez, twenty thousand dollars.

Natchez,
\$20,000.

For completion of marine hospital at Napoleon, Arkansas, twenty thousand dollars.

Napoleon, Ark.,
\$20,000.

For the purpose of erecting a marine hospital at or near St. Louis,

St. Louis, Mo.,
\$20,000.

- 1848, ch. 121. Missouri, in addition to the ten thousand dollars heretofore appropriated by the act approved August third, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, for the same object, twenty thousand dollars, to be expended only when the government shall have obtained a *bona fide* title to the site. And for the purchase of said site the ten thousand dollars heretofore appropriated by the act aforesaid, or so much thereof as is necessary, shall be applied.
- Collection of information in relation to marine hospitals, \$1000. To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to collect facts and information in relation to marine hospitals and the marine hospital fund, and to report to Congress what alterations are necessary and practicable, in the administration of the same, one thousand dollars.
- Surveys. *Surveys of Public Lands.* — For surveying the public lands, in addition to the unexpended balance of former appropriations, viz. :
 For surveying the public lands, including incidental expenses, to be apportioned to the several districts, according to the exigencies of the public service, the part to be applied to the surveys of the mineral regions of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, in the location of private claims in Florida, to be disbursed at augmented rates, one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars.
- Surveying public lands, &c., \$115,000. For surveys in the southern part of Missouri, east of the meridian, at five dollars per mile, on account of the difficulties in executing surveys in that section of the State, owing to lakes, swamps, and marshes, four thousand dollars.
- Missouri, \$4000. For the correction of erroneous and defective surveys, in small and detached portions, in Illinois and Missouri, at a rate not exceeding six dollars per mile, one thousand two hundred dollars.
- \$1200. For completing surveys of the towns and villages in Missouri, named in the acts of eighteen hundred and twelve and eighteen hundred and twenty-four, including office work, two thousand dollars.
- \$2000. For completing certain surveys in Arkansas, at the increased rates, in consequence of the peculiar difficulties attending the execution of them, eight hundred and fifty dollars.
- Arkansas, \$860. *Intercourse with Foreign Nations.* — For salaries of the ministers of the United States to Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Brazil, and Mexico, sixty-three thousand dollars; and for outfits of said ministers, sixty-three thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.
- Foreign intercourse. Ministers, \$126,000. For salaries of the secretaries of legation to the same places, fourteen thousand dollars.
- Secretaries of legation, \$14,000. For salary of minister resident to Turkey, six thousand dollars.
- Minister to Turkey, \$6000. For salary of the dragoman to the legation to Turkey, two thousand five hundred dollars.
- Dragoman, \$2500. For the outfit of a minister to the Germanic Confederation, nine thousand dollars.
- Outfit and salary of minister to Germanic Confederation, \$18,000. For one year's salary for the said minister, nine thousand dollars.
- Secretary of legation, \$2000. For one year's salary for a secretary of legation to the said mission, two thousand dollars.
- Outfit and salary of minister to Chili, \$18,000. For outfit for a minister to the government of Chili, nine thousand dollars.
- Abraham Rencher. For salary of said minister, nine thousand dollars.
- For Abraham Rencher, late chargé d'affaires to Portugal, such sum as the Secretary of State, upon adjusting his claim, shall allow for his unavoidable detention abroad from second January, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, to the sixteenth September following: *Provided*, Such sum shall not exceed the rate of his official salary.
- Chargés des affaires, \$153,000. For salaries of chargés des affaires to Portugal, Austria, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, Naples, Sardinia, the Papal States, Chili, Peru, New Grenada, Venezuela, Buenos Ayres, Bolivia, Guatemala, and Ecuador, seventy-six thousand five hundred dollars; and for out-

fits for said *chargés des affaires*, seventy-six thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, thirty thousand dollars.

For expenses of intercourse with the Barbary Powers, nine thousand dollars.

For salary of the consul at London, two thousand dollars.

For salary of the commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, three thousand dollars.

For payment of the salary of a commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, from the commencement of the salary of Mr. Eames to the termination of that of Mr. Ten Eyck, so much as is necessary of the sum of fifteen hundred dollars.

For interpreters, guards, and other expenses of the consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna, and Alexandria, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For salary of the commissioner to reside in China, including additional compensation, under the act of eleventh August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, six thousand dollars.

For compensation to Peter Parker, secretary of legation and Chinese interpreter at Canton, for his services as *chargé d'affaires* of the United States at said place, from the twenty-eighth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, to the twenty-first day of August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, being the interval between the death of Alexander Everett, late commissioner at Canton, and the actual arrival of John W. Davis, the present commissioner, after the rate of four thousand five hundred dollars per annum, (deducting his salary as such secretary, and two thousand dollars already paid him towards said service,) the sum of two hundred and ninety-five dollars and ninety-two cents.

For salary of the interpreter and secretary to said mission, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For buoys on and near the bar of Nassau River, and on the coasts of Georgia and Florida, in the neighborhood thereof, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the consuls at the five Chinese ports, viz.: Kwangchow, Amoy, Fuchow, Ningpo, and Shanghai, five thousand dollars.

For salary of consul-general at Alexandria, three thousand dollars.

For salary of consul at Beirout, five hundred dollars.

For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, one hundred thousand dollars.

For clerk hire, office rent, and other expenses of the office of the consul of the United States at London, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For office rent of the consul at Basle, in Switzerland, one hundred dollars; and for office rent from June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and forty-five, to the close of the current fiscal year, four hundred dollars.

For procuring medals for Indians, twenty-five hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the third section of the act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and for other purposes," approved the tenth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, be, and the same is hereby, revived and continued in force for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the proviso to the nineteenth section of the act of the twenty-eighth of January, eighteen hun-

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Contingencies of foreign intercourse, \$30,000.

Barbary Powers, \$9000.

Consul at London, \$2000.

Commissioner to Sandwich Islands, \$3000.

Interpreters, guards, &c., at Constantinople, Smyrna, and Alexandria, \$1500.

Commissioner to China, \$6000.

Peter Parker, \$295 92.

Interpreter and Secretary, \$2500.

Buoys on Nassau River, \$1000.

Consuls at five Chinese ports, \$5000.

Consul-general at Alexandria, \$3000.

Consul at Beirout, \$500.

Relief of American seamen, \$100,000.

Clerk hire and office rent of consul at London, \$2800.

Office rent of consul at Basle, \$400.

Medals for Indians, \$2500.

Heads of departments may continue officers authorized by act of August 23, '42, and June 17, '44. 1848, ch. 175.

Repeal of proviso limiting the purchase of

stocks by Treasury Department to par.

1847, ch. 5.

Proviso — no clerk to receive salary of Secretary or head of bureau while said Secretary or head receives such salary.

Public archives of Florida to be delivered over to officers of said State.

Proviso.

Appropriation of \$20,000 for payment of compensation to certain depositaries of public money.

1846, ch. 90.

Proviso.

Three temporary clerks in Gen. Land Office to be continued.

Purchase of papers of General Washington and James Monroe, \$40,000.

dred and forty-seven, entitled "An Act authorizing the issue of treasury notes, a loan, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That no clerk or other officer shall receive the salary of any secretary, or head of bureau, for acting or having acted in his place or office, while said secretary, or head of bureau, receives such salary.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever it shall be shown to the President of the United States that the State of Florida has by law provided for the safe custody of the public archives, which were formerly kept by the keepers of archives at St. Augustine and Pensacola, it shall be lawful for him to cause to be delivered to duly authorized officers of the State such of the said archives as do not relate to grants of land which remain unconfirmed or unsurveyed: *Provided*, That the President of the United States may suspend the execution of this provision, if, in his judgment, the public interests requires it.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of twenty thousand dollars be, and is hereby, appropriated for the payment of a compensation of one half per centum to each designated depositary, (provided to be appointed, but not provided to be paid, under the act of August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty-six,) on all moneys received by him, as such depositary, from the date of his appointment to the first day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine: *Provided*, That no compensation shall be allowed, for above services, where the emoluments of the office, of which said designated depositary is in commission, amounts to over two thousand dollars per annum; nor shall the amount allowed to any one of said designated depositaries for such service be at the rate of over fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioner of the General Land Office be authorized to continue three temporary clerks, during the recess of Congress, until the patents for bounty lands shall be issued; said clerks to be paid out of the contingent fund.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of twenty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of State to purchase the remaining manuscript books and papers of General George Washington; the said books and papers to be deposited and preserved in the Department of State; and that a like sum be appropriated for the purchase of the manuscript books and papers of the late James Monroe, to be deposited in like manner in the Department of State.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CI. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Army for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty: —

Pay, \$1,635,582.

For pay of the army, one million six hundred and thirty-five thousand five hundred and eighty-two dollars.

Officers' subsistence, \$561,800.

For commutation of officers' subsistence, five hundred and sixty-one thousand eight hundred dollars, including the additional rations for commissioned officers commanding "arsenals" or "armories," being

separate and fixed or permanent "posts" of the army of the United States.

For commutation of forage for officers' horses, one hundred and four thousand seven hundred and thirty-six dollars.

For payments in lieu of clothing for officers' servants, thirty-six thousand two hundred dollars.

For expenses of recruiting, thirty-eight thousand and fifty-two dollars.

For three months' extra pay to non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, on reenlistment, ten thousand dollars.

For the regular supplies of the quartermaster's department, consisting of fuel, forage in kind for the authorized number of officers' horses, and for the horses, mules, and oxen of the quartermaster's department, at the several military posts and stations, and with the armies in the field, and for the horses of the first and second regiments of dragoons, the four companies of light artillery, and the regiment of mounted riflemen; of straw for soldiers' bedding, and of stationery, including company and other blank books for the army, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the pay and quartermaster's department, and for the printing of division and department orders and army regulations, five hundred thousand dollars.

For the incidental expenses of the quartermaster's department, consisting of postage on letters and packets received and sent by officers on public service; expenses of courts martial and courts of inquiry, including the additional compensation to judge advocates, recorders, members, and witnesses, while on that service, under the act of March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and two; extra pay to soldiers employed in the erection of barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals, the construction of roads, and other constant labor, under the direction of the quartermaster's department, for periods of not less than ten days, under the act of second March, eighteen hundred and nineteen; expenses of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field, of escorts to paymasters, other disbursing officers, and trains, where military escorts cannot be furnished; expense of the interment of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, hire of laborers in the quartermaster's department; compensation of clerks to the officers of the quartermaster's department; compensation to wagon and forage masters, authorized by the act of the fifth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; for the apprehension of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; the various expenditures necessary to keep the first and second regiment of dragoons, the four companies of light artillery, and the regiment of mounted riflemen complete, including the purchase of travelling forges, blacksmiths' and shoeing tools, horse and mule shoes, iron, hire of veterinary surgeons, medicines for horses and mules, two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

For the purchase of horses required for the first and second regiments of dragoons, the four companies of light artillery, and the regiment of mounted riflemen, one hundred thousand dollars.

For constructing, repairing, and enlarging barracks, quarters, hospitals, storehouses, stables, wharves, and ways, at the several posts and army depots; for temporary cantonments, gun-houses for the protection of cannon, including the necessary tools and materials for the objects enumerated, and for the authorized furniture for barrack rooms of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; rent of quarters for officers, barracks and hospitals for troops, where there are no public buildings for their accommodation; for storehouses for the safe-keeping of military stores, and of grounds for summer cantonments and encampments, three hundred thousand dollars.

For mileage, or the allowance made to officers for the transportation

Forage,
\$104,738.

Clothing for
officers' servants,
\$38,200.

Recruiting,
\$38,052.

Extra pay on
reenlistment,
\$10,000.

Regular supplies of quartermaster's department, \$500,000.

Incidental expenses of quartermaster's department,
\$275,000.

1802, ch. 9.

1819, ch. 45.

1838, ch. 162.

Horses for dragoons and light artillery,
\$100,000.

Constructing, repairing, and enlarging barracks, &c.,
\$300,000.

Mileage of officers, \$75,000.

Transportation, 750,000.

Medical and hospital departments, \$52,000.

Armament of fortifications, \$100,000.

Ordnance and ordnance stores, \$100,000.

Expenses of ordnance department, \$100,000.

Manufacture of arms, \$350,000.

Purchase of Colt's revolving pistols, \$50,000.

Repairs, &c., at Harper's Ferry and Springfield arsenals, \$155,120.

\$74,261.

Purchase of ground at Harper's Ferry and at Springfield, \$9200.

Site for magazine at St. Louis, \$6000.

Surveys, \$10,000.

Purchase of land at Frankford, Pa., \$20,000.

Erection of buildings at same place, \$15,000.

Compiling and publishing Ordnance Manual, \$6000.

Topographical Map of surveys of routes from valley of the Mississippi to Pacific, \$50,000.

Secret services in Mexico, \$50,000.

of themselves and baggage, when travelling on duty without troops, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For the transportation of the army, including the baggage of the troops when moving either by land or water; of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and horse equipments, from the depots at Philadelphia and New York to the several posts and army depots; of subsistence, from the places of purchase and from the places of delivery, under contract, to such places as the circumstances of the service may require it to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance stores, and small arms, from the foundries and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and army depots; freights, tolls, and ferriages; the purchase and hire of horses, wagons, mules, oxen, carts, drays, ships, and other sea-going vessels and boats, for the transportation of supplies and for garrison purposes; drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; transportation of funds for the pay and other disbursing departments; the expense of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and in the Atlantic and Pacific; and of procuring water at such posts as, from their situation, require it, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For medical and hospital departments, fifty-two thousand dollars.

For armament of fortifications, one hundred thousand dollars.

For purchase of ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies, one hundred thousand dollars.

For current expenses of the ordnance service, one hundred thousand dollars.

For manufacture of arms at the national armories, three hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For the purchase of Colt's revolving pistols, if the Secretary of War should deem it advisable and proper, fifty thousand dollars.

For repairs and improvements, and new machinery at the Harper's Ferry armory, sixty-two thousand six hundred and twenty dollars.

For repairs and improvements, and new machinery at the Springfield armory, eighty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

For arsenals, seventy-four thousand two hundred and sixty-one dollars.

For purchase of a lot of ground at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, contiguous to the public buildings, two hundred dollars.

For purchase of land at Springfield armory, to be flowed by raising the dam at the upper shop, and of a lot on the north-west corner of the armory grounds, nine thousand dollars.

For purchase of a site for magazine at St. Louis arsenal, at a suitable point without the city, five thousand dollars.

For surveys in reference to the military defences of the frontier, inland and Atlantic, ten thousand dollars.

For the purchase of land adjoining Frankford arsenal, Pennsylvania, twenty thousand dollars.

For erecting suitable buildings and machinery for the manufacture of percussion caps at the same place, fifteen thousand dollars.

To defray the expense of compiling, arranging, publishing, and supervising the publication of a new edition of the Ordnance Manual, of fifteen hundred copies, six thousand dollars.

To defray the expenses of Topographical [] of surveys of routes from the valley of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean, fifty thousand dollars.

To provide for the payment for secret services rendered to the United States in the war with Mexico, and to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, fifty thousand dollars.

For carrying into effect the treaty of the United States with the Stockbridge tribe of Indians of the twenty-fourth November, eighteen

hundred and forty-eight, the sum of fifty-two thousand eight hundred and four dollars eighty-five cents.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the military storekeeper at Watertown arsenal, Massachusetts, be allowed, from the first day of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, the same compensation as is authorized by the act of the twenty-third August, eighteen hundred and forty-two, to be paid to the storekeepers at the Washington, Pittsburg, and Watervliet arsenals; and that there be paid to military storekeeper T. A. Webber twenty dollars per month, for and during the time he has performed the duties of commissary and assistant commissary of subsistence at said arsenal.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, in the company of sappers and miners, and pontoniers, raised by the act of May ninth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, who served in said company in the war with Mexico, shall, on application, be entitled to receive an honorable discharge from the service of the United States, and stand as if they had served out their respective terms.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

Carrying into effect treaty with Stockbridge Indians, \$52,804 85.

Increase of pay to military storekeeper at Watertown, Mass. 1842, ch. 186.

Allowance to military storekeeper T. A. Webber.

Non-commissioned officers, &c., of the sappers, miners, and pontoniers, who served in Mexico, to be entitled to an honorable discharge.

Act of May 15, 1848, ch. 21.

CHAP. CII. — *An Act making Appropriations for certain Fortifications of the United States, for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.*

March 3, 1849.

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 they are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the preservation, repairs, and construction of certain fortifications, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty:

For defensive works and barracks near Detroit, twenty thousand dollars.

For fortifications at outlet of Lake Champlain, twenty thousand dollars.

For defensive works and barracks at narrows of Penobscot River, Maine, twenty thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Scammel, Portland Harbor, Maine, five thousand dollars.

For repairs of fortifications on Governor's Island, Boston Harbor, ten thousand dollars.

For Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, thirty thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, ten thousand dollars.

For Fort Adams, Newport Harbor, Rhode Island, and permanent quarters and barracks thereat, forty thousand dollars.

For building Fort Trumbull, New London, Connecticut, ten thousand dollars.

For Fort Schuyler, Long Island Sound, ten thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Wood, and sea-wall of Bedlow's Island, fifteen thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Hamilton, New York, ten thousand dollars.

For Fort Richmond, on Staten Island, thirty thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Lafayette, five thousand dollars.

For Fort Delaware, on Pea Patch Island, fifty thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Madison, five thousand dollars.

For fort on Soller's Point Flats, Baltimore Harbor, forty thousand dollars.

Detroit, \$20,000.

Lake Champlain, \$20,000.

Penobscot River, \$20,000.

Fort Scammel, \$5000.

Governor's Island, \$10,000.

Fort Warren, \$30,000.

Fort Independence, \$10,000.

Fort Adams, \$40,000.

Fort Trumbull, \$10,000.

Fort Schuyler, \$10,000.

Fort Wood, \$15,000.

Fort Hamilton, \$10,000.

Fort Richmond, \$30,000.

Fort Lafayette, \$5000.

Fort Delaware, \$50,000.

Fort Madison, \$5000.

Soller's Point Flats, \$40,000.

Fort Monroe, \$20,000.	For Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads, Virginia, twenty thousand dollars.
Fort Caswell, \$15,000.	For preservation of site of Fort Caswell, North Carolina, fifteen thousand dollars.
Fort Macon, \$5000.	For preservation of site at Fort Macon, North Carolina, five thousand dollars.
Drunken Dick Shoal, \$10,000.	For dike to Drunken Dick Shoal, Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, ten thousand dollars.
Fort Sumter, \$25,000.	For Fort Sumter, Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, twenty-five thousand dollars.
Fort Jackson, Savannah, \$15,000.	For repairs of Fort Jackson, Savannah River, fifteen thousand dollars.
Fort Barrancas, \$35,000.	For Fort Barrancas, Pensacola Harbor, Florida, and barracks thereat, thirty-five thousand dollars.
Fort Morgan, \$15,000.	For repairs of Fort Morgan, Mobile Point, Alabama, fifteen thousand dollars.
Fort Jackson, Mississippi River, \$15,000.	For repairs of Fort Jackson, Mississippi River, fifteen thousand dollars.
Fort St. Philip, \$30,000.	For repairs of Fort St. Philip, Mississippi River, thirty thousand dollars.
Fort Pike, \$10,000.	For repairs of Fort Pike, Louisiana, ten thousand dollars.
Fort Wood, \$10,000.	For repairs of Fort Wood, Louisiana, ten thousand dollars.
Key West, \$75,000.	For fortifications on Florida Reef, Key West, seventy-five thousand dollars.
Garden Key, \$50,000.	For fortifications on Florida Reef, Garden Key, fifty thousand dollars.
Sea-wall, St. Augustine, \$5,000.	For repairs of sea-wall, St. Augustine, five thousand dollars.
Contingencies of examination of coast of Pacific, \$6000.	For contingent expenses of engineer officers engaged in an examination of the coast of the United States on the Pacific Ocean, in reference to the defence of the same, six thousand dollars.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CIII. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Naval Service for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.*

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 they are hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the naval service, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty:

Pay of officers and seamen,
\$2,462,500.

For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including the engineer corps of the navy, two million four hundred and sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

Superintendents, constructors, &c.,
\$73,960.

For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishments at the several navy-yards and stations, seventy-three thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

Provisions,
\$686,200.

For provisions for commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including engineers and marines, attached to vessels for sea service, six hundred and eighty-six thousand two hundred dollars.

Surgeons' necessaries, &c.,
\$38,500.

For surgeons' necessaries and appliances for the sick and hurt of the navy, including marine corps, thirty-eight thousand five hundred dollars.

Repair,
\$1,438,000.

For repair of vessels in ordinary, and for wear and tear of vessels in commission, including fuel for steamers, and the purchase of hemp, one million four hundred and thirty-six thousand dollars.

Construction of magnetic clock,
\$10,000.

For the construction at the national observatory of a magnetic clock, under the superintendence of Dr. Locke, and to pay him for the free use by the United States of his invention of said clock, and of all improvements that he may make thereto, ten thousand dollars.

For paying the unsatisfied demands upon the fund for continuing the survey of the coast on the Gulf of Mexico, from Apalachicola Bay to the Mississippi, four thousand and seventy dollars, to be taken out of the balance of the fund appropriated for that purpose by act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-one, and which has been carried to the credit of the surplus fund.

Surveys on coast of Gulf of Mexico, \$4070.

1841, ch. 35.

For the survey of the reefs, shoals, keys, and coasts of South Florida by the Superintendent of the "Coast Survey," and for which the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to provide the requisite officers, vessels, and crews to said "Coast Survey," the sum of thirty thousand dollars.

Surveys on coasts of South Florida, \$30,000.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, and small arms, including incidental expenses, two hundred and fifty-seven thousand dollars.

Ordnance and ordnance stores, \$257,000.

For nautical books, maps, charts, instruments, and all other expenses of the hydrographical office, fifty-eight thousand two hundred and sixty dollars: *Provided*, That a competent officer of the navy, not below the grade of lieutenant, be charged with the duty of preparing the Nautical Almanac for publication, and that the Secretary of the Navy may, when, in his opinion, the interests of navigation would be promoted thereby, cause any nautical works that may, from time to time, be published by the hydrographical office, to be sold at cost, and the proceeds arising therefrom to be placed in the treasury of the United States.

Books, maps, charts, &c., \$58,260.

Proviso as to preparation of the Nautical Almanac.

Books may be sold at cost of publication:

For contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz.: freight and transportation; printing and stationery; advertising in newspapers; books, maps, models, and drawings; purchase and repair of fire engines and machinery; repair of and attending on steam engines in yards; purchase and maintenance of horses and oxen and driving teams; carts, timber wheels, and the purchase and repair of workmen's tools; postage of public letters; furniture for government houses; fuel, oil, and candles for navy-yards and shore stations; cleaning and clearing up yards; watchmen and incidental labor not chargeable to any other appropriation; labor attending the delivery of stores and supplies on foreign stations; wharfage, dockage, and rent; traveling expenses of officers; funeral expenses; store and office rent; stationery and fuel to navy agents and storekeepers; flags, awnings, and packing boxes; premiums and other expenses of recruiting; apprehending deserters; per diem pay to persons attending courts martial and courts of inquiry, or other service authorized by law; pay to judge advocates; pilotage and towage of vessels, and assistance rendered to vessels in distress, five hundred and eight thousand dollars.

Miscellaneous expenses, \$508,000.

For support of the naval school at Annapolis, Maryland, twenty-eight thousand two hundred dollars.

Naval school at Annapolis, \$28,200.

For transportation of the United States mail between New York and Liverpool, between New York and New Orleans, Havana and Chagres, and between Panama and some point in the Territory of Oregon, eight hundred and seventy-four thousand six hundred dollars.

Transportation of U. S. mail in steamers, \$874,600.

For the purchase of the right to use A. D. Bishop's patent portable boom derrick for all government purposes, ten thousand dollars: *Provided*, The said Bishop shall, within fifteen days from the passage of this act, notify the Secretary of the Navy, in writing, of his acceptance of said sum in full compensation for said patent right, and all improvements which he may, hereafter, make upon the same; and shall furnish full working plans and explanations for the construction of said boom derrick.

Purchase of right to use Bishop's patent boom derrick, \$10,000. Proviso.

For testing the capacity and usefulness of the electro-magnetic power as a mechanical agent for the purposes of navigation and locomotion, and the probable cost of using the same according to the invention of Professor Page, the sum of twenty thousand dollars, to be expended

Testing capacity and usefulness of electro-magnetic power, &c., \$20,000.

Construction,
&c., and current
expenses at na-
vy-yards:
Portsmouth,
\$54,620 53.

Boston,
\$132,221 50.

New York,
\$95,000.

Philadelphia,
\$76,027.

Washington,
\$44,530.

Norfolk,
\$105,844.

Pensacola,
\$200,013 55.

Memphis,
\$136,554.

Sackett's Har-
bor, \$1500.

Hospitals, viz.:

Boston,
\$1500.

New York,
\$11,300.

Washington,
\$150.

under the supervision of the Secretary of the Navy in making a practicable experiment of said invention according to the plan to be proposed and conducted by Professor Page.

For the construction, extension, and completion of the following objects, and for the current repairs at the several navy-yards, viz.:

At Portsmouth.—For completing powder magazine and smithery I; for constructing commander's quarters, timber shed number twenty-eight, store-house number thirty, dock wall west of timber sheds; for paving timber shed number twenty-seven, wharf, and filling in rear of number four; for pitch house, engine house, and filling in low grounds; and for repairs of all kinds, fifty-four thousand six hundred and twenty dollars and fifty-three cents.

At Boston.—Towards construction of sail loft and cordage store; for stone wall and filling in south-west of ship house H; for coal house near blacksmith shop, grading and paving avenue sixty-three; for anchor hoys and water tank; and for repairs of all kinds, one hundred and thirty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-one dollars and fifty cents.

At New York.—For two officers' houses, cob dock, dredging channels, filling in land purchased between navy-yard and hospital, fence on Flushing avenue, filling in timber pond, paving and gutters to avenue, and for repairs of all kinds, ninety-five thousand dollars.

At Philadelphia.—For two houses for officers; for foundation and slip of ship house G; extension of wharves number one, two, and three, to port warden's line; for timber shed D; for raising smith's shop, and for repairs of all kinds, seventy-six thousand and twenty-seven dollars.

At Washington.—For boiler and furnace for small steam hammer, and boilers for steam engines, numbers one and three; for building stone wharf; for large slide lathes, planing machines, shafting, drums, boring, slotting, and drilling machines, and small lathes; and repairs of all kinds, forty-four thousand five hundred and thirty dollars.

At Norfolk.—For slip number forty-eight; continuation of quay walls, digging out timber dock, grading, paving, gutters, filling low grounds, brick stables, water cisterns, engine house to smithery, coal house, and repairs of all kinds, one hundred and five thousand eight hundred and forty-four dollars.

At Pensacola.—For completing permanent wharf, smith, and machine shop, timber shed and mould loft, water tank, lime house, paint shop, dredging machine and lighters, and yard boats; for brick kitchen to officers' houses, (eleven,) six first class, and six second class houses, and repairs of all kinds, two hundred thousand and thirteen dollars and fifty-five cents.

At Memphis.—For saw mill, one wing of store house; to complete building for officers, blacksmith's shop, and joiner's shop; for fire engine, excavation, and embankment, piling on river bank, wall to enclose yard, guard house, and enclosure to commandant's house, pavements, drains, and gutters, and repairs of all kinds, one hundred and thirty-six thousand five hundred and fifty-four dollars.

At Sackett's Harbor.—For stables and fencing, and repairs of all kinds, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For Hospitals, viz.:—

At Boston.—For repairs to road, fences, wall, white-washing, and general repairs, one thousand five hundred dollars.

At New York.—For completing small-pox building, finishing sewer, dead-house, grading, brick barn, and stable, and general repairs, eleven thousand three hundred dollars.

At Washington.—For general repairs, one hundred and fifty dollars.

At Norfolk. — For general repairs, one thousand dollars.

At Pensacola. — For repairs of hospital buildings, medical officers' quarters, out-buildings, fences, and general repairs, one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For Magazines, viz. —

At Boston, one hundred and fifty dollars.

At New York, two hundred dollars.

At Washington, one hundred and fifty dollars.

At Norfolk, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For stone and floating Dry Docks, viz. — For completing the stone dry dock building at New York, four hundred and ninety thousand dollars.

For the construction of the floating dry dock to be built at Kittery, two hundred thousand dollars.

For the construction of the floating dry dock to be built at Philadelphia, two hundred thousand dollars.

For the construction of the floating dry dock to be built at Pensacola, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For improvements and superintendence at naval depôt near New Orleans, the sum of one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Marine Corps. — For pay of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, and servants, serving on shore, subsistence of officers, and pay for undrawn clothing, two hundred and nine thousand and twelve dollars: *Provided*, That the President of the United States may substitute marines for landsmen in the navy, as far as he may deem it expedient to promote the efficiency of the service.

And that the officers of the marine corps affected by the 4th section of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1847, entitled "An Act for the increase of the Marine Corps of the United States," shall be provided for in the same manner that the officers of the old army, who received appointments in the additional regiments raised for the war with Mexico, were under the 4th section of the act of Congress, approved July nineteen, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, entitled "An Act supplementary to an act entitled 'An Act providing for the prosecution of the existing war between the United States and the republic of Mexico, and for other purposes.'"

For provisions for marines serving on shore, thirty thousand six hundred and seventy four dollars and eighty cents.

For clothing, forty-two thousand nine hundred and forty-eight dollars.

For fuel, thirteen thousand one hundred and fifty-eight dollars.

For military stores, repair of arms, pay of armorers, accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fifes, and musical instruments, six thousand dollars.

For transportation of officers and troops, and expenses of recruiting, eight thousand dollars.

For repairs of barracks, and rent of temporary barracks and offices for commanding officers, six thousand dollars.

For contingencies, viz.:

Freight, ferriage, cartage, wharfage, compensation to judges advocate per diem, for attending courts martial, courts of inquiry, and for constant labor, house rent in lieu of quarters, burial of deceased marines, printing, stationery, forage, *portage*, pursuit of deserters, candles, oil, straw, furniture, bed sacks, spades, axes, shovels, picks, carpenter's tools, keep of a horse for the messenger, pay of matron, washerwoman, and porter at the hospital head-quarters, eighteen thousand one hundred and eighty-four dollars.

To supply a deficiency in the appropriation of the third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, for two buoy-boats, one on the eastern

Norfolk,
\$1000.
Pensacola,
\$1750.

Magazines, *viz.*
Boston, \$150.
New York,
\$200.
Washington,
\$150.

Norfolk, \$150.
Stone and dry
docks, *viz.:*
New York,
\$490,000.
Kittery,
\$200,000.

Philadelphia,
\$200,000.

Pensacola,
\$250,000.

New Orleans,
\$1750.

Marine corps.
Pay of officers,
marines, &c.
\$209,012.

Proviso, ma-
rines may be
substituted for
landsmen in the
navy.

Certain offi-
cers of the ma-
rine corps dis-
banded by the
act of March 2d,
1847, ch. 40, re-
stored.

1848, ch. 104.

Provisions,
\$30,674 80.

Clothing,
\$42,948.

Fuel, &c.
\$13,158.

Military stores,
\$6000.

Transporta-
tion, \$8000.

Repairs of bar-
racks, &c., \$6000.

Contingen-
cies, \$18,184.

Deficiency in
appropriation for
buoy-boats,

§205 53.
1847, ch. 48.
Meteorological
observations,
§2000.

Secretary of
the Navy to de-
tail three vessels
in testing new
routes, &c.

Proviso.

Secretary of
War to transfer
certain vessels to
Navy Dept.

Pay of purser
at naval station
in California.

Proviso.

Retention
from pay of mu-
sicians and pri-
vates extended.
1833, ch. 68.

Pay of engi-
neers in the navy
established.

\$1500.
\$2000.
\$1200.
\$1400.

\$1000.

\$850.

\$800

\$600.

\$600.

\$400.

Commence-
ment of the mail
contract with E.
K. Collins post-
poned to 1st
June, 1850.
1847, ch. 62.

Prize money to
be hereafter de-
posited in the
treasury.

How the same
shall be distrib-
uted.

end of Tuckernuck Shoal, and the other on the end of Great or Sandy Rip Shoal, two hundred and five dollars and fifty-three cents.

For meteorological observations, to be conducted under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, two thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to detail three suitable vessels of the navy in testing new routes and perfecting the discoveries made by Lieutenant Maury in the course of his investigations of the winds and currents of the ocean; and to cause the vessels of the navy to cooperate in procuring materials for such investigations, in so far as said cooperation may not be incompatible with the public interests: *Provided*, That the same can be accomplished without any additional expense.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, in conformity with the recommendation contained in his annual report, to transfer to the Navy Department such vessels now belonging to the War Department as, in his judgment, will promote the public interests.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in lieu of the pay allowed by law, a purser, when, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, attached to and doing duty at the naval station of California, shall receive the same pay as if attached to a frigate in commission for sea service: *Provided*, That not more than one purser shall, at the same time, be attached to the said station on general or special duty.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the retention of one dollar per month from the pay of the musicians' and privates of the Marine Corps, directed by the act of second March, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, be extended, as in the case of the musicians and privates of the army, to the whole term of their enlistment.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the engineers in the navy shall hereafter receive the following pay, viz.:

Chief Engineers on duty, first five years, fifteen hundred dollars.

Chief Engineers on duty, after five years, two thousand dollars.

Chief Engineers on leave, first five years, twelve hundred dollars.

Chief Engineers on leave, after five years, fourteen hundred dol-
lars.

First Assistant Engineers; on duty, one thousand dollars.

First Assistant Engineers, on leave, eight hundred and fifty dol-
lars.

Second Assistant Engineers, on duty, eight hundred dollars.

Second Assistant Engineers, on leave, six hundred dollars.

Third Assistant Engineers, on duty, six hundred dollars.

Third Assistant Engineers, on leave, four hundred dollars.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and hereby is, authorized so to modify the contract entered into by him with E. K. Collins and his associates for the transportation of the mail between New York and Liverpool, under direction of the act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, as to postpone the commencement of the mail service stipulated to be performed until the first day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty, with-
out, in other respects, impairing the condition or obligations of the said contract.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, all prize money, arising from captures made by the vessels of the navy of the United States, received by the marshal who shall make sale of such prizes, shall, within sixty days after such sale, deposit the net proceeds, after paying all charges, as now provided by law, into the treasury of the United States; and all money now in the hands of prize agents shall also be deposited in the treasury, to be distributed as now provided by law; such part thereof as may belong to

the officers and crews of the vessels of the navy shall be paid to them under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, and the law authorizing the appointment of prize agents is hereby repealed.

No prize agents to be appointed.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CIV. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Service of the Post Office Department for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.*

March 3, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums of money be, and they are hereby, appropriated for the service of the Post-Office Department for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, out of any moneys in the treasury arising from the revenues of the said department, in conformity to the act of the second of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, viz.:

For transportation of the mails within the United States, two millions five hundred and forty thousand dollars.

For transportation of the mails in four steamships, at one hundred thousand dollars each per year, from New York to Bremen, by way of Southampton, under the contract made with the Ocean Steam Navigation Company, of New York, in addition to the sum of three hundred and eighty-three thousand six hundred and nine dollars of former appropriations for the same object, which it is estimated will remain unexpended on the thirtieth of June eighteen hundred and forty-nine, sixteen thousand three hundred and ninety-one dollars.

For transportation of the mails between Charleston, South Carolina, and Havana, by way of Key West, calling at Savannah, under the contract made with M. C. Mordecai, fifty thousand dollars; and for transportation of the mail by said line, or by other steamers, to such other places on the coast of Florida as the Postmaster-General may deem practicable and expedient, five thousand dollars.

For compensation of postmasters, one million two hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For ship, steamboat, and way letters, thirty thousand dollars.

For wrapping paper, twenty-two thousand dollars.

For office furniture, (in the offices of postmasters,) three thousand dollars.

For advertising, fifty thousand dollars.

For mail bags, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For blanks, twenty-one thousand dollars.

For mail locks, keys, and stamps, six thousand dollars.

For the detection and prevention of mail depredations and for special agents, including the two agents for Oregon and California, twenty thousand dollars.

For clerks for offices, (the offices of postmasters,) two hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous, sixty thousand dollars.

That the better to enable the postal treaty with Great Britain to go into full effect with equal advantage to both countries, letters shall be mailed as composing one rate only where the letter does not exceed the weight of a half ounce avoirdupois; where it exceeds a half ounce, but does not exceed an ounce, as composing two rates; where it exceeds an ounce, but does not exceed two ounces, as composing four rates; where it exceeds two ounces, but [does] not exceed three ounces, as composing six rates; where it exceeds three ounces, but does not exceed four ounces, as composing eight rates; and in like progression for each additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce, and that each rate

1836, ch. 270.

Transportation of mails, \$2,540,000.

Transportation of mails, by steam ships, \$16,391.

\$50,000.

\$5000.

Compensation to postmasters, \$1,220,000.

Ship, steamboat, and way-letters, \$30,000.

Wrapping paper, \$22,000.

Office furniture, \$3000.

Advertising, \$50,000.

Mail bags, \$25,000.

Blanks, \$21,000.

Mail locks, &c., \$6000.

Mail depredations and special agents, \$20,000.

Clerks, \$260,000.

Miscellaneous, \$60,000.

Rates of letters transported under the postal treaty with Great Britain.

shall be subject to the full postage charge; that letters refused, or which cannot be delivered, may be immediately returned to the dead letter office, and that newspapers not sent from the office of publication shall be charged with the same postage as other papers, to be prepaid.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CV. — *An Act making Appropriations for Lighthouses, Lightboats, Buoys, &c., and providing for the Erection and Establishment of the same, and for other Purposes.*

Appropriation for lighthouses, light-boats, buoys, &c.

Proviso, as to cases where title cannot be obtained.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following appropriations be, and the same are hereby, made, and directed to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry the provisions of this act into effect: Provided, however, If a good title to any land which it may be necessary to use cannot be obtained on reasonable terms, or the exclusive right to such land cannot be acquired by cession, where the interest of the United States demands it, before the appropriation would by law fall into the surplus fund, in any and all such cases the appropriations shall be applicable to the objects for which they are made, at any time within two years after the first meeting of the legislature subsequent to the passage of this act, in any State wherein any such land may be situated, to wit:

\$3000.

In Maine. — For thirteen spar buoys and three beacons in Casco Bay, three thousand dollars.

\$3500.

For a lighthouse at Gilkey's Harbor, three thousand five hundred dollars.

\$3500.

For a lighthouse at Beauchamp Point, or on the opposite side of the harbor, in the town of Camden, three thousand five hundred dollars.

\$750.

For a fog-bell at the lighthouse on Libby's Island, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Massachusetts,
\$25,000.

Massachusetts. — For a screw-pile beacon, or other practicable structure, on the south shoal off Nantucket, lately discovered by the survey of the coast, twenty-five thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Bureau of Topographical Engineers.

\$1000.

For six large buoys on the shoals off Nantucket, one thousand dollars.

\$12,500.

For a light-boat on Pollock Rip, off Chatham, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

New York.
\$10,000.

New York. — For a light boat on Horse Shoe Reef, Niagara River, ten thousand dollars; or for the erection of a light-house instead thereof, if, after the survey herein provided for, it shall be deemed more advisable, twenty thousand dollars.

\$20,000.

For four spar buoys, to mark the channel from the aforesaid shoal to Bird Island, three hundred dollars.

\$300.

\$10,000.

For a beacon on the south-east part of Romer Shoal, in the lower bay of New York, ten thousand dollars.

\$200.

For three spar buoys in Buttermilk Channel, two hundred dollars.

\$400.

For four additional spar buoys in the lower bay of New York, at such points as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, four hundred dollars.

New Jersey.
\$5000.

New Jersey. — For a lighthouse on the rocks at Bergen Point, five thousand dollars.

\$300.

For five spar buoys at Thom's River, three hundred dollars.

\$300.

For five spar buoys at Barnegat Inlet, three hundred dollars.

\$5000.

For a lighthouse at the mouth of the Passaic River, five thousand dollars.

For two buoys on the east and west oyster beds in Newark Bay, one hundred dollars.	\$100.
For a lighthouse on the east point of Maurice River, Cumberland county, five thousand dollars.	\$5000.
To provide surf boats, life cars, rockets, carronades, lines, and other necessary apparatus for the better preservation of life and property from shipwreck along the coast of New Jersey, between Little Egg Harbor and Cape May, ten thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of such officer of the revenue marine service as may be designated for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury.	\$10,000.
<i>Delaware.</i> —For the foundation and construction of a lighthouse at the Delaware Breakwater, ten thousand dollars.	Delaware. \$10,000.
<i>Maryland.</i> —For two spar buoys at the mouth of Chester River, one hundred and twenty dollars.	Maryland, \$120
<i>Texas.</i> —For a light-boat on Galveston Bar, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.	Texas. \$12,500.
For a lighthouse at Sabine Pass, seven thousand five hundred dollars.	\$7500.
<i>Illinois.</i> —For the foundation and construction of a lighthouse at or near the end of the north pier at Chicago, fifteen thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Bureau of Topographical Engineers, and the present lighthouse within the city, and the beacon light on the pier, shall be discontinued from and after the completion of the aforesaid lighthouse.	Illinois. \$15,000.
For a lighthouse at the mouth of Calumet River, four thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Bureau of Topographical Engineers.	\$4000.
<i>Florida.</i> —For buoys on and near the bar of Nassau River, on the coasts of Georgia and Florida, in the neighborhood thereof, one thousand dollars.	Florida, \$1000.
<i>Michigan.</i> —For a lighthouse at the mouth of Muskegon River, three thousand five hundred dollars.	Michigan. \$3500.
For a lighthouse on Manitou Island, Lake Superior, seven thousand five hundred dollars.	\$7500.
For a lighthouse at Eagle Harbor, Lake Superior, four thousand dollars.	\$4000.
For a floating bell at Stanard Rock, Lake Superior, one thousand dollars.	\$1000.
For a lighthouse on Skilagalee Rock, Lake Michigan, four thousand dollars.	\$4000.
For a beacon light on the pier at New Buffalo, seven hundred and fifty dollars.	\$750.
For a lighthouse at North Black River, Lake Michigan, three thousand five hundred dollars.	\$3500.
For providing surf boats, life boats, and other means for the preservation of life and property shipwrecked on the coast of the United States, ten thousand dollars, to be expended under the control and direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.	\$10,000.
Sec. 2. <i>And be it further enacted,</i> That if the Fifth Auditor shall report, in any of the cases herein provided for, that preliminary surveys are necessary to determine the site of a proposed lighthouse or light-boat, or to ascertain more fully what the public exigency demands, the Secretary of the Navy shall, thereupon, appoint one or more officers of the navy, not under the grade of commander, to perform the required service; or when the expenditure is to be made under the direction of the Bureau of Topographical Engineers, the Secretary of War shall appoint one or more officers of the corps of topographical engineers, possessing the requisite skill and experience to perform the like service.	In case of preliminary report by Fifth Auditor, officers of the navy or of the topographical engineers to make surveys for sites of light-houses.

Said officers to make report of the result of their examinations.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any officer so appointed shall forthwith enter upon the discharge of the duty, and after fully ascertaining the facts, shall report: first, whether the proposed facility to navigation is the most suitable for the exigency which exists; and second, where it should be placed if the interests of commerce demand it; third, if the thing proposed be not the most suitable, whether it is expedient to make any other kind of improvement; fourth, whether the proposed light has any connection with other lights, and if so, whether it cannot be so located as to subserve both the general and the local wants of trade and navigation; and fifth, whether there be any, and if any, what other facts of importance touching the subject.

Reports to be laid before the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 4. *And be further enacted*, That all such reports shall, as speedily as may be, be laid before the Secretary of the Treasury, and if such as to authorize the work without further legislation, he shall forthwith proceed with it, otherwise such reports shall be laid before Congress at the next ensuing session; but in all cases where the Fifth Auditor does not report such preliminary examination as expedient, the provisions of this act shall without delay be carried into execution.

Regulations to be observed by vessels, steamboats, &c., navigating the northern or north-western lakes.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That vessels, steamboats, and propellers, navigating the northern and western lakes, shall, from and after the thirtieth day of April next, comply with the following regulations, for the security of life and property, to wit: during the night, vessels on the starboard tack shall show a red light, vessels on the larboard tack a green light, and vessels going off large, or before the wind, or at anchor, a white light; steamboats and propellers shall carry on the stem, or as far forward as possible, a triangular light, at an angle of about sixty degrees with the horizon, and on the starboard side a light shaded green, and on the larboard side red; said lights shall be furnished with reflectors, &c., complete, and of a size to insure a good and sufficient light; and if loss or damage shall occur, the owner or owners of the vessel, steamboat, or propeller, neglecting to comply with these regulations, shall be liable to the injured party for all loss or damage resulting from such neglect; and the owner or owners of any vessel failing to comply with said regulations shall forfeit a penalty of one hundred dollars, which may be recovered in an action of debt, to be brought by the district attorney of the United States, in the name of the United States, in any court of competent jurisdiction.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CVI. — *An Act making Appropriations for the current and contingent Expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling Treaty Stipulations with the various Indian Tribes, for the Year ending June thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.*

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 they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes.

For the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department,

viz.:

For the pay of superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis, and the several Indian agents, as provided by the acts of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and of March third, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and of June twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and forty-six, fourteen thousand dollars.

Superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis, and Indian agents, \$14,000, 1834, ch. 162. 1837, ch. 31. 1846, ch. 34.

For the pay of sub-agents, authorized by the act of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, six thousand seven hundred dollars.	Sub-agents, \$6700. 1834, ch. 162.
For the pay of interpreters, authorized by the same act, ten thousand dollars.	Interpreters, \$10,000. Clerks, 1846, ch. 24. \$1200.
For the pay of clerk to superintendent at St. Louis, authorized by the act of June twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and forty-six, one thousand two hundred dollars.	\$1200.
For the pay of clerk to superintendent of the western territory, by the same act, one thousand dollars.	\$1000.
For buildings at agencies, and repairs, two thousand dollars.	Buildings and repairs, \$2000.
For fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, viz : <i>To the Christian Indians.</i> — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the acts of May twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, and May twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, four hundred dollars.	Annuity, \$400
<i>To the Chippewas of Saginaw.</i> — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.	Annuities, \$1000.
For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, eight hundred dollars.	\$800.
For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and nineteen, one thousand dollars.	\$1000.
For support of blacksmiths, and for farming utensils and cattle, and the employment of persons to aid them in agriculture, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of fourteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, two thousand dollars.	Blacksmiths, \$2000.
For education during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of fifth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, one thousand dollars.	Education, \$1000.
<i>To the Chippewas, Menomonies, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians.</i> — For education during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of eleventh August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, one thousand five hundred dollars.	Education, \$1500.
<i>To the Chippewas of Lake Superior and Mississippi.</i> — For payment in money, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, nine thousand five hundred dollars.	Payment in money, \$9500.
For payment in goods, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, nineteen thousand dollars.	Payment in goods, \$19,000.
For establishing three smiths' shops, supporting three smiths, and furnishing iron and steel, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, three thousand dollars.	Blacksmiths and shops, \$3000.
For support of farmers, purchase of implements, grain, or seed, and to carry on their agricultural pursuits, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, one thousand dollars.	Farmers,—im- plements, seeds, &c., \$1000.
For purchase of provisions, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, two thousand dollars.	Provisions, \$2000.
For purchase of tobacco, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, five hundred dollars.	Tobacco, \$500.
For limited annuity, in money, for twenty-five years, stipulated in the 4th article of the treaty of fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.	Annuities, \$12,500.

\$10,500.	For limited annuity, in goods, for twenty-five years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, ten thousand five hundred dollars.
Blacksmiths and shops, \$2000.	For support of two smiths' shops, including pay of smiths and assistants, and furnishing iron and steel stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, two thousand dollars.
Farmers, \$1000.	For support of two farmers, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, one thousand dollars.
Carpenters, \$1200.	For pay of two carpenters, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, one thousand two hundred dollars.
Schools, \$2000.	For support of schools, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, two thousand dollars.
Provisions and tobacco, \$2000.	For purchase of provisions and tobacco, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth October; eighteen hundred and forty-two, two thousand dollars.
Annuity, \$3600.	For limited annuity, in goods, for five years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of first August, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, three thousand six hundred dollars.
Specie to Chippewas of Lake Superior, \$17,000.	For payment, in specie, to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, seventeen thousand dollars.
Specie to Chippewas of Mississippi, \$17,000.	For payment, in specie, to the Chippewas of Mississippi, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, seventeen thousand dollars.
Annuity, \$1000.	For limited annuity, for forty-six years, to be paid to the Chippewas of Mississippi, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, one thousand dollars.
Annuity, \$3000. 1799, ch. 11.	<i>To the Chickasaws.</i> — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the act of twenty-fifth February, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, three thousand dollars.
Annuities. \$3000.	<i>To the Choctaws.</i> — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of sixteenth November, eighteen hundred and five, three thousand dollars.
\$600.	For permanent annuity, stipulated in the thirteenth article of the treaty of eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, six hundred dollars.
Life annuities to chiefs, \$150.	For life annuity to chief, (Bob Cole,) stipulated in the tenth article of the treaty of twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, one hundred and fifty dollars.
\$6000.	For permanent annuity for education, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, six thousand dollars.
\$750.	For life annuity to three district chiefs, stipulated in the fifteenth article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, seven hundred and fifty dollars.
\$25.	For life annuity of one Wayne warrior, stipulated in the twenty-first article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, twenty-five dollars.
\$20,000.	For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the seventeenth article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, twenty thousand dollars.
Education, \$12,600.	For education of forty youths for twenty years, (including support of teachers in the nation, two thousand five hundred dollars,) stipulated in the twentieth article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For blacksmith, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of eighteenth of October, eighteen hundred and twenty, six hundred dollars.

Blacksmith,
\$600.

For iron and steel for shop, stipulated in the ninth article of the treaty of twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, three hundred and twenty dollars.

Iron and steel,
\$320.

To the Creeks. — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of seventh August, seventeen hundred and ninety, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Annuities.
\$1500.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of sixteenth June, eighteen hundred and two, three thousand dollars.

\$3000.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, twenty thousand dollars.

\$20,000.

For limited annuity, for twenty years, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, ten thousand dollars.

\$10,000.

For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars.

Blacksmiths,
\$840.

For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and seventy dollars.

Iron and steel,
\$270.

For two blacksmiths and assistants, stipulated in the thirteenth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

Blacksmiths,
\$1680.

For iron and steel for shops, five hundred and forty dollars.

Iron and steel,
\$540.

For wheelwright, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, six hundred dollars.

Wheelwright.
\$600.

For education, stipulated in the thirteenth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, three thousand dollars.

Education,
\$3000.

For interest on three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-third November, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars.

Interest,
\$17,500.

For education, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, three thousand dollars.

Education,
\$3000.

To the Delawares. — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.

Annuities.
\$1000.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, five hundred dollars.

\$500.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of third October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, four thousand dollars.

\$4000.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the supplemental treaty of twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, one thousand dollars.

\$1000.

For life annuity to chief, stipulated in the private article of supplemental treaty of twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, to treaty of third October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two hundred dollars.

\$200.

For life annuity to chiefs, stipulated in supplemental article to treaty of twenty-sixth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred dollars.

\$200.

For purchase of salt, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of seventh June, eighteen hundred and three, one hundred dollars.

Salt, \$100.

For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of third October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

Blacksmiths,
\$720.

Iron and steel, \$220. Interest, \$3304.	For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars. For interest on forty-six thousand and eighty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of thirty-six sections of land, set apart by treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty-nine for education, stipulated in resolution of the Senate of nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, two thousand three hundred and four dollars.
Blacksmith and shop, \$1000.	<i>To the Florida Indians or Seminoles.</i> — For blacksmith establishment, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of eighteenth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, and fourth article of the treaty of ninth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one thousand dollars.
Annuities, \$2000. \$3000.	For annuity in goods, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, two thousand dollars. For annuity in money, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, three thousand dollars.
Agricultural im- plements, \$1000.	For agricultural implements, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, one thousand dollars.
Interest, \$7875.	<i>To the Iowas.</i> — For interest on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of nineteenth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.
Annuity, \$5000.	<i>To the Kickapoos.</i> — For limited annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, five thousand dollars.
Interest, \$10,000.	<i>To the Kansas.</i> — For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of fourteenth January, eighteen hundred and forty-six, ten thousand dollars.
Annuity, \$25,000.	<i>To the Miamies.</i> — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-third October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, twenty-five thousand dollars.
Blacksmith and assistant, \$720.	For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, seven hundred and twenty dollars.
Iron and steel, \$220. Tobacco, iron, and steel, \$770.	For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars. For one thousand pounds of tobacco, two thousand pounds of iron, and one thousand pounds of steel, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-third October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, seven hundred and seventy dollars.
Pay of miller, \$600.	For pay of miller, in lieu of gunsmith, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, six hundred dollars.
Salt, \$320.	For one hundred and sixty bushels of salt, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, three hundred and twenty dollars.
Education, \$2000.	For education and support of poor, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of twenty-third October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, two thousand dollars.
Payments in money, \$12,500. \$250.	For the ninth of twenty instalments in money, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-eighth November, eighteen hundred and forty, twelve thousand five hundred dollars. For payment in lieu of laborers, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth November, eighteen hundred and forty, two hundred and fifty dollars.
Agricultural as- sistance, \$200.	For agricultural assistance, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two hundred dollars.

To the *Eel Rivers*, (Miamies.) — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, five hundred dollars.

Annuities,
\$500.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-first August, eighteen hundred and five, two hundred and fifty dollars.

\$250.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article, and separate article, of the treaty of the thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, three hundred and fifty dollars.

\$350.

To the *Menomonies*. — For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, twenty thousand dollars.

Annuity,
\$20,000.

For two blacksmiths and assistants for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

Blacksmiths
and assistants,
\$1440.

For iron and steel for shops for twenty years, four hundred and forty dollars.

Iron and steel,
\$440.

For purchase of provisions for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three thousand dollars.

Provisions,
\$3000.

For two thousand pounds of tobacco for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three hundred dollars.

Tobacco,
\$300.

For farming utensils and cattle for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, five hundred dollars.

Farming uten-
sils and cattle,
\$500.

For thirty barrels of salt for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one hundred and fifty dollars.

Salt, \$150.

To the *Omahas*. — For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

Blacksmith and
assistant, \$720.

For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

Iron and steel,
\$220.

For agricultural implements, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, five hundred dollars.

Agricultural im-
plements, \$500.

To the *Ottos and Missourias*. — For limited annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Annuity, \$2500.

For agricultural implements, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, five hundred dollars.

Agricultural im-
plements, \$500.

For education, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, five hundred dollars.

Education,
\$500.

For payment of farmer, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars.

Farmer, \$600.

For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

Blacksmith and
assistant, \$720.

For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

Iron and steel,
\$220.

To the *Ottawas*. — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.

Annuities,
\$1000.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, eight hundred dollars.

\$800.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand five hundred dollars.

\$1500.

\$1000.	For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, one thousand dollars.
Annuity, \$80,000.	<i>To the Ottawas and Chippewas.</i> — For limited annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, thirty thousand dollars.
Interest, \$12,000.	For interest to be paid as annuity on two hundred thousand dollars, per resolution of the Senate of twenty-seventh May, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, twelve thousand dollars.
Education, \$5000.	For education, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, five thousand dollars.
Missions, \$3000.	For missions, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three thousand dollars.
Vaccine mat- ter, \$300.	For vaccine matter, medicines, and pay of physicians, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three hundred dollars.
Provisions, \$2000.	For purchase of provisions, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, two thousand dollars.
Tobacco, \$1100.	For six thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco, one hundred barrels of salt, and five hundred fish barrels, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one thousand one hundred dollars.
Blacksmiths and assistants, \$2160.	For three blacksmiths and assistants, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.
Iron and steel, \$660.	For iron and steel for shops, six hundred and sixty dollars.
Gunsmith, \$600.	For gunsmith at Mackinac, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, six hundred dollars.
Iron and steel, \$220.	For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.
Farmers and assistants, \$1600.	For two farmers and assistants, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one thousand six hundred dollars.
Mechanics, \$1200.	For two mechanics, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one thousand two hundred dollars.
Interest, \$3456.	<i>To the Osages.</i> — For interest on sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, at five per centum, being the valuation of fifty-four sections of land set apart by treaty of the second June, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, for educational purposes, per resolution of the Senate of the nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars.
Annuity, \$20,000.	For limited annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, twenty thousand dollars.
Blacksmiths, &c., \$2000.	For two smiths' establishments, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the eleventh of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, two thousand dollars.
Millers, \$1200.	For pay of two millers, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, one thousand two hundred dollars.
Annuities. \$500.	<i>To the Piankeshaws.</i> — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, five hundred dollars.
\$300.	For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the thirtieth December, eighteen hundred and five, three hundred dollars.

<i>To the Pawnees.</i> —For agricultural implements, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the ninth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars.	Agricultural implements, \$1000.
<i>To the Pottawatomies of Huron.</i> —For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, four hundred dollars.	Annuity, \$400.
<i>To the Pottawatomies.</i> —For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.	Annuities, \$1000.
For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, five hundred dollars.	\$500.
For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the second October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two thousand five hundred dollars.	\$2500.
For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, two thousand dollars.	\$2000.
For life annuity to chief, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, one hundred dollars.	Life annuity to chief, \$100.
For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, sixteen thousand dollars.	Annuities, \$16,000.
For limited annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, fifteen thousand dollars.	\$15,000.
For life annuity to chiefs, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, four hundred dollars.	Life annuity to chiefs, \$400.
For limited annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the twenty-sixth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, twenty thousand dollars.	Annuities, \$20,000.
For limited annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the twenty-sixth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, fourteen thousand dollars.	\$14,000.
For life annuities to chiefs, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the twenty-sixth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, seven hundred dollars.	Life annuities to chiefs, \$700.
For limited annuity, stipulated in the second supplemental article of the treaty of the twenty-sixth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, two thousand dollars.	Annuity, \$2000.
For purchase of salt, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the seventh June, eighteen hundred and three, one hundred and forty dollars.	Salt, \$140.
For purchase of one hundred and sixty bushels of salt, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, three hundred and twenty dollars.	\$320.
For education, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, two thousand dollars.	Education, \$2000.
For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, seven hundred and twenty dollars.	Blacksmiths and assistants, \$720.
For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.	Iron and steel, \$220.
For education, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, one thousand dollars.	Education, \$1000.
For payment in money, in lieu of two thousand pounds of tobacco, fifteen hundred pounds of iron, and three hundred and fifty pounds of	Payment in money, \$300.

- steel, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and the tenth article of the treaty of fifth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three hundred dollars.
- Blacksmith and assistant, \$720. For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, seven hundred and twenty dollars.
- Iron and steel, \$220. For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.
- \$720. For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, seven hundred and twenty dollars.
- \$220. For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.
- Salt, \$250. For purchase of fifty barrels of salt, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two hundred and fifty dollars.
- Education, \$2000. For education, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-seventh October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two thousand dollars.
- Interest, \$32,150. For interest on six hundred and forty-three thousand dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of the fifth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, thirty-two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.
- Annuity, \$2000. *To the Quapaws.* — For limited annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, two thousand dollars.
- Education, \$1000. For education, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars.
- Blacksmith, \$600. For blacksmith, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars.
- Iron and steel, \$220. For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.
- Farmer, \$600. For pay of farmer, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars.
- Annuity, \$4500. *To the Six Nations of New York.* — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of the eleventh November, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, four thousand five hundred dollars.
- Annuity, \$6000. *To the Senecas of New York.* — For permanent annuity, in lieu of interest on stock, per act of the nineteenth of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six thousand dollars.
- Interest, \$3750. For interest, in lieu of investment, on seventy-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per act of the twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.
- Interest, \$15,000. *To the Sioux of Mississippi.* — For interest on three hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, fifteen thousand dollars.
- Annuity, \$10,000. For limited annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, ten thousand dollars.
- Medicines, agricultural implements, stock, farmer, physician, and blacksmith, \$3250. For purchase of medicines, agricultural implements, and stock, and for support of farmers, physician, and blacksmith, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.
- Provisions, \$5500. For purchase of provisions, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, five thousand five hundred dollars.
- Interest, \$7870. *To the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.* — For interest on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-first October,

eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars.

To the Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi. — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the third November, eighteen hundred and four, one thousand dollars. Annuities. \$1000.

For limited annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, twenty thousand dollars. \$20,000.

For gunsmith, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, six hundred dollars. Gunsmith, \$600.

For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars. Iron and steel, \$220.

For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, eight hundred and forty dollars. Blacksmith and assistant, \$840.

For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars. Iron and steel, \$220.

For forty barrels of salt, and forty kegs of tobacco, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, eight hundred dollars. Salt, \$800.

For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty-first October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, ten thousand dollars. Interest, \$10,000.

For interest on eight hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the eleventh October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, forty thousand dollars. \$40,000.

To the Shawnees. — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars. Annuities. \$1000.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, two thousand dollars. \$2000.

For purchase of salt, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the seventh June, eighteen hundred and three, sixty dollars. Salt, \$60.

For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the eighth August, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, eight hundred and forty dollars. Blacksmith and assistant, \$840.

For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars. Iron and steel, \$220.

To the Senecas and Shawnees. — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand dollars. Annuity, \$1000.

To the Senecas. — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, five hundred dollars. Annuities. \$500.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, five hundred dollars. \$500.

For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, eight hundred and forty dollars. Blacksmith and assistant, \$840.

For iron and steel for shop, three hundred and twenty dollars. Iron and steel, \$320.

For pay of miller, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six hundred dollars. Miller, \$600.

To the Wyandots. — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third [article] of the treaty of the seventeenth March, eighteen hundred and forty-two, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars. Annuity, \$17,500.

For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of the seventeenth March, eighteen hundred and forty-two, seven hundred and twenty dollars. Blacksmith and assistant, \$720.

Iron and steel, \$270.	For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and seventy dollars.
Education, \$500.	For education, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of the seventeenth March, eighteen hundred and forty-two, five hundred dollars.
Annuities, \$18,000.	<i>To the Winnebagoes.</i> — For limited annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the first August, eighteen and twenty-nine, eighteen thousand dollars.
\$10,000.	For limited annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, ten thousand dollars.
Salt and tobacco, \$600.	For fifty barrels salt, and three thousand pounds of tobacco, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, six hundred dollars.
\$175.	For one thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one hundred and seventy-five dollars.
Blacksmiths and assistants, \$2160.	For three blacksmiths and assistants, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.
Iron and steel, \$660.	For iron and steel for shops, six hundred and sixty dollars.
Laborers and oxen, \$365.	For laborers and oxen, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, three hundred and sixty-five dollars.
Education, \$3000.	For education, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, three thousand dollars.
Agriculturists, oxen, and farming utensils, \$2500.	For six agriculturists, purchase of oxen, ploughs, and other implements, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two thousand five hundred dollars.
Physicians, \$400.	For pay of two physicians, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, four hundred dollars.
Interest, \$55,000.	For interest on one million one hundred thousand dollars at five per centum, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the first November, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, fifty-five thousand dollars.
\$4200.	For interest on eighty-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the thirteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty-six, four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.
Annuity, \$3000.	<i>Weas.</i> — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the second October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, three thousand dollars.
	<i>Menomonies.</i> — For fulfilling treaty with the Menomonies, ratified at the present session of Congress, viz. :
Payments in money, \$30,000.	For payment to the chiefs, to enable them to arrange and settle the affairs of their tribe, preparatory to their removal to their new country, per first clause of fourth article of treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, thirty thousand dollars.
\$40,000.	For payment to the mixed blood, and in such proportions to each as the chiefs in council, and a commissioner to be appointed by the President, shall designate, per second clause of same article and treaty, forty thousand dollars.
Commissioner to be appointed.	For payment for expenses of removal per third clause of same article and treaty, twenty thousand dollars.
Expenses of removal, \$20,000.	For payment for subsistence for one year after removal, per fourth clause of same article and treaty, twenty thousand dollars.
Subsistence after removal, \$20,000.	For the establishment of a manual labor school, the erection of a grist and saw mill, and other necessary improvements, per fifth clause of same article and treaty, fifteen thousand dollars.
Manual labor school, \$15,000.	

For the payment of improvements on the lands ceded, per eighth clause of same article and treaty, five thousand dollars.

For the services and expenses of a commissioner to distribute the half-breed fund, per second clause of same article and treaty, two thousand dollars.

For expenses of a delegation of Indians to explore their new country, per sixth article same treaty, four thousand dollars.

New York Indians. — For payment to the emigrant New York Indians who went west, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-six, their proportion of the annuities due the Senecas and the Six Nations of New York for that year, to be reimbursed to the United States when recovered from Samuel H. Bunch, late sub-Indian agent, and his sureties, four hundred and seventy-eight dollars and sixty-five cents.

For compensation to an agent and two interpreters for the Indian tribes of Texas, in addition to former appropriations for this object, three thousand dollars.

For surveying the northern and western boundary lines of the country now owned by the Creek Indians, fifteen thousand dollars.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

Payment for improvements, \$5000.

Expenses of commissioner to distribute the half-breed's fund, \$2000.
\$4000.

Payment to emigrant New York Indians, \$478 65.

Agent and interpreters for tribes of Texas, \$3000.

Surveying, \$15,000.

CHAP. CVII. — *An Act to carry into effect certain Stipulations of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Mexico, of the second Day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.*

March 3, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint three persons, who shall constitute a board of commissioners, to meet at the city of Washington, at some early day, to be designated by the President, whose duty it shall be to receive and examine all claims of citizens of the United States upon the republic of Mexico, which are provided for by the treaty between said governments of the United States and Mexico, concluded on the second day of February, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and which may be presented to the said board of commissioners, and to decide thereon according to the provisions of the said treaty, and of the first and fifth articles of the unratified convention concluded at the city of Mexico, on the twentieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

Board of three commissioners to be appointed: their powers and duties.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said board of commissioners shall have a secretary, versed in the English and Spanish languages, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and the said board is hereby authorized to appoint a clerk, and to make all needful rules and regulations, not contrary to the laws of the United States or the provisions of said treaties, for carrying their said commission into full effect.

To have a secretary and clerk.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all records, documents, and papers, which now are, or hereafter, until the close of said commission, may come into the possession of the Department of State, having relation to said claims, shall be delivered to the said board; and when the said commission shall be concluded, the journal of its proceedings, together with all the records, documents, and papers which shall have come into its possession relating to the business of said board, shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State; and the period of one year from and after the organization of said board is hereby designated, within which said commissioners may, at the instance of any claimant or claimants, apply, through the Secretary of State of the United States, to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, for all such books, records, or documents, in the possession or power of

Rules of proceeding.

All records, documents, &c., in the Department of State, in relation to claims on Mexico provided for by the treaty, to be transferred to said board.

Commissioners may apply through the Secretary of State to the Mexican gov-

ernment for necessary books, records, documents, &c.

Secretary of State to give notice of the day for the meeting of said board.

Salaries of commissioners, secretary, and clerk.

Contingent expenses provided for.

Commissioners to report to Secretary of State a list of all the awards made by them, and a certified copy thereof to be transmitted to Secretary of the Treasury.

How awards shall be distributed and paid.

Offset of claims of United States.

When business of said board shall terminate.

How claimants of awards made in favor of other persons shall proceed to contest the same.

Circuit Court of District of Columbia to have jurisdiction in such case.

When this act shall take effect.

the government of the Mexican republic, as shall be deemed necessary to the just decision of any claim or claims submitted to said board, in conformity with the provisions of said treaty.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of State is required, as soon as the President shall have designated the day for the meeting of the said board, to give public notice thereof, and to cause said notice to be published in such newspapers as are authorized to publish the laws of the United States.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the compensation of the respective officers for whose appointment provision is made by this act, shall be as follows, namely: To each of said commissioners at the rate of three thousand dollars per annum; to the secretary of the board at the rate of two thousand dollars per annum; and to the clerk at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars per annum. And the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to make provision for the contingent expenses of said commission as to him shall appear reasonable and proper. And the said salaries and expenses shall be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioners shall report to the Secretary of State a list of all the several awards made by them; a certified copy thereof shall be by him transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereupon distribute, in ratable proportions among the persons in whose favor the awards shall have been made, the amount stipulated in the fifteenth article of the said treaty, (being three and one fourth millions of dollars,) according to the proportions which their respective awards shall bear to the said three and one fourth millions of dollars, first deducting such sums of money as may be due the United States from said persons in whose favor said award shall be made; and the said Secretary shall thereupon cause certificates of stock of the United States to be issued to the said parties, respectively, or their legal representatives, for the amount to which they may be entitled, which stock shall bear an interest of six per cent. per annum until paid, and redeemable at any time at the pleasure of the United States, or pay the same in money, at the option of the United States.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the said board shall terminate its business within two years from the day of its organization.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases arising under this act, where any person or persons, other than those in whose favor an award has been or may be made, shall claim the amount so awarded, or any part thereof, and shall within thirty days from the passage of this act, or from the date of the said award, notify the Secretary of the Treasury of his, her, or their intention to contest the payment of the same as awarded, and shall file with the District Attorney of the United States a bond, with good and sufficient security, to be approved by him, for the payment of the costs and damages arising therefrom, the amount so awarded, and the payment of which is contested as aforesaid, shall be and remain in the treasury of the United States, subject to the decision of the courts of the United States thereon; and thereupon the said party so claiming the sum so awarded, or any part thereof, shall be at liberty to file his bill for relief and injunction in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, upon the principles which govern courts of equity; and any injunction thereupon granted by the court shall be respected by the Treasury Department; and the said case in equity shall thereupon be conducted and governed in all respects as in other cases in equity.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall not go into effect until from and after the tenth day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CVIII.—*An Act to establish the Home Department, and to provide for the Treasury Department an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and a Commissioner of the Customs.*

March 3, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the passage of this act, there shall be created a new executive department of the government of the United States, to be called the Department of the Interior; the head of which department shall be called the Secretary of the Interior, who shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall hold his office by the same tenure, and receive the same salary, as the Secretaries of the other executive departments, and who shall perform all the duties assigned to him by this act.

New executive department created, to be called the "Department of the Interior."

Secretary of the Interior—how to be appointed: his salary.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Interior shall exercise and perform all the acts of supervision and appeal in regard to the office of Commissioner of Patents, now exercised by the Secretary of State; and the said Secretary of the Interior shall sign all requisitions for the advance or payment of money out of the treasury on estimates or accounts, subject to the same adjustment or contro now exercised on similar estimates or accounts by the First or Fifth Auditor and First Comptroller of the Treasury.

Secretary of the Interior to have supervision of the patent office;

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Interior shall perform all the duties in relation to the General Land Office, of supervision and appeal, now discharged by the Secretary of the Treasury; and the said Secretary of the Interior shall sign all requisitions for the advance or payment of money out of the treasury, on estimates or accounts, approved or certified by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, subject to the same control now exercised by the First Comptroller of the Treasury.

And of the General Land Office;

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the supervisory power now exercised by the Secretary of the Treasury over the accounts of the marshals, clerks, and other officers of all the courts of the United States, shall be exercised by the Secretary of the Interior, who shall sign all requisitions for the advance or payment of money out of the treasury, on estimates or accounts, subject to the same control now exercised on like estimates or accounts by the First Auditor and First Comptroller of the Treasury.

And of the accounts of marshals, clerks, and officers of Courts of the United States, &c.;

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Interior shall exercise the supervisory and appellate powers now exercised by the Secretary of the War Department, in relation to all the acts of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and shall sign all requisitions for the advance or payment of money out of the treasury, on estimates or accounts, subject to the same adjustment or control now exercised on similar estimates or accounts by the Second Auditor and Second Comptroller of the Treasury.

And of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, &c.;

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Interior shall exercise the supervisory and appellate powers now exercised by the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments, in relation to all the acts of the Commissioner of Pensions; and shall sign all requisitions for the advance or payment of money out of the treasury, on estimates or accounts, subject to the same adjustment or control now exercised on similar estimates or accounts by the Third or Fourth Auditors and Second Comptroller of the Treasury.

And of the Commissioner of Pensions, &c.;

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Interior shall exercise all the supervisory and appellate powers now exercised by the Secretary of State, in relation to all acts of marshals and others in taking and returning the census of the United States; and shall sign all requisitions for the advance or payment of money out of the treasury, on estimates or accounts, subject to the same adjustment or

And of the taking and making returns of census, &c.;

And of the lead and other mines of the U. States;

And of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, &c.;

Proviso.

And over the penitentiary of the District of Columbia.

Secretary to appoint a chief clerk: his salary.

Certain clerks in the Treasury Department to be transferred to the office of Secretary of the Interior.

Appointment of clerks.

Commissioner of Customs to be appointed. His salary.

Clerks to be transferred from office of First Comptroller, and chief clerk to be appointed by Secretary of the Treasury.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury to be

control now exercised over similar estimates and accounts by the Fifth Auditor and First Comptroller of the Treasury.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the supervisory and appellate powers now exercised by the Secretary of the Treasury over the lead and other mines of the United States, and over the accounts of the agents thereof, shall be exercised by the Secretary of the Interior; who shall sign all requisitions for the advance or payment of money out of the treasury, on estimates or accounts, subject to the same adjustment or control now exercised on similar estimates or accounts by the Second Auditor and Second Comptroller of the Treasury.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the supervisory and appellate powers now exercised by the President of the United States over the Commissioner of Public Buildings, shall be exercised by the Secretary of the Interior; who shall sign all requisitions for the advance or payment of money out of the treasury, on estimates or accounts, subject to the same adjustment or control now exercised on similar estimates or accounts by the First Auditor and First Comptroller of the Treasury: *Provided*, That nothing in this section contained shall be construed to take from the presiding officers of the two Houses of Congress the power now possessed by them to make and enforce rules and regulations for the care, preservation, orderly keeping, and police of the Capitol, and its appurtenances.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall have and exercise a supervisory power and control over the Board of Inspectors and warden of the Penitentiary of the District of Columbia; and shall sign all requisitions for the advance or payment of money out of the treasury on estimates or accounts, subject to the same adjustment or control now exercised on similar estimates or accounts by the First Auditor and First Comptroller of the Treasury.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to appoint a chief clerk of his department, who shall receive a salary of two thousand dollars per annum; and that the President of the United States, on the recommendation of the said Secretary of the Interior, may transfer from the Treasury Department proper, to the Department of the Interior, such clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury as perform the duties over which the supervision and control are given by this act to the Secretary of the Interior; which said clerks shall be hereafter subject to the appointing and removing power of the Secretary of the Interior, as also the clerks in the several bureaus heretofore appointed or removable by the heads of departments, which bureaus are transferred by this act to the Department of the Interior.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That an officer shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, in the Department of the Treasury, as one of its bureaus, to be called the Commissioner of Customs, who shall perform all the acts and exercise all the powers, now devolved by law on the First Comptroller of the Treasury, relating to the receipts from customs and the accounts of collectors and other officers of the customs, or connected therewith; who shall hold his office by the same tenure, and receive the same amount of salary, as the First Auditor of the Treasury, and payable in the same manner. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer from the office of the First Comptroller such clerks as may be necessary to the bureau of the Commissioner of Customs, for whom the said Secretary of the Treasury shall also appoint one chief clerk, at a salary of seventeen hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That an officer shall be appointed in the Treasury Department by the Secretary of the Treasury, to be

called the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, whose salary shall be three thousand dollars per annum, payable in the same manner as that of the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall examine all letters, contracts, and warrants, prepared for the signature of the Secretary of the Treasury, and who shall perform all such other duties in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, now performed by some of his clerks, as may be devolved on him by the Secretary of the Treasury; who shall also appoint a clerk at a salary of seventeen hundred dollars per annum, who shall perform such duties as a clerk in the Treasury Department, in aid of said Assistant Secretary, as may be assigned to him by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer from the office of the First Comptroller one of his messengers, to perform the same duties in the office of the Commissioner of Customs, as also such portion of the contingent fund of the office of the First Comptroller as may be required in that of the Commissioner of Customs, in consequence of the transfer of clerks from one office to another, or the transfer of a messenger from that office to another. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer one of his messengers to the office of the Secretary of the Interior, as also such portion of the contingent fund of the office of the Secretary of the Treasury as may be required in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, in consequence of the transfer of clerks from one department to the other.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to affect or impair any of the powers conferred, or duties devolved, on the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the transfer, safe-keeping, or disbursement of public moneys, by the act of the sixth of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, entitled "An Act to provide for the better organization of the treasury, and for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue."

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

appointed: his salary, powers, and duties.

Clerk at \$1700 per annum to be appointed.

Messengers and portion of the contingent fund to be transferred from First Comptroller's office and Treasury Department to office of Commissioner of Customs and Department of Interior.

The powers and duties devolved on the Secretary of the Treasury by the Independent Treasury act not to be impaired.

-1846, ch. 90.

CHAP. CIX. — *An Act to authorize the Coinage of Gold Dollars and Double Eagles.*

March 3, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be, from time to time, struck and coined at the mint of the United States, and the branches thereof, conformably in all respects to law, (except that on the reverse of the gold dollar the figure of the eagle shall be omitted,) and conformably in all respects to the standard for gold coins now established by law, coins of gold of the following denominations and values, viz.: double eagles, each to be of the value of twenty dollars, or units, and gold dollars, each to be of the value of one dollar, or unit.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, for all sums whatever, the double eagle shall be a legal tender for twenty dollars, and the gold dollar shall be a legal tender for one dollar.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all laws now in force in relation to the coins of the United States, and the striking and coining the same, shall, so far as applicable, have full force and effect in relation to the coins herein authorized, whether the said laws are penal or otherwise; and whether they are for preventing counterfeiting or debasement, for protecting the currency, for regulating and guarding the process of striking and coining, and the preparations therefor, or for the security of the coin, or for any other purpose.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That, in adjusting the weights

Coinage of double eagles and gold dollars authorized.

Double eagle and gold dollar to be legal tenders.

All laws now in force in relation to the coins of the U. States to apply to the coins herein authorized.

Weights of gold coins.

of gold coins henceforward, the following deviations from the standard weight shall not be exceeded in any of the single pieces—namely, in the double eagle, the eagle, and the half eagle, one half of a grain, and in the quarter eagle, and gold dollar, one quarter of a grain; and that, in weighing a large number of pieces together, when delivered from the chief coiner to the treasurer, and from the treasurer to the depositors, the deviation from the standard weight shall not exceed three pennyweights in one thousand double eagles; two pennyweights in one thousand eagles; one and one half pennyweights in one thousand half eagles; one pennyweight in one thousand quarter eagles; and one half of a pennyweight in one thousand gold dollars.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

March 3, 1849.

The gross amount of all moneys received for the use of the United States to be paid into the Treasury without deduction.

Proviso.

Appropriations for debentures or drawbacks.

Proviso.

Sec'y of the Treasury to submit to Congress estimates of appropriations necessary to provide for expenses of collecting the revenue, &c.

Appropriations for expenses of collecting the revenues.

Proviso: expenses of collecting revenue limited.

CHAP. CX.—*An Act requiring all Moneys receivable from Customs and from all other Sources to be paid immediately into the Treasury, without Abatement or Reduction, and for other Purposes.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, the gross amount of all duties received from customs, from the sales of public lands, and from all miscellaneous sources, for the use of the United States, shall be paid by the officer or agent receiving the same into the treasury of the United States at as early a day as practicable, without any abatement or deduction on account of salary, fees, costs, charges, expenses, or claim of any description whatever: *Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall be construed to alter the existing laws regulating the collection of the revenues of the Post-Office Department.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That so much money as may be necessary for the payment of debentures or drawbacks, bounties and allowances, which are or may be authorized and payable after the day aforesaid, be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for that purpose out of any money in the treasury, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of that department, according to the laws authorizing said debentures or drawbacks, bounties, and allowances: *Provided,* That the collectors of the customs shall be the disbursing agents to pay the aforesaid debentures, drawbacks, bounties, and allowances; and that all debenture certificates issued according to law shall be received in payment of duties at the custom-house where the same has been issued, the laws regulating drawbacks having been complied with.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to submit to Congress, at the commencement of the next regular session, estimates of appropriations which may be required to provide for the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs, and also from the public lands, for the second half of the next fiscal year, and separate estimates for the said purpose for the year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty, and similar estimates from year to year thereafter.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That so much money as may be necessary to pay the expenses of collections referred to in the next preceding section, including the first half of the next fiscal year, and until specific appropriations for the objects shall be made by Congress, be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury, to be expended after the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, under the direction of the Secretary thereof, conformably to law and regulation: *Provided,* That the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs shall not thereafter exceed the sum of one

million five hundred and sixty thousand dollars per annum, together with such sums as under the law are paid into the treasury for drayage, cartage, labor, and storage, and in proportion for a less time.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, all imports subject to duty, and whereon the duties are not paid when assessed, shall be deposited in the public warehouse, from whence they may be taken out for immediate exportation under the provisions of that act, at any time within two years, and on payment of the duties may be withdrawn for consumption within the United States at any time within one year; but no goods subject to duty shall be hereafter entered for drawback, or exported for drawback, after they are withdrawn from the custody of the officers of the customs: *Provided, however*, That nothing herein contained is intended to modify the laws relating to export of goods to Canada or Chihuahua, if the goods when entered for export are immediately taken out of the United States, nor is it intended hereby to modify the laws in relation to pickled fish or refined sugar.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the Solicitor of the Treasury, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall require from all collectors, and surveyors acting as collectors, new bonds, with sufficient sureties, for such sum and in such form as shall be prescribed by said Secretary. The said new bonds to be taken before the day fixed for this act to take effect. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, at the commencement of each session of Congress, to report to each house a statement or statements, presenting the amount of money expended at each custom-house in the United States, during the fiscal year next preceding, and also the number of persons employed, and the occupation and salary of each person at each of the said custom-houses during the period aforesaid.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CXI. — *An Act to extend the Provisions of all Laws now in Force relating to the Carriage of Passengers in Merchant Vessels, and the Regulation thereof.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all vessels bound from any port in the United States to any port or place in the Pacific Ocean, or on its tributaries, or from any such port or place to any port in the United States on the Atlantic, or its tributaries, shall be subject to the provisions of all the laws now in force relating to the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, sailing to and from foreign countries, and the regulation thereof; except the fourth section of the "Act to provide for the ventilation of passenger vessels, and for other purposes," approved May seventeenth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, relating to provisions, water, and fuel; but the owners and masters of all such vessels shall in all cases furnish to each passenger the daily supply of water therein mentioned, and they shall furnish, or cause the passengers to furnish for themselves, a sufficient supply of good and wholesome food; and in case they shall fail so to do, or shall provide unwholesome or unsuitable provisions, they shall be subject to the penalty provided in said fourth section in case the passengers are put on short allowance of water or provisions.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the act entitled "An Act to regulate the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels," approved February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, shall be so amended as that a vessel passing into or through the *tropics* shall be allowed to carry the same number of passengers as vessels that do not enter the *tropics*.

Goods subject to duty to be deposited in the public warehouse, &c.

Proviso.

Solicitor of the Treasury to require from collectors, surveyors, &c., new bonds.

Secretary of the Treasury to make annual statements of expenses of custom-houses and number of persons employed in them.

March 3, 1849.

Provisions of laws in relation to carriage of passengers in merchant vessels extended.

1848, ch. 41.

Number of passengers allowed on vessels passing in and through the *tropics*.

1847, ch. 16.

When this act shall take effect.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect on and after the fifteenth day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849

March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CXII. — *An Act to extend the Revenue Laws of the United States over the Territory and Waters of Upper California, and to create a Collection District therein.*

Revenue laws of the U. S. extended over Upper California.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the revenue laws of the United States be, and they are hereby, extended to and over the main land and waters of all that portion of territory ceded to the United States by the "treaty of peace, friendship, and limits, between the United States of America and the Mexican republic," concluded on the second day of February, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-eight, heretofore designated and known as Upper California.

Collection district of U. California established.

Port of entry established at San Francisco, and collector to be appointed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all the ports, harbors, bays, rivers, and waters of the main land of the territory of Upper California shall constitute a collection district by the name of Upper California; and a port of entry shall be, and is hereby, established for said district at San Francisco, on the Bay of San Francisco, and a collector of customs shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to reside at said port of entry.

Ports of delivery.

Collector to appoint three deputy collectors.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That ports of delivery shall be, and are hereby, established in the collection district aforesaid, at San Diego, Monterey, and at some convenient point within the territory of the United States, to be selected by the Secretary of the Treasury, as near as may be to the junction of the Rivers Gila and Colorado, at the head of the Gulf of California; and the collector of the said district of California is hereby authorized to appoint, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, three deputy collectors, to be stationed at the ports of delivery aforesaid.

Compensation of collector and deputy collectors.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the collector of said district shall be allowed a compensation of fifteen hundred dollars per annum and the fees and commissions allowed by law; and the said deputy collectors shall each be allowed a compensation of one thousand [dollars] per annum, and the fees and commissions allowed by law.

How violation of revenue laws within the district of California shall be prosecuted.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That, until otherwise provided by law, all violations of the revenue laws of the United States, committed within the district of Upper California, shall be prosecuted in the District Court of Louisiana or the Supreme Court of Oregon, which courts shall have original jurisdiction, and may take cognizance of all cases arising under the revenue laws in the said district of Upper California, and shall proceed therein in the same manner and with the like effect as if such cases had arisen within the district or territory where the prosecution shall be brought.

When this act shall take effect.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect from and after the tenth day of March next.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CXIII. — *An Act to settle the Title to certain Tracts of Land in the State of Arkansas.*

Owners of certain Spanish or French claims

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each and every

owner of a Spanish or French land claim, or any part thereof, in the State of Arkansas, which was submitted for adjudication to the Superior Court of the late Territory of Arkansas, and by that court confirmed, being a *bona fide* subsequent purchaser for a valuable consideration, is hereby authorized to enter, within one year from the passage of this act, the land covered by said claim, or less quantity thereof, to be embraced in any legal subdivision, at the minimum price, under such regulations as the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall prescribe: *Provided, however,* That the owner aforesaid shall be an occupant or cultivator of said land.

authorized to enter the lands covered by said claims.

Proviso.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That, after the lapse of two years from the approval of this act, the sale of the lands embraced by the decrees of the Superior Court of Arkansas, which were on bills of review reversed, and which the President was, by the act of eighteen hundred and thirty-two, required to reserve from sale, which may then remain the property of the United States, shall no longer be reserved from sale by the President of the United States, and that the same may be brought into market under the existing laws.

After two years, lands reserved from sale may be sold.

1832, ch. 72.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CXIV. — *An Act for the better Organization of the District Court of the United States within the State of Louisiana.*

March 3, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the more convenient transaction of business in the courts of the United States within the State of Louisiana, the said State shall be, and the same is hereby, divided into two judicial districts, in the manner following, to wit: the parishes of Sabine, Desoto, Caddo, Natchitoches, Bossier, Rapides, Claiborne, Jackson, Catahoula, Caldwell, Ouachita, Union, Morehouse, Franklin, Carroll, Madison, Tensas, Concordia, St. Landry, Avoyelles, Calcasieu, St. Mary, St. Martin, Vermillion, and Lafayette, shall compose one district, to be called the western district of Louisiana; and all the remaining part of the said State shall compose another district, to be called the eastern district of Louisiana; and all criminal actions or civil suits, either in law or equity, which have arisen in the western district, or against persons residing therein, or concerning lands situated therein, together with all process, writs, recognizances, and records, belonging thereto, shall be transferred to the western district; and all civil suits hereafter instituted against persons residing in said western district, or suits concerning lands situated in the same, in the courts of the United States, shall be in said district; and there shall be held annually in said district one stated session of the court at each of the following places, to wit: at Opelousas, on the first Monday in August, for the parishes of St. Landry, Calcasieu, St. Mary, St. Martin, Vermillion, and Lafayette; at Alexandria, on the first Monday in September, for the parishes of Rapides, Avoyelles, Natchitoches; at Shreveport, on the first Monday in October, for the parishes of Caddo, Sabine, Desoto, Bossier, and Claiborne; at Monroe, on the first Monday in November, for the parishes of Ouachita, Jackson, Union, Morehouse, Franklin, Catahoula, Carroll, Madison, Tensas, and Concordia; and a person learned in the law, residing in said western district, shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, judge thereof, with a salary of two thousand dollars per annum, payable semi-annually, with the same powers and duties as the district judge of the United States for the district of Louisiana, as it now exists, and such as are conferred on him, or required of him, by this act; who is

State of Louisiana divided into two judicial districts.

Western district.

Eastern district.

Places at which courts shall be held annually for western district.

1850, ch. 28.

Judge for western district to be appointed.

His salary, powers, and duties.

Judge required to hold terms and special sessions of court for western district, &c.

District Court for western district to perform the duties and possess the powers of Circuit Courts of the U. S. for State of Louisiana, except in cases of appeal, &c.

Clerks of courts for western district to be appointed: their duties; and compensations, &c.

District Court for eastern district to be held at New Orleans.

Clerks of Circuit and District Courts at New Orleans to transmit to western district all papers, &c., belonging to said district.

Marshal and district attorney for western district to be appointed.

Their duties, responsibilities, salaries, fees, &c.

required to hold said terms, and authorized and required to hold special sessions of the said court, in the said western district, for the trial of civil or criminal cases, whenever he may deem it expedient; that all process, writs, and recognizances of every kind, whether respecting juries, witnesses, bail, or otherwise, which relate to cases to be tried at said special sessions, shall be considered as belonging to such sessions, in the same manner as if they had been issued or taken in reference thereto; that any special session may be adjourned to any time or times previous to the next stated meeting of the District Court for said districts; that all business pending for trial at any special court shall, at the close thereof, be considered as of course removed to the next stated term of the court; that the District Court, in said western district, shall perform all the duties, and possess all the powers, of Circuit Courts of the United States for the State of Louisiana, except in cases of appeal and writs of error; and the said judge shall appoint a clerk of the court in the western district, for each place where the court sits, who shall reside, and keep the records of the court, at that place, and shall receive, for the services performed by them, the same fees and compensation that are allowed to the clerk of said court holding its sessions in New Orleans, in the same State, and shall be subject, in every respect, to the same restrictions and responsibilities; and the District Court for the eastern district shall be held in New Orleans as heretofore, and it shall be the duty of the clerks of the District and Circuit Courts of the United States in New Orleans to transmit, by some safe conveyance, or deliver to the clerks of the western district, or their order, the original papers in all such cases as properly belong to the court in the western district by the provisions of this act, together with a transcript of the proceedings had therein.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, be, and hereby is, authorized to appoint one person as marshal, and one as district attorney, for the said western judicial district of the United States within the State of Louisiana, created by this act, and that the terms of appointment and service, together with the duties and responsibilities of the said marshal and district attorney respectively, for the district aforesaid, be, in all respects, the same within their said district, as to the terms of appointment and services, the duties and responsibilities of the marshal and district attorney, respectively, of the eastern district of the State of Louisiana; and said marshal shall receive such fees and emoluments as are received by the marshal of the United States for the State of Louisiana; and said attorney an annual compensation of two hundred dollars, and the same fees and emoluments as are allowed to the attorney of the United States for the district of Louisiana.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CXV.—*An Act to make Arrangements for taking the seventh Census.*

"Census Board" constituted: their powers and duties.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State, the Attorney-General, and the Postmaster-General, shall constitute and be a board, to be styled the Census Board; that it shall be the duty of the said board to prepare and cause to be printed such forms and schedules as may be necessary for the full enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States; and also proper forms and schedules for collecting in statistical tables, under proper heads, such information as to mines, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, education, and other topics, as will exhibit a full view of the pursuits, industry, education,

resources of the country; it being provided that the number of said inquiries, exclusive of the enumeration, shall not exceed one hundred, and that the expense incurred in preparing and printing said forms and schedules shall not exceed ten thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said board shall have power to appoint a secretary, whose remuneration shall be determined by Congress, upon the completion of the duties assigned to the board.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

Said board to appoint a secretary.

CHAP. CXVIII.—*An Act concerning the Selection of Jurors in certain Courts of the United States.*

March 3, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of Congress approved March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-two, (chap. vii.,) be suspended in its operation until further legislation in the premises; and that, in the mean time, jurors may be selected for the courts of the United States in Pennsylvania, (under the direction of the proper district judge,) agreeably to the practice and usage which prevailed before the enactment of the act approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and forty, (chap. xlvii.)

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

Act of 19 M'ch, 1842, ch. 7, in relation to jurors in Pennsylvania, suspended.

1842, ch. 7.
How jurors may be selected in Pennsylvania. 1840, ch. 47.

CHAP. CXX.—*An Act to authorize the Judge of the Courts of the United States of the fifth Circuit to hold the Circuit Court for the District of Kentucky.*

March 3, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter it shall be lawful for the judge of the fifth circuit of the courts of the United States to hold the Circuit Court for the district of Kentucky in the absence of the judge of the eighth circuit.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

Judge of the fifth circuit to hold court for district of Kentucky, in absence of judge of eighth circuit.

CHAP. CXXI.—*An Act to establish the Territorial Government of Minnesota.*

March 3, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, all that part of the territory of the United States which lies within the following limits, to wit: Beginning in the Mississippi River, at the point where the line of forty-three degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude crosses the same, thence running due west on said line, which is the northern boundary of the State of Iowa, to the north-west corner of the said State of Iowa, thence southerly along the western boundary of said State to the point where said boundary strikes the Missouri River, thence up the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River to the mouth of the White-earth River, thence up the middle of the main channel of the White-earth River to the boundary line between the possessions of the United States and Great Britain; thence east and south of east along the boundary line between the possessions of the United States and Great Britain to Lake Superior; thence in a straight line to the northernmost point of the State of Wisconsin in Lake Superior; thence along the western boundary line of said State of Wisconsin to the Mississippi River; thence down the main channel of said river to the place of beginning, be, and

Temporary government for Territory of Minnesota established. Boundaries.

Power to divide said Territory, or to attach a portion of it to a State or Territory, reserved.

The executive power vested in a governor; his tenure of office, powers, duties, and emoluments.

Secretary: his powers and duties.

In case of death, resignation, or removal of governor, the secretary to act as governor.

Legislative power: how vested.

Legislative assembly to consist of council and house of representatives.

Proviso: number of councillors and representatives limited.

Apportionment of representation.

Census to be taken: when.

the same is hereby, erected into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Minnesota: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the government of the United States from dividing said Territory into two or more Territories, in such manner and at such times as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion of said Territory to any other State or Territory of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the executive power and authority in and over said Territory of Minnesota shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. The governor shall reside within said Territory, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia thereof, shall perform the duties and receive the emoluments of superintendent of Indian affairs; he may grant pardons for offences against the laws of said Territory, and reprieves for offences against the laws of the United States until the decision of the President can be made known thereon; he shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of the said Territory, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be a secretary of said Territory, who shall reside therein, and hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States; he shall record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the legislative assembly hereinafter constituted, and all the acts and proceedings of the governor in his executive department; he shall transmit one copy of the laws and one copy of the executive proceedings, on or before the first day of December in each year, to the President of the United States, and, at the same time, two copies of the laws to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President of the Senate, for the use of Congress. And in case of the death, removal, resignation, or necessary absence of the governor from the Territory, the secretary shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to execute and perform all the powers and duties of the governor during such vacancy or necessary absence, or until another governor shall be duly appointed to fill such vacancy.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislative power and authority of said Territory shall be vested in the governor and a legislative assembly. The legislative assembly shall consist of a council and house of representatives. The council shall consist of nine members, having the qualifications of voters, as hereinafter prescribed, whose term of service shall continue two years. The house of representatives shall, at its first session, consist of eighteen members, possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for members of the council, and whose term of service shall continue one year. The number of councillors and representatives may be increased by the legislative assembly, from time to time, in proportion to the increase of population: *Provided*, That the whole number shall never exceed fifteen councillors and thirty-nine representatives. An apportionment shall be made, as nearly equal as practicable, among the several counties or districts, for the election of the council and representatives, giving to each section of the Territory representation in the ratio of its population, Indians excepted, as nearly as may be. And the members of the council and of the house of representatives shall reside in, and be inhabitants of, the district for which they may be elected respectively. Previous to the first election, the governor shall cause a census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the several counties and districts of the Territory to be taken, and the first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner, as the governor

shall appoint and direct; and he shall, at the same time, declare the number of members of the council and house of representatives to which each of the counties or districts shall be entitled under this act. The number of persons authorized to be elected having the highest number of votes in each of said council districts for members of the council shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected to the council; and the person or persons authorized to be elected having the greatest number of votes for the house of representatives, equal to the number to which each county or district shall be entitled, shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected members of the house of representatives: *Provided*, That in case of a tie between two or more persons voted for, the governor shall order a new election to supply the vacancy made by such tie. And the persons thus elected to the legislative assembly shall meet at such place, and on such day, as the governor shall appoint; but thereafter, the time, place, and manner of holding and conducting all elections by the people, and the apportioning the representation in the several counties or districts to the council and house of representatives according to the population, shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the commencement of the regular sessions of the legislative assembly: *Provided*, That no one session shall exceed the term of sixty days.

How elections shall be conducted.

Proviso.

Proviso as to terms of sessions of legislative assembly.

Qualifications of voters.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That every free white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of said Territory at the time of the passage of this act, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said Territory; but the qualifications of voters and of holding office, at all subsequent elections, shall be such as shall be prescribed by the legislative assembly: *Provided*, That the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States, and those who shall have declared, on oath, their intention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act.

Proviso.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation, consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States; nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents. All the laws passed by the legislative assembly and governor shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States, and, if disapproved, shall be null and of no effect.

Extent of legislative power.

Laws to be submitted to Congress.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all township, district, and county officers, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be appointed or elected, as the case may be, in such manner as shall be provided by the governor and legislative assembly of the Territory of Minnesota. The governor shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative council, appoint, all officers not herein otherwise provided for; and in the first instance the governor alone may appoint all said officers, who shall hold their offices until the end of the next session of the legislative assembly.

How township, district, and county officers shall be appointed.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That no member of the legislative assembly shall hold or be appointed to any office which shall have been created, or the salary or emoluments of which shall have been increased, while he was a member, during the term for which he was elected, and for one year after the expiration of such term; and no person holding a commission or appointment under the United States, except postmasters, shall be a member of the legislative assembly, or shall hold any office under the government of said Territory.

No member of the legislative assembly to hold office created while he was a member, or for one year thereafter. Officers of the government of the United States, except postmasters, not to be members of the assembly.

Judicial power: how vested. **SEC. 9.** *And be it further enacted,* That the judicial power of said Territory shall be vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, Probate Courts, and in justices of the peace. The Supreme Court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and who shall hold a term at the seat of government of said Territory annually, and they shall hold their offices during the period of four years. The said Territory shall be divided into three judicial districts, and a District Court shall be held in each of said districts by one of the justices of the Supreme Court, at such times and places as may be prescribed by law; and the said judges shall, after their appointments, respectively, reside in the districts which shall be assigned them. The jurisdiction of the several courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and that of the Probate Courts and of justices of the peace, shall be as limited by law: *Provided,* That the justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any matter in controversy when the title or boundaries of land may be in dispute, or where the debt or sum claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars; and the said Supreme and District Courts, respectively, shall possess chancery as well as common law jurisdiction. Each District Court, or the judge thereof, shall appoint its clerk, who shall also be the register in chancery, and shall keep his office at the place where the court may be held. Writs of error, bills of exception and appeals, shall be allowed in all cases from the final decisions of said District Courts to the Supreme Court, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, but in no case removed to the Supreme Court shall trial by jury be allowed in said court. The Supreme Court, or the justices thereof, shall appoint its own clerk, and every clerk shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court for which he shall have been appointed.

Supreme Court.

District Courts.

Jurisdiction of the Supreme, District, and Probate Courts, and justices of the peace.

Clarks of District Courts.

Clerk of Supreme Court.

Writs of error and appeals to Supreme Court of U. States.

Fees of clerk.

Attorney and marshal: their fees and emoluments.

Writs of error and appeals from the final decisions of said Supreme Court shall be allowed, and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the Circuit Courts of the United States, where the value of the property, or the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party, or other competent witness, shall exceed one thousand dollars; and each of the said District Courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction, in all cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, as is vested in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States; and the first six days of every term of said courts, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be appropriated to the trial of causes arising under the said Constitution and laws; and writs of error and appeal in all such cases shall be made to the Supreme Court of said Territory, the same as in other cases. The said clerk shall receive, in all such cases, the same fees which the clerks of the District Courts of the late Wisconsin Territory received for similar services.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be appointed an attorney for said Territory, who shall continue in office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall receive the same fees and salary as the attorney of the United States for the late Territory of Wisconsin received. There shall also be a marshal for the Territory appointed, who shall hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall execute all processes issuing from the said courts, when exercising their jurisdiction as Circuit and District Courts of the United States; he shall perform the duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees, as the marshal of the District Court of the United States for the late Territory of Wisconsin; and shall, in addition, be paid two hundred dollars annually as a compensation for extra services.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That the governor; secretary, chief justice, and associate justices, attorney, and marshal, shall be nominated, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed by the President of the United States. The governor and secretary, to be appointed as aforesaid, shall, before they act as such, respectively take an oath or affirmation, before the district judge, or some justice of the peace in the limits of said Territory, duly authorized to administer oaths and affirmations by the laws now in force therein, or before the chief justice or some associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices; which said oaths, when so taken, shall be certified by the person by whom the same shall have been taken, and such certificates shall be received and recorded by the said secretary among the executive proceedings; and the chief justice and associate justices, and all other civil officers in said Territory, before they act as such, shall take a like oath or affirmation, before the said governor or secretary, or some judge or justice of the peace of the Territory, who may be duly commissioned and qualified, which said oath or affirmation shall be certified and transmitted, by the person taking the same, to the secretary, to be by him recorded as aforesaid; and afterwards, the like oath or affirmation shall be taken, certified, and recorded in such manner and form as may be prescribed by law. The governor shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars as governor, and one thousand dollars as superintendent of Indian affairs. The chief justice and associate justices shall each receive an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars. The secretary shall receive an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars. The said salaries shall be paid quarter-yearly, at the treasury of the United States. The members of the legislative assembly shall be entitled to receive three dollars each per day during their attendance at the sessions thereof, and three dollars each for every twenty miles travel in going to and returning from the said sessions, estimated according to the nearest usually travelled route. There shall be appropriated, annually, the sum of one thousand dollars, to be expended by the governor to defray the contingent expenses of the Territory; and there shall also be appropriated, annually, a sufficient sum, to be expended by the Secretary of the Territory, and upon an estimate to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to defray the expenses of the legislative assembly, the printing of the laws, and other incidental expenses; and the Secretary of the Territory shall annually account to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States for the manner in which the aforesaid sum shall have been expended.

Governor, secretary, chief and associate justices, attorney, and marshal, how to be appointed. Each to take official oaths, &c

Salary of governor.

Salaries of chief and associate justices.

Salary of secretary.

Compensation of members of legislative assembly.

Provision for contingent expenses, &c.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That the inhabitants of the said Territory shall be entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities heretofore granted and secured to the Territory of Wisconsin and to its inhabitants; and the laws in force in the Territory of Wisconsin at the date of the admission of the State of Wisconsin shall continue to be valid and operative therein, so far as the same be not incompatible with the provisions of this act, subject, nevertheless, to be altered, modified, or repealed, by the governor and legislative assembly of the said Territory of Minnesota; and the laws of the United States are hereby extended over and declared to be in force in said Territory, so far as the same, or any provision thereof, may be applicable.

Inhabitants to be entitled to all the rights and privileges secured to inhabitants of Wisconsin.

Laws of Wisconsin to continue in force.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That the legislative assembly of the Territory of Minnesota shall hold its first session at Saint Paul; and at said first session the governor and legislative assembly shall locate and establish a temporary seat of government for said Territory at such place as they may deem eligible; and shall, at such time as they shall see proper, prescribe by law the manner of locating the

Seat of government for said Territory.

Appropriation
for public build-
ings.
1850, ch. 19.

Delegate to
Congress of the
U. States to be
elected.

All suits, pro-
ceedings, and pro-
ceedings at law,
&c., pending in
the courts of
Wisconsin, with-
in limits of said
Territory, trans-
ferred to District
Courts of said
Territory.

Justices of the
peace, constab-
les, &c., con-
tinued in office
till others are ap-
pointed to suc-
ceed them.

Appropriation
of \$5000 for li-
brary.

Reservation of
lands for use of
schools.

1851, ch. 10.

Until other-
wise provided by
law the governor

permanent seat of government of said Territory by a vote of the people. And the sum of twenty thousand dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, is hereby appropriated and granted to said Territory of Minnesota, to be applied, by the governor and legislative assembly, to the erection of suitable public buildings at the seat of government.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That a delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, to serve for the term of two years, may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the legislative assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as are exercised and enjoyed by the delegates from the several other Territories of the United States to the said House of Representatives. The first election shall be held at such times and places, and be conducted in such manner, as the governor shall appoint and direct; and at all subsequent elections, the times, places, and manner of holding the elections shall be prescribed by law. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given accordingly.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That all suits, process, and proceedings, civil and criminal, at law and in chancery, and all indictments and informations, which shall be pending and undetermined in the courts of the Territory of Wisconsin, within the limits of said Territory of Minnesota, when this act shall take effect, shall be transferred to be heard, tried, prosecuted, and determined in the District Courts hereby established, which may include the counties or districts where any such proceedings may be pending. All bonds, recognizances, and obligations, of every kind whatsoever, valid under the existing laws within the limits of said Territory, shall be valid under this act; and all crimes and misdemeanors against the laws in force within said limits may be prosecuted, tried, and punished in the courts established by this act; and all penalties, forfeitures, actions, and causes of action, may be recovered under this act, the same as they would have been under the laws in force within the limits composing said Territory at the time this act shall go into operation.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That all justices of the peace, constables, sheriffs, and all other judicial and ministerial officers, who shall be in office within the limits of said Territory, when this act shall take effect, shall be, and they are hereby, authorized and required to continue to exercise and perform the duties of their respective offices as officers of the Territory of Minnesota, temporarily, and until they, or others, shall be duly appointed and qualified to fill their places in the manner herein directed, or until their offices shall be abolished.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended by and under the direction of the said governor of the Territory of Minnesota, in the purchase of a library, to be kept at the seat of government, for the use of the governor, legislative assembly, judges of the Supreme Court, secretary, marshal, and attorney of said Territory, and such other persons and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That when the lands in the said Territory shall be surveyed under the direction of the government of the United States, preparatory to bringing the same into market, sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in each township in said Territory shall be, and the same are hereby, reserved for the purpose of being applied to schools in said Territory, and in the States and Territories hereafter to be erected out of the same.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That temporarily, and until otherwise provided by law, the governor of said Territory may define

the judicial districts of said Territory, and assign the judges who may be appointed for said Territory to the several districts, and also appoint the times and places for holding courts in the several counties or subdivisions in each of said judicial districts, by proclamation to be issued by him; but the legislative assembly, at their first or any subsequent session, may organize, alter, or modify such judicial districts, and assign the judges, and alter the times and places of holding the courts, as to them shall seem proper and convenient.

may define the judicial districts, and assign the judges to them, &c.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That every bill which shall or may pass the council and house of representatives shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor of the Territory; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it originated; which shall cause the objections to be entered at large upon their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall also be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that house, it shall become a law; but in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house, respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislative assembly, by adjournment, prevent it; in which case it shall not become a law.

How laws shall be enacted by legislative assembly and approved by the governor.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CXXII.—*An Act to establish the Collection District of Brazos de Santiago, and for other Purposes.*

March 3, 1849

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the collection district of Saluria, south and west of the north side of Padre Island, in the Gulf of Mexico, be, and the same is hereby, made a collection district, which shall be known as the district of Brazos Santiago, and that Point Isabel be, and the same is hereby, made the port of entry of the said district.

Collection district of Brazos de Santiago established, and Point Isabel made a port of entry.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That a collector for the said district of Brazos Santiago shall be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall reside at Point Isabel, and hold his office for the terms and the time prescribed by law for the like office in other districts, and who shall be entitled to a salary not exceeding seventeen hundred and fifty dollars per annum, including in that sum the fees allowed by law; and the amount he shall collect in any one year for fees, exceeding the said sum of seventeen hundred and fifty dollars, shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury of the United States.

Collector to be appointed: his compensation.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any merchandise which shall have been duly entered at the said port of entry, and the duties thereon paid or secured according to law, may be transported by land to Fort Brown, on the Rio Grande, or any other place near the said Fort Brown which may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and be thence exported with the privilege of drawback to any foreign country: *Provided*, That such exportation shall be made within one year from the date of importation, and under the conditions and provisions of the act entitled "An Act allowing drawback upon foreign merchandise exported in the original packages to Chi-

Merchandise entered at Point Isabel, and transported by land to Fort Brown, to be entitled to privilege of drawback, &c.

Proviso.

1845, ch. 70.

huahua and Santa Fe, in Mexico, and to the British North American provinces adjoining the United States," approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-five.

Inspector to be appointed to reside at Fort Brown.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall appoint an additional inspector, who shall reside at Fort Brown, or such other place as may be designated by him as aforesaid, and who shall inspect all merchandise entitled to drawback under the provisions of this act, and otherwise protect the revenue.

Merchandise entered, &c., at Corpus Christi, and transported to Laredo, to be entitled to privilege of drawback.

Proviso. 1845, ch. 70. Inspector at Laredo to be appointed.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That any merchandise which shall have been duly entered at the port of Corpus Christi, and the duties thereon paid or secured according to law, may be transported to Laredo, on the Rio Grande, and from thence exported to Mexico, with the privilege of drawback: *Provided*, That such exportation shall be made within one year from the date of importation, and under the conditions and provisions of the act entitled "An Act allowing drawback upon foreign merchandise exported in the original packages to Chihuahua and Santa Fe, in Mexico, and to the British North American provinces adjoining the United States," approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-five; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to appoint an additional inspector to reside at Laredo, who shall inspect all merchandise entitled to drawback under the provisions of this act, and otherwise protect the revenue.

Secretary of the Treasury to appoint a deputy collector to reside at Chesapeake City, Md. 1849, ch. 127.

His compensation.

Registers and enrolments of vessels at New River, Onslow county, N. C.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to appoint a deputy collector to reside at Chesapeake City, in the State of Maryland, with authority to grant enrolments and licenses to vessels: *Provided*, That the compensation of the said deputy collector shall be the usual fees of office, and nothing more.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the owners of vessels residing on New River, in Onslow county, in the State of North Carolina, shall have the privilege of taking out registers or enrolments, and licenses, at Wilmington, in said State, and the collector of that district is hereby authorized to grant the same on the conditions now required by law.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CXXIII. — *An Act to cause the Northern Boundary of the State of Iowa to be run and marked.*

Northern boundary line of Iowa to be run and marked.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Surveyor-General of Wisconsin and Iowa, under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, shall cause the northern boundary line of the State of Iowa to be run and marked, and suitable monuments placed thereon; and the said Surveyor-General shall return one copy of said survey to the General Land Office, and another copy to the executive of Iowa, to be deposited in the archives of that State.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CXXIV. — *An Act to amend the Act entitled "An Act supplemental to the Act for the Admission of the States of Iowa and Florida into the Union."*

1845, ch. 76. Judicial district of Iowa sep-

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the pur-

pose of trying all issues of fact, triable by a jury in the District Court of the United States for the district of Iowa, as established by the act entitled "An Act supplemental to the act for the admission of the States of Iowa and Florida into the Union," approved third March, eighteen hundred and forty-five, the said district shall be separated into three divisions, as follows, to wit: All that part of said district lying within the Dubuque land district, as altered by the "Act to establish an additional land district in Iowa," approved eighth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, shall constitute the northern division, and a regular term of said court for said division shall be held annually at Dubuque, to commence on the first Monday in January; all that part of said district lying within the Iowa land district, as established by the "Act to establish an additional land district in Iowa," approved eighth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, shall constitute the middle division, and a regular term of said court for this division shall be held annually at Iowa city, to commence on the first Monday in October; and the residue of the State of Iowa shall constitute the southern division, and a regular term of said court for this division shall be held annually at Burlington, to commence on the first Monday in June; and should the judge of the said district court fail to attend at the time and place of holding any one of the regular terms of the court, for either of the said divisions of the aforesaid district, before the close of the fourth day of any such term, the business pending in such court shall stand adjourned to the next regular term thereof: *Provided*, That whenever the judge of said court, from any cause, shall fail to hold a regular term of said court for either of said divisions, it shall be his duty, if in his opinion the business in said court shall require, to hold an intermediate term of said court, at such time as he shall, by his order, under his hand and seal, direct, addressed to the clerk and marshal of said court, at least thirty days previous to the commencement of said term, and to be published, in the several newspapers published in the bounds of said division and district, the same length of time; and, at any and all such intermediate terms, the business of any such courts, of every nature and description whatsoever, shall have reference to, and be proceeded with, in the same manner as if the same were a regular term of the said court. And all such issues of fact shall be tried at a term of said court, to be held in the division where such suit should hereafter be commenced, in accordance with the third section of this act. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the said District Court, by general rule, from regulating the venue of transitory actions, either in law or in equity, and from changing the same for a good cause to be shown.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all issues now pending in the said District Court shall be tried at the places above prescribed for holding such court, within the division where the cause of action may have arisen, unless otherwise ordered by said court, in pursuance of the authority given in the first section of this act; and no process issued, or proceedings pending, in the said District Court shall be avoided or impaired by this change of the time and place of holding such court; but all process, bail bonds, and recognizances, returnable at the next term of the said court, shall be returnable and returned to the court next held at the appropriate place, according to this act, in the same manner as if so made returnable on the face thereof, and shall have full effect accordingly; and all continuances may be made to conform to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all suits hereafter to be brought in the said District Court, not of a local nature, shall be brought in a court of the division of the district where the defendant resides; but if there be more than one defendant, and they reside in different

arated into three divisions.

1845, ch. 76.

1846, ch. 109.

Northern division.

1846, ch. 109.

Middle division.

Southern division.

Proviso as to special sessions.

Venue.

Cases now pending in District Court of Iowa to be tried in the division where the cause of action may have arisen, &c.

How and where suits hereafter may be brought in said District Court.

divisions of the district, the plaintiff may sue in either division, and send duplicate writ or writs to the other defendants; on which the plaintiff or his attorney shall endorse that the writ thus sent is a copy of a writ sued out of a court of the proper division of the said district; and the said writs, when executed and returned into the office from which they issued, shall constitute one suit, and be proceeded in accordingly.

Clerk of District Court authorized to appoint a deputy for each division, &c.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the clerk of the District Court for the district of Iowa to appoint a deputy at each of the places prescribed for holding terms of the said court, who, in his absence, may exercise all the official powers of the said clerk, at the place and within the division of the said district for which he may have been appointed. And such deputy, before he enters on the discharge of his duties, shall take the usual oath for the faithful performance of his duties as such deputy. And nothing herein contained shall be held to excuse or release the said clerk from legal responsibility for acts performed by his said deputy, in behalf of said clerk in the office aforesaid.

Duties of marshal and district attorney.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the district attorney and marshal of the district of Iowa shall, respectively, perform the duties of district attorney and marshal of and for the northern, middle, and southern divisions of the district of Iowa, as established by this act; and the said marshal shall keep an office at each of the places where the sessions of the said District Court are directed to be held, and his charges for mileage, in the execution of the duties of his office within the said district, shall be computed from the city of Iowa.

Jurisdiction of said District Court extended.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That in addition to the ordinary jurisdiction and powers of a District Court of the United States, with which the District Court of Iowa has been invested, it be, and is hereby, invested, within the limits of said district, with the exercise of concurrent jurisdiction and power in all civil cases now exercised by the Circuit Courts of the United States; and that in all cases where said court shall exercise such jurisdiction, writs of error and appeals shall be allowed and taken from the judgment, orders, or decrees of said court to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner and upon the same conditions as appeals may be taken from the Circuit Courts.

Writs of error and appeals to Supreme Court.

Inconsistent acts repealed.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CXXV. — *An Act to transfer the Towns of Vinal Haven, North Haven, and Islesboro', from the Collection District of Penobscot to that of Belfast, in the State of Maine.*

Towns of Vinal Haven, North Haven, and Islesboro', to constitute a portion of the collection district of Belfast.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the towns of Vinal Haven, North Haven, and Islesboro', in the State of Maine, now included in the collection district of Penobscot, shall hereafter be included in and constitute a part of the collection district of Belfast.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CXXVI. — *An Act to provide for the Settlement of the Accounts of public Officers and others who may have received Moneys arising from military Contributions, or otherwise, in Mexico.*

How moneys raised by contribution in Mexico shall be charged

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all moneys raised in Mexico by contributions, or otherwise, and received by any

officer of the United States army, or navy, shall be charged against such officer on the books of the Treasury Department, and accounted for by him in like manner as if the moneys collected and received had been drawn from the treasury of the United States; and if any part of said moneys shall have been expended for objects not usually embraced among those for which appropriations are made for that branch of the service to which the officer belongs, the sums so *expected* shall not be passed to the credit of the officer, except, in the case of an officer of the army, on the certificate of the Secretary of War, that the amount expended was properly disbursed, and for the public service, and, in case of any officer of the navy, on a like certificate of the Secretary of the Navy; and on the adjustment of the accounts of the officer, if any balance shall appear to remain in the hands of such officer, the same shall be paid into the treasury of the United States for general purposes. And any such officer having such balance in his hands, who, after being duly required, shall refuse or neglect to pay over the same, or who shall, after due notice, fail to settle his accounts, shall be proceeded against in the same manner as is provided for, by existing laws, in the case of disbursing officers who neglect or refuse to account for moneys drawn from the treasury of the United States. And all moneys received by any officer, either as contributions or penalties, or as internal assessments and compensations granted by the municipal authorities, as well as all sums received by any officer or agent acting as collector, shall be charged to, and accounted for, by such officer or agent, in the same manner as in other cases provided by this section.

and accounted for.

Officers refusing or neglecting to account for and pay over the balances in their hands to be proceeded against.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That where an officer has had the supervision of the collection of the military contributions at any of the ports in Mexico, and has, at the same time, exercised civil functions under the temporary government there established, or where *and* officer or other person shall have performed the duties of collectors at such ports, such officer or person shall be allowed a compensation which shall be assimilated in amount, as nearly as may be, including the regular pay and emoluments of such officer, to that allowed by existing laws to officers of the customs in the United States where the services are similar in amount and importance; such allowance, in all cases, to be determined by the President of the United States. And all officers of the army and other persons in public employment, who have received payment for their services in collecting, keeping, or accounting for said moneys, and for other necessary services, are authorized to retain so much of the amounts so received as, in the opinion of the President of the United States, may be a fair compensation for said services.

Provision for compensation of officers who had the collection of such contributions, &c.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That where questions arise in respect to the refunding of duties collected in Mexico, or the remission of penalties imposed, on the ground that the collection was improper, or the penalties wrongfully enforced, the same shall be referred for the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, who is hereby authorized and required to pay, under the direction of the President of the United States, out of the money in the treasury raised from contributions, such sums as may be determined by him to have been improperly levied or imposed as contributions, assessments, or penalties.

Questions in regard to refunding of duties, or remission of penalties, how to be referred and decided.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That where accounts are rendered for expenditures, under the approval and sanction of the proper officers, and which may appear to have been proper and necessary, but cannot be settled for the want of appropriations applicable to the objects to which they relate, the same may be paid out of the contribution fund, on the approval of the head of the department having charge of that branch of business to which the expenditure appertains.

Accounts rendered for expenditures, how to be paid.

Expenditures
for secret ser-
vices.

1798, ch. 17.

Disbursements
by pursers of the
navy.

Post, p. 419.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That where expenditures have been made, in the course of the war with Mexico, by the commanding generals, or under their directions, for secret services, the accounts therefor shall be adjusted and settled in the same manner as is provided for the settlement of accounts for expenses of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, under the act entitled "An Act providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations," passed March nineteenth, seventeen hundred and ninety-eight.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That where pursers of the navy, acting under the instructions of their commanding naval officers, have made disbursements for hostile operations against the enemy on land, and which operations have been approved by the government, such pursers shall, under the direction of the President of the United States, be credited for the amounts thus necessarily disbursed; and such parts thereof as shall have been received by officers of the army shall be charged to and accounted for by them respectively.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CXXVII.—*An Act declaring Fort Covington, in the State of New York, to be a Port of Delivery, and for other Purposes.*

Fort Covington, New York, made a port of delivery.

Deputy collector for Chesapeake city, Md., to be appointed.

Ante, p. 410.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the town of Fort Covington, in the State of New York, shall be a port of delivery, and shall be subject to the same regulations as other ports of delivery in the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to appoint a deputy collector to reside at Chesapeake city, in the State of Maryland, to grant enrolments and licenses to vessels: *Provided*, That the compensation of the said deputy collector shall be the usual fees of office, and nothing more.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CXXIX.—*An Act to provide for the Payment of Horses and other Property lost or destroyed in the Military Service of the United States.*

Payment for horses, and other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States provided for.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any field, or staff, or other officer, mounted militia-man, volunteer, ranger, or cavalry, engaged in the military service of the United States since the eighteenth of June, eighteen hundred and twelve, or who shall hereafter be in said service, and has sustained, or shall sustain, damage without any fault or negligence on his part, while in said service, by the loss of a horse in battle, or by the loss of a horse wounded in battle, and which has died or shall die of said wound, or, being so wounded, shall be abandoned by order of his officer and lost, or shall sustain damage by the loss of any horse by death or abandonment because of the unavoidable dangers of the sea when on board an United States transport vessel, or because the United States failed to supply transportation for the horse, and the owner was compelled by the order of his commanding officer to embark and leave him, or in consequence of the United States failing to supply sufficient forage, or because the rider was dismounted and separated from his horse and ordered to do duty on foot at a station detached from his horse, or when the officer in the immediate command ordered, or shall order, the horse turned out to graze in the woods, prairies, or commons, because the United States failed, or shall fail, to supply

sufficient forage, and the loss was or shall be consequent thereof, or for the loss of necessary equipage, in consequence of the loss of his horse, as aforesaid, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof, not to exceed two hundred dollars: *Provided*, That if any payment has been, or shall be, made to any one aforesaid, for the use and risk, or for forage after the death, loss, or abandonment of his horse, said payment shall be deducted from the value thereof, unless he satisfied, or shall satisfy, the paymaster at the time he made, or shall make, the payment, or thereafter show, by proof, that he was remounted, in which case the deduction shall only extend to the time he was on foot: *And provided, also*, If any payment shall have been, or shall hereafter be, made to any person above mentioned, on account of clothing to which he was not entitled by law, such payment shall be deducted from the value of his horse or accoutrements.

Proviso.

Proviso.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who has sustained, or shall sustain, damage by the capture or destruction by an enemy, or by the abandonment or destruction by the order of the commanding general, the commanding officer, or quartermaster of any horse, mule, ox, wagon, cart, boat, sleigh, or harness, while such property was in the military service of the United States, either by impressment or contract, except in cases where the risk to which the property would be exposed was agreed to be incurred by the owner; and any person who has sustained, or shall sustain, damage by the death or abandonment and loss of any such horse, mule, or ox, while in the service aforesaid, in consequence of the failure on the part of the United States to furnish the same with sufficient forage, and any person who has lost, or shall lose, or has had, or shall have, destroyed by unavoidable accident, any horse, mule, ox, wagon, cart, boat, sleigh, or harness, while such property was in the service aforesaid, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof at the time he entered the service: *Provided*, It shall appear that such loss, capture, abandonment, destruction, or death, was without any fault or negligence on the part of the owner of the property, and while it was actually employed in the service of the United States.

Payment provided for horses, mules, oxen, wagons, carts, &c. captured or destroyed by the enemy.

Proviso.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the claims provided for under this act shall be adjusted by the Third Auditor, under such rules as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, under the direction or with the assent of the President of the United States, as well in regard to the receipt of applications of claimants as the species and degree of evidence, the manner in which such evidence shall be taken and authenticated, which rules shall be such as in the opinion of the President shall be best calculated to obtain the object of this act, paying a due regard as well to the claims of individuals' justice as to the interest of the United States; which rules and regulations shall be published for four weeks in such newspapers, in which the laws of the United States are published, as the Secretary of War shall direct.

Claims provided for under this act, to be adjusted by Third Auditor of the Treasury.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in all adjudications of said Auditor upon the claims above mentioned, whether such judgments be in favor of or adverse to the claim, shall be entered in a book provided by him for that purpose, and under his direction; and when such judgments shall be in favor of such claim, the claimant or his legal representative shall be entitled to the amount thereof, upon the production of a copy thereof, certified by said Auditor, at the treasury of the United States.

Adjudications upon claims to be recorded by Third Auditor, and when favorable, to be paid at the Treasury upon his certificate.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That in all instances where any minor has been, or shall be, engaged in the military service of the United States, and was, or shall be, provided with a horse or equipments, or with military accoutrement by his parent or guardian, and has died, or shall die, without paying for said property, and the same

Parents or guardians to be allowed for lost horses, &c., provided for minors.

has been, or shall be, lost, captured, destroyed, or abandoned in the manner before mentioned, said parent or guardian shall be allowed pay therefor, on making satisfactory proof, as in other cases, and the further proof that he is entitled thereto by having furnished the same.

When persons other than minors have been provided with horses, &c., the owners to be paid.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That in all instances where any person other than a minor has been, or shall be, engaged in the military service aforesaid, and has been, or shall be, provided with a horse or equipment, or with military accoutrements by any person, the owner thereof, who has risked, or shall take the risque of such horse, equipments, or military accoutrements on himself, and the same has been, or shall be, lost, captured, destroyed, or abandoned in the manner before mentioned, such owner shall be allowed pay therefor, on making satisfactory proof, as in other cases, and the further proof that he is entitled thereto, by having furnished the same, and having taken the risque on himself.

Horses condemned as unfit for service, in consequence of want of forage, to be paid for.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where horses have been condemned by a board of officers, on account of their unfitness for service, in consequence of the government failing to supply forage, all such horses and their equipage shall be allowed and paid for, whenever the facts shall be proven, by legal and satisfactory evidence, whether oral or written, that such condemned horse and the equipage was turned over to a quartermaster of the army, whether any receipt therefor was given and produced or not.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CLXXIX.—*An Act for the Relief of James Norris, and for other Purposes.*

Name of James Norris to be placed on the invalid pension roll.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, directed to place the name of James Norris, of Sandwich, in the State of New Hampshire, on the roll of invalid pensioners, and pay him a pension at such rate per year as is provided by law for the total disability of an *of an assistant surgeon* in the navy of the United States, to commence on *on* the first day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and continue during his natural life.

Appropriation for the government of Territory of Minnesota, viz.:

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there be, and hereby are, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated the following sums, for the government of the Territory of Minnesota:

Salaries of governor and other officers.

For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, nine thousand dollars.

Contingencies.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

Pay and mileage of members of legislature, officers, and attendants, and other incidental expenses.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, pay of officers and attendants, printing, stationery, fuel, and other incidental expenses, thirteen thousand seven hundred dollars.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

RESOLUTIONS.

[No. 1.]—*A Resolution for the Appointment of Regents in the Smithsonian Institution.* Dec. 19, 1848.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the vacancies in the board of regents of the Smithsonian Institution, of the class "other than members of Congress," be filled by the reappointment of the late incumbents, viz., Rufus Choate, of Massachusetts, and Gideon Hawley, of New York.

The present vacancies in board of regents, how to be filled.

APPROVED, December 19, 1848.

[No. 2.]—*A Resolution relating to the Compensation of Persons appointed to deliver the Votes for President and Vice-President of the United States to the President of the Senate.* January 6, 1849.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of an act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and for other purposes," as relates to the compensation to be allowed persons appointed by the electors of any State to deliver to the President of the Senate a list of the votes for President and Vice-President, be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and that the messengers appointed under the operation of the clause hereby repealed, who bore, or may hereafter deliver, the votes cast in the presidential election of eighteen hundred and forty-eight, shall be entitled to demand and receive the same amount that they would have been entitled to had the act approved August twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, not passed.

Proviso in general appropriation act of 12th August, 1848, limiting the compensations of persons bringing on the votes for President and Vice-President repealed.

1848, ch. 166.

Original rate of compensation restored.

APPROVED, January 6, 1849.

[No. 10.]—*Joint Resolution for the Distribution of the Official Register, or Blue Book, among the several States.* March 2, 1849.

Whereas a number of copies of the Official Register, or Blue Book, are now deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, subject to the order of Congress; therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a full set of one for each year, or so far as is practicable, be furnished to each of the State libraries; and where there are no State libraries, to be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, and that the Secretary of State be requested to have the same transmitted to them.

Surplus copies of the Blue Book to be distributed among the several states.

APPROVED, March 2, 1849.

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March 2, 1849.

[No. 11.] — *Joint Resolution directing that the Government of Russia be supplied with certain Volumes of the Narrative of the Exploring Expedition, in lieu of those which were lost at Sea, and for other Purposes.*

Two copies additional of vols. vi. and vii. of the works of the Exploring Expedition to be delivered to the government of Russia.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the librarian of Congress be, and is hereby, directed to procure and deliver to the Secretary of State two copies of volumes six and seven of the Narrative of the Exploring Expedition under Captain Wilkes; and the Secretary of State is hereby directed to deliver them to the government of Russia, in lieu of those heretofore delivered, which were lost at sea on their passage to Russia; and that the cost of the same be paid out of the funds heretofore appropriated to the publication of the works of the Exploring Expedition.

One complete copy of said works to be presented to the government of Ecuador.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved,* That the librarian of Congress deliver one copy of the works of the Exploring Expedition, as they shall be completed, to the Secretary of State, to be presented by him to the government of Ecuador.

APPROVED, March 2, 1849.

March 2, 1849.

[No. 12.] — *A Resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish Arms and Ammunition to Persons emigrating to the Territories of Oregon, California, and New Mexico.*

The Secretary of War to furnish arms and ammunition to emigrants to California.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized, at his discretion, and having due regard to the necessities of the public service, to furnish to such persons as may apply for the same, and who design to emigrate to the Territories either of Oregon, California, or New Mexico, such arms and ammunition, from the army stores, as they may require to arm themselves for such expedition: *Provided,* That the arms and ammunition so furnished shall not exceed a supply sufficient to arm and equip each person of such expedition: *And provided further,* That before the same are delivered, the actual cost to the government of such arms and ammunition shall first be paid to the United States; and that the Secretary of War shall be satisfied that the persons so applying really and bona fide design them for the use aforesaid.

Provisoes.

APPROVED, March 2, 1849.

March 3, 1849.

[No. 14.] — *Joint Resolution relative to Evidence in Applications for Pensions by Widows of deceased Soldiers, under the Act of July twenty-first, eighteen hundred and forty-eight.*

What shall be considered satisfactory evidence in applications by certain widows for pensions. 1848, ch. 108.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all applications for pensions by the widows of deceased soldiers, under the act of July twenty-first, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, the returns on the rolls of the disease of which the soldier died, and the official opinion of the Surgeon-General founded thereon, that from the nature of the disease it was contracted while the soldier was in the line of his duty, shall be considered satisfactory evidence thereof, without the proof now required at the Pension Office; and that it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Pensions, in all cases of application for pensions under said act, to apply to the proper officers for said evidence, without requiring the applicant to furnish the same.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

[No. 15.] — *Joint Resolution granting to the Secretary of the Treasury further Time to make the Report concerning the Sale and Entry of certain Lands in Cincinnati.*

March 3, 1849.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury have until the next session of Congress to make the report required of him by the joint resolution to prohibit the sale at private entry of certain lands in Cincinnati, Ohio, approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

Further time granted to Secretary of Treasury to make report concerning sales of lands at Cincinnati.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

[No. 16.] — *Joint Resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives to subscribe for a thousand Copies of a further Publication of the Debates and Proceedings of Congress, and for other Purposes.*

March 3, 1849.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives are hereby authorized to subscribe, under the direction of the Joint Library Committee, on behalf of Congress, for one thousand copies of the debates and proceedings of Congress, from the termination of the first Congress, where the present publication stops, until the end of the fourth Congress, the same having been compiled and ready for the press; and that the Joint Library Committee be directed to examine any further compilation of such debates and proceedings from the end of the fourth Congress until the commencement of the Register of Debates, already published, from eighteen hundred and twenty-four; and that such committee report, from time to time, upon the propriety of subscribing for such continuation; and that one copy of such debates and proceedings be furnished each member of the present Congress, and the residue be deposited in the library of Congress, subject to the further order of Congress.

Subscription on the part of the Senate and House of Representatives for 1000 copies of Journal of Debates, &c., from 1st to 4th Congress, authorized.

Joint Committee on the Library to report on the propriety of making a further subscription for continuation of said Debates, &c.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

[No. 17.] — *Joint Resolution for the Relief of Pursers in the Navy, as to Expenditures made in Pursuance of Orders during the War with Mexico, and for other Purposes.*

March 3, 1849.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the Treasury are authorized and directed to credit pursers of the navy with payments made by them for carrying on hostilities against Mexico, during the late war with that republic, whether the expenditures were made on land or water: Provided, That said payment shall have been made under orders of the naval officer in command, and approved by the Secretary of the Navy: And provided, That satisfactory vouchers are produced to establish such payments.

Accounting officers to credit pursers for certain payments made during the Mexican war.

Ante, p. 414.

Provisoes.

SEC. 2. And be it further resolved, That every disbursement of public moneys, or disposal of public stores, made by order of any commanding officer of the navy, which shall be objected to by the accounting officers of the treasury in the settlement of the accounts of any disbursing officer shall, nevertheless, be allowed to such disbursing officer, and the commanding officer, by whose order such disbursement or disposal was made, shall be held accountable for the same: Provided, That satisfactory evidence of such order, and of the payment of public moneys or disposal of public stores, under the same, shall be produced.

Disbursements made by order of commanding officers of the navy to be allowed and credited.

Proviso.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

March 3, 1849.

[No. 18.]—*A Resolution to fix the Meaning of the Second Section of an Act for changing the Location of the Land Office in the Chippewa Land District, and establishing an additional Land District in the State of Wisconsin.*

The word "Territory," in the act herein referred to, to be construed so as to mean "State."

1849, ch. 84.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the word "Territory," in the second section of the act entitled "An Act for changing the location of the land office in the Chippewa land district, and establishing an additional land district in the State of Wisconsin," approved at the present session of Congress, be construed to be and mean "State."

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

March 3, 1849.

[No. 19.]—*Joint Resolution for the Purchase of Copies of the General Navy Register and Laws.*

Purchase of a sufficient number of the General Navy Register authorized.

Proviso as to cost.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That that the Secretary of the Navy be instructed to purchase and pay, out of the contingent fund of his department, for a sufficient number of copies of Mechlin and Winder's General Navy Register and Laws, to supply one copy to each commissioned officer now in the naval service; and that the work be distributed to such officers: Provided, however, That the cost shall not exceed three dollars per copy.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

March 3, 1849.

[No. 20.]—*A Resolution relative to the Public Printing.*

How accounts for the printing of Congress shall be audited and passed upon.

Proviso.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House, and the Clerk of the Joint Committee on Printing, jointly be, and they hereby are, authorized and empowered to examine, audit, and pass upon all accounts for printing, to make a pro rata reduction in the compensation allowed, or to refuse the work altogether, should it be inferior to the standard, and in all things to possess the same power over the public printing as is conferred upon the Joint Committee on Printing by the joint resolution approved August 3, 1846: Provided, That the authority hereby conferred shall only be exercised during the next recess of Congress, and shall cease at the commencement of the next session of Congress.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

PUBLIC ACTS OF THE THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

Passed at the first Session, which was begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the 3rd day of December, 1849, and ended Monday, the 30th day of September, 1850.

ZACHARY TAYLOR, President until his death, July 9, 1850; MILLARD FILLMORE, President after July 9, 1850; MILLARD FILLMORE, Vice-President, until July 9, 1850; WILLIAM R. KING, President of the Senate on and after July 11, 1850; HOWELL COBB, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHAP. I.—*An Act to extend the Privilege of franking Letters and Packages to Sarah Polk.* Jan. 10, 1850.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all letters and packages to and from Sarah Polk, relict of the late James K. Polk, shall be received and conveyed by post, free of postage, for and during her life.

Franking privilege granted to Sarah Polk, relict of the late James K. Polk.

APPROVED, January 10, 1850.

CHAP. III.—*An Act further to extend the Time for locating Virginia Military Land Warrants, and returning Surveys thereon to the General Land Office.* Feb. 20, 1850.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An Act further to extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants, and returning surveys thereon to the General Land Office," approved July fifth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and as to all warrants issued prior to the tenth day of August, eighteen hundred and forty, and no others, be, and the same is hereby, revived and continued in force until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-two.

Time extended for locating certain Virginia military land warrants, &c. 1848, ch. 93.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the same right and privilege is hereby also extended for the same time to all such warrants as have issued subsequent to said tenth day of August, eighteen hundred and forty: *Provided,* That before the location thereof, it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, that such warrant was issued justly and legally, and that the person who received said warrant was legally entitled to the same.

Proviso.

APPROVED, February 20, 1850.

March 29, 1850.

Commissioner
to be appointed.

Clerk to be ap-
pointed.

Oath.

Commissioner
authorized to
make rules and
regulations.

Department of
State to deliver
records, &c., to
the commission-
er.

Commissioner
to organize the
commission, ex-
ecute the duties
confided to him,
and make publi-
cation, in Wash-
ington and other
newspapers, of
his appointment
to examine and
decide said
claims.

Moneys paya-
ble from Brazil-
ian government
to be received by
Secretary of the
Treasury, and
appropriated to
pay the awards
to claimants.

On the termi-
nation of the
commission, a
list of the awards
to be reported to
the Secretary of
State, &c.

CHAP. VI.—*An Act to carry into Effect the Convention between the United States and the Emperor of Brazil, of the twenty-seventh day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint one commissioner, whose duty it shall be to receive, examine, and decide upon all such claims as may be presented to him, and provided for by the convention between the United States and the Emperor of Brazil, concluded at Rio Janeiro, the twenty-seventh day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, according to the merits of the several cases, and the principles of justice and equity, the law of nations, and the stipulations of the said convention. And there shall also be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a clerk to act under the commissioner in the performance of the duties prescribed by this act. And the commissioner and clerk shall, before entering on their offices, severally take an oath well and faithfully to perform the duties thereof.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said commissioner shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to make all needful rules and regulations, not contravening the laws of the land, or the provisions of the said convention, or this act for carrying the said commission into effect.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all records, documents, or other papers which now are in, or hereafter, during the continuance of this commission, may come into; the possession of the Department of State, in relation to the said claims, shall be delivered to the commissioner aforesaid.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the commissioner to be appointed under this act shall, forthwith after his appointment, attend at the city of Washington, and organize the commission, and proceed to execute the duties hereby confided to him, and shall give notice in one or more newspapers published in the city of Washington, and in such other newspapers published elsewhere as he may deem necessary, of his appointment to examine and decide the said claims, and requiring the claimants to produce their claims and evidence; and when the said claims are presented, he shall proceed with all convenient despatch to consider the same, and the evidence relating thereto, allowing time for the production of additional evidence as he shall consider reasonable and just; and thereafter shall decide the same, and award the rateable proportions of the several claimants in the sums of money and interest to be received under the stipulations of the convention aforesaid; and within one year from the time of the attendance of the said commissioner in the city of Washington, and organizing the commission, he shall complete and terminate the duties of the said commission.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause the moneys and interest thereon, payable to the United States in pursuance of the said convention, to be duly received from the imperial government of Brazil, and transferred to the United States in such manner as he may deem most advantageous and best, and the net proceeds thereof to be deposited in the Treasury, and the same are hereby appropriated to pay the awards in favor of the claimants herein provided for.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That on the termination of the commission, the commissioner shall report to the Secretary of State a list of the awards made by him, a certified copy of which shall be transmitted by the Secretary of State to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall, from time to time, as they may be received, distribute in rateable proportion among the persons in whose favor the awards shall have been made, all sums of money received into the treasury of the

United States, in virtue of the said convention and this act, according to the proportion which the respective awards bear to the whole amount received, first deducting such sums of money as may be due to the United States from persons in whose favor the awards shall be made. And the said Secretary of the Treasury shall cause certificates to be issued in such form as he shall prescribe, showing the proportion to which each claimant may be entitled of the amount to be received, and on the presentation of the said certificates at the treasury, as the net proceeds of the sums to be received under the convention and this act may be received, the proportions thereof shall be paid to the legal holders of the said certificates.

How distributed.

Certificates to be issued.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the compensation of the commissioner and clerk shall be as follows: To the commissioner at the rate of three thousand dollars per annum; and to the clerk at the rate of two thousand dollars per annum, to commence from the time of the attendance of the commissioner in the city of Washington, and the organizing of the commission, and to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to make such provision for the contingent expenses of the commission as he may deem proper.

Commissioner's salary, \$3,000; clerk, \$2,000.

President authorized to make provision for the contingent expenses of the commission.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That so soon as the commission shall be executed and completed, the records, documents, and all other papers relating to the claims in the possession of the commissioner or clerk, shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State.

Records, etc., to be returned to Department of State.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall continue in force one year, and no longer.

To continue one year

APPROVED, March 29, 1850.

CHAP. X. — *An Act to supply Deficiencies in the Appropriations for the Service of the fiscal Year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.*

May 15, 1850.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, eighteen hundred and fifty, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, namely:

To supply deficiencies for 1850.

Treasury Department. —

In the office of the Secretary of the Treasury.

For salary of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, from the twelfth of March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty, and for the clerk in aid of said Assistant Secretary from the third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty, six thousand one hundred and seventy-eight dollars and sixty-one cents.

Office of Secretary of the Treasury.
Assistant Secretary.
Clerk.

In the office of the Commissioner of Customs.

For salary of the Commissioner of Customs, from the seventeenth of March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty, at the rate of three thousand dollars per annum, three thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Commissioner of Customs.

For salary of chief clerk in the office of the Commissioner of Customs, from the first of July, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty, at the rate of one thousand seven hundred dollars per annum, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

Chief clerk.

For salaries of five additional clerks in the office of the Commis-

Five additional clerks

sioner of Customs from the first of October, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, to the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty, at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Contingencies. For contingent expenses of the office of the Commissioner of Customs, one thousand dollars.

First Comptroller's office. Messenger.

In the office of the First Comptroller.

For salary of one messenger in the office of the First Comptroller, from the first of July, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty, seven hundred dollars.

Register's office.

In the Register's office.

Contingencies.

For contingent expenses of the office of the Register of the Treasury, being an amount due to J. C. McGuire, for printing, ruling, and binding books and abstracts for statements of the commerce and navigation, blank enrolments and licenses, ledgers, and other books, under the act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, in relation to the advances to collectors and receivers of public moneys, and the settlement incident thereto, and for desks and other furniture, three thousand five hundred and forty-six dollars and twenty-five cents.

Second Auditor's office.

In the office of the Second Auditor.

Outstanding claims.

For amount required to meet outstanding claims for contingent expenses incurred in eighteen hundred and forty-eight, by the Second Auditor of the Treasury in fitting up his office, one thousand six hundred and ninety-five dollars and eighty-five cents.

South-east executive building, 1848.

For deficiency of appropriation for the contingent expenses of the south-east executive building for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, three thousand four hundred and seventy-four dollars and ninety cents.

South-east executive building, 1849.

For deficiency in the appropriation for the contingent expenses of the south-east executive building for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, five thousand four hundred and fifty-eight dollars and forty-four cents.

South-east executive building, 1850.

For deficiency in the appropriation for the contingent expenses of the south-east executive building for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty, seven thousand one hundred and seventy-eight dollars.

Department of the Interior.

Department of the Interior. —

In the office of the Secretary of the Interior.

Secretary.

For salary of the Secretary of the Interior from the ninth of March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty, at the rate of six thousand dollars per annum, seven thousand nine hundred dollars.

Chief clerk and other officers.

For salaries of the chief clerk and other clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, from the ninth of March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty, fourteen thousand five hundred and sixty-eight dollars and thirty-two cents:

Provido as to transfer of clerks.

Provided, That thereafter the clerks shall be transferred from the other Departments in proportion to the business transferred to the Department of the Interior, or from the bureaus of either Departments, and nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize any increase of clerical force in the several Departments in consequence of the creation of the Department of the Interior, above the specification of the law of March third, eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

1849, ch. 108.

Messengers, &c.

For salary of messenger and laborer in the office of the Secretary of the Interior to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, two hundred and sixty-nine dollars and thirty-six cents.

For salaries of messengers and laborers in the office of the Secretary of the Interior from the first of July, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty, two thousand dollars.

For books, stationery, furniture, fuel, and other contingencies of the office of the Secretary of the Interior for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty, five thousand dollars.

Contingencies.

For library, maps, &c., for the office of the Secretary of the Interior for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty, five hundred dollars.

Library, &c.

In the office of the Commissioner of Pensions.

Pension office.

For compensation to temporary clerks employed in the office of the Commissioner of Pensions, from the first of July, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty, six thousand five hundred and twenty-nine dollars and seventy-eight cents.

Temporary clerks.

For compensation of nine extra clerks, employed under the act of August, eighteen hundred and forty-two, during the session of Congress, in the Third Auditor's office, and for contingencies incident thereto, five thousand dollars.

Nine extra clerks in Third Auditor's office, 1842, ch. 202.

For deficiency in the appropriation for the contingent expenses of the office of the First Auditor of the Treasury, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty, six hundred and fifty dollars.

Contingencies. First Auditor of the Treasury.

War Department.—

War Department.

In the office of the Surgeon-General.

Surgeon-General.

For arrearages in the office of the Surgeon-General for furniture, two hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For expenses of military reconnoissance in Texas, including examination of a new route from San Antonio, Texas, to El Paso, in New Mexico, made in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, three thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven dollars and seventeen cents.

Reconnoissance of route from Texas to New Mexico.

Post-Office Department.—For compensation to temporary clerks employed upon the current business of the Post-Office Department, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty, eleven thousand nine hundred and seventy-two dollars and eighty-two cents.

Post-Office. Temporary clerks.

Territorial Government.—For contingent expenses of the Territory of Minnesota, six hundred and fifty dollars; and for deficiencies in the appropriation for the salaries of the Governor, three Judges, and Secretary of the said Territory, for the present fiscal year, three thousand two hundred and nine dollars and sixty-seven cents.

Territories. Minnesota contingencies, and salaries of officers.

For a deficiency in the last appropriation to defray the expenses of the government of the Territory of Minnesota, nine thousand six hundred and forty-five dollars and sixteen cents, the accounts for which shall, before payment, be audited and settled by the proper accounting officers of the treasury.

Deficiency supplied.

Intercourse with Foreign Nations.—For outfit of the minister resident at Constantinople, six thousand dollars.

Foreign Intercourse.

For outfit of a charge d'affairs to Naples, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Minister at Constantinople. Chargé to Naples.

For one year's salary of a secretary of legation to Chili, two thousand dollars.

Secretary of legation to Chili. Minister to Prussia.

For outfit of the minister to Prussia, nine thousand dollars.

Chargé to Austria.

For outfit of charge d'affairs to Austria, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Pauper lunatics.

Miscellaneous.—For the expenses of pauper lunatics in the Maryland Hospital, at Baltimore, one thousand three hundred and twenty-eight dollars.

For fifteen days' services of Joseph Bryan, as commissioner to take testimony in pursuance of an inquiry by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, at eight dollars per day, one hundred and twenty dollars.

Joseph Bryan.

- Custom-house at New Orleans.** For continuing the construction of the custom-house at New Orleans, during the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty, in addition to the sum appropriated by the act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, one hundred thousand dollars.
- Custom-house at Eastport, Me.** To complete the erection of a custom-house at Eastport, Maine, and for compensation of architect, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty, thirteen thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars.
- Custom-house at New Bedford, Mass.** For repairs of the custom-house at New Bedford, Massachusetts, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty, eight hundred and forty-five dollars.
- Patent Office.** Towards the completion of the east wing of the Patent Office building, according to the original plan, and placing the west wing in a state of security, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, ninety thousand dollars, to be paid out of the patent fund.
- Running boundary line between United States and Mexico.** For expenses of running and marking the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, and paying the salaries of the officers and men of the commission, fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, There shall be allowed and paid to the commissioner, surveyor, and astronomer, appointed or to be appointed for the purpose aforesaid, each a salary at the rate of three thousand dollars per annum, and that if the duties of either have been or shall be performed by an officer of the army, his pay during the time of such employment shall be increased to that sum: *And provided, further*, That the appointments aforesaid shall terminate and cease at the expiration of three years from the first day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty.
- Proviso.**
- Western coast survey.** To provide for unforeseen expenses in the survey of the western coast of the United States, already commenced, fifteen thousand dollars.
- Protection of American seamen.** For relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, twenty-five thousand dollars.
- Contingent expenses.** In aid of the appropriation heretofore made for the contingent expenses of the treasury office, eight hundred dollars.
- Seminole Indians.** To provide for the removal and subsistence of the Seminole Indians, now in Florida, west of the Mississippi, two hundred thousand dollars.
- Deficiency in pensions.** For deficiency in the appropriation for the payment of pensions for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty, five hundred and sixty thousand dollars.
- Pavement of the avenue around the Capitol grounds.** For continuing the pavement of the avenue around the Capitol grounds, sixteen thousand five hundred dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, on whose application to the Secretary of War an officer of the engineers or other corps of the army may be detailed to supervise the work.
- Mint of the United States at Philadelphia.** For deficiency in the appropriation for the mint of the United States at Philadelphia, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty, twelve thousand dollars.
- Repairs at mint.** For supplying new boilers to the engines, lengthening chimney, and for other alterations and improvements in the mint of the United States at Philadelphia, twenty thousand eight hundred dollars.
- Provisions for the navy.** Additional sum required to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for provisions for the navy, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, seventy thousand dollars.
- Two additional clerks in Post-Office Department.** For the pay of two additional clerks in the Auditor's office of the Post-Office Department, from the first of January to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty, one thousand dollars.
- Norfolk navy yard.** To supply the deficiency in former appropriation for storehouse number nineteen, and gateway wall across timber dock, digging out timber dock, and for repairs at the Norfolk navy yard, sixty thousand dollars.

For deficiency in the appropriation for the present fiscal year for lighting the Capitol and Capitol grounds, Pennsylvania Avenue, and the President's house, six thousand dollars.

Lighting the Capitol and Capitol grounds, etc.

For the management of Indian affairs in Oregon Territory, to be expended under the direction of the President, ten thousand dollars, to supply the deficiency in the appropriation made by the law of fourteenth August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

Indian affairs in Oregon.

1848, ch. 177.

To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the contingent expenses of the House of Representatives for printing, binding, and engraving, and other miscellaneous expenses for the present fiscal year, one hundred and twenty-nine thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Contingent expenses of the House of Representatives.

To enable the clerk of the House of Representatives to pay for one thousand sets of the continuation of the Statutes at Large, printed by Little & Brown, pursuant to the order of the House of Representatives, two thousand five hundred and twenty-one dollars.

Statutes at Large.

For repairing the United States steamers Jefferson, Hetzel, and Legare, employed in the coast survey, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, twenty thousand dollars.

Repairs of certain U. States steamers.

For contingent expenses of the Senate, two hundred and thirteen thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses of the Senate.

For deficiencies in the appropriations for the branch mint at New Orleans, the present fiscal year, fifteen thousand dollars.

Branch mint at New Orleans.

For supplying deficiencies in appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, in pursuance of the letter of the Secretary of the Navy of December twenty-four, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, seven hundred and forty-seven thousand five hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty cents.

Naval service.

For the compensation of two watchmen to be employed in preserving the public grounds about the Capitol, at the rate of three hundred and sixty-five dollars per annum each, seven hundred and thirty dollars.

Two watchmen about the Capitol grounds.

For the removal of the public greenhouse, and the botanical collection thereat, to some suitable site on the public grounds, and for the erection of such other greenhouse as may be deemed necessary by the Joint Committee on the Library, five thousand dollars, to be expended by the direction of the said Joint Committee, and under the supervision of the Commissioner of Public Buildings.

Removal of public greenhouse, etc.

For continuing the improvement of the grounds south of the President's house, and as incidentally necessary thereto, towards the construction of a culvert on Seventeenth Street, leading from the grounds attached to the Navy Department building to the Washington Canal, ten thousand dollars.

Improvement of grounds south of the President's house, and construction of culvert.

For completing the improvement of Indiana Avenue in the city of Washington, from the City Hall to the Capitol Hill, seven thousand dollars, to be expended under the control of the Commissioner of Public Buildings.

Indiana Avenue.

For continuing the improvement of the public grounds west of Seventh Street, designated as the mall, five thousand dollars.

Public grounds.

For enclosing with a substantial wooden fence, grading, and planting with trees, the low grounds on the canal, between Third and Sixth Streets, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Enclosing, grading, and planting certain low grounds.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ twenty-two additional clerks in the Post-Office Department, viz.: seven clerks each at an annual salary of fourteen hundred dollars, eight clerks each at an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars, and seven clerks each at an annual salary of one thousand dollars, and one additional watchman at a salary of three hundred and sixty-five dollars.

Twenty-two additional clerks and one watchman, in Post-Office Department

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the salaries provided for in the second section of this act, and payable for the remainder of the

Salaries to be paid out of any

money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty, and for the whole year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, May 15, 1850.

May 23, 1850.

1850, ch. 43:

CHAP. XI. — *An Act providing for the taking of the seventh and subsequent Censuses of the United States, and to fix the Number of the Members of the House of Representatives, and provide for their future Apportionment among the several States.*

I. — Of the Duties, Liabilities, and Compensation of Marshals.

Marshals to take a census.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the marshals of the several districts of the United States, including the District of Columbia and the Territories, are hereby required respectively to cause all the inhabitants to be enumerated, and to collect all the other statistical information within their respective districts, in the manner provided for in this act, and specified in the instructions which shall be given by the Secretary of the Interior, and in the tables annexed, and to return the same to the said Secretary on or before the first day of November next ensuing, omitting from the enumeration of the inhabitants Indians not taxed; also, at the discretion of said Secretary, any part or all the statistics of the Territories except those of population: *Provided, however,* And if the time assigned for making the returns shall prove inadequate for the Territories, the said Secretary may extend the same: *Provided, further,* If there be any district or Territory of the United States in which there is no marshal of the United States, the President shall appoint some suitable person to discharge the duties assigned by this act to marshals.

Proviso.

Further proviso.

Marshals required to swear or affirm.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That each of said marshals shall, before entering upon his duties, take and subscribe the following oath, or affirmation, before any circuit or district judge of the United States, or before any judge of any State court, to wit:

Form of oath of affirmation.

I, _____, marshal of the district of _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will to the best of my ability enumerate, or cause to be enumerated, all the inhabitants of said district, and will collect, or cause to be collected, the other statistical information within the same, and will faithfully perform all the duties enjoined on me by the act providing for the taking of the seventh census.

And when duly authenticated by the said judge, he shall deposite a copy thereof, so authenticated, with the said Secretary of the Interior, and no marshal shall discharge any of the duties herein required, until he has taken and subscribed this oath, and forwarded a copy as aforesaid.

Each marshal is required to separate his district into subdivisions containing not exceeding 20,000 persons, &c.

Proviso.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That each marshal shall separate his district into subdivisions containing not exceeding twenty thousand persons in each, unless the limitation to that number causes inconvenient boundaries, in which case the number may be larger; and shall also estimate, from the best sources of information which he is able to obtain, the number of square miles in each subdivision, and transmit the same to the Department of the Interior: *Provided, however,* That in bounding such subdivisions, the limits thereof shall be known civil divisions, such as county, hundred, parish, township, town, city, ward or district lines, or highways, or natural boundaries, such as rivers, lakes, &c.

Each marshal to appoint and

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That each marshal shall appoint an assistant for each such subdivision, who is a resident

therein, to whom he shall give a commission under his hand, authorizing him to perform the duties herein assigned to assistants, which commission shall set forth the boundaries of the subdivision, of which appointment so made, and the boundaries so specified, the marshal shall keep a true and faithful record.

commission an assistant for each subdivision.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That each marshal shall seasonably supply each assistant with the instructions issued by the Department of the Interior, the blanks provided for the enumeration of the population, and the collection of other statistics, and give to him, from time to time, all such information and directions as may be necessary to enable him to discharge his duty. He shall carefully examine whether the return of each assistant marshal be made in conformity with the terms of this act, and, where discrepancies are detected, require the same to be corrected. He shall dispose of the two sets of the returns required from the assistant marshals as hereinafter provided for as follows: One set he shall transmit forthwith to the Secretary of the Interior; and the other copy thereof he shall transmit to the office of the Secretary of the State or Territory to which his district belongs. He shall classify and determine the rate of compensation to be paid to each assistant marshal according to the provisions of this act, subject to the final approval of the Secretary of the Interior. He shall, from time to time, make himself acquainted with the progress made by each assistant marshal in the discharge of his duties, and in case of inability or neglect arising from sickness, or otherwise, appoint a substitute.

Marshals required to supply assistants with needful instructions, and blanks for the prosecution of their duties, &c.

Marshal's duties defined.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if any marshal shall, by any arrangement or understanding whatever, secure to himself any fee, reward, or compensation for the appointment of an assistant, or shall in any way secure to himself any part of the compensation provided by this act for the services of assistants, or if he shall knowingly neglect or refuse to perform the duties herein assigned to him, he shall, in any such case, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and if convicted in any such case, shall, for such offence, forfeit and pay not less than one thousand dollars.

Marshal forbidden to secure fee, reward, or compensation, from an assistant.

Penalty.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That any marshal of the United States may, for any purposes not inconsistent with the duties of the assistants herein provided for, appoint a deputy or deputies, to act in his behalf; but for all official acts of such deputy or deputies the marshal shall be responsible: *Provided, however*, An appointment to collect the social statistics shall not be deemed an interference with the duties of the assistants.

Marshal may appoint deputies.

Proviso.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the population returned in any district shall exceed one million, the marshal thereof shall be entitled to receive as a compensation for all his services in executing this act, after the rate of one dollar for each thousand persons; but if the number returned shall be less than a million in any district, the marshal thereof shall be allowed for his services at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each thousand persons: *Provided, however*, That no marshal shall receive less than two hundred and fifty dollars: and when the compensation does not in the whole exceed the sum of five hundred dollars, a reasonable allowance for clerk hire shall be made, the amount whereof shall be determined by the Secretary of the Interior. *And provided, further*, That the marshal of any district may, at his discretion, perform the duties of an assistant in any subdivision in which he may reside; and when he shall personally perform the duties assigned by this act to assistants, he shall receive therefor the compensation allowed to assistants for like services.

Marshal's fees.

Further proviso.

II.—Of Assistants, their Duties, Liabilities, and Compensation.

Assistant to be
commissioned by
the marshal.

Form of oath
or affirmation.

Duties of as-
sistants defined.

Each assistant
to furnish re-
turns within one
month after the
time specified.

Assistants'
compensation
for enumerating
inhabitants.

Additional com-
pensation for
specified duties.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That no assistant shall be deemed qualified to enter upon his duties, until he has received from the marshal, under his hand, such a commission as is provided for in this act, and shall take and subscribe the following oath, or affirmation, which shall be thereon endorsed, to wit :

I, _____, an assistant to the marshal of the district of _____ do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will make a true and exact enumeration of all the inhabitants within the district assigned to me, and will also faithfully collect the other statistics therein, in the manner provided for in the act for taking the seventh census, and in conformity with all lawful instructions which I may receive, and will make due and correct returns thereof, as required in said act. (Signed. _____) Which said oath, or affirmation, may be administered by any judge of a court of record, or any justice of the peace empowered to administer oaths, and a copy thereof duly authenticated shall be forwarded to the marshal by such assistant before he proceeds to the business of the appointment.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That each assistant, when duly qualified in manner aforesaid, shall perform the service required of him, by a personal visit to each dwelling-house, and to each family, in the subdivision assigned to him, and shall ascertain, by inquiries made of some member of each family, if any one can be found capable of giving the information, but if not, then of the agent of such family, the name of each member thereof, the age and place of birth of each, and all the other particulars specified in this act, the tables thereto subjoined, and the instructions of the Secretary of the Interior; and shall also visit personally the farms, mills, shops, mines, and other places respecting which information is required, as above specified, in his district, and shall obtain all such information from the best and most reliable sources; and when, in either case, the information is obtained and entered on the tables, as obtained, till the same is complete, then such memoranda shall be immediately read to the person or persons furnishing the facts, to correct errors and supply omissions, if any shall exist.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That each assistant shall, within one month after the time specified for the completion of the enumeration, furnish the original census returns to the clerk of the county court of their respective counties, and two copies, duly compared and corrected, to the marshal of the district. He shall affix his signature to each page of the schedules before he returns them to his marshal, and, on the last page thereof, shall state the whole number of pages in each return, and certify that they were well and truly made according to the tenor of his oath of office.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That each assistant shall be allowed, as compensation for his services, after the rate of two cents for each person enumerated, and ten cents a mile for necessary travel, to be ascertained by multiplying the square root of the number of dwelling-houses in the division by the square root of the number of square miles in each division, and the product shall be taken as the number of miles travelled for all purposes in taking this census.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That, in addition to the compensation allowed for the enumeration of the inhabitants, there shall be paid for each farm, fully returned, ten cents; for each establishment of productive industry, fully taken and returned, fifteen cents; for the social statistics, two-per cent. upon the amount allowed for the enumeration of population, and for each name of a deceased person

returned, two cents: *Provided, however,* That, in making returns of farms and establishments of productive industry, the instructions given by the Secretary of the Interior must be strictly observed, and no allowance shall be made for any return not authorized by such instructions, or for any returns not limited to the year next preceding the first of June next.

Proviso.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That any assistant who, having accepted the appointment, shall, without justifiable cause, neglect or refuse to perform the duties enjoined on him by this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, be liable to a forfeiture of five hundred dollars; or if he shall wilfully make a false oath, it shall be deemed perjury; or if he shall wilfully make a false certificate, it shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and if convicted or found guilty of either of the last-named offences, he shall forfeit and pay not exceeding five thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than two years. And each marshal shall be alike punishable for the two last-named offences when committed by him.

Non-performance of duties declared a misdemeanor.

Penalties on marshals and assistants, for false oaths and false certificates.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That each and every free person more than twenty years of age, belonging to any family residing in any subdivision, and in case of the absence of the heads and other members of any such family, then any agent of such family shall be, and each of them hereby is, required, if thereto requested by the marshal or his assistant, to render a true account, to the best of his or her knowledge, of every person belonging to such family, in the various particulars required in and by this act, and the tables thereto subjoined, on pain of forfeiting thirty dollars, to be sued for and recovered in an action of debt by the assistant to the use of the United States.

Persons refusing to give information subject to a forfeit of thirty dollars.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That all fines and penalties herein provided for may be enforced in the courts of the United States within the States or Territories where such offence shall have been committed, or forfeiture incurred.

Fines and penalties to be enforced in the U. States courts.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted,* That the marshals and their assistants are hereby authorized to transmit, through the post-office, any papers or documents relating to the census, by writing thereon, "Official business, census," and subscribing the same with the addition to his name of marshal, or assistant, as the case may be; but this privilege shall extend to nothing but documents and papers relating to the census, which shall pass free; and the sum of twelve thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of covering the expense of transmitting the blanks and other matter through the mail, to be paid to the Post-Office Department.

Marshals and assistants authorized to transmit papers and documents relating to the census through the Post-Office, free; for transmitting blanks, &c., an appropriation of \$12,000 is made.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted,* That if, in any of the Territories or places where the population is sparse, the officers of the army, or any persons thereto belonging, can be usefully employed in taking the census, the Secretary of War is hereby directed to afford such aid, if it can be given without prejudice to the public service.

Where the population is sparse, officers and others belonging to the army to give necessary aid.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby required to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and to provide blanks and distribute the same among the marshals, so that the enumeration may commence on the first day of June next, and be taken with reference to that day in each and every district and subdivision of districts; to draw up and distribute, at the same time, printed instructions, defining and explaining the duties of such as collect the statistics, and the limits by which such duties are circumscribed, in a clear and intelligible manner; to see, also, that all due diligence is employed by the marshals and assistants to make return of their respective doings completed, at the times herein prescribed; and further, as the returns are so made, to cause the same to be classified and arranged in the best and most convenient manner for use, and lay

The Secretary of the Interior required to provide blanks, and distribute them to the marshals.

To be laid before Congress.

Superintending clerk and other officers authorized.
Franking privilege.

Salaries.

Proviso.

Blanks and printing.

Appropriation. Salary of the Secretary of the Census Board.

The marshal to certify that the assistant has performed his duty.

Tables annexed part of the act.

If no other law be passed for the taking of the census before the 1st of January of any year, required by the Constitution of the U. S., then the census to be taken according to this act.

House of Representatives to consist of two hundred and thirty-three members.

Enumeration to be made, and apportionment declared, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

the same before Congress at the next session thereof. And to enable him the better to discharge these duties, he is hereby authorized and required to appoint a suitable and competent person as superintending clerk, who shall, under his direction, have the general management of matters appertaining thereto, with the privilege of franking and receiving, free of charge, all official documents and letters connected therewith; and the said Secretary shall also appoint such clerks and other officers as may be necessary, from time to time, for the efficient management of said service. And the compensation to be allowed and paid to the officers connected with the census office, shall be as follows: For the superintending clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars per annum in full for his services; and for other assistants and clerks, the compensation usually paid for similar services, to be fixed and allowed by the Secretary of the Interior. *Provided*, That no salary to a subordinate clerk under this section shall exceed the sum of one thousand dollars per annum. The blanks and preparatory printing for taking the census shall be prepared and executed under the direction of the Census Board; the other printing hereafter to be executed as Congress shall direct.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of carrying into effect this act, and defraying the preliminary expenses, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; out of which the said Secretary of the Interior may allow, to the person employed as secretary of the Census Board, a compensation after the rate of three thousand dollars per annum during the period he has been in their employ.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever a marshal shall certify that an assistant has completed to his satisfaction, and made return of the subdivision confided to him, and shall also certify the amount of compensation to which, under the provisions of this act, such assistant is entitled, designating how much for each kind of service, the Secretary of the Interior shall thereupon cause one half of the sum so due to be paid to such assistant, and when the returns have been carefully examined for classification, if found executed in a manner satisfactory, then he shall also cause the other half to be paid. And he shall make payments in the manner and upon like conditions to the several marshals for their services.

Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That the tables hereto annexed, and made part of this act, are numbered from one to six, inclusive.

Sec. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That if no other law be passed providing for the taking of the eighth, or any subsequent census of the United States, on or before the first day of January of any year, when, by the Constitution of the United States, any future enumeration of the inhabitants thereof is required to be taken, such census shall, in all things, be taken and completed according to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, the House of Representatives shall be composed of two hundred and thirty-three members, to be apportioned among the several States in the manner directed in the next section of this act.

Sec. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That so soon as the next and each subsequent enumeration of the inhabitants of the several States, directed by the Constitution of the United States to be taken, shall be completed and returned to the office of the Department of the Interior, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain the aggregate representative population of the United States, by adding to the whole number of free persons in all the States, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons; which aggregate population he shall divide by the number two hundred and thirty-three, and the prod-

uct of such division, rejecting any fraction of an unit, if any such happen to remain, shall be the ratio, or rule of apportionment, of representatives among the several States under such enumeration; and the said Secretary of the Department of the Interior shall then proceed, in the same manner, to ascertain the representative population of each State, and to divide the whole number of the representative population of each State by the ratio already determined by him as above directed; and the product of this last division shall be the number of representatives apportioned to such State under the then last enumeration: *Provided*, That the loss in the number of members caused by the fractions remaining in the several States, on the division of the population thereof, shall be compensated for by assigning to so many States having the largest fractions, one additional member each for its fraction as may be necessary to make the whole number of representatives two hundred and thirty-three. *And provided, also*, That if, after the apportionment of the representatives under the next, or any subsequent census, a new State or States shall be admitted into the Union, the representative or representatives assigned to such new State or States shall be in addition to the number of representatives herein above limited; which excess of representatives over two hundred and thirty-three shall only continue until the next succeeding apportionment of representatives under the next succeeding census.

Proviso.

Further proviso.

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That when the Department of the Interior shall have apportioned the representatives, in the manner above directed, among the several States under the next or any subsequent enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, he shall, as soon as practicable, made out and transmit, under the seal of his office, to the House of Representatives, a certificate of the number of members apportioned to each State under the then last enumeration; and shall likewise make out and transmit, without delay, to the executive of each State, a certificate, under his seal of office, of the number of members apportioned to such State, under such last enumeration.

Certificate of the number of members apportioned to be sent to each State and H. of Rep.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Interior, in his instructions to the marshals, shall direct that the statistics in regard to all other descriptions of hemp not embraced in the denomination of dew and water-rotted, shall be taken and estimated in the returns.

Statistics in regard to hemp, besides dew and water-rotted, to be taken in the returns.

SCHEDULE 1.—FREE INHABITANTS in _____ in the County of _____, State of _____, enumerated by me, on the _____ day of _____, 1850. _____ Assistant.

Dwelling-houses numbered in the order of visitation.	Families numbered in the order of visitation.	Name of every person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1850, was in this family.	DESCRIPTION.			Profession, occupation, or trade of each male person over 15 years of age.	Value of real estate owned.	Place of birth, naming the State, Territory, or country.	Married within the year.	Attended school within the year.	Persons over 20 years of age who cannot read and write.	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict.
			Age.	Sex.	White, black, or mulatto.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1												1
2												2

SCHEDULE 2.— SLAVE INHABITANTS in _____, State of _____,
 enumerated by me, on the _____ day of _____, 1850. in the County of _____, State of _____,
 Assistant.

Name of slave owners.	Number of slaves.	DESCRIPTION.			Fugitives from the State.	Number manumitted.	Deaf and dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.	REMARKS.
		Age.	Sex.	Color.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1								1
2								2

SCHEDULE 3.— PRODUCTIONS OF AGRICULTURE in _____, State of _____,
 during the year ending June 1st, 1850, as enumerated by me on the _____ day of _____, 1850. in the County of _____, State of _____,
 Assistant.

Name of owner, agent, or manager of the farm.	Acres of land.		Cash value of farm.	Value of farming implements and machinery.	Live stock on hand, June 1, 1850.								Produce during the year ending June 1st, 1850.									
	Improved.	Unimproved.			Horses.	Mules and Asses.	Working Oxen.	Milch Cows.	Other Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	The value of live stock.	The value of animals slaughtered during the year.	Wheat, bushels of.	Rye, bushels of.	Indian Corn, bushels of.	Oats, bushels of.	Rice, pounds of.	Tobacco, pounds of.	Ginned Cotton, bales of 400 lbs. each.	Wool, pounds of.	Beans and Peas, bushels of.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23

SCHEDULE 3.— Continued.

Produce during the year ending June 1, 1850. — Continued.

24	Buckwheat, bushels of.	
25	Barley, bushels of.	
26	Irish, bushels of.	Potatoes.
27	Sweet, bushels of.	
28	Value of orchard products in dollars.	
29	Wine, gallons of.	
30	Value of produce of market garden.	
31	Butter, pounds of.	
32	Cheese, pounds of.	
33	Hay, tons of.	
34	Clover seed, bushels of.	
35	Other grass seeds, bushels of.	
36	Hops, pounds of.	
37	Dew-rotted, tons of.	Hemp.
38	Water-rotted, tons of.	
39	Flax, pounds of.	
40	Flaxseed, bushels of.	
41	Silk Cocoons, pounds of.	
42	Maple Sugar, pounds of.	
43	Cane Sugar, hds. of — of 1,000 lbs.	
44	Molasses, gallons of.	
45	Honey and Beeswax, pounds of.	
46	Value of home-made manufactures.	

SCHEDULE 4. — PRODUCTS OF INDUSTRY in _____ in the County of _____, State of _____, during the year ending June 1, 1850, as enumerated by me. _____ Assistant.

1	2	3	Raw material used, including fuel.			7	Average No. of hands employed.		Wages.		Annual product.		
			4	5	6		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Quantities.	Kinds.	Values.	Kind of motive power, machinery, structure, or resource.	Male.	Female.	Average monthly cost of male labor.	Average monthly cost of female labor.	Quantities.	Kinds.	Values.

SCHEDULE 5. — SOCIAL STATISTICS of _____, in the County of _____, and State of _____, compiled by me. _____ Assistant.

Name of town, county, or city.	Aggregate valuation of real and personal estate.	Aggregate amount of taxes assessed.	Public schools.
	Real estate .. \$ Person's estate Total ... \$	State \$ County ... Parish Town Total ... \$ Road tax \$	No. colleges. Do. academies. Do. free schools. Do. other schools. Do. school-houses. Amount of money raised by tax for schools last year, \$ Raised in other ways for schools last year, \$ Received from public funds for schools last year, \$
	How valued? True valuat'n \$	How paid?	

SCHEDULE 5. — Continued.

Public libraries.	Periodicals, including newspapers.				Seasons.
	No.	Vols.	Name.	Class.	
Social. Colleges. Academies. Public schools. Sunday schools.					How often published.
					Number of circulation.
					Has this season produced average crops? What crops are short? To what extent? What is the average per year?

SCHEDULE 5. — Continued.

Public paupers.	Criminals.	Cost of labor.	Religious worship.
Whole number of paupers supported during the past y'r.	Number convicted of crime during year ending June 1, '50.	Ay'ge wages to farm hand per month, hired by the year and boarded, \$	No. of churches.
Number supported on the 1st day of June.	In prison on the 1st June, 1850.	Average wages of a day laborer, without board, \$	No. of persons each will accommodate.
Native { White. Black.	Native { White. Black.	With board, \$	
Foreign.	Foreign.	Average payment to a carpenter per day, without board, \$	Value of churches, \$
Cost of supporting paupers during last year.		Average wages to a female domestic per week, without board, \$	
		Average price of board to a laboring man per week, \$	

SCHEDULE 6. — PERSONS WHO DIED during the year ending 1st June, 1850, in the of , in the County of , and State of , enumerated by me. Assistant.

Name of every person who died during the year ending 1st June, 1850, whose usual place of abode at the time of his death was in this family.	DESCRIPTION.					Place of birth, naming the State, Territory, or country.	The month in which the person died.	Profession, occupation, or trade.	Disease, or cause of death.
	Age.	Sex.	Color. — White, black, or mulatto.	Free or slave.	Married or widowed.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

APPROVED, May 23, 1850.

May 23, 1850.
1837, ch. 3.

CHAP. XII. — *An Act supplementary to the Act entitled "An Act supplementary to the Act entitled 'An Act establishing a Mint, and regulating the Coins of the United States.'"*

To enable the mint and branch mints to make returns to depositors, etc., the President is authorized to direct transfers of public money.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purpose of enabling the mint and branch mints of the United States to make returns to depositors with as little delay as possible, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, when the state of the treasury shall admit thereof, to direct transfers to be made from time to time to the mint and branch mints for such sums of public money as he shall judge convenient and necessary, out of which those who bring bullion to the mint may be paid the value thereof, as soon as practicable after this value has been ascertained; that the bullion so deposited shall become the property of the United States; that no dis-

count or interest shall be charged on money so advanced; and that the Secretary of the Treasury may at any time withdraw the said deposite, or any part thereof, or may, at his discretion, allow the coins formed at the mint to be given for their equivalent in other money: *Provided*, That the bonds given by the United States treasurers and superintendents of the mint shall be renewed or increased at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, under the operation of this act.

Proviso.

APPROVED, May 23, 1850.

CHAP. XVI.—*An Act authorizing the Negotiation of Treaties with the Indian Tribes in the Territory of Oregon, for the Extinguishment of their Claims to Lands lying west of the Cascade Mountains, and for other Purposes.*

June 5, 1850.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be authorized to appoint one or more commissioners to negotiate treaties with the several Indian tribes in the Territory of Oregon, for the extinguishment of their claims to lands lying west of the Cascade Mountains; and, if found expedient and practicable, for their removal east of said mountains; also, for obtaining their assent and submission to the existing laws regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes in the other Territories of the United States, so far as they may be applicable to the tribes in the said Territory of Oregon; the compensation to such commissioner or commissioners not to exceed the rate heretofore allowed for similar services.

Commissioners to be appointed, and their duties defined.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Oregon, who shall receive an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars, and whose duty it shall be to exercise a general superintendence over all the Indian tribes in Oregon, and to exercise and perform all the powers and duties assigned by law to other superintendents of Indian affairs.

Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon to be appointed.

Salary.
Duty.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act to establish the territorial government of Oregon, approved the eleventh [14th] August, 1848, as requires the governor of said Territory to perform the duties of Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and authorizes him to receive a salary therefor, in addition to the salary allowed for his services as governor, be repealed; and that the governor of said Territory shall hereafter receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars.

Part of former act repealed.

1848, ch. 177.

Governor of Oregon's salary, \$3,000.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint one or more Indian agents, not exceeding three, as he shall deem expedient, each of whom shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars, give bond as now required by law, and perform all the duties of agent to such tribe or tribes of Indians in the Territory of Oregon as shall be assigned to him by the superintendent to be appointed by the provisions of this act, under the direction of the President.

Indian agents to be appointed.

Salaries and duties.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the law regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes east of the Rocky Mountains, or such provisions of the same as may be applicable, be extended over the Indian tribes in the Territory of Oregon.

Laws to be extended over Indian tribes specified.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars be appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

Appropriation.

APPROVED, June 5, 1850.

June 5, 1850. CHAP. XVII.—*An Act to continue in Force an Act therein mentioned, relating to the Port of Baltimore.*

Act revived and to continue in force until the 3d of March, 1861. 1800, ch. 15.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act passed the seventeenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred, entitled "An Act declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the States of Maryland and Georgia," and which by subsequent acts has been revived and continued in force until the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, be, and the same, so far as it relates to the act of the State of Maryland, is hereby revived and continued in force until the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one: *Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall authorize the demand of a duty on tonnage on vessels propelled by steam, employed in the transportation of passengers.

APPROVED, June 5, 1850.

Proviso.

June 11, 1850. CHAP. XIX.—*An Act to make further Appropriations for public Buildings in the Territories of Minnesota and Oregon.*

\$20,000 each appropriated for the erection of penitentiaries in Minnesota and Oregon.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of twenty thousand dollars each be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be applied by the governors and legislative assemblies of the Territories of Minnesota and Oregon at such place as they may select in said Territories for the erection of penitentiaries.

Appropriation under a former act, how to be used.

1849, ch. 121.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the governor and legislative assembly of Minnesota are hereby authorized to expend the appropriation made in section thirteen, of "An Act to establish the territorial government of Minnesota," approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, for the erection of suitable public buildings at the temporary seat of government of said Territory, at such time as they deem proper, any previous law to the contrary notwithstanding.

\$20,000 additional appropriated for erection of public buildings in Oregon.

1848, ch. 177.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of twenty thousand dollars, in addition to that appropriated by section fifteen of "An Act to establish the territorial government of Oregon," approved August fourteen, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be applied by the governor and legislative assembly of the Territory of Oregon, to the erection of suitable public buildings at the seat of government of said Territory.

APPROVED, June 11, 1850.

June 17, 1850. CHAP. XX.—*An Act to increase the Rank and File of the Army, and to encourage Enlistments.*

Each company of artillery to consist of a specified number.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter each company of artillery designated and serving as light artillery, shall, during such service, consist of the commissioned officers as now provided by law, and of four sergeants, four corporals, two artificers, two musicians, and sixty-four privates.

Increase of privates by voluntary enlistment, authorized.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized, by voluntary enlistment, to increase the number of privates in each or any of the companies of the existing regiments of the army, at present serving, or which may

hereafter serve, at the several military posts on the western frontier, and at remote and distant stations, to any number not exceeding seventy-four, and to cause such portions of the army as may, by law, be serving on foot, to be properly equipped and mounted whenever, in his opinion, the exigency of the public service may require the same: *Provided*, that the said enlistments shall be for the term of five years, unless sooner discharged.

Proviso.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever enlistments are made at, or in the vicinity of, the said military posts, and remote and distant stations, a bounty equal in amount to the cost of transporting and subsisting a soldier from the principal recruiting depot in the harbor of New York, to the place of such enlistment, be, and the same is hereby, allowed to each recruit so enlisted, to be paid in unequal instalments at the end of each year's service, so that the several amounts shall annually increase, and the largest be paid at the expiration of each enlistment.

Bounty to be given on a certain contingency.

APPROVED, June 17, 1850.

CHAP. XXII. — *An Act to supply a Deficiency in the Appropriation for the Service of the fiscal Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty.*

June 21, 1850.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated by law, to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for defraying the expenses of the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia; also for jurors and witnesses in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred in the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty, and previous years, and likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecutions for offences committed against the United States, and for the safe keeping of prisoners.

Deficiency in the appropriation for expenses of United States courts provided for.

APPROVED, June 21, 1850.

CHAP. XXIII. — *An Act for the Construction of certain Roads in the Territory of Minnesota, and for other Purposes.*

July 18, 1850.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums of money be, and they are hereby, appropriated for the construction of roads in the Territory of Minnesota, to wit: For the construction of a road from Point Douglass, on the Mississippi River, via Cottage Grove, Stillwater, Marine Mills, and Falls of St. Croix, to the falls or rapids of the St. Louis River of Lake Superior, fifteen thousand dollars; for the construction of a road from Point Douglass, via Cottage Grove, Red Rock, St. Paul, and Falls of St. Anthony, to Fort Gaines, ten thousand dollars; for the construction of a road from the mouth of Swan River, or the most available point between it and the Sauk Rapids, to the Winnebago agency at Long Prairie, five thousand dollars; for the construction of a road from Wabashaw to Mendota, five thousand dollars; and for the survey and laying out of a military road from Mendota to the mouth of the Big Sioux River, on the Missouri, five thousand dollars. The said roads to be constructed under the direction of the Secretary of War, pursuant to contracts to be made by him.

Appropriations made for the construction of certain roads in the Territory of Minnesota.

Secretary of War to make contracts.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the governors of Oregon

The governors

of Oregon and Minnesota to report to Congress the amount of money expended.

and Minnesota shall report to Congress annually a detailed statement of the expenditure of money appropriated by Congress for the use or benefit of said Territories, which is expended under the order or supervision of the governor and assembly.

APPROVED, July 18, 1850.

July 18, 1850.

CHAP. XXIV. — *An Act authorizing the Legislative Assemblies of Minnesota and Oregon Territories to prolong their next Annual Session to a Period of ninety Days.*

Legislative assemblies of Minnesota and Oregon authorized to prolong their sessions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the legislative assemblies of Minnesota and Oregon Territories be, and they are hereby, authorized to prolong their next annual session to a period of ninety days, any thing contained in any former act or acts to the contrary notwithstanding.

APPROVED, July 18, 1850.

July 18, 1850.

CHAP. XXV. — *An Act to grant the Franking Privilege to Mrs. Margaret S. Taylor.*

Franking privilege granted to Mrs. Margaret Smith Taylor, relict of Zachary Taylor.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the franking privilege heretofore accorded to the widows of the deceased Presidents be, and the same is hereby, granted to Mrs. Margaret Smith Taylor, relict of Zachary Taylor, late President of the United States.

APPROVED, July 18, 1850.

July 29, 1850.

CHAP. XXVII. — *An Act to provide for recording the Conveyances of Vessels, and for other Purposes.*

No bill of sale, &c., to be valid except as against grantors, &c., unless recorded in the office of the collector of customs where the vessel is registered or enrolled.

Proviso as to lien by bottomry.

Collectors of the customs shall record all bills of sale, &c., and shall receive therefor a fee of fifty cents.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no bill of sale, mortgage, hypothecation, or conveyance of any vessel, or part of any vessel, of the United States, shall be valid against any person other than the grantor or mortgagor, his heirs and devisees, and persons having actual notice thereof; unless such bill of sale, mortgage, hypothecation, or conveyance be recorded in the office of the collector of the customs where such vessel is registered or enrolled: *Provided,* That the lien by bottomry on any vessel created during her voyage, by a loan of money or materials, necessary to repair or enable such vessel to prosecute a voyage, shall not lose its priority, or be in any way affected by the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the collectors of the customs shall record all such bills of sale, mortgages, hypothecations, or conveyances, and, also, all certificates for discharging and cancelling any such conveyances, in a book or books to be kept for that purpose, in the order of their reception; noting in said book or books, and also on the bill of sale, mortgage, hypothecation, or conveyance, the time when the same was received, and shall certify on the bill of sale, mortgage, hypothecation, or conveyance, or certificate of discharge or cancellation, the number of the book and page where recorded; and shall receive, for so recording such instrument of conveyance, or certificate of discharge, fifty cents.

An index of records, &c., to

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the collectors of the customs shall keep an index of such records, inserting alphabetically the

names of the vendor or mortgagor, and of the vendee or mortgagee, and shall permit said index and books of records to be inspected during office hours, under such reasonable regulations as they may establish, and shall, when required, furnish to any person a certificate, setting forth the names of the owners of any vessel registered or enrolled, the parts or proportions owned by each, (if inserted in the register or enrollment,) and also the material facts of any existing bill of sale, mortgage, hypothecation, or other incumbrance upon such vessel, recorded since the issuing of the last register or enrollment, viz., the date, amount of such incumbrance, and from and to whom or in whose favor made, the collector shall receive for each such certificate one dollar.

be made out for the convenience of those concerned, and the collectors to receive a fee of one dollar for furnishing each certificate of facts from said index.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the collectors of the customs shall furnish certified copies of such records on the receipt of fifty cents for each bill of sale, mortgage, or other conveyance.

Collectors to furnish certified copies.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the owner, or agent of the owner of any vessel of the United States, applying to a collector of the customs for a register or enrollment of a vessel, shall, in addition to the oath now prescribed by law, set forth, in the oath of ownership, the part or proportion of such vessel belonging to each owner, and the same shall be inserted in the register of enrollment; and that all bills of sale of vessels registered or enrolled shall set forth the part of the vessel owned by each person selling, and the part conveyed to each person purchasing.

In addition to the oath now taken, the ownership or part ownership to be sworn to and inserted in the register.

Bills of sale to recite parts owned and sold.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the twelfth clause or section of the act entitled "An Act in addition to the several acts regulating the shipment and discharge of seamen, and the duties of consuls," approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and forty, be so amended, as that all complaints in writing to the consuls or commercial agents as therein provided, that a vessel is unseaworthy, shall be signed by the first, or the second and third officers, and a majority of the crew, before the consular or commercial agent shall be authorized to notice such complaint, or proceed to appoint inspectors as therein provided.

Amendment of the act of 1840, ch. 43.

Complaints for unseaworthiness.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That any person, not being an owner, who shall, on the high seas, wilfully, with intent to burn or destroy, set fire to any ship or other vessel, or otherwise attempt the destruction of such ship or other vessel, being the property of any citizen or citizens of the United States, or procure the same to be done, with the intent aforesaid, and being thereof lawfully convicted, shall suffer imprisonment to hard labor, for a term not exceeding ten years, nor less than three years, according to the aggravation of the offence.

Wilfully destroying a vessel at sea by burning, or otherwise, a penal offence.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after the first day of October next ensuing.

To be in force from and after Oct. 1st, 1850.

APPROVED, July 29, 1850.

CHAP. XXVIII. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act for the better Organization of the District Court of the United States within the State of Louisiana," approved the third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine.*

July 29, 1850.

1849, ch. 114.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An Act for the better organization of the District Court of the United States within the State of Louisiana," approved third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, be so amended that it shall be the duty of the judge of the western district of said State to hold a term of the court at St. Joseph's, in the parish of Tensas, on the first Monday in December, in each year, for the parishes of Carroll, Madison, Tensas, and Concordia, and to appoint a clerk of the court for that place; and

1849, ch. 114.

Term to be held at St. Joseph's.

The judge authorized to appoint a clerk, &c.

Marshal's duties.

it shall be the duty of the clerk of the District Court of the United States, at Monroe, to deliver to the clerk at St. Joseph's, or to his order, the original papers in all such cases as properly belong to the court at that place, together with a transcript of the proceedings had thereon; and it shall be the duty of the marshal of said western district to attend the terms of said court at St. Joseph's, by himself or deputy, and to perform all the duties of his office for that court in the same manner, and with the same powers, duties, and emoluments, as he is required to do for the courts at other places in the district, by the act to which this is an amendment.

Writs of error and appeal to lie in some causes as from a Circuit Court to Supreme Court.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That writs of error and appeal shall lie from decisions of the District Court of the Western District of Louisiana, exercising Circuit Court jurisdiction, to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same causes as from a Circuit Court to the Supreme Court, and under the same regulations.

The court at Shreveport to be held for Bienville, and that at Monroe for Caldwell.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the parish of Bienville shall form a part of the western district of Louisiana, and be one of the parishes for which a court is to be held at Shreveport; and that the parish of Caldwell shall be one of the parishes for which a court is to be held at Monroe; and that this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

APPROVED, July 29, 1850.

July 29, 1850.
1799, ch. 22.

CHAP. XXIX. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the Collection of Duties on Imports and Tonnage," approved March second, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine.*

Transfer of collection district.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the waters of the Narragansett Bay, and the shores, bays, harbors, creeks, and inlets, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, as are within the county of Kent, including the port of East Greenwich, and that part of Warwick lying upon Greenwich Bay, is hereby taken from the collection district of Newport, in said State, and attached to, and made part of, the collection district of Providence.

APPROVED, July 29, 1850.

July 29, 1850.

CHAP. XXX. — *An Act to provide for holding the Courts of the United States in Case of the Sickness or other Disability of the Judges of the District Courts.*

Provisions made for holding United States courts in the event of the sickness or other disability of the district judge.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in case of the sickness or other disability of any district judge of any judicial district of the United States, which shall prevent him from holding any stated or appointed term of the District Court of his district, or of the Circuit court therein in the absence of the circuit judge, and upon the fact of such sickness or other disability being certified by the clerk of such District Court to the circuit judge of the circuit within which such district may lie, it shall be lawful for such circuit judge, if, in his judgment, the public interests shall so require, to designate and appoint the district judge of any other judicial district of the United States within the same circuit, to hold the District Court or Circuit Court in case of the sickness or absence of the circuit judge, in the place of, and discharge all the judicial duties of, the district judge who may be sick or otherwise disabled as aforesaid, while such sickness or other disability shall continue; which appointment shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the said District Court, and be entered on the minutes of the court; and a certified copy thereof, under the seal of the court, be by such clerk transmitted to the judge so designated and appointed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That in case there be no circuit judge resident within such circuit, or of his absence therefrom, or inability to execute the provisions of the preceding section, or of the disability or neglect of the district judges designated by him, to hold the courts and transact the business within the district for which he or they may be so designated, the clerk of such District Court shall certify such fact or facts to the chief justice of the United States; and it shall thereupon be lawful for the chief justice of the United States to designate and appoint, in manner aforesaid, any district judge within said circuit, or of any judicial district within a circuit next immediately contiguous to the one within which such disability exists, which appointment shall be transmitted to such clerk, and by him acted on as directed in the preceding section.

In case of non-residence or inability of circuit judge, the clerk of the District Court to notify the chief justice of the inability of the judge to hold a court, by sickness or otherwise, and provision made therefor.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of such district judge as shall be for that purpose designated and appointed, (as in the preceding sections provided,) to hold the District Court or Circuit Court as aforesaid, and discharge all the judicial duties of the district judge, who shall be sick or otherwise disabled as aforesaid, so long as such sickness or other disability shall continue; and all the acts and proceedings in said courts, or by or before the said district judge so designated and appointed, shall have the same force, effect, and validity as if done and transacted by and before the district judge of said district.

It shall be the duty of the district judge, appointed for that purpose, to hold the courts specified.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for such circuit judge, or the chief justice of the United States, as the case may be, from time to time, if in his judgment the public interests shall so require, to make a new designation and appointment of any other district judge, of any judicial district within the same circuits as aforesaid, with the powers and for the duties and purposes mentioned in the preceding sections of this act, and to revoke and determine any previous designation and appointment.

If necessary, a new designation to be made by the chief justice, &c.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the district judge so designated and appointed to hold the court and discharge the duties of the district judge of another district, and who shall hold such court or discharge such duties, shall be allowed his reasonable expenses of travel to and from and of residence in such other district necessarily incurred by reason of such designation and appointment, and his obedience thereto; and such expenses shall, when certified by the clerk and the district attorney of the judicial district within which such services shall have been performed, be paid by the marshal of such district; and allowed him in his accounts with the United States.

The district judge appointed to hold the courts designated to be allowed his travelling expenses when certified by the clerk, &c.

APPROVED, July 29, 1850.

CHAP. XXXI.—*An Act to regulate the Terms of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the District of Ohio.*

July 29, 1850.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be held at the city of Columbus, in the State of Ohio, two regular terms of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the district of Ohio, in each year, which shall commence respectively on the third Tuesday in May and the third Tuesday in October, in each year; and so much of any law as requires the terms of said courts to be held in July and November, respectively, is hereby repealed.

Two regular terms to be held at the city of Columbus, Ohio, in each year, &c.

1846, ch. 26 and 76.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all issues now pending in either of said courts shall be tried at the terms herein provided for, and no process issued or proceedings pending in either of said courts shall be avoided or impaired by this change of the time of holding the

All issues pending to be tried at the terms herein provided for, &c.

same; but all process, bail-bonds, and recognizances returnable at the next term of either of said courts, shall be returnable and returned to the court next held under this act, in the same manner as if so made returnable on the face thereof, and shall have full effect accordingly.

APPROVED, July 29, 1850.

August 17, 1850. CHAP. XXXIX. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Payment of Navy Pensions for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.*

Appropriations for the pay of navy pensions. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the pay of navy pensions for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one:

For pay of invalid pensions.
Invalids who were wounded on board of private armed vessels, etc.

To pay invalid pensions, forty thousand dollars.

To pay the pensions of invalids who were wounded on board of private armed vessels during the last war with Great Britain, three thousand dollars.

APPROVED, August 17, 1850.

August 17, 1850. CHAP. XL. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Payment of Revolutionary and other Pensions of the United States for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.*

Appropriations for pensions for 1850-51. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of pensions, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

Revolutionary pensions, etc.
1818, ch. 19.

For revolutionary pensions under the act of the eighteenth of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, forty-seven thousand eight hundred and eighty-three dollars.

Invalid pensions, etc.

For invalid pensions under various acts, three hundred thousand dollars.

Pensions to widows and orphans, etc.
1836, ch. 332.
1848, ch. 108.

For pensions to widows and orphans, under the acts of the fourth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and twenty-first of July, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, three hundred and sixty thousand six hundred dollars.

Pensions to widows, under the act of 7th July, 1838, ch. 189.

For pensions to widows under the act of the seventh of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, sixty thousand dollars.

Pensions to widows, under the act of 1843, ch. 102.

For pensions to widows under the act of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, twenty thousand dollars.

Pensions to widows, under the acts of 1844, ch. 102, 1848, ch. 8, and ch. 120.

For pensions to widows under the acts of the seventeenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, second of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and twenty-ninth of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, five hundred and eighty-four thousand dollars.

Half-pay pensions to widows and orphans under the acts of 1802, ch. 9, §15, & 1816, ch. 65, in addition to an unexpended balance, etc.

For half-pay pensions to widows and orphans, under the act of the sixteenth of March, one thousand eight hundred and twelve,* and the act of the sixteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, in addition to an unexpended balance remaining in the treasury of five thousand two hundred and seventy-nine dollars and fifty cents, payable through the third auditor's office, eighteen thousand four hundred and ten dollars.

APPROVED, August 17, 1850.

* This should be March 16, 1802.

CHAP. XLIII. — *An Act supplementary to the Act entitled "An Act providing for the taking of the seventh and subsequent Censuses of the United States, and to fix the Number of the Members of the House of Representatives, and to provide for their future Apportionment among the several States."* August 30, 1850.
1850, ch. 11.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to increase the compensation allowed the marshals or agents, and their assistants, for taking the seventh census in California, Oregon, Utah, and New Mexico, so as to secure the prompt and faithful execution of the work. Compensation for taking the census in California, etc., increased.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That in enumerating persons residing in California, Oregon, Utah, and New Mexico, the several assistant marshals or agents shall include those who may have removed from their residence in any State or Territory of the United States prior to the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and settled subsequent to that date in either of the said countries. Persons removed from any State or Territory of United States prior to June 1, 1850, and residing in California, etc., to be enumerated.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That each assistant marshal or agent shall be paid for making out and returning complete copies of the original census returns, as required in the eleventh section of the act to which this is a supplement, eight cents for each page of the two copies of the original census returns required to be furnished by the eleventh section of the act to which this is a supplement. Compensation for making complete copies of census returns. 1850, ch. 11.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That in any of the districts of the United States where causes beyond the control of the marshal shall have tended to delay the taking of the census, so that the same could not be taken, and return thereof made, within the time prescribed by the act of twenty-third May, the Secretary of the Interior may, if he sees proper, extend the time to any day not later than the first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-one: *Provided,* That the said Secretary may extend the time for completing the census in California, Oregon, Utah, and New Mexico, to such time as, in his discretion, may be deemed advisable. Extension of time granted. 1850, ch. 11. Proviso

APPROVED, August 30, 1850.

CHAP. XLIV. — *An Act to amend the Act entitled "An Act to amend, in the Cases therein mentioned, the Act to regulate the Duties on Imports and Tonnage."* August 30, 1850.
1850, ch. 45.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, the collection district of Ocracoke, in North Carolina, shall embrace all the waters, shores, harbors, rivers, creeks, and inlets, within the limits hereinafter described, to wit: Commencing at Drum Inlet, on the sea-shore, twenty miles south of Ocracoke, thence running in a northerly direction to the Thoroughfare, so called, and through said Thoroughfare to Point Marsh, near the mouth of the Neuse River, thence to the point of Long Shoal in Pamlico Sound, thence across said sound in a south-westerly direction to the outer bar of Cape Hatteras Inlet, twelve miles north-east of Ocracoke, and thence along the sea-coast to Drum Inlet. Collection district of Ocracoke defined.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed. Acts inconsistent repealed.

APPROVED, August 30, 1850.

August 30, 1850. CHAP. XLVII.—*An Act in Relation to Donations of Land to certain Persons in the State of Arkansas.*

Claims to donations of land in Arkansas, allowed by the proper officer, which have yielded to other rights and not relocated, may be entered within one year, under certain restrictions.

1828, ch. 108.

Proviso.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all claims to donations of land in the State of Arkansas, which have been adjudicated and allowed by the register and receiver of the proper land district, in virtue of the provisions of the eighth section of the act of Congress, approved on the twenty-fourth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, entitled "An Act to aid the State of Ohio in extending the Miami Canal from Dayton to Lake Erie, and to grant a quantity of land to said State, to aid in the construction of canals authorized by law, and for making donations of land to certain persons in Arkansas Territory," and of other subsequent acts of Congress on the same subject, and which have not been located and patent certificates issued therefor, or which, having been so located, were compelled to yield to other and prior rights, either in whole or in part, and not subsequently relocated within the period fixed by law, may be entered with the register of any one of the land offices in the State of Arkansas, at any time within one year from the passage of this act, in the same manner, and under the same restrictions and conditions, as existed prior to the twenty-fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, the day last limited for the location of these claims: *Provided,* That no such claim shall be so located against which fraud has been or may be alleged until all objection thereto shall have been removed, to the satisfaction of the commissioner of the general land office.

APPROVED, August 30, 1850.

Sept. 9, 1850. CHAP. XLIX.—*An Act proposing to the State of Texas the Establishment of her Northern and Western Boundaries, the Relinquishment by the said State of all Territory claimed by her exterior to said Boundaries, and of all her Claims upon the United States, and to establish a territorial Government for New Mexico.*

Propositions offered to Texas, when accepted, to be binding upon her and the United States.

Proviso.

Boundary of Texas defined.

Cession of territory to the United States.

Texas relinquishes all claim upon the United States for liabil-

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following propositions shall be, and the same hereby are, offered to the State of Texas, which, when agreed to by the said State, in an act passed by the general assembly, shall be binding and obligatory upon the United States, and upon the said State of Texas: *Provided,* The said agreement by the said general assembly shall be given on or before the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty:

FIRST. The State of Texas will agree that her boundary on the north shall commence at the point at which the meridian of one hundred degrees west from Greenwich is intersected by the parallel of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, and shall run from said point due west to the meridian of one hundred and three degrees west from Greenwich; thence her boundary shall run due south to the thirty-second degree of north latitude; thence on the said parallel of thirty-two degrees of north latitude to the Rio Bravo del Norte, and thence with the channel of said river to the Gulf of Mexico.

SECOND. The State of Texas cedes to the United States all her claim to territory exterior to the limits and boundaries which she agrees to establish by the first article of this agreement.

THIRD. The State of Texas relinquishes all claim upon the United States for liability of the debts of Texas, and for compensation or indemnity for the surrender to the United States of her ships, forts, arsenals, custom-houses, custom-house revenue, arms and munitions of

war, and public buildings with their sites, which became the property of the United States at the time of the annexation.

ity of her debts or indemnity, &c.

FOURTH. The United States, in consideration of said establishment of boundaries, cession of claim to territory, and relinquishment of claims, will pay to the State of Texas the sum of ten millions of dollars in a stock bearing five per cent. interest, and redeemable at the end of fourteen years, the interest payable half-yearly at the treasury of the United States.

\$10,000,000 in stock bearing five per cent. interest to be paid to Texas therefor.

FIFTH. Immediately after the President of the United States shall have been furnished with an authentic copy of the act of the general assembly of Texas accepting these propositions, he shall cause the stock to be issued in favor of the State of Texas, as provided for in the fourth article of this agreement: *Provided, also*, That no more than five millions of said stock shall be issued until the creditors of the State holding bonds and other certificates of stock of Texas for which duties on imports were specially pledged, shall first file at the treasury of the United States releases of all claim against the United States for or on account of said bonds or certificates in such form as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury and approved by the President of the United States: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to impair or qualify any thing contained in the third article of the second section of the "joint resolution for annexing Texas to the United States," approved March first, eighteen hundred and forty-five, either as regards the number of States that may hereafter be formed out of the State of Texas, or otherwise.

Stock to be issued when Texas shall have accepted these propositions, and President of United States notified thereof. *Proviso.*

Further *proviso.* vol. v. p. 797.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all that portion of the Territory of the United States bounded as follows: Beginning at a point in the Colorado River where the boundary line with the republic of Mexico crosses the same; thence eastwardly with the said boundary line to the Rio Grande; thence following the main channel of said river to the parallel of the thirty-second degree of north latitude; thence east with said degree to its intersection with the one hundred and third degree of longitude west of Greenwich; thence north with said degree of longitude to the parallel of thirty-eighth degree of north latitude; thence west with said parallel to the summit of the Sierra Madre; thence south with the crest of said mountains to the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude; thence west with said parallel to its intersection with the boundary line of the State of California; thence with said boundary line to the place of beginning — be, and the same is hereby, erected into a temporary government, by the name of the Territory of New Mexico: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the government of the United States from dividing said Territory into two or more Territories, in such manner and at such times as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion thereof to any other Territory or State: *And provided, further*, That, when admitted as a State, the said Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission.

Boundary defined, and temporary government created by the name of the Territory of New Mexico.

Proviso.

Further *proviso.*

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the executive power and authority in and over said Territory of New Mexico shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. The governor shall reside within said Territory, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia thereof, shall perform the duties and receive the emoluments of superintendent of Indian affairs, and shall approve all laws passed by the legislative assembly before they shall take effect; he may grant pardons for offences against the laws of said Territory, and reprieves for offences

Executive power vested in a governor, &c.

His duties defined.

against the laws of the United States, until the decision of the President can be made known thereon; he shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of the said Territory, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Secretary.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That there shall be a secretary of said Territory, who shall reside therein, and hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States; he shall record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the legislative assembly hereinafter constituted, and all the acts and proceedings of the governor in his executive department; he shall transmit one copy of the laws and one copy of the executive proceedings, on or before the first day of December in each year, to the President of the United States, and, at the same time, two copies of the laws to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate, for the use of Congress. And, in case of the death, removal, resignation, or other necessary absence of the governor from the Territory, the secretary shall have, and he is hereby authorized and required to execute and perform all the powers and duties of the governor during such vacancy or necessary absence, or until another governor shall be duly appointed to fill such vacancy.

His duties defined, &c.

To act as governor in certain contingencies.

Legislative power: how vested.

The legislative assembly to consist of a Council and House of Representatives.

Apportionment of representation.

A census to be taken previous to the first election.

Elections: how conducted.

Proviso.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the legislative power and authority of said Territory shall be vested in the governor and a legislative assembly. The legislative assembly shall consist of a Council and House of Representatives. The Council shall consist of thirteen members, having the qualifications of voters as hereinafter prescribed, whose term of service shall continue two years. The House of Representatives shall consist of twenty-six members, possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for members of the Council, and whose term of service shall continue one year. An apportionment shall be made, as nearly equal as practicable, among the several counties or districts, for the election of the Council and House of Representatives, giving to each section of the Territory representation in the ratio of its population, (Indians excepted,) as nearly as may be. And the members of the Council and of the House of Representatives shall reside in, and be inhabitants of, the district for which they may be elected respectively. Previous to the first election, the governor shall cause a census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the several counties and districts of the Territory to be taken, and the first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner, as the governor shall appoint and direct; and he shall, at the same time, declare the number of the members of the Council and House of Representatives to which each of the counties or districts shall be entitled under this act. The number of persons authorized to be elected having the highest number of votes in each of said Council districts, for members of the Council, shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected to the Council; and the person or persons authorized to be elected having the greatest number of votes for the House of Representatives, equal to the number to which each county or district shall be entitled, shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected members of the House of Representatives: *Provided,* That in case of a tie between two or more persons voted for, the governor shall order a new election to supply the vacancy made by such tie. And the persons thus elected to the legislative assembly shall meet at such place and on such day as the governor shall appoint; but thereafter, the time, place, and manner of holding and conducting all elections by the people, and the apportioning the representation in the several counties or districts to the Council and House of Representatives according to the population, shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the commencement of the regular sessions of the

legislative assembly: *Provided*, That no one session shall exceed the term of forty days. Further proviso.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That every free white male inhabitant, above the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of said Territory at the time of the passage of this act, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said Territory; but the qualifications of voters and of holding office, at all subsequent elections, shall be such as shall be prescribed by the legislative assembly: *Provided*, That the right of suffrage, and of holding office, shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States, including those recognized as citizens by the treaty with the republic of Mexico, concluded February second, eighteen hundred and forty-eight. Qualifications of voters.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation, consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States; nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents. All the laws passed by the legislative assembly and governor shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States, and, if disapproved, shall be null and of no effect. Proviso.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That all township, district, and county officers, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be appointed or elected, as the case may be, in such manner as shall be provided by the governor and legislative assembly of the Territory of New Mexico. The governor shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative Council; appoint, all officers not herein otherwise provided for; and in the first instance the governor alone may appoint all said officers, who shall hold their offices until the end of the first session of the legislative assembly, and shall lay off the necessary districts for members of the Council and House of Representatives, and all other officers. Legislative power of the Territory defined.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That no member of the legislative assembly shall hold, or be appointed to, any office which shall have been created, or the salary or emoluments of which shall have been increased while he was a member, during the term for which he was elected, and for one year after the expiration of such term; and no person holding a commission or appointment under the United States, except postmasters, shall be a member of the legislative assembly, or shall hold any office under the government of said Territory. Laws to be submitted to Congress.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the judicial power of said Territory shall be vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, Probate Courts, and in justices of the peace. The Supreme Court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and who shall hold a term at the seat of government of said Territory annually, and they shall hold their offices during the period of four years. The said Territory shall be divided into three judicial districts, and a District Court shall be held in each of said districts by one of the justices of the Supreme Court, at such time and place as may be prescribed by law; and the said judges shall, after their appointments, respectively, reside in the districts which shall be assigned them. The jurisdiction of the several courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and that of the Probate Courts and of justices of the peace, shall be as limited by law: *Provided*, That justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any matter in controversy when the title or boundaries of land may be in How township, district, and county officers are to be appointed.

Provided, That no member of the legislature shall hold certain offices during his term of election, or for one year thereafter. Officers of the United States, except postmasters, not to be members of assembly. The judicial power: in whom vested, and how to be exercised. No member of the legislature shall hold certain offices during his term of election, or for one year thereafter. Officers of the United States, except postmasters, not to be members of assembly.

Provided, That justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any matter in controversy when the title or boundaries of land may be in District Courts.

dispute, or where the debt or sum claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars; and the said Supreme and District Courts, respectively, shall possess chancery as well as common law jurisdiction. Each District Court, or the judge thereof, shall appoint its clerk, who shall also be the register in chancery, and shall keep his office at the place where the court may be held. Writs of error, bills of exception, and appeals, shall be allowed in all cases from the final decisions of said District Courts to the Supreme Court, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, but in no case removed to the Supreme Court shall trial by jury be allowed in said court. The Supreme Court, or the justices thereof, shall appoint its own clerk, and every clerk shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court for which he shall have been appointed. Writs of error and appeals from the final decisions of said Supreme Court shall be allowed, and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the Circuit Courts of the United States, where the value of the property or the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party, or other competent witness, shall exceed one thousand dollars; except only that in all cases involving title to slaves, the said writs of error or appeals shall be allowed and decided by the said Supreme Court without regard to the value of the matter, property, or title in controversy; and except also that a writ of error or appeal shall also be allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States from the decision of the said Supreme Court created by this act, or of any judge thereof, or of the District Courts created by this act, or of any judge thereof, upon any writ of habeas corpus involving the question of personal freedom; and each of the said District Courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction in all cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States as is vested in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States; and the said Supreme and District Courts of the said Territory, and the respective judges thereof, shall and may grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases in which the same are grantable by the judges of the United States in the District of Columbia; and the first six days of every term of said courts, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be appropriated to the trial of causes arising under the said Constitution and laws; and writs of error and appeals in all such cases shall be made to the Supreme Court of said Territory, the same as in other cases. The said clerk shall receive in all such cases the same fees which the clerks of the District Courts of Oregon Territory now receive for similar services.

Clerk.

Writs of error, bills of exception, and appeals, &c.

Clerk.

Writs of error and appeals shall be allowed, &c.

Exceptions.

Fees of clerk.

Attorney and marshal: their fees and duties.

The governor, secretary, chief justice, and associate justices, attorney and marshal, — how to be appointed.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be appointed an attorney for said Territory, who shall continue in office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall receive the same fees and salary as the attorney of the United States for the present Territory of Oregon. There shall also be a marshal for the Territory appointed, who shall hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall execute all processes issuing from the said courts when exercising their jurisdiction as Circuit and District Courts of the United States: he shall perform the duties, be subject to the same regulation and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees as the marshal of the District Court of the United States for the present Territory of Oregon, and shall, in addition, be paid two hundred [dollars] annually as a compensation for extra services.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That the governor, secretary, chief justice and associate justices, attorney and marshal, shall be nominated, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed by the President of the United States. The governor and secretary, to be appointed as aforesaid, shall, before they act as such,

respectively take an oath or affirmation, before the district judge, or some justice of the peace in the limits of said Territory, duly authorized to administer oaths and affirmations by the laws now in force therein, or before the chief justice or some associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices; which said oaths, when so taken, shall be certified by the person by whom the same shall have been taken, and such certificates shall be received and recorded by the said secretary among the executive proceedings; and the chief justice and associate justices, and all other civil officers in said Territory, before they act as such, shall take a like oath or affirmation, before the said governor or secretary, or some judge or justice of the peace of the Territory, who may be duly commissioned and qualified, which said oath or affirmation shall be certified and transmitted, by the person taking the same, to the secretary, to be by him recorded as aforesaid; and afterwards, the like oath or affirmation shall be taken, certified, and recorded, in such manner and form as may be prescribed by law. The governor shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars as governor, and one thousand dollars as superintendent of Indian affairs. The chief justice and associate justices shall each receive an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars. The secretary shall receive an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars. The said salaries shall be paid quarter-yearly, at the treasury of the United States. The members of the legislative assembly shall be entitled to receive three dollars each per day during their attendance at the sessions thereof, and three dollars each for every twenty miles' travel in going to and returning from the said sessions, estimated according to the nearest usually travelled route. There shall be appropriated annually the sum of one thousand dollars, to be expended by the governor, to defray the contingent expenses of the Territory; there shall also be appropriated annually a sufficient sum to be expended by the secretary of the Territory, and upon an estimate to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to defray the expenses of the legislative assembly, the printing of the laws, and other incidental expenses; and the secretary of the Territory shall annually account to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States for the manner in which the aforesaid sum shall have been expended.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislative assembly of the Territory of New Mexico shall hold its first session at such time and place in said Territory as the Governor thereof shall appoint and direct; and at said first session, or as soon thereafter as they shall deem expedient, the governor and legislative assembly shall proceed to locate and establish the seat of government for said Territory at such place as they may deem eligible; which place, however, shall thereafter be subject to be changed by the said governor and legislative assembly.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That a delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, to serve during each Congress of the United States, may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the legislative assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as are exercised and enjoyed by the delegates from the several other Territories of the United States to the said House of Representatives. The first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner, as the governor shall appoint and direct; and at all subsequent elections, the times, places, and manner of holding the elections shall be prescribed by law. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given

Salary of governor.

Salaries of chief justice and associate justices.

Secretary's salary.

Compensation of members of the legislative assembly.

Contingent expenses provided for.

Legislative assembly to hold its first sessions as directed by the governor.

Seat of government.

A delegate to be elected to Congress of the U. S.

Proviso.	accordingly: <i>Provided</i> , That such delegate shall receive no higher sum for mileage than is allowed by law to the delegate from Oregon.
Lands to be surveyed: how to be disposed of.	SEC. 15. <i>And be it further enacted</i> , That when the lands in said Territory shall be surveyed under the direction of the government of the United States, preparatory to bringing the same into market, sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in each township in said Territory shall be, and the same are hereby, reserved for the purpose of being applied to schools in said Territory, and in the States and Territories hereafter to be erected out of the same.
Reservation for schools.	SEC. 16. <i>And be it further enacted</i> , That temporarily and until otherwise provided by law, the governor of said Territory may define the judicial districts of said Territory, and assign the judges who may be appointed for said Territory to the several districts, and also appoint the times and places for holding courts in the several counties or subdivisions in each of said judicial districts, by proclamation to be issued by him; but the legislative assembly, at their first or any subsequent session, may organize, alter, or modify such judicial districts, and assign the judges, and alter the times and places of holding the courts, as to them shall seem proper and convenient.
Judicial districts: how defined.	SEC. 17. <i>And be it further enacted</i> , That the Constitution, and all laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of New Mexico as elsewhere within the United States.
The Constitution and applicable laws of the U. S. extended over New Mexico.	SEC. 18. <i>And be it further enacted</i> , That the provisions of this act be, and they are hereby, suspended until the boundary between the United States and the State of Texas shall be adjusted; and when such adjustment shall have been effected, the President of the United States shall issue his proclamation, declaring this act to be in full force and operation, and shall proceed to appoint the officers herein provided to be appointed in and for said Territory.
Provisions of this act to be suspended until the boundary is adjusted.	SEC. 19. <i>And be it further enacted</i> , That no citizen of the United States shall be deprived of his life, liberty, or property, in said Territory, except by the judgment of his peers and the laws of the land.
Proclamation. See Appendix.	APPROVED, September 9, 1850.
Citizens' rights protected.	

Sept. 9, 1850. CHAP. L. — *An Act for the Admission of the State of California into the Union.*

Preamble.	Whereas the people of California have presented a constitution and asked admission into the Union, which constitution was submitted to Congress by the President of the United States, by message dated February thirteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty, and which, on due examination, is found to be republican in its form of government:
California declared to be one of the United States.	<i>Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled</i> , That the State of California shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one, of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever.
Entitled to two representatives until an enumeration is made.	SEC. 2. <i>And be it further enacted</i> , That, until the representatives in Congress shall be apportioned according to an actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, the State of California shall be entitled to two representatives in Congress.
Admitted into the Union upon certain express conditions.	SEC. 3. <i>And be it further enacted</i> , That the said State of California is admitted into the Union upon the express condition that the people of said State, through their legislature or otherwise, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the public lands within its limits, and shall pass no law and do no act whereby the title of the United States to, and right to dispose of, the same shall be impaired or questioned;

and that they shall never lay any tax or assessment of any description whatsoever upon the public domain of the United States, and in no case shall non-resident proprietors, who are citizens of the United States, be taxed higher than residents; and that all the navigable waters within the said State shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of said State as to the citizens of the United States, without any tax, impost, or duty therefor: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as recognizing or rejecting the propositions tendered by the people of California as articles of compact in the ordinance adopted by the convention which formed the constitution of that State.

Proviso.

APPROVED, September 9, 1850.

CHAP. LI. — *An Act to establish a Territorial Government for Utah.*

Sept. 9, 1850

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the territory of the United States included within the following limits, to wit: bounded on the west by the State of California, on the north by the Territory of Oregon, and on the east by the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and on the south by the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude, be, and the same is hereby, created into a temporary government, by the name of the Territory of Utah; and, when admitted as a State, the said Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the government of the United States from dividing said Territory into two or more Territories, in such manner and at such times as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion of said Territory to any other State or Territory of the United States

The boundary of the Territory of Utah defined

Proviso.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the executive power and authority in and over said Territory of Utah shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. The governor shall reside within said Territory, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia thereof, shall perform the duties and receive the emoluments of superintendent of Indian affairs, and shall approve all laws passed by the legislative assembly before they shall take effect: he may grant pardons for offences against the laws of said Territory, and reprieves for offences against the laws of the United States, until the decision of the President can be made known thereon; he shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of the said Territory, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Executive power vested in a governor: his duties defined.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be a secretary of said Territory, who shall reside therein, and hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States: he shall record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the legislative assembly hereinafter constituted, and all the acts and proceedings of the governor in his executive department; he shall transmit one copy of the laws and one copy of the executive proceedings, on or before the first day of December in each year, to the President of the United States, and, at the same time, two copies of the laws to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President of the Senate, for the use of Congress. And in the case of the death, removal, resignation, or other necessary absence of the governor from the Territory, the secretary shall have, and he is hereby authorized

Secretary: his duties defined.

To act as governor in certain contingencies.

and required to execute and perform, all the powers and duties of the governor during such vacancy or necessary absence, or until another governor shall be duly appointed to fill such vacancy.

Legislative power: how vested.

The legislative assembly to consist of a Council and House of Representatives.

The Council shall consist of thirteen members, and the House of Representatives of twenty-six.

Previous to the first election, a census to be taken.

Elections: how conducted.

Proviso.

Further proviso.

Qualifications of voters.

Proviso.

Legislative power of the Territory defined.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislative power and authority of said Territory shall be vested in the governor and a legislative assembly. The legislative assembly shall consist of a Council and House of Representatives. The Council shall consist of thirteen members, having the qualifications of voters as hereinafter prescribed, whose term of service shall continue two years. The House of Representatives shall consist of twenty-six members, possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for members of the Council, and whose term of service shall continue one year. An apportionment shall be made, as nearly equal as practicable, among the several counties or districts, for the election of the Council and House of Representatives, giving to each section of the Territory representation in the ratio of its population, Indians excepted, as nearly as may be. And the members of the Council and of the House of Representatives shall reside in, and be inhabitants of, the district for which they may be elected respectively. Previous to the first election, the governor shall cause a census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the several counties and districts of the Territory to be taken, and the first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner, as the governor shall appoint and direct; and he shall, at the same time, declare the number of members of the Council and House of Representatives to which each of the counties or districts shall be entitled under this act. The number of persons authorized to be elected having the highest number of votes in each of said Council districts for members of the Council, shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected to the Council; and the person or persons authorized to be elected having the highest number of votes for the House of Representatives, equal to the number to which each county or district shall be entitled, shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected members of the House of Representatives: *Provided*, That in case of a tie between two or more persons voted for, the governor shall order a new election to supply the vacancy made by such a tie. And the persons thus elected to the legislative assembly shall meet at such place, and on such day, as the governor shall appoint; but thereafter, the time, place, and manner of holding and conducting all elections by the people, and the apportioning the representation in the several counties or districts to the Council and House of Representatives, according to population, shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the commencement of the regular sessions of the legislative assembly: *Provided*, That no one session shall exceed the term of forty days.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That every free white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of said Territory at the time of the passage of this act, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said Territory; but the qualifications of voters and of holding office, at all subsequent elections, shall be such as shall be prescribed by the legislative assembly: *Provided*, That the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States, including those recognized as citizens by the treaty with the republic of Mexico, concluded February second, eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislative power of said Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation, consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the

United States; nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents. All the laws passed by the legislative assembly and governor shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States, and, if disapproved, shall be null and of no effect.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That all township, district, and county officers, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be appointed or elected, as the case may be, in such manner as shall be provided by the governor and legislative assembly of the territory of Utah. The governor shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative Council, appoint all officers not herein otherwise provided for; and in the first instance the governor alone may appoint all said officers, who shall hold their offices until the end of the first session of the legislative assembly, and shall lay off the necessary districts for members of the Council and House of Representatives, and all other offices.

How township, district, and county officers are to be appointed.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That no member of the legislative assembly shall hold or be appointed to any office which shall have been created, or the salary or emoluments of which shall have been increased while he was a member, during the term for which he was elected, and for one year after the expiration of such term; and no person holding a commission or appointment under the United States, except postmasters, shall be a member of the legislative assembly, or shall hold any office under the government of said Territory.

No member of legislative assembly to hold certain offices during his term of election, or for one year thereafter. Officers of the United States, except postmasters, not to be members of assembly, or hold office.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the judicial power of said Territory shall be vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, Probate Courts, and in justices of the peace. The Supreme Court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and who shall hold a term at the seat of government of said Territory annually, and they shall hold their offices during the period of four years. The said Territory shall be divided into three judicial districts, and a District Court shall be held in each of said districts by one of the justices of the Supreme Court, at such time and place as may be prescribed by law; and the said judges shall, after their appointments, respectively, reside in the districts which shall be assigned them. The jurisdiction of the several courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and that of the Probate Courts and of justices of the peace, shall be as limited by law: *Provided,* That justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any matter in controversy when the title or boundaries of land may be in dispute, or where the debt or sum claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars; and the said Supreme and District Courts, respectively, shall possess chancery as well as common law jurisdiction. Each District Court, or the judge thereof, shall appoint its clerk, who shall also be the register in chancery, and shall keep his office at the place where the court may be held. Writs of error, bills of exception, and appeals shall be allowed in all cases from the final decisions of said District Courts to the Supreme Court, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; but in no case removed to the Supreme Court shall trial by jury be allowed in said court. The Supreme Court, or the justices thereof, shall appoint its own clerk, and every clerk shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court for which he shall have been appointed. Writs of error, and appeals from the final decisions of said Supreme Court, shall be allowed, and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the Circuit Courts of the United States, where the value of the property or the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party, or other competent witness, shall exceed one thousand dollars, except only that, in all

The judicial power: in whom vested, and how to be exercised.

District Courts.

Jurisdiction of courts and justices of the peace, etc.

Proviso.

Clerk.

Writs of error, &c.

Clerk.

Writs of error and appeals shall be allowed, &c.

Exceptions.

cases involving title to slaves, the said writs of error or appeals shall be allowed and decided by the said Supreme Court, without regard to the value of the matter, property, or title in controversy; and except, also, that a writ of error or appeal shall also be allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States, from the decisions of the said Supreme Court created by this act, or of any judge thereof, or of the District Courts created by this act, or of any judge thereof, upon any writ of habeas corpus involving the question of personal freedom; and each of the said District Courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction in all cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States as is vested in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States; and the said Supreme and District Courts of the said Territory, and the respective judges thereof, shall and may grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases in which the same are granted by the judges of the United States in the District of Columbia; and the first six days of every term of said courts, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be appropriated to the trial of causes arising under the said Constitution and laws; and writs of error and appeal, in all such cases, shall be made to the Supreme Court of said Territory, the same as in other cases. The said clerk shall receive in all such cases the same fees which the clerks of the District Courts of Oregon Territory now receive for similar services.

Fees of clerk.**Attorney and marshal: their fees and duties.**

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted;* That there shall be appointed an attorney for said Territory, who shall continue in office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall receive the same fees and salary as the attorney of the United States for the present Territory of Oregon. There shall also be a marshal for the Territory appointed, who shall hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall execute all processes issuing from the said courts, when exercising their jurisdiction as Circuit and District Courts of the United States: he shall perform the duties, be subject to the same regulation and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees as the marshal of the District Court of the United States for the present Territory of Oregon; and shall, in addition, be paid two hundred dollars annually as a compensation for extra services.

Governor, secretary, chief justice and associate justices, attorney and marshal: how to be appointed.**Oaths.**

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That the governor, secretary, chief justice and associate justices, attorney and marshal, shall be nominated, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed by the President of the United States. The governor and secretary to be appointed as aforesaid shall, before they act as such, respectively, take an oath or affirmation, before the district judge, or some justice of the peace in the limits of said Territory, duly authorized to administer oaths and affirmations by the laws now in force therein, or before the chief justice or some associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices; which said oaths, when so taken, shall be certified by the person by whom the same shall have been taken, and such certificates shall be received and recorded by the said secretary among the executive proceedings; and the chief justice and associate justices, and all other civil officers in said Territory, before they act as such, shall take a like oath or affirmation, before the said governor or secretary, or some judge or justice of the peace of the Territory who may be duly commissioned and qualified, which said oath or affirmation shall be certified and transmitted, by the person taking the same, to the secretary, to be by him recorded as aforesaid; and afterwards, the like oath or affirmation shall be taken, certified, and recorded, in such manner and form as may be prescribed by law. The governor shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars as governor, and one

Salary of governor.

thousand dollars as superintendent of Indian affairs. The chief justice and associate justices shall each receive an annual salary of eight hundred dollars. The secretary shall receive an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars. The said salaries shall be paid quarterly, at the treasury of the United States. The members of the legislative assembly shall be entitled to receive three dollars each per day during their attendance at the sessions thereof, and three dollars each for twenty miles' travel, in going to and returning from the said sessions, estimated according to the nearest usually travelled route. There shall be appropriated annually the sum of one thousand dollars, to be expended by the governor, to defray the contingent expenses of the Territory. There shall also be appropriated, annually, a sufficient sum, to be expended by the secretary of the Territory, and upon an estimate to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to defray the expenses of the legislative assembly, the printing of the laws, and other incidental expenses; and the secretary of the Territory shall annually account to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States for the manner in which the aforesaid sum shall have been expended.

Salary of chief justice and associate justices.
Salary of secretary.

Compensation of members of the legislative assembly.

Contingent expenses provided for.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah shall hold its first session at such time and place in said Territory as the governor thereof shall appoint and direct; and at said first session, or as soon thereafter as they shall deem expedient, the governor and legislative assembly shall proceed to locate and establish the seat of government for said Territory at such place as they may deem eligible; which place, however, shall thereafter be subject to be changed by the said governor and legislative assembly. And the sum of twenty thousand dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, is hereby appropriated and granted to said Territory of Utah to be applied by the governor and legislative assembly to the erection of suitable public buildings at the seat of government.

Legislative assembly to hold its first sessions as directed by the governor.

Seat of government.

Appropriation for public buildings.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That a delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, to serve during each Congress of the United States, may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the legislative assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as are exercised and enjoyed by the delegates from the several other Territories of the United States to the said House of Representatives. The first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner, as the governor shall appoint and direct; and at all subsequent elections, the times, places, and manner of holding the elections shall be prescribed by law. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given accordingly: *Provided*, That said delegate shall receive no higher sum for mileage than is allowed by law to the delegate from Oregon.

A delegate to be elected to Congress of the United States.

Proviso.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended by and under the direction of the said governor of the territory of Utah, in the purchase of a library, to be kept at the seat of government for the use of the governor, legislative assembly, judges of the Supreme Court, secretary, marshal, and attorney of said Territory, and such other persons, and under such regulations, as shall be prescribed by law.

Appropriation for the purchase of a library.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That when the lands in the said Territory shall be surveyed under the direction of the government of the United States, preparatory to bringing the same into market, sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in each township in said Territory shall be, and the same are hereby, reserved for the purpose of

Lands to be surveyed, how to be disposed of.

being applied to schools in said Territory, and in the States and Territories hereafter to be erected out of the same.

Judicial district: how defined.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That temporarily, and until otherwise provided by law, the governor of said Territory may define the judicial districts of said Territory, and assign the judges who may be appointed for said Territory to the several districts, and also appoint the times and places for holding courts in the several counties or subdivisions in each of said judicial districts, by proclamation to be issued by him; but the legislative assembly, at their first or any subsequent session, may organize, alter, or modify such judicial districts, and assign the judges, and alter the times and places of holding the courts, as to them shall seem proper and convenient.

The Constitution and laws of the U. States to extend over the Territory of Utah so far as applicable.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the Constitution and laws of the United States are hereby extended over and declared to be in force in said Territory of Utah, so far as the same, or any provision thereof, may be applicable.

APPROVED, September 9, 1850.

Sept. 16, 1850. CHAP. LII.—*An Act to authorize Notaries Public to take and certify Oaths, Affirmations, and Acknowledgments in certain Cases.*

Oaths, &c., made before notaries, to have the same force as if taken before justices of the peace. Perjury punishable as in other cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases in which, under the laws of the United States, oaths, or affirmations, or acknowledgments may now be taken or made before any justice or justices of the peace of any State or Territory, such oaths, affirmations, or acknowledgments may be hereafter also taken or made by or before any notary public duly appointed in any State or Territory, and, when certified under the hand and official seal of such notary, shall have the same force and effect as if taken or made by or before such justice or justices of the peace. And all laws and parts of laws for punishing perjury, or subornation of perjury, committed in any such oaths or affirmations, when taken or made before any such justice of the peace, shall apply to any such offence committed in any oaths or affirmations which may be taken under this act before a notary public, or commissioner, as hereinafter named: *Provided always*, That on any trial for either of these offences, the seal and signature of the notary shall not be deemed sufficient in themselves to establish the official character of such notary, but the same shall be shown by other and proper evidence.

Proviso.

Commissioners appointed by Circuit Courts, to exercise powers above defined.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all the powers and authority conferred in and by the preceding section of this act upon notaries public be, and the same are hereby, vested in, and may be exercised by, any commissioner appointed, or hereafter to be appointed, by any Circuit Court of the United States, under any act of Congress authorizing the appointment of commissioners to take bail, affidavits, or depositions, in causes pending in the courts of the United States.

APPROVED, September 16, 1850.

Sept. 16, 1850.

CHAP. LIII.—*An Act to extend the Port of New Orleans.*

Port of New Orleans extended.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the port of New Orleans shall be, and is hereby, so extended as to embrace the whole parish of New Orleans on both sides of the Mississippi River.

APPROVED, September 16, 1850.

CHAP. LIV. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Military Academy for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.* Sept. 16, 1850.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Military Academy, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one. Appropriation.

For pay of officers, instructors, cadets, and musicians, eighty-seven thousand four hundred and thirty-six dollars. Pay.

For commutation of subsistence, two thousand two hundred and sixty-three dollars. Commutation.

For forage of officers' horses, eight hundred and sixty-four dollars: *Provided,* That hereafter, in lieu of the pay proper, ordinary rations, forage, and servants, heretofore received under the provisions of the act of April twelfth, [twenty-ninth,] eighteen hundred and twelve, the professors of engineers, philosophy, mathematics, ethics, and chemistry, shall be entitled to receive two thousand dollars each, per annum; and the professors of drawing and French, fifteen hundred dollars each, per annum. Forage.
Proviso.
1812, ch. 72.
Professors' salaries.

For clothing for officers' servants, thirty dollars. Servants' clothing.

For repairs, fuel, apparatus, forage for public horses and oxen, stationery, printing, and other incidental and contingent expenses, twenty-eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-four dollars. Incidental and contingent.

For the increase and expenses of the library, one thousand dollars. Library.

For expenses of the board of visitors, two thousand five hundred and seventeen dollars and forty-seven cents. Board of visitors.

For barracks for cadets, forty-eight thousand five hundred dollars. Barracks.

For new mess-hall, twenty-five thousand dollars. Mess-hall.

For hospital for enlisted men, two thousand dollars. Hospital.

For erecting permanent guard-house and commissary store, three thousand dollars. Guard and storehouse.

APPROVED, September 16, 1850.

CHAP. LV. — *An Act to provide for the Printing of the Annual Report upon Commerce and Navigation.* Sept. 16, 1850.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the annual report upon commerce and navigation to be completed at as early a day before the first Monday in January in each year as is practicable. The report to be completed as early as practicable.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* Then when completed, or in the course of its progress towards completion, if that will give despatch to the business, the work of printing, under the superintendence of said Secretary, shall be commenced, and the whole shall be printed and ready for delivery on or before the first day of January next ensuing the close of the fiscal year to which the report relates. To be printed and ready for delivery by the 1st day of January annually.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That, until Congress shall otherwise direct, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be printed, in the same manner as other printing of the Department, twenty thousand copies of said report, which shall be distributed as follows: first, the usual number for the use of the members of the two Houses and their officers; second, five hundred copies for the use of the Treasury Department; and thirdly, as nearly as may be, five thousand copies to the Senate, and thirteen thousand copies to the House, to be distributed by the members of each House. Number of copies, and distribution.

Binding. SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the report aforesaid, except such as are to be bound with other public documents, shall be substantially bound: *Provided*, That the expense thereof shall not exceed twelve and a half cents for each copy.

Proviso. APPROVED, September 16, 1850.

Sept. 16, 1850. CHAP. LVI. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Service of the Post-Office Department, during the fiscal Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-one.*

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 they are hereby, appropriated for the service of the Post-Office Department for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Appropriation. For compensation of three assistant postmasters-general, clerks, messengers, assistant messengers, and watchmen of said Department, ninety-six thousand three hundred and sixty-five dollars: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be in lieu of any other appropriation heretofore made for the objects contemplated by this provision.

Pay of officers, clerks, &c. For compensation of the superintendent of the Post-Office building, two hundred and fifty dollars.

Proviso. For contingent expenses of said Department, viz.: for blank books, binding, stationery, fuel and oil, printing, labor, day watching, and for arrears of contingencies in the fiscal year ending thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, nine thousand two hundred and ninety-two dollars.

Superintendent of Post-Office building. For miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

Contingent expenses. For repairs of the General Post-Office building, office furniture, painting, glazing, papering, and brick work, including sums now due for like objects of expenditure, five thousand and eighty-three dollars.

Miscellaneous. For fitting with three-ply carpets sixty rooms in the General Post-Office building, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Repairs of Post-Office building. For painting the interior of the General Post-Office building, including the passages and stairways, five thousand dollars.

Carpeting. For compensation of the auditor of the Post-Office Department, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, eighty-five thousand eight hundred dollars.

Painting. For compensation of fifteen additional clerks, four at one thousand four hundred dollars each, four at one thousand two hundred dollars each, and seven at one thousand dollars each, per annum, seventeen thousand four hundred dollars.

Auditor, clerks, &c. For contingent expenses of said office, viz.: for blank books, binding, stationery, labor, printing blanks and circulars, five thousand seven hundred dollars.

Fifteen additional clerks. For miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars: and the Postmaster-General is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to dispose of, to the best advantage, any quarterly returns of mails sent or received which were made up previous to eighteen hundred and forty-five, preserving the accounts current, and all vouchers accompanying such accounts, and to use such portion of the proceeds thereof as may be necessary to defray the cost of separating and disposing of the same.

Contingent expenses. For additional compensation to two night watchmen in the General Post-Office building from first July, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, so as to place them on the same footing as the watchmen in the other executive buildings, and to correct an error in the act making appropriations for the civil

Additional compensation to two watchmen.

and diplomatic expenses of government for the year commencing first July, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, whereby one hundred and thirty dollars was appropriated for the "messenger" instead of the two watchmen in the Post-Office Department, (acts second session, thirtieth Congress, page 62,) two hundred and sixty dollars; and the said clause making an appropriation of additional compensation of one hundred and thirty dollars for messenger of Post-Office Department is hereby repealed.

For transportation of the mails, including the service in California and Oregon, two million nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For transportation of the mails in two steamships from New York, by Southampton, to Bremen, at one hundred thousand dollars for each ship, under the contract with the Ocean Steam Navigation Company of New York; and for transportation by two ships, under the same contract, from New York to Havre, at seventy-five thousand dollars each, in addition to unexpended balance of former appropriations, sixty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars: *Provided*, That the steamships to Havre shall be constructed according to the requirements of the act of third of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, providing for the transportation of the mail between the United States and foreign countries, and shall perform with the speed required in the contract of second February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven; and that the two steamships to Bremen shall, from and after the first June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, comply, in all respects, with the requirements of said act of one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and shall perform mail service with the speed required by the contract aforesaid.

For transportation of the mails between Charleston and Havana, by way of Key West, calling at Savannah, under the contract with M. C. Mordecai, fifty thousand dollars.

For transportation of the mails across the Isthmus of Panama, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For compensation to postmasters, one million four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For ship, steamboat, and way letters, forty-five thousand dollars.

For wrapping paper, twenty-four thousand dollars.

For office furniture, (in the post-offices,) eight thousand dollars.

For advertising, sixty-five thousand dollars.

For mail bags, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For blanks, twenty-eight thousand dollars.

For mail locks, keys, and stamps, ten thousand dollars.

For mail depredations, and special agents, thirty thousand dollars.

For clerks for offices, (in the post-offices,) three hundred and forty thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous, seventy thousand dollars.

For publishing new editions of the post-office laws and regulations, and of the table of post-offices, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay out of any money in the treasury at the credit of the Post-Office Department, all such balances as have, or may hereafter, become due to the General Post-Office of London, upon the adjustment of the quarterly accounts arising out of the Postal Convention, concluded December fifteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, between the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

APPROVED, September 16, 1850.

1849, ch. 100.

Transportation of mails.

From N. York to Bremen.

From N. York to Havre.

Proviso.

1845, ch. 69.

From Charleston to Havana.

Across Isthmus of Panama.

Compensation to postmasters.

Ship, steamboat, and way letters.

Wrapping paper.

Office furniture Advertising.

Mail bags.

Blanks.

Locks, keys, and stamps.

Depredations and agents.

Clerks.

Miscellaneous.

Publishing laws.

Postmaster-General to pay balances due

General P. Office of London.

Sept. 18, 1850.

1793, ch. 7.

CHAP. LX.—*An Act to amend, and supplementary to, the Act entitled "An Act respecting Fugitives from Justice, and Persons escaping from the Service of their Masters," approved February twelfth, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.*

Commissioners to execute the powers and duties of this act.

1788, ch. 20.

To be appointed by the Superior Court of each Territory.

Powers and duties.

Courts authorized to enlarge the number of commissioners.

Jurisdiction of commissioners concurrent with that of judges, and shall grant certificates to take fugitives from service.

Duty of marshals and deputies.

Penalty for refusing to execute the same.

Liable for value of a fugitive escaping after his arrest.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the persons who have been, or may hereafter be, appointed commissioners, in virtue of any act of Congress, by the Circuit Courts of the United States, and who, in consequence of such appointment, are authorized to exercise the powers that any justice of the peace, or other magistrate of any of the United States, may exercise in respect to offenders for any crime or offence against the United States, by arresting, imprisoning, or bailing the same under and by virtue of the thirty-third section of the act of the twenty-fourth of September seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, entitled "An Act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," shall be, and are hereby, authorized and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred by this act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Superior Court of each organized Territory of the United States shall have the same power to appoint commissioners to take acknowledgements of bail and affidavits, and to take depositions of witnesses in civil causes, which is now possessed by the Circuit Court of the United States; and all commissioners who shall hereafter be appointed for such purposes by the Superior Court of any organized Territory of the United States, shall possess all the powers, and exercise all the duties, conferred by law upon the commissioners appointed by the Circuit Courts of the United States for similar purposes, and shall moreover exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred by this act.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the Circuit Courts of the United States, and the Superior Courts of each organized Territory of the United States, shall from time to time enlarge the number of commissioners, with a view to afford reasonable facilities to reclaim fugitives from labor, and to the prompt discharge of the duties imposed by this act.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the commissioners above named shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the judges of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, in their respective circuits and districts within the several States, and the judges of the Superior Courts of the Territories, severally and collectively, in term-time and vacation; and shall grant certificates to such claimants, upon satisfactory proof being made, with authority to take and remove such fugitives from service or labor, under the restrictions herein contained, to the State or Territory from which such persons may have escaped or fled.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals to obey and execute all warrants and precepts issued under the provisions of this act, when to them directed; and should any marshal or deputy marshal refuse to receive such warrant, or other process, when tendered, or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars, to the use of such claimant, on the motion of such claimant, by the Circuit or District Court for the district of such marshal; and after arrest of such fugitive, by such marshal or his deputy, or whilst at any time in his custody under the provisions of this act, should such fugitive escape, whether with or without the assent of such marshal or his deputy, such marshal shall be liable, on his official bond, to be prosecuted for the benefit of such claimant, for the full value of the service or labor of said fugitive in the State,

Territory, or District whence he escaped : and the better to enable the said commissioners, when thus appointed, to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently, in conformity with the requirements of the Constitution of the United States and of this act, they are hereby authorized and empowered, within their counties respectively, to appoint, in writing under their hands, any one or more suitable persons, from time to time, to execute all such warrants and other process as may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties; with authority to such commissioners, or the persons to be appointed by them, to execute process as aforesaid, to summon and call to their aid the bystanders, or *posse comitatus* of the proper county, when necessary to ensure a faithful observance of the clause of the Constitution referred to, in conformity with the provisions of this act; and all good citizens are hereby commanded to aid and assist in the prompt and efficient execution of this law, whenever their services may be required, as aforesaid, for that purpose; and said warrants shall run, and be executed by said officers, any where in the State within which they are issued.

Commissioners authorized to appoint persons to execute warrants issued by them.

Citizens to render aid.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That when a person held to service or labor in any State or Territory of the United States, has heretofore or shall hereafter escape into another State or Territory of the United States, the person or persons to whom such service or labor may be due, or his, her, or their agent or attorney, duly authorized, by power of attorney, in writing, acknowledged and certified under the seal of some legal officer or court of the State or Territory in which the same may be executed, may pursue and reclaim such fugitive person, either by procuring a warrant from some one of the courts, judges, or commissioners aforesaid, of the proper circuit, district, or county, for the apprehension of such fugitive from service or labor, or by seizing and arresting such fugitive, where the same can be done without process, and by taking, or causing such person to be taken, forthwith before such court, judge, or commissioner, whose duty it shall be to hear and determine the case of such claimant in a summary manner; and upon satisfactory proof being made, by deposition or affidavit, in writing, to be taken and certified by such court, judge, or commissioner, or by other satisfactory testimony, duly taken and certified by some court, magistrate, justice of the peace, or other legal officer authorized to administer an oath and take depositions under the laws of the State or Territory from which such person owing service or labor may have escaped, with a certificate of such magistracy or other authority, as aforesaid, with the seal of the proper court or officer thereto attached, which seal shall be sufficient to establish the competency of the proof, and with proof, also by affidavit, of the identity of the person whose service or labor is claimed to be due as aforesaid, that the person so arrested does in fact owe service or labor to the person or persons claiming him or her, in the State or Territory from which such fugitive may have escaped as aforesaid, and that said person escaped, to make out and deliver to such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, a certificate setting forth the substantial facts as to the service or labor due from such fugitive to the claimant, and of his or her escape from the State or Territory in which such service or labor was due, to the State or Territory in which he or she was arrested, with authority to such claimant, or his or her agent or attorney, to use such reasonable force and restraint as may be necessary, under the circumstances of the case, to take and remove such fugitive person back to the State or Territory whence he or she may have escaped as aforesaid. In no trial or hearing under this act shall the testimony of such alleged fugitive be admitted in evidence; and the certificates in this and the first [fourth] section mentioned, shall be conclusive of the right of the

Fugitives from service may be reclaimed for the owner or authorized agent, by warrant of court, judge, or commissioner for apprehension.

Duties of court, judge, or commissioner, in cases of trial

Testimony of fugitive not admitted.

person or persons in whose favor granted, to remove such fugitive to the State or Territory from which he escaped, and shall prevent all molestation of such person or persons by any process issued by any court, judge, magistrate, or other person whomsoever.

Any person knowingly hindering the arrest of a fugitive, or attempting to rescue one from custody, or aiding to escape, or harboring, shall be fined and imprisoned.

Penalties.

Additional damages.

Fees for services of marshals, deputies, &c.

Commissioner's fees.

Fee for executing process.

Additional fees.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That any person who shall knowingly and willingly obstruct, hinder, or prevent such claimant, his agent or attorney, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him, her, or them, from arresting such a fugitive from service or labor, either with or without process as aforesaid, or shall rescue, or attempt to rescue, such fugitive from service or labor, from the custody of such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, or other person or persons lawfully assisting as aforesaid, when so arrested, pursuant to the authority herein given and declared; or shall aid, abet, or assist such person so owing service or labor as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to escape from such claimant, his agent or attorney, or other person or persons legally authorized as aforesaid; or shall harbor or conceal such fugitive, so as to prevent the discovery and arrest of such person, after notice or knowledge of the fact that such person was a fugitive from service or labor as aforesaid, shall, for either of said offences, be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, by indictment and conviction before the District Court of the United States for the district in which such offence may have been committed, or before the proper court of criminal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the organized Territories of the United States; and shall moreover forfeit and pay, by way of civil damages to the party injured by such illegal conduct, the sum of one thousand dollars, for each fugitive so lost as aforesaid, to be recovered by action of debt, in any of the District or Territorial Courts aforesaid, within whose jurisdiction the said offence may have been committed.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the marshals, their deputies, and the clerks of the said District and Territorial Courts, shall be paid, for their services, the like fees as may be allowed to them for similar services in other cases; and where such services are rendered exclusively in the arrest, custody, and delivery of the fugitive to the claimant, his or her agent or attorney, or where such supposed fugitive may be discharged out of custody for the want of sufficient proof as aforesaid, then such fees are to be paid in the whole by such claimant, his agent or attorney; and in all cases where the proceedings are before a commissioner, he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars in full for his services in each case, upon the delivery of the said certificate to the claimant, his or her agent or attorney; or a fee of five dollars in cases where the proof shall not, in the opinion of such commissioner, warrant such certificate and delivery, inclusive of all services incident to such arrest and examination, to be paid, in either case, by the claimant, his or her agent or attorney. The person or persons authorized to execute the process to be issued by such commissioners for the arrest and detention of fugitives from service or labor as aforesaid, shall also be entitled to a fee of five dollars each for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such commissioner as aforesaid, at the instance and request of such claimant, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such commissioner for such other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them; such as attending at the examination, keeping the fugitive in custody, and providing him with food and lodging during his detention, and until the final determination of such commissioner; and, in general, for performing such other duties as may be required by such claimant, his or her attorney or agent, or commissioner in the premises, such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the officers of the courts of justice within the proper district or county, as near as may be prac-

ticable, and paid by such claimants, their agents or attorneys, whether such supposed fugitives from service or labor be ordered to be delivered to such claimants by the final determination of such commissioners or not.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That, upon affidavit made by the claimant of such fugitive, his agent or attorney, after such certificate has been issued, that he has reason to apprehend that such fugitive will be rescued by force from his or their possession before he can be taken beyond the limits of the State in which the arrest is made, it shall be the duty of the officer making the arrest to retain such fugitive in his custody, and to remove him to the State whence he fled, and there to deliver him to said claimant, his agent, or attorney. And to this end, the officer aforesaid is hereby authorized and required to employ so many persons as he may deem necessary to overcome such force, and to retain them in his service so long as circumstances may require. The said officer and his assistants, while so employed, to receive the same compensation, and to be allowed the same expenses, as are now allowed by law for transportation of criminals, to be certified by the judge of the district within which the arrest is made, and paid out of the treasury of the United States.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That when any person held to service or labor in any State or Territory, or in the District of Columbia, shall escape therefrom, the party to whom such service or labor shall be due, his, her, or their agent or attorney, may apply to any court of record therein, or judge thereof in vacation, and make satisfactory proof to such court, or judge in vacation, of the escape aforesaid, and that the person escaping owed service or labor to such party. Whereupon the court shall cause a record to be made of the matters so proved, and also a general description of the person so escaping, with such convenient certainty as may be; and a transcript of such record, authenticated by the attestation of the clerk and of the seal of the said court, being produced in any other State, Territory, or district in which the person so escaping may be found, and being exhibited to any judge, commissioner, or other officer authorized by the law of the United States to cause persons escaping from service or labor to be delivered up, shall be held and taken to be full and conclusive evidence of the fact of escape, and that the service or labor of the person escaping is due to the party in such record mentioned. And upon the production by the said party of other and further evidence if necessary, either oral or by affidavit, in addition to what is contained in the said record of the identity of the person escaping, he or she shall be delivered up to the claimant. And the said court, commissioner, judge, or other person authorized by this act to grant certificates to claimants of fugitives, shall, upon the production of the record and other evidences aforesaid, grant to such claimant a certificate of his right to take any such person identified and proved to be owing service or labor as aforesaid, which certificate shall authorize such claimant to seize or arrest and transport such person to the State or Territory from which he escaped: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as requiring the production of a transcript of such record as evidence as aforesaid. But in its absence the claim shall be heard and determined upon other satisfactory proofs, competent in law.

APPROVED, September 18, 1850.
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When claimant or his agent apprehends a rescue, the officer making the arrest is to remove the fugitive to the State whence he fled. If necessary, to employ aid.

Compensation of officer.

Evidence necessary to obtain arrest and delivery of fugitives.

Proviso.

Sept. 20, 1850. CHAP. LXI. — *An Act granting the Right of Way, and making a Grant of Land to the States of Illinois, Mississippi, and Alabama, in Aid of the Construction of a Railroad from Chicago to Mobile.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of way through the public lands be, and the same is hereby, granted to the State of Illinois for the construction of a railroad from the southern terminus of the Illinois and Michigan Canal to a point at or near the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, with a branch of the same to Chicago, on Lake Michigan, and another via the town of Galena in said State, to Dubuque in the State of Iowa, with the right also to take necessary materials of earth, stones, timber, etc., for the construction thereof: *Provided,* That the right of way shall not exceed one hundred feet on each side of the length thereof, and a copy of the survey of said road and branches, made under the direction of the legislature, shall be forwarded to the proper local land offices respectively, and to the general land office at Washington city, within ninety days after the completion of the same.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there be, and is hereby, granted to the State of Illinois, for the purpose of aiding in making the railroad and branches aforesaid, every alternate section of land designated by even numbers, for six sections in width on each side of said road and branches; but in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the line or route of said road and branches is definitely fixed by the authority aforesaid, sold any part of any section hereby granted, or that the right of preëmption has attached to the same, then it shall be lawful for any agent or agents to be appointed by the governor of said State, to select, subject to the approval aforesaid, from the lands of the United States most contiguous to the tier of sections above specified, so much land in alternate sections, or parts of sections, as shall be equal to such lands as the United States have sold, or to which the right of preëmption has attached as aforesaid, which lands, being equal in quantity to one half of six sections in width on each side of said road and branches, the State of Illinois shall have and hold to and for the use and purpose aforesaid: *Provided,* That the lands to be so located shall in no case be further than fifteen miles from the line of the road: *And further provided,* The construction of said road shall be commenced at its southern terminus, at or near the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, and its northern terminus upon the Illinois and Michigan Canal simultaneously, and continued from each of said points until completed, when said branch roads shall be constructed, according to the survey and location thereof: *Provided further,* That the lands hereby granted shall be applied in the construction of said road and branches respectively, in quantities corresponding with the grant for each, and shall be disposed of only as the work progresses, and shall be applied to no other purpose whatsoever: *And provided further,* That any and all lands reserved to the United States by the act entitled "An Act to grant a quantity of land to the State of Illinois, for the purpose of aiding in opening a canal to connect the waters of the Illinois River with those of Lake Michigan, approved March second, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, be, and the same are hereby, reserved to the United States from the operations of this act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the sections and parts of sections of land which, by such grant, shall remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of said road and branches, shall not be sold for less than double the minimum price of the public lands when sold.

Right of way granted for railroad and branches, with privilege of using the materials found.

Proviso.

Alternate sections of land granted.

Preëmption rights secured.

Proviso.

Further proviso.

Further proviso.

Further proviso.

1827, ch. 51.

Price of lands remaining to the United States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the said lands hereby granted to the said State shall be subject to the disposal of the legislature thereof, for the purposes aforesaid and no other; and the said railroad and branches shall be and remain a public highway, for the use of the government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.

Lands granted to be used only for the purposes aforesaid. Railroads to be free for use of government of U. States.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if the said railroad shall not be completed within ten years, the said State of Illinois shall be bound to pay to the United States the amount which may be received upon the sale of any part of said lands by said State, the title to the purchasers under said State remaining valid; and the title to the residue of said lands shall reinvest in the United States, to have and hold the same in the same manner as if this act had not been passed.

If not completed within ten years, Illinois to pay the U. States the amount received on sale of lands by that State, and the lands unsold reinvest.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the United States mail shall at all times be transported on the said railroad under the direction of the Post-Office Department, at such price as the Congress may by law direct.

Transportation of U. S. mail.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That in order to aid in the continuation of said Central Railroad from the mouth of the Ohio River to the city of Mobile, all the rights, privileges, and liabilities hereinbefore conferred on the State of Illinois shall be granted to the States of Alabama and Mississippi respectively, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad from said city of Mobile to a point near the mouth of the Ohio River, and that public lands of the United States, to the same extent in proportion to the length of the road, on the same terms, limitations, and restrictions in every respect, shall be, and is hereby, granted to said States of Alabama and Mississippi respectively.

All the rights, etc., herein conferred on Illinois shall be granted to Alabama and Mississippi, to aid in constructing a railroad from Mobile to the Ohio River.

APPROVED, September 20, 1850.

CHAP. LXII. — *An Act giving the Assent of the United States to an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the December Session, eighteen hundred and forty-four, chapter two hundred and eighty-seven.*

Sept. 20, 1850.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the assent of the United States be, and the same is hereby, given to the act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed at its December session, eighteen hundred and forty-four, chapter two hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An Act supplementary to an act entitled 'An Act to amend the act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company,' passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, chapter two hundred and ninety-seven," and to each and every provision thereof; and that the same be, and are hereby, extended to so much of the said canal as lies within the District of Columbia, in as full and effectual a manner as if the several provisions aforesaid were hereby formally enacted.

Relating to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

APPROVED, September 20, 1850.

CHAP. LXIII. — *An Act to suppress the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia.*

Sept. 20, 1850.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, it shall not be lawful to bring into the District of Columbia any slave whatever, for the purpose of being sold, or for the purpose of being placed in depot,

No slave to be brought into the District of Columbia to be sold.

Violation of this act entitles the slave to freedom.

Corporations of Washington and Georgetown authorized to break up depots of slaves.

Levy Court of Washington co. vested with same authority.

to be subsequently transferred to any other State or place to be sold as merchandize. And if any slave shall be brought into the said District by its owner, or by the authority or consent of its owner, contrary to the provisions of this act, such slave shall thereupon become liberated and free.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for each of the corporations of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, from time to time, and as often as may be necessary, to abate, break up, and abolish any depot or place of confinement of slaves brought into the said District as merchandize, contrary to the provisions of this act, by such appropriate means as may appear to either of the said corporations expedient and proper. And the same power is hereby vested in the Levy Court of Washington county, if any attempt shall be made, within its jurisdictional limits, to establish a depot or place of confinement for slaves brought into the said District as merchandize for sale contrary to this act.

APPROVED, September 20, 1850.

Sept. 20, 1850. CHAP. LXIV. — *An Act to supply a Deficiency in the Appropriation for Pay and Mileage of Members of Congress for the present Session.*

Mileage and pay.

Stationery.

Proviso as to mileage from California and Oregon.

Contingent expenses of H. of Representatives.

Mileage and pay of H. N. Smith and A. W. Babbit, delegates from New Mexico and Utah. Proviso.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of mileage and per diem of senators, members of the House of Representatives, and delegates in Congress, at the present session: two thousand three hundred and thirty dollars for additional expense of stationery for members of the House of Representatives, during the present session: *Provided*, That the mileage of the senators and representatives from California, and the delegate from Oregon, be computed according to the most usual travelling route within the limits of the United States; and the per diem of said senators and representatives for this session shall commence from the day on which the Constitution of California was first communicated to the two Houses of Congress, respectively:

And that the sum of fifty thousand dollars, in addition to the sum already provided for, in the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, be, and *and* the same is hereby, appropriated for the contingent expenses of the House of Representatives: .

And that Hugh N. Smith and Almon W. Babbit, late claimants for seats in the House of Representatives, from New Mexico and Utah, be allowed their per diem of five dollars, from the day of their arrival in Washington, to the day when their claim to a seat was rejected by a vote of the House of Representatives; and, also, the sum of two thousand dollars each for their mileage: *Provided*, That no per diem shall be allowed, for any time previous to the commencement of the present session of Congress.

APPROVED, September 20, 1850.

Sept. 20, 1850.

1848, ch. 150. Judicial powers withdrawn from ministers and consuls of the U. States as regards Macao.

CHAP. LXV. — *An Act to repeal so much of the Act approved eleventh of August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, as extends the Provisions thereof to Macao.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the act "to carry into effect certain provisions in the treaties between the United States and China and the Ottoman Porte," giving certain judi-

cial powers to ministers and consuls of the United States in those countries, approved the eleventh day of August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, as extends jurisdiction over, or the right to exercise any of the powers conferred by said act in Macao, he, and the same is hereby, repealed.

APPROVED, September 20, 1850.

CHAP. LXIX. — *An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to permit Vessels from the British North American Provinces to lade and unlade at such Places in any Collection District of the United States as he may designate.*

Sept. 26, 1850

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President of the United States, provided the latter shall be satisfied that similar privileges are extended to vessels of the United States in the colonies hereinafter mentioned, is hereby authorized, under such regulations as he may prescribe, to protect the revenue from fraud, to permit vessels laden with the products of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward's Island, or either of them, to lade or unlade at any port or place within any collection district of the United States which he may designate; and if any such vessel entering a port or place so designated, to lade or unlade, shall neglect or refuse to comply with the regulations so prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, such vessel, and the owner or owners, and master thereof, shall be subject to the same penalties as if no authority under this act had been granted to lade or unlade in such port or place.

Secretary of the Treasury authorized to permit vessels from British North American provinces to lade or unlade at such places as he may designate, provided the same privileges are extended to vessels of the U. States by said provinces.

APPROVED, September 26, 1850.

CHAP. LXX. — *An Act to increase the Commissariat of the United States Army.*

Sept. 26, 1850.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be added to the subsistence department four commissaries of subsistence with the rank of captain, to be taken from the line of the army.

Four commissaries to be taken from the line of the army.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the senior aid-de-camp of the major-general commanding the army may be taken from the captains or majors of the army, and shall be allowed the pay and emoluments of a major of cavalry.

Senior aid-de-camp of the major-general commanding the army.

APPROVED, September 26, 1850.

CHAP. LXXI. — *An Act providing for the Examination and Settlement of Claims for Land at the Sault Ste. Marie, in Michigan.*

Sept. 26, 1850.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the register and receiver of the land office at the Sault Ste. Marie be, and they are hereby, authorized to examine and report upon claims to lots at the Sault Ste. Marie, in township forty-seven north, of ranges one east and one west, in Michigan, according to the provisions hereinafter contained, and pursuant to such instructions as may be given by the commissioner of the general land office.

Register and receiver authorized to examine claims to certain lots.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said commissioner shall cause the register and receiver to be furnished with a map, on a large scale, of the lines of the public surveys at the Sault Ste. Marie, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to direct the proper military officer, on the application of the register and receiver, to designate, or

Commissioner of general land office to furnish the register and receiver with a large map, upon which the tracts

for military and other public purposes are to be designated.

Claimants under the original claims to present a sworn notice in writing to the register, setting forth the nature of their claim, its position, and the time of occupation thereof.
1823, ch. 10.

Register and receiver to receive testimony.

Register authorized to administer oaths and receive fees.

Claimants without any right under original claim, but being bona fide settlers, to file a sworn notice of the time of possession, improvements, extent, &c.

Officers to arrange cases and testimony under certain classes of abstracts.

cause to be designated, upon the map aforesaid, the position and the extent of lots necessary for military purposes, as also the position and the extent of any other lot or lots, which may be required for other public purposes, and also the position and extent of the Indian agency tract, and of the Indian reserve.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in the case of any person or persons, or the legal representatives of any person or persons, who are the present bona fide claimants, under the original claims, which are entered in book number seven of the report of the Board of Commissioners, under the act of Congress approved twenty-first of February, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, entitled, "An Act to revive and continue in force certain acts for the adjustment of land claims in the Territory of Michigan," it shall and may be lawful for such person, within one year from the passage of this act, to present a sworn notice, in writing, to the register and receiver, setting forth the nature of his claim, with the front and depth necessary to embrace his settlement and improvements, and its position and limits, as accurately as practicable, on the public surveys; also the length of time it has been settled by the present claimant, and the estimated value at the time his right originated, and the estimated value at the present time, exclusive of improvements; and it shall be the duty of the register and receiver to receive and consider testimony, which may be presented in each case, and to call for such further testimony as they may deem necessary, in order to enable them to determine the precise nature of each claim or title, and ascertain under whom the same originated, and to fix its position and extent on the public surveys, and its present value, exclusive of improvements, and also to ascertain the value of the improvements, and further to ascertain whether it interferes with any adverse claim, and the extent of, and nature of, such interference; and for the purposes aforesaid, the register and receiver are hereby authorized each to administer oaths, or affirmations, and it shall also be the duty of those officers to record all notices and testimony in support of each claim; and for administering oaths they shall be allowed a fee of twelve-and-a-half cents, and a like sum for every hundred words of testimony which they may record, to be paid by the claimants, and equally divided between the officers aforesaid.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in the case of any bona fide claimant, who has no right under an original claim, entered in the aforesaid book number seven, but who, on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine, had reduced a lot into possession, and is an actual and bona fide settler thereon, or occupant thereof, it shall and may be lawful for him to file a sworn notice, stating how long he has been in the actual possession of the lot, the nature of his improvements, the extent of front and depth requisite to embrace his actual settlement and improvements, the estimated value of the lot at the time of his settlement, and its present value, exclusive of improvements, as also the value of such improvements, and also designating, as accurately as practicable, its position upon the public surveys; and it shall and may be lawful for the aforesaid officers, also, to take all necessary testimony in this class of cases in like manner, and perform similar duties as required in the foregoing section, and to receive any notice and evidence of any missionary claim from any party authorized to act, both as to the nature and extent of the same, and the grounds on which it may be entitled to equitable consideration.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall also be the duty of the land officers to examine and arrange the notices and testimony in all cases filed under this act; and the cases contemplated by the third section, which they may confirm, shall be placed in abstract A,

first class, and those under that section which may be rejected by them, shall be placed in abstract A, second class; and in all cases contemplated by the fourth section of this act, the confirmation of the commissioners shall be placed in abstract B, first class, and their rejections in abstract B, second class.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That in the aforesaid abstracts, the register and receiver shall designate the number of each claim, name of present and of original claimant, area, present value of the lot, exclusive of improvements, and the amount, which, in their opinion, it would be just to require as a payment for the same to the government; and the said officers shall designate on the aforesaid map of the public surveys the location of each claim as near as it can be ascertained from the testimony, with the estimated *actual* value, and the assessment thereon of the sum which, in their judgment, should be paid for the same to the government.

Form and contents of abstracts.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the surveyor-general at Detroit, on being notified of the completion by the land officers of the aforesaid abstracts and map, shall despatch a skilful deputy to the Sault Ste. Marie, who shall file in the land office at that place his affidavit faithfully and impartially to discharge his duty, and thereupon there shall be delivered to him the said abstracts and map, and he shall then proceed forthwith to lay off and survey the village of Sault Ste. Marie into town lots, streets, avenues, public squares, out-lots, having regard to the lots and streets already actually surveyed, existing or established, and having regard also to the existing limits and extent of the lots, and to the existing limits and extent of the lots covered by the claims which shall have been adjudicated by the register and receiver; and after such surveys shall have been completed, the aforesaid deputy shall prepare a plat exhibiting, in connexion with the lines of the public surveys, the exterior lines of the whole village, also the squares, individual lots, and the public lots, and also the out-lots, designating the lots reserved for military or other purposes, according to the extent and limits of the same, as fixed by the proper military officers, pursuant to the requirements of the second section of this act, and specifying the name of each claimant of the individual lot, and whether confirmed or rejected, the sum assessed by the register and receiver as a payment which should be made in each case by the party, and also designating the vacant in-lots and out-lots, the former of which shall be subdivided into lots not to exceed each a quarter of an acre, and the latter not to exceed two acres each; and it shall be the duty of the said deputy, from the best information he can obtain, and after conference with the land officers, to specify on the survey of each vacant lot the actual present estimated value, and it shall be the duty of the aforesaid deputy to return to the register and receiver their abstracts and map, and to submit to them his plat of the actual surveys, and if they shall be satisfied that it is in accordance with their adjudications, they shall append a certificate to that effect, and the said deputy shall then transmit the said plat with the field notes to the surveyor-general at Detroit for examination of the work, and if that officer shall find it faithfully and properly executed, he shall allow the said deputy a per diem of five dollars for every day actually and necessarily engaged in the preliminary examination and surveys, and in the construction of the plat, and shall also pay all necessary expenses.

Surveyor-general at Detroit, on being informed of completion of map and abstracts, to send a deputy to the Sault Ste. Marie, to lay off the village.

Further duties of the deputy

Compensation.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the surveyor-general, upon the approval of the plat, or actual survey by his deputy, to return the said plat to the register and receiver, who shall thereupon transmit the same, with their abstracts, maps, and record of testimony, to the commissioner of the general land office, whose decision in every case shall be final, and binding upon the parties and

Abstracts and maps, with plat, to be transmitted to com'r of general land office, whose decision, in all cases, shall be binding.

the government, and who shall have power either to affirm, modify, or reverse the decisions of the register and receiver, and to authorize them to grant a certificate upon the cash payment to the receiver, of what may be determined to be a fair assessment on the lot confirmed; and upon such payment being made, and the return of the certificate to the general land office, a patent shall issue. And the said register and receiver shall each receive, from the proceeds of such sales, the sum of five dollars for every claim examined and adjudicated by them under this act.

Commissioner authorized to order vacant lots to be sold after public notice of two months.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the commissioner to order into market, after public notice of at least two months, all vacant lots, or lots to which a claim may be rejected, and to sell the same for cash to the highest bidder, subject to a minimum of two thirds of their estimated value; and upon such sales being made, and proper returns reported to the general land office, the commissioner, if the proceedings are found regular, shall be authorized to issue patents.

After adjudicating claims, and selling vacant lots, all moneys received, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the authorities of Sault Ste. Marie, to be expended in public improvements.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That after all the claims shall have been adjudicated, surveyed, and the vacant lots sold, it shall be the duty of the proper accounting officers of the treasury to ascertain the net amount of sales, after deducting all expenses incident to the execution of this act, and such amount shall be paid over by the Secretary of the Treasury to the trustees, or other constituted authorities, of Salt Ste. Marie, to be expended by them in the improvements of the streets and erection of public buildings.

APPROVED, September 26, 1850.

Sept. 26, 1850.

CHAP. LXXII. — *An Act to reduce the minimum Price of the Mineral Lands in the Lake Superior District in Michigan, and in the Chippewa District in Wisconsin.*

Mineral lands in Michigan and Wisconsin to be offered for sale as other public lands.

Parts of acts inconsistent repealed.

1847, ch. 32, and ch. 64.

Proviso.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the mineral lands in the Lake Superior district in Michigan, and in the Chippewa district in Wisconsin, shall be offered for public sale in the same manner, and be subject to the same minimum price, and the same rights of pre-emption as the other public lands of the United States; and such portions of the act of first March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, "to establish a land office in the northern part of Michigan, and to provide for the sale of the mineral lands in the State of Michigan," and of the act of the third March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, "to create an additional land district in the Territory of Wisconsin, and for other purposes," as are inconsistent with the provisions of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed: *Provided, however*, That the right given by those acts of first and third March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, to lessees, occupants, and permittees, to enter to the extent of their leases and permits, and no less, shall not be considered as impaired by this act; but said lessees, occupants, and permittees shall be authorized to enter the land covered by their leases, occupancy, and permits, respectively, as therein provided, at the minimum price fixed by this act.

Holder of a lease for more than one section entitled on surrender of said lease to purchase one full section at the minimum price.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the holder of a lease or permit covering more than one full section of the mineral lands, as aforesaid, shall be entitled, on the surrender and annulment of said lease or permit at the proper land-office, to purchase, if he shall elect to do so, one full section, and no more, of the land covered by said lease or permit, at a minimum price of two dollars and fifty cents per acre.

APPROVED, September 26, 1850.

CHAP. LXXIII. — *An Act to provide for carrying into Execution, in further Part, the twelfth Article of the Treaty with Mexico concluded at Guadalupe Hidalgo.* Sept. 26, 1850.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of three millions three hundred and sixty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of the instalment and interest which will fall due on the thirtieth of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, under the twelfth article of the treaty between the United States and Mexico, made and concluded at Guadalupe Hidalgo, on the second of February, eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

Providing for the payment of instalment due May 30, 1851.

APPROVED, September 26, 1850.

CHAP. LXXV. — *An Act to establish certain Post-Roads in the United States.* Sept. 27, 1850.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following post roads be, and the same are hereby, established in the States and Territories as hereafter expressed, viz.: in

Maine. — From Buckfield, via East Sumner, Hartford, and Canton Mills, to Canton.

From Buckfield, via Sumner, to West Sumner.

From Bangor, via Hermon, South Levant, Exeter, West Garland, northeasterly part of Dexter, Sangerville, Guilford, Abbott, and Monson, to Moose-Head Lake.

From North Anson village, Somerset county, via East Anson, and East New Vineyard, to New Vineyard, Franklin county.

From Exeter Corner, Penobscot county, on the Avenue road, to Abbott, in Piscataquis county.

From Waterville, via Fairfield, Norridgewock, Madison, and Anson, to North Anson.

From Port Fairfield, via Van Buren and Madawaska, to Fort Kent.

From Bethel post-office, Oxford county, via Newry Corner, up Bear River, to Letter B. post-office.

From Belgrade, Kenebec county, via Rome, Mercer, and Starks, to Industry, Somerset county.

New Hampshire. — From Stewart's to Pittsburg, in Coos county. New Hampshire.

From Bellows' Falls, Vermont, via Paper Mill, South Acworth, Lemster, and East Unity, to Newport, in New Hampshire.

From Canaan, Vermont, to Pittsburg, New Hampshire.

Vermont. — From West Topsham, Orange county, to East Orange. Vermont.

From Jamesville, in Richmond, Addison county, via West Bolton, Underhill, Cambridge, Waterville, Bakersfield, and West Enosburg, to West Berkshire.

From East Burke, Caledonia county, via East Haven, Newark, Brighton, Climbstone, and Morgan, to State line, in Holland.

From Jamaica to Winhall, Bennington county.

From West Wardsboro', via West Dover, to Wilmington, Windham county.

New York. — From Pierrepoint Manor to Sacketts Harbor, Jefferson county, on the line of the railroad now being made. New York.

From Adams Centre to Sackets Harbor on the direct road thither.

From Canajoharrie, Montgomery county, via Ames and Sharon Springs, to Sharon Centre, Schoharrie county.

From Rome, Oneida county, via Stanwicks, Westmoreland, Walesville, Vernon, Vernon Centre, Knox's Corners, to Oriskany Falls.

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- From Natural Bridge, Jefferson county, to Diana, Lewis county.
- From Dover Plains, Dutchess county, via Amenia, Northdart, Boston Corner, and Copake, to Hillsdale, Columbia county.
- From Evans' Mills, Jefferson county, to Oxbone, in said county.
- From Clovesville post-office, Delaware county, via Bataviakill, to Roxbury.
- From Callikoon Depot, Sullivan county, via North Branch, Callikoon and Youngsville, to Liberty in said county.
- From Carlton, Orleans county, via Carlton, Kendall, Parma, Clarkson, and Greene, to Charlotte, Monroe county.
- From Chocon, Ulster county, via Olive Bridge, Samsonville, to Pine Bush in said county.
- From Croton, Delaware county, via North Hamden, to Walton in said county.
- From Lowville, Lewis county, via Harrisburg and Pinckney, to Rodman, Jefferson county.
- From Chehocton, Delaware county, via Hancock, Walton, Franklin, and North Franklin, to Oneonta, Otsego county.
- From Fredonia, Chautauque county, to Vellanava.
- From Ovid Landing, Seneca county, via Ovid Village, to Sheldrake.
- From West Troupsburg, via Roger's Centre, to Troupsburg, Steuben county.
- From Avoca, Steuben county, via Lyons Hollow, and Riker's Hollow, to Naples, Ontario county.
- From Andover, via Wellsville, to Bolivar, Alleghany county.
- From Burns, Alleghany county, via Grove, to Nunda, Livingston county.
- From White Lake, via Toronto and Black Lake, to Beaver Brooks, Sullivan county.
- From White's Corners, via most direct rout to Collin's Centre, Erie county.
- From Albany, via Berne, to Gallopville, Schoharrie county.
- From Batavia, Genessee county, to Buffalo, Erie county, along the plank road now being constructed between said points.
- From Rome, Oneida county, via Western, to Boonville.
- From Chemung, to Van Eltonville, Chemung county, New York.
- From Walton to Oneonta, via Franklin and North Franklin.
- From Saratoga Springs to Latsonia.
- New Jersey.** From White House to New Germantown, Hunterdon county.
- From Clinton to Frenchtown, in Hunterdon county.
- From Plainfield, Essex county, to Baskenridge, in Somerset county.
- From Mount Holly, via Chemung, New Gretna, to Tuckerton, New Jersey.
- From Mount Holly, via Pemberton, Browns Mills, to Barnegat, New Jersey.
- From Princeton, Mercer county, via Van Hise Store, Edinburgh, Dutch Neck, Windsor, to Hightown.
- From Medford, via Lumberton, to Mount Holly.
- Pennsylvania.** From Clarion, Clarion county, via Lucinda Furnace, and Tylersburgh, to Tionesta, Venango county.
- From Selinsgrove, via Kratzersville, New Berlin, and Barber's Mills, to Hareleton, Union county.
- From Selinsgrove, Union county, via Turtleville, Lewisburgh, New Columbia, White Deer Mills, White Deer, (Uniontown,) and Road Hall, to Williamsport, Lycoming county.
- From Saegerstown, to Conneautville, Crawford county.
- From Elderton, Armstrong county, via South Bend, West Lebanon, and Clarksburgh, to Blairsville, Indiana county.

From Pike Mills, Potter county, via Mixtown, to Westfield, Tioga county.

From Tinker Run, Westmoreland county, via Guffey's Salt Works, to Pittsburgh; also from West Newton, via Guffey's Salt Works, to Pittsburg.

From Hopewell post-office, Bedford county, via Broadtop, Beavertown, and Glasgow Cross Roads, to Mill Creek, Huntingdon county.

From Orbsonia, via Scottsville, New Grenada, and Speersville, to Ray's Hill.

From Bloody Run, Bedford county, via Clearville, William Robinson's, and Warfordsburg, to Hancock, in Maryland.

From Harrisonville, Bedford county, via Dublin Mill, to Orbsonia, Huntingdon county.

From Connellsville, Fayette county, via Springfield, New Lexington and Gebhart's, to Berlin, Somerset county.

From Honeybrook, in Chester county, to Pequea, in Lancaster county.

From Rock, in Lancaster county, to Peach Bottom, in York county.

From Enterprize, via Bareville, and Voganville to Hinkleten.

From Roulett, Potter county, via Pleasant Valley, Evan's Corners, and Glenn, to Ceres post-office, McKean county.

From Stroudsburgh, Monroe county, via Fennersville and Weisport, to Mauch Chunk, Carbon county.

From Stroudsburgh, via Brackleysville, Henrysville, and Paradise Valley, to New Mount Pleasant, Monroe county.

From Allentown, Lehigh county, via Catasauqua and Lauback's, to Cherryville, in Northampton county.

From Easton, via Kesslerville, Leaherville, and Roxbury, to Williamsburgh, Northampton county.

From Titusville, Crawford county, via Pleasantville and Tyrell, to Tionesta, Venango county.

From Columbia, Lancaster county, via Newton and Mountjoy, to Mastersonsville.

From Northeast Borough, Erie county, via Greenfield post-office, in Pennsylvania, and the residence of Nehemiah L. Firm, in Mina, and through the township of French Creek, to Orlando Durkees, in Chautauque county, New York.

From the Borough of Clarion, Clarion county, via Myer's Furnace, Saw Mill, and Grist Mill, Griswell's Saw Mill, Helen Furnace, Cook's Saw Mill, Hight's Saw Mill, Longwell's Saw Mill, Munn's Saw Mill, Reynold's Saw Mill, Armstrong's Saw Mill, O'Neill's Saw Mill, Winkook's Saw Mill, Brook's & Co.'s Saw Mill, Winser's Saw Mill, Rought's Saw Mill, Paine's Saw Mill, Gillise's Saw Mill, and Dickinson's Saw Mill, to Ridgeway Borough, Elk county.

From Hepburn, via Hogeland branch road, Sierra, Hay's saw mill, Little Pine Creek, to Waterville.

From Hamilton, Wayne county, to Dalesville, Luzerne county.

From Catfish post-office, via Callensburg, Jefferson Furnace, to Shippenville, Clarion county.

From Tunkhannock, Wyoming county, via Tunkhannock and East Branch Creeks, to Carbondale, Luzerne county.

From Strattanville, Clarion county, via Helen Furnace, Black's Settlement, and Marion, to Warren, Warren county.

From Kimbleville to Lewisville, Chester county.

From Bloomburg, via Light Street, Orangeville, Pealer's, Benton, Coles Creek, and Davidsons, to Laport, Sullivan county.

From Titusville, Crawford county, via Enterprize and Holland, to Perry, Venango county.

From Luthersburg, Clearfield county, via Punxsutawney, Schmicksburg, and Rural Village, to Kittanning, Armstrong county.

From Hamburg to Windsor Castle; also from Virginsville to Kutztown, Berks county.

From Canton Corners, via Shunk post-office, Eldredsville, and Cherry, to Sugar Run.

From Condersport, Potter county, to Wellsville, Alleghany county, New York.

From Berlin, Somerset county, via Roxbury, Shanksville, Buckstown, Shade Furnace, and Scalp Level, to Johnstown, in Cambria county, Pennsylvania.

From Shaloceta, via Marlin's mill and Plumville, to Schmicksburg, Indiana county.

From Titusville, Crawford county, via Rome, Eldred, and Spring Creek, to Columbus, Warren county.

From Carbondale, via Archbold, Blakely, Dunmore, and Harrison, to Hyde Park.

From Emlenton, Venango county, to the mouth of Tionesta Creek, in said county.

From Roulett, Potter county, via Sartwell Creek, Evan's Corners, and Kings Run, to Ceres, McKean county.

From Kutztown, via Dale, to Colebrookdale, Berks county.

From Schmicksburg, Indiana county, to Luthersburg, Clearfield county.

From Limestone to Clarion, Clarion county.

From Smith's Mills, Clearfield county, via Wheatland and Clearfield Creek bridge, to Clearfield Borough, in said county.

From Kittaning, Armstrong county, via Pine Creek Furnace, Scrubgrass, Mahonie's furnace, Putneyville, Olney Furnace, Guthrie's Mills, Perrysville, and Punxsatawney, to Luthersburg, Clearfield county.

From Centreville, Butler county, to New Castle, Lawrence county.

From Chest, via New Washington, to Burnside's, Clearfield county.

From Cerestown, via Mill Creek, Evan's Corners, Tristle Point, and Potato Creek, to Smithport, in McKean county.

From tavern, late Orr's, on the Wilkesbarre and Hazzleton road, via Swiss valley, Wolverton, and Tenchman's Mills, Buchanan's and Whitebread Settlement, to Sloyersville, Luzerne county.

From Caledonia, via Benzett, to Second Fork, Elk county.

From Tinker Run to Elizabeth.

From Medford, Burlington county, via Shamong, Green Bank, Bridgeport, and Bass River, Lower Bridge, to Tuckerton, in said county.

From Mannahawken, via Barnegatt, Cedar Bridge, Mount Misery, Brown's Mills, and Pemberton, to Mount Holly, Burlington county.

From Halifax, via Fisherville, to Elizabethville, Dauphin county.

From Blythe post-office, at Tuscarora village, to Catawissa post-office, Schuylkill county.

From Spruce Creek, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, via Warrior's Mark, to Phillipsburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania.

From Le Roy post-office, in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, via Granville, to Troy, in said county.

From Eldredsville, via Campbellville, to New Albany, Sullivan county.

From Roland Wilcox's, on the Berwick turnpike, in Albany, Bradford county, through Wilmot, via Henry Gaylord's, J. P. Horton's, and J. L. Jones', to Terrytown, in the township of Asylum.

From Bartonsville to Merwinesburg, Monroe county.

From Easton to Hettertown, via Lower Saucon and Stout's.

Delaware and
Maryland.
New York and
Pennsylvania.

Delaware and Maryland.—From Millsborough, Sussex county, Delaware, via Greenborough, to Whaleyville, Worcester county, in Maryland.

New York and Pennsylvania.—From Maysville, Chautauque coun-

ty, New York, via Panama and Lottsville, to Laporte, in Warren county, Pennsylvania.

From Lekaysville, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, via Windham, Warren and Nichols, to Smithboro, in Tioga county, New York.

Delaware. — From Lewiston, via Angola, and Peter R. Burton's Store, to Millsborough, in Sussex county. Delaware.

Pennsylvania and Virginia. — From Brownsville, via Heisterburgh, Carmichael's by Mope's Mills, Pennsylvania, to Morgantown, Virginia. Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Maryland. — From Glymont to Port Tobacco. Maryland.

From Clear Spring to the Depot, or the nearest convenient point on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

From Laurel, in Prince George's county, to Sandy Spring, in Montgomery county.

From Baltimore, by way of Ford's Landing and Cecil, and on to Warwick, Cecil county.

From Elkton, Maryland, by way of Fair Hill, and Lewisville, Pennsylvania, to Kimbleville and New London, Pennsylvania.

Virginia. — From Wytheville, Wythe county, to Mechanicsburgh, Giles county. Virginia.

From Horse Pasture to Martinsville.

From Beckley, Raleigh county, to Peytona, Boone county.

From Salem, Harrison county, to Harrisville, Ritchie county.

From Ritchie Court-House to Gilmer Court-House.

From Factory Hill to Holy Neck, Nansemond county.

From Franklin, via Monterey, Nelsonville, and Bath, to Crab Bottom, Highland county.

From Morgantown, Monongalia county, to Pruntytown, Taylor county.

From Buchanan to Clarksburg.

From Patrick Court-House to Carrol Court-House.

From Love's Mill to Jefferson, Ash county, North Carolina.

From Braxton Court-House to Kanawha Court-House.

From Morgantown to Brownsville, Pennsylvania.

From North Mountain post-office, via Clear Spring, Maryland, Clay Lick Hall, to Mercersburg, Pennsylvania.

From Mercer Court-House to Fayette Turnpike.

From Lumberport, Harrison county, to Centreville.

From Morgantown, Monongalia county, to Evansville, Preston county.

From Winchester to Wardensville.

From West Union, Doddridge county, to Webb's Mill, Ritchie county.

From Riply, via Buffalo Big Level, to Barbourville.

From Barbourville to Bloomingdale, Cabell county.

From New Market, Nelson county, via Glasgow, to Lexington, Rockbridge county.

From Ripley, Jackson county, via Wright's Mills, Liberty Falls, Graham's Station, Pomeroy, and Pleasant's Flats, to Point Pleasant.

From mouth of Goose Creek, Wirt county, to Ritchie Court-House.

From Mechanicsburg, Giles county, to Shannon's Store, Wythe county.

From Hensonville, Russell county, to Quillinsville, Scott county.

From New Salem, via New Milton, Sugar Grove and Farmington, to Harrisville.

From German Settlement, in Preston county, to Leadville, in Randolph county.

From Monterey, via Madisonville and Ruckmansville, to Mountain Grove.

From West Union, via Stive Spring Mills, Lewins's and Lawson's Store, and Zeba Davis's Mills, to Webb's Mills.

From Fairmount, Marion county, via Morgan's Settlement by Gladesville, to Kingswood, in Preston county.

From Chancellorville to Richardsville.

From Shepherd's Grove, via Kellyville and Brandy, to Culpepper Court-House.

From Wytheville, via Speedwell, Dry Run, Elk Creek, Austin and Cornett's Store, Independence, to Ballard's Store, on Bridle Creek, Grayson county.

From Patterson's Depot, via Frankford, Sheetz's Mills, Burlington, Williamsport, and Ridgeway, McNeman's Cross Roads, to Petersburg, Hardy county, Virginia.

From Winchester, via Wardensville, to Moorfield, in Hardy county.

From Palatine Hill, Marion county, Virginia, to Ringwood in the county of Preston, via Morgad's Settlement, and Jacob Miller's.

From the German Settlement, Preston county, via Western-ford, to Leedsville, Randolph county.

North Carolina.

North Carolina. — From Joy, to Longmire's, Washington county, Tennessee.

From Marion to Limestone.

From Wilmington, via Whitesville, Fair Bluff, Marion Court-House, Mars Bluff, Bradleyville, and Sumpterville, to Manchester, South Carolina.

From Burnsville to Elizabethtown, Tennessee.

From Grassy Creek, via Toe River, Cranberry Forge, and Roan Mountain, to Elizabethtown, Tennessee.

From Burnsville to Big Rock Creek.

From Wantan Court-House to Cranberry Forge.

From Clemmonsville, via Smith Grove, Mockville, and Oak Forest, to Statesville, Iredell county.

From McNeil's Ferry to Summerville.

From Shelby, via Birchelsville, Sandy Run, Grassy Pond, South Carolina, Corohens, to Spartansburg.

From Rock Fish Village, via Lumberbridge, to Philadelphia.

From Murphy, Cherokee county, to Ellijoy, Gilmer county, Georgia.

From Paint Rock to Newport, Cocke county, Tennessee.

From Edynsville, via Mills' Gap, to Rutherford.

From Grassy Creek, to Elizabethtown, Tennessee.

From Franklin, via Harris' Cross Roads, to Hall's Cross Roads, Franklin county.

From Salem, via Clemmonsville, and Panther Creek, to Huntsville, Surry county.

From Eagle Rock, in Wake county, to Nahunta in Wayne county.

From Durham's Creek, in Beaufort county, by way of South Creek to Bay River, in Craven county.

From Hamptonville, in Surry county, North Carolina, by the way of Lovelace, to Wilkesborough, Wilkes county, in said State.

From Cathey's Creek to Georgetown, Macon county.

From Fayetteville, via Aversborough Village, to Smithfield.

From Salisbury, via Organ Church, to Mount Pleasant, in Cabarrus county.

From the Warm Springs, North Carolina, to Newport, Tennessee.

From St. John's, in Hertford county, via Britton's Cross Roads, to Scotland Neck, in Halifax county.

From Powel's Point to Roanoke Island, Currituck county.

From Clinton, Sampson county, to Pittsborough, Chatham county, via Aversborough.

South Carolina.

South Carolina. — From Newberry Court-House, via Reynosa, Hunt-

ington, Cross Anchor, Woodruff's and Pleasant Grove, to Merrittsville.

From Lexington Court-House, via Wise's Ferry, to Newberry Court-House.

From Graham's Turnout to Lott's post-office.

From Richardson's, in Edgefield District, via Dyson's Mills, to Lodi, in Abbeville District.

From Spartansburg Court-House, via Damascus, Coulter's Ford, Buck's Creek, Fingersville, Green's Creek, and Carson's, to Rutherfordton.

From Pacolet Mills, via Duncan's Store, John Wilkins', and Duncan's old Store, to White Plains.

From Camden, Kershaw District, via Ridgewood, Winsborough, and Monticello, Fairfield District, to the village of Newberry, Newberry District.

From Rocky Mount, Fairfield District, to Long Street, Lancaster District.

From Darlington Court-House to Camden, Kershaw District.

From Jeffries Creek post-office, via Anderson's Bridge, to Graham's Cross Roads, Williamsburg District.

From Yorkville, via South Point and Woodlawn, in Gaston county, North Carolina, Cottage House, and Vesuvius Furnace, Lincoln county, to Newton, Catawba county, in North Carolina.

From Lauren's Court-House, via North Creek, Milton Spring Grove, Cross Hill, Waterloo, Mount Gallagher, Brewerton, Simpson's Mills, Tumbling Shoals, Reabun's Creek, back to Lauren's Court-House.

From Glenn Springs, via Smith's Store, Henry Ferguson's Store, and Burnt Factory, to Cross Anchor.

From Marion Court-House, via Gilchrist's Bridge, J. N. Stevens', G. W. Woodbury's Tabernacle Church, to Marion Court-House.

From Mrs. Mason's, on the rout from Yorkville, to Charlotte, North Carolina, via Bethel, and westward to Antioch.

From Pickens Court-House, via Clayton's Mills, Salubrity, Pickensville, Wolf Creek, Joseph Hughes', to Pickens Court-House.

From Pickens Court-House, via Robert Stewart's, Anderson's Mills, and Nix's, on Eastatoe, to Pickens Court-House.

From Thirty-two-mile House, by way of Lenud's Ferry, to Kingstree, in Williamsburg District.

From Camden, via Bishopville, to Willow Grove.

From Bethlehem, to Sandy Grove.

From Anderson, South Carolina, to Athens, Georgia.

From Columbia, via Pleasant Springs, Countsville, and Calk's Road, to Frog Level, in Newberry District.

From Dyson's Mills, via Greenwood, Deadfall, Cokesburg, Mount Hill, to Anderson.

From Bennettsville, South Carolina, to Stewartsville and Daniel McNeills Mill, North Carolina.

From Pungo Bridge, Beaufort county, to North Creek.

From Anderson, S. C., to Carnsville, Georgia.

Georgia. — From Eden, Effingham county, to James Hagen's, Bullock county. Georgia.

From Centre Village, via Woodstock's Mills, to St. Mary's, Camden county.

From Dahlonga, via Harvey Jones', to William Robertson's, Lumpkin county.

From Hawkinsville to Darien.

From Waresboro', Ware county, to Centre Village, Camden county.

From Waresboro, Ware county, via Polk, to Blount's Ferry, Florida.

From Eleventh Station, on the Central Railroad, to the Fifty-fifth Precinct, Emanuel county.

- From Trenton, Dale county, to Chattanooga, in Tennessee.
 From Monticello, via Canton, to Dahlonega.
 From Dublin, Laurens county, to Jacksonville, Telfair county.
 From Thirteenth Station, Central Railroad, to Sandersville, Washington county.
 From Thomasville, Thomas county, via Dekle's Store, to Monticello, Jefferson county, Florida.
 From Talbotton, via Red Bone, Talbot county, to Hootenville, Upson county.
 From Marietta, Cobb county, via Roswell and Cuming, to Dahlonega.
 From Marietta to Canton.
 From Jacksonville, via Swain's Store, to Ocmulgee post-office.
 From Mount Vernon, Montgomery county, via Tillman's Ferry on the Ohoopy River, and Wilkes' Ferry, on Pendleton Creek, to Reedsville, Tatnall county.
 From Blount's Ferry to Polk, Clinch county.
 From Alapahaw, Lowndes county, to Jasper, Hamilton county, Florida.
 From Waresboro' to Polk, Clinch county.
 From Gin Town, Irwin county, to Okapileo, Lowndes county.
 From Villa Rica, Carrol county, via Pleasantvale and Cedar Town, to Cave Spring, Floyd county.
 From Dublin, Laurens county, to Jacksonville, Telfair county.
 From Oglethorpe, via Hamburg, Pond Town, Trycam, Buena Vista, and Halloca, to Columbus.
 From Thirteenth Section, Central Railroad, to Sandersville, in Washington county.
 From Poplar Spring, Hall county, to Mount Jonah, Habersham county.
 From Reedsville, Tatnall county, via Surrency's post-office and Stafford's Ferry, to Holmesville, Appling county.
 From Waresboro', Georgia, to Blount's Ferry, Florida.
 From Hawkinsville to Irwinville.
 From Dahlonega to William Robertson's.
 From Thomasville, Thomas county, Georgia, to Monticello, Jefferson county, Florida.
 From Centre Village, Camden county, via Woodstock Mills, Florida, to St. Mary's, Camden county.
 From Waresboro', in Ware county, to Centre Village, in Camden county.
 From Eleventh Section, Central Railroad, to Fifty-fifth Precinct, Emanuel county.
 From Tarbolton to Hootenville, via Red Bone.
 From Monticello to Thomasville, via Dekle's store.
 From Eden to house of James Hazin, Bullock county.
- Kentucky.** — From Lagrange, via Hendersonville, to New Castle.
 From Middletown, via the Eakin Road, to Shelbyville.
 From Louisville, via Cross Roads, to Shepherdsville.
 From Foster's Landing to Falmouth.
 From Troy, via Silvertop, and the points where the Kentucky State line strikes the Mississippi River, to New Madrid, Missouri.
 From Hopkinsville to Rumsey.
 From Somerset, via Harrison and Miltonville, to Liberty.
 From Richmond, via Walnut Valley, to Kiddville.
 From Maysville, via Tolesboro', Eculapia, John Thompson's, on Kinniconick, and the Laurel Fork of the Kinniconick, to Knapp's post-office.
 From Barboursville to Whitley Court-House.
 From Providence to Henderson.

From Eddyville, via Birmingham, to Benton.

From Crockettville to Owsley Court-House.

From Dresden to Troy.

From Ross' Ferry, Livingston county, via Underwood Furnace, Hopewell Furnace, Pinkneyville, Salem, Darlington's, William Wallace's in Kentucky, to Elizabethtown, Hardin county, Illinois.

From Jamestown to Rowena, in Russell county.

From Bradfordsville, in Marion county, via Mann's Lick, in Taylor county, and the Forks of Casey's Creek, to Neatville, in Adair county.

From Russellville, Logan county, via Buena Vista Springs, to Elkton, Todd county, Kentucky.

From Maysville, via Slack, to Germantown.

From Maysville, via Slack and Minerva, to Dover.

From Carrollton, via Palmyra, to Bedford.

From Carrollton, via Campbellsburg, to New Castle.

From John R. G. Buck's (or Clear Point) to Dr. J. C. Green's.

From Russellville to Elkton, via the Buena Vista Springs and Gordonville.

From Hopkinsville, via Fruit Hill, Harrison's Tanyard, and Clark's Store, to Swanville.

Tennessee. — From Winchester, Franklin county, via Halkersville and Pelham, to Altamont, Grundy county. Tennessee.

From Rogersville, via Anderson's Cross Roads, Kyles Ford and Hunter's Gap, to Jonesville, Lee county, Virginia.

From McMinnville, via Irvin College and William Dugan's, to Chattanooga.

From Dover, Stewart county, via Strombold Furnace, to Concord, Kentucky.

From Jasper to Pikesville, on the east side of Seguachee River.

From Elizabethtown, via Longmire, to Stockville, North Carolina.

From Bolivar, via Nubbin Ridge, to Metamora.

From Waynesboro', to Lyndon.

From Turtletown, North Carolina, via Ducktown, Tennessee, Fightingtown, Georgia, to Ilyaz.

From Dresden, via Palmer's Store, to Boydville, Tennessee.

From Taylorsville, Tennessee, to John Mast's, North Carolina.

From Taylorsville to Sugar Grove, North Carolina.

From Taylorsville, down Roger's Creek, via Carter's Iron Works, to Sugar Grove, North Carolina.

From Bagdad to Carthage.

From Chattanooga, via Sparta, Gainsboro', Tompkinsville, to Glasgow, Kentucky.

From Harrison, via Blue Spring, to Cotton Port, Meigs county.

From Harrison's, via Hinson's, to Pikesville.

From Kingston, Roane county, to Robertsville.

From Woodbourne, in Knox county, via Vandergriff Cross Roads, and Austin L. Moore's, to Clinton.

From Franklin, via Hurts' Cross Roads, to Rally Hill.

From Dresden, via Middleburg, to Troy.

From Waynesboro' to Decaturville, via Patriot.

From Knoxville to Madisonville, via Lewis' Ferry, United, and Morgantown.

From Winchester, Franklin county, to Manchester, Coffee county, via Spring Creek.

From Altamont, Grundy county, Tennessee, to Winchester, via Hockersville.

Ohio. — From Ashtabula, Ashtabula county, by Plymouth, North Sheffield, and Kelloggsville, Ohio, to Elk Creek post-office, Erie county, Pennsylvania. Ohio.

From Greenville, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, by Kinsman, Williamsfield, Andover, Richmond, Denmark, Pierpont, and Monroe Village, to Kingsville, Ashtabula county.

From Canton, Stark county, Ohio, via Lewisville, Barryville, Mount Union, Damascusville, Salem, Washingtonville, Columbiana, East Fairfield, and Palestine, to Darlington, Beaver county, Pennsylvania.

From the town of Kenton to the town of Hale, in the county of Hardin.

From Zanesville, Muskingum county, via Chandlersville, Cumberland, Rochester, Sarahsville, Summerfield, Louisville, to Woodsfield, Monroe county.

From Chagrin Falls, via Russell, Newberry Centers, to Burton, in the county of Geauga.

From Chillicothe, Ross county, via Hallsville, Adelphi, South Perry, and Gibersonville, to Logan.

From Simmon's Run, Coshocton county, Ohio, via Mohawk to New Castle, in said county.

From Middletown, Butler county, via Le Sourdsville, Princeton, and Port Union, to Cincinnati, in Hamilton county.

From Waynesville, via Springboro, to Franklin, in Warren county.

From Carrolton, Carrol county, via Augusta, Green Hill, New Alexander, North Georgetown, to Salem, Columbiana county.

From Malta, in Morgan county, via Chappell Hill, Sunday Creek Cross Roads, and Straitsville, to Logan, in Hocking county.

From Barnesville, Belmont county, via Temperanceville, Boston, and Calais to Woodfield, Monroe county.

From Perrysburg, Wood county, to Defiance, in the county of Defiance, Ohio, on the south side of the Maumee River.

From Dayton, Montgomery county, to Xenia, Greene county.

From Lancaster, Fairfield county, via Jefferson, Winchester, Waterloo, to Grand Port, Franklin county.

From Hillsboro, Highland county, via Berrysville, Fairfax, Campbell's Mills, to Youngstown, in Adams county.

From Findley, Hancock county, via Gilboa, and Medary, to Defiance, in Defiance county.

From Deep Cut post-office, Allen county, via Jennings's Prairie, Anglaize post-office, to Willshire, in Van Wert county.

From Wilksville to McArthurstown, in the county of Vinton.

From Milton, Miami county, via Harriford, Painter Creek, and Poplar Ridge, to Greenville, in Darke county.

From Defiance, Defiance county, via Snooksville, Cranesville, and Hicksville, to Panama.

From Recovery, via Saint Henry's and Saint John's, to Minster, in Anglaize county.

From Humphreyville, Holmes county, via Van Buren, to Warsaw, Coshocton county.

From Millersburgh, Holmes county, via Nashville, Greersville, Brownsville, North Liberty, Ankeneytown, Palmyra, Waterford, and Pulaskiville, to Mount Gilead, in the county of Morrow.

From Ashland, Ashland county, via Troy, Rochester, Brighton, and Camden, to Henrietta, in Lorain county.

From Brighton to Rochester, Beaver county, Pennsylvania.

From Waupaukonetta, Anglaize county, via Unionopolis, Waynesfield, and Roundhead, to Kenton, Hardin county.

From Republic, Seneca county, via Adams and Butternut Ridge, to Green Creek, in Sandusky county.

From Newark, in Licking county, via Chatham, Sylvania, Appleton, Croton, and Trenton, to Sunberry, in Delaware county.

From Jamestown, Greené county, via Bowersville and Bloomington, to Wilmington, in Clinton county.

From Bryan, Williams county, Ohio, via West Jefferson, Norris, Bridgewater, Drake's, and Stoddard's, to Hillsdale, Hillsdale county, Michigan.

From Coolville, via Carthage, Lodi, and Alexander, to Albany, in the county of Athens.

From Logan, Hocking county, via Swan post-office, to McArthurs-town, Athens county.

From West Liberty, Logan county, via Pickereltown, to Delaware, in Delaware county.

From Upper Sandusky, via Browntown, to Marseilles, in Wyandotte county.

From Piketon to Gibson post-office, Pike county.

From Antwerp, Paulding county, via Hicksville, Newville, Wilmington, Franklin, to De Kalb post-office, Indiana.

From Defiance, in Defiance county, Ohio, via Washington Centre, Farmer post-office, Milford Center, to Newville, Indiana.

From Mount Gilead, Morrow county, via Iberia, Galion, Leesville, West Liberty, De Kalb, Tyro, to Plymouth, Richland county.

From Wellerville, Columbiana county, via Knoxville, Richmond, Bloomingdale, Smithfield, Mount Pleasant, and Colerain, to St. Clairsville, Belmont county.

From Twinsburg, Summit county, via Solon, Orange, Mayfield, Willoughby, to the village of Willoughby.

From Coshocton, Coshocton county, via Lewisville, Forks of the White Eyes Creek, Bakersville, and Pleasant Valley, to Canal Dover.

From Barlow, Washington county, via North Belpre, Decatur, and Baker's Settlement, to Coolville, Athens county.

From Constitution post-office, Washington county, via Belpre and Decatur, to Federalton, Athens county.

From Bentlett post-office, Washington county, via Decatur, to Centre Belpre, in said county.

From Sharp's Fork post-office, Athens county, via Pleasant Valley, Woody's Mill, Rosseau, and Chaneyville, to McConnellsville, Morgan county.

From Deverton, Morgan county, via Chappel Hill, to Oxford, Athens county.

From Findlay, Hancock county, to New Haven.

From Polk, Ashland county, Ohio, through Albion, West Salem, Lodi, Lafayette, to Medina, Medina county.

From Waynesville, via Springboro, to Franklin, in Warren county.

From Ashtabula Harbor, via Plymouth, Jefferson, and Denmark, to Richmond, in Ashtabula county.

From West Jefferson, in Madison county, to Mechanicsburg, in Champaign county.

From Pomeroy to Apple Grove, at the head of the Letart Falls, in the county of Meigs.

From Mansfield to Greenwich, via Shenandoah.

Louisiana. — From Point Coupee to Fausse River.

Louisiana.

From Atchafalax, in the parish of Point Coupee, to the Big Bend, in Avoyells.

From Beek's Ferry, Harmonsburg, to Cataholas.

From New Orleans, via Sebastian Bruslards and Estee Delese, in the parish of Plaquemine.

From New Orleans, via Auguste Titus and Robert Wilkinson's, to Francois Moreau's, in Plaquemine parish.

From New Iberia, via Le Blanc's, to Perry's Bridge.

From Perry's Bridge to Corse's Mill.

From Maury, via P. H. Montgomery's, to P. H. Dillon's.

From Mansfield, via Durham's and General Williamson's, to Shreveport.

From Minden, via Fairview, to Bellvue.

From Shreeveport, via Logansport and Shelbyville, to Nacogdoches, in Texas.

From Mill Creek, Sabine parish, via La-ana-coco and Big Woods post-office, to Bellows' Ferry.

From Grand Ecore, via Campti, Coushattie, Chute, and Ringgold, to Minden.

From Farmersville, in Union parrish, to Hamer, in Claiborne parish.

From Deerfield, by Dallas, to Richmond, in the parish of Madison.

From Natchitoches, to Shreeveport, via Maury and Mansfield.

From Vienna, Jackson parish, to El Dorado, Arkansas, via Calloways and Corner Bluffs, Union parish, crossing the De Abone at Sulphur Springs.

From Natchitoches, to Shelbyville, in Texas.

From Forkville, in the parish of Ouachita, directly to Farmersville, passing through the principal settlements between the Bayou Choudion and De Arbone.

Indiana.

Indiana. — From Lafayette, Tippecanoe county, via Monticello, Winamac, North Bend, and Plymouth, to Niles, in Michigan.

From Logansport, via Kewana and Barber's, to Laporte, Laporte county.

From Sullivan Court-House, to Merom, in Sullivan county.

From Stilesville, Hendricks county, via Wadesville, to Gosport, Owen county.

From Washington, Daviess county, via Petersburg to Princeton, Gibson county.

From Rushville, Rush county, via Greenfield, to Noblesville, Hamilton county.

From Rochester, Fulton county, via Buena Vista, to Winamac, Pulaski county.

From Anderson, Madison county, to Alexandria, in said county.

From Greenfield, Hancock county, via Germantown, Lawrence, Millersville, and Broad Ripple, to Augusta, Marion county.

From Nashville, Brown county, via Bean Blossom, and Mount Moriah, to Edinburgh, Johnson county.

From Harrison, Ohio, via Logan, Dover, Alsace, and Alton, to North Hogan, Ripley county.

From Shelbyville, Shelby county, via Franklin, to Hensley, Johnson county.

From Elizabethtown, Bartholomew county, via Rock Creek, and West Point, to Greensburg.

From Columbus, Bartholomew county, to Bedford, Lawrence county, via Heltonsville.

From Burlington, Carroll county, via New London, to Kokomo, in Howard county.

From Logansport, Cass county, via Perrysburg, Gilead, Laketon, Manchester, Millersburg, Liberty Mills, Springfield, Columbia, Papan, Cold Spring, Wolf Lake, and Port Mitchell, to Albion, in Noble county.

From Washington, Daviess county, via Petersburg, Pike county, New State Road, Gibson county, and Vanderburg, to Evansville, on the Ohio River.

From Terre Haute, Vigo county, via Bridgeton post-office, and Dickson's Mills, to Portland Mills, Putnam county.

From Bowling Green, Clay county, via Jourdan Village and Santa Fee, to Gosport, Owen county.

From Martinsville to Mooresville, in Morgan county.

From Marion, via Mier, to Delphi, and also from Marion via Mier, to Logansport, Cass county.

From Defiance, in the State of Ohio, via Brunersburg, Farmer, Newville, Auburn, Lisbon, and Albion, to Noble Iron Works, Noble county.

From Columbia, Whately county, via Paupana, to Wolf Lake, Noble county.

From Fort Wayne, Allen county, via Zanesville, Tracy, and Warren, to Marion, Grant county.

From Bremen, Mercer county, Ohio, via Fort Recovery, Portland, and Camden, to Hartford, Blackford county.

From Andersonville, Franklin county, via Richland, Milroy, Moscow, and Blue Ridge, to Shelbyville, Shelby county.

From Franklin, Johnson county, via Far West, Mooresville, Monrovia, and Stilesville, to Springtown, Hendricks county.

From Elkhart, to Locke, Elkhart county.

From Noblesville, Hamilton county, via Cicerotown and Shielsville, to Tipton, Tipton county.

From Bloomington, Monroe county, via White Hall, to Point Commerce, Greene county.

From New Albany, via Bridgeport, Elizabeth, Laconia, to Mauckport, Harrison county.

From Richmond, Wayne county, via Dover, Williamsburg, Economy, Blountsville, and New Burlington, to Munsey, in Delaware county.

From Smithfield, Delaware county, via New Albany, James Ransom's, in Blackford, in Montpelier.

From Marion, Grant county, via America, Wabash county, to La Gro.

From Otteredage to Scipio, via Zenas, Brewersville.

From Stilesville to Gosport, via Wadesville.

From Oxford, Benton county, to Rensellaer, Jasper county.

From Marion, Grant county, Indiana, to Broman, Mercer county, Ohio, via Hartford, Portland, Jay Court-House, and Fort Recovery.

From Laurel, Franklin county, via Stipp's Hill, to Clarksburg, in Decatur county.

Mississippi. — From Mississippi city, Harrison county, via A. W. Ramsey's, to Jackson Court-House, Jackson county. Mississippi.

From Gainesville, State of Alabama, via Kemper Springs, to Daleville, Lauderdale county, Mississippi.

From Tallula to Powellville, Issaquena county.

From Williamsburg, Covington county, via Bunker Hill, to Raleigh, Smith county.

From Fayette, Jefferson county, via Stephen's Cross Roads, and Lebanon, to Pisgah, Copiah county.

From Gallatin, Copiah county, via Pine Bluff, Bustonton, and Utica, to Edward's Depot, Hinds county.

From Jackson, Hinds county, to Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

From Houston, Chickasaw county, via T. B. Dalton's, Line Creek post-office, and Starkville, to Choctaw Agency, in Octibbeha county.

From Newton, Hinds county, via Georgetown and Providence, to Monticello, Lawrence county.

From Aberdeen, Monroe county, via Camargo, Harrisburg, and Ellistown, to Ripley, Tippah county.

From Brandon, Rankin county, via Concord, Densonton, Ludlow, and Bullctah, to Carthage, Leake county.

From Lexington, Holmes county, via Franklin, Richland, and Deaton's Store, to Canton, Madison county.

From Holley Springs, Marshall county, via Pink Hill, Bethlehem, Cornersville, Rocky Ford, to Pontotoc.

From Oxford to Paris, in Lafayette county.

From Granada, in Yalla Busha county, via Leflore, Greenwood, and Yazoo city to Vicksburg.

From Granada, Mississippi, to Memphis, Tennessee.

From Jackson, Mississippi, to Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Illinois.

Illinois. — From Salem, via H. Gibson's, Bishop's Mill, and Larkinsburg, to Ewington.

From Carmi, via McLeansboro, to Benton.

From McLeansboro, via Crouch's residence, to Hickory Hill post-office.

From Waukegan, via Antioch, Butterfield's Corner, in the town of Benton, Mortimer, Hickory, Milburn, and Otsego, to Waukegan.

From St. Charles, via Line, De Kalb Centre, Broadie's Grove, Jefferson Grove, Lafayette Grove, and Taylor, to Grand Detour.

From Ottawa, via Brookfield, Wauponsie and Mazon, to Wilmington.

From Danville, via Pilot, Middle Fork, Sugar Grove, Ten Mile Grove, Olivers Grove, and Avoca, to Pontiac.

From Belvidere, via Genoa, Sycamore, Lost Grove, Squaw Grove, and Somonoc, to Ottawa.

From Plainfield, via Naansey, to Oswego.

From Peru, via Troy Grove, Pawpaw Grove, Shaboneh's Grove, Coltonville, Brush Point, and Lacey, to Belvidere.

From Bloomington, via Kickapoo and Oldtown Timber, to Cheney's Grove.

From Sycamore, via Genoa, Riley, Marengo, and Durham, in Illinois, to Walworth, in Wisconsin.

From Edwardsville, via Taylorsville, to Decatur, Macon county.

From Marshall, via Salisbury, Campbell, and Springville, to Shelbyville.

From Shelbyville, via Cold Spring, Jericho, and Van Buren, to Greenville.

From Greenup, via Paradise, to Cochran's Grove.

From Lawrenceville to Robinson.

From Decatur to N. M. Brown's, Macon county.

From Williamsburgh, Shelby county, to Greenville, Bond county.

From Springfield, via Salisbury, Petersburg, Panther Creek, and Chandlersville, to Beardstown.

From Jacksonville, via Emerson's Mill, Crow's Point, Claries Grove, Petersburg, and Sugar Grove, to Middletown.

From Pekin, via Circleville, to Delavan.

From Pekin, via Kingston and Timber Point, to Canton.

From Pekin, via Dillon, Armington, and Mount Hope, to Wayneville.

From Petersburg, via Huron, Crane Creek, Bull's Eye Prairie, and Long Point, to Pekin.

From Havana, via Quiver, Long Point, and Allen's Grove, to Delavan.

From Naples, via Meredosia, Virginia, and Chandlersville, to Bath.

From Hennepin, via Florida and Caledonia, to Magnolia.

From Rock Island, via Camden, Richland Grove, Meridian, Oxford, North Prairie, Henderson, and Galesburgh, to Knoxville.

From Peoria, via Farmington, Fairview, Ellisville, Macomb, Argyle, and Carthage, to Warsaw.

From Rock Island, via Genessee and Princeton, to Peoria.

From Oquaka, via Keithburg, New Boston, and Millersburgh, to Rock Island.

From Rock Island, via Camden Mills, Orion, and Cambridge, to Burns.

From Fredericksville, Schuyler county, via Ridgeville and Shelden Grove, to Astoria, Fulton county.

From Pittsfield, Pike county, to New London, in Missouri.

From Jerseyville to Franklin.

From Peoria City, via Farmington, Fairview, Ellisville, Macomb, Carthage, Chili, and Mendon, to Quincy.

From Columbus, Adams county, via Houston, Elm Grove, Huntville, and Brooklyn, to Doddsville, Schuyler county.

From Rocton, via Laona, to Monroe, Wisconsin.

From Lancaster Landing, Peoria county, via Timber, Brunswick, Farmington, French Creek, Elmore, Littletonville, Victoria, Walnut Grove, Bishop Hill, and Red Oak, to Cambridge, Henry county.

From Pekin, via Spring Bay, Partridge Creek, and Crow Creek, to Lacon.

From Lacon, via Steuben, Lawn Ridge, and Wyoming, to Toulon, in Stark county.

From Lacon, via Shaw's Point and Robert's Point, to Magnolia.

From Oregon, via Mount Morris, to Buffalo Grove.

From Sterling, via Union Grove, to Albany.

From Middleport, in Iraquois county, via Wool, Quitman, and Butler, to Urbana, in Champaign county.

From Newton to Martinsville, via Hickory Creek, Grandville, and Johnstone's Mill.

From Montezuma to Glasgow.

Alabama. — From Griffin, Georgia, via Newman and Franklin, in said State, via Eastville, Winston, Rockdale, Wedowee, and Wehadkee, Randolph county, Alabama.

Alabama.

From Mobile, via Clark's and Windham's Stands, Old Washington Court-House, Barryton, Mount Sterling, and Gaston, to Livingston, Sumter county.

From Gosport, Clark county, via Suggsville, Grove Hill, Choctaw Corner, Clay Hill, and Shiloh, to Linden, Marengo county.

From Mobile, via Alabama River, and the intermediate towns and landings, to the city of Montgomery.

From Mobile, via Tombeckbee River and the intermediate towns and landings, to Demopolis, Marengo county.

From Mobile to Holly Wood, Baldwin county.

From Mobile to Point Clare, Baldwin county.

From Mobile to Bayou Le Batre.

From Burnt Corn, via Buena Vista, to Bell's Landing, Monroe county.

From Sparta, Conecuh county, to Milton, Santa Rosa county, Florida.

From Greenville, Butler county, via Daniel McCormick's, Millville, and Gainer's Store, to Troy, Pike county.

From Cahawba, via Uniontown and Macon, to Demopolis.

From Burnt Corn, Monroe county, via Turnbull, New Town, Academy, Cross Road's, and Dutch Settlement, to Camden, Wilcox county.

From Troy, via Orion, Carter's Hill, and Pine Level, to Montgomery.

From China Grove to Bruceville.

From Pierson to Russellville.

From Leighton, via Mount Hope, to Kinlock.

From Tuscumbia, via Newport, to Point Smith.

From Point Smith, via East Port, to Jacinto.

From Lafayette, in Chambers county, via Fredonia, Milltown, Wehadkee, and Roanoke, to Wedowee, in Randolph county.

From West Point, via Haralson's Mills and Berlin, in Chambers county, to Columbus, Georgia.

From Fayette Court-House to Crossville.

From Mount Ginsan, Jefferson county, via Trussville, to Home post-office, in Blount county.

From Milltown, Chambers county, via Louina and Court Hill, Talladega county.

From Woodville, Jackson county, to Zachariah, Marshall county.

From Tuscumbia, Franklin county, by the Court-House, to Detroit, Marion county.

From Newton, Dale county, to Camelton, Florida.

From Yorkville, Pickens county, to Lacy's Hill.

From Eufala to Mariana, in Florida, via Abberville, Henry county.

From Liberty Hill to Dayton, via McKinley.

From Locapotoy, Coosa county, to Talladega, via Brownsville, Hilabee, Hatchee, Coleta, and Maria Forge.

From Dadeville, Talapoosa county, to Goldville, same county.

Missouri.

Missouri. — From Forsyth, via Hussaw's Prairie and Marshall's Prairie, Marion county, to Lebanon, Arkansas.

From Neosho, via Harmon's Mill, Pineville, and White Rock Prairie, to Bentonville, Arkansas.

From Marshall, via Moses Woodfin's, A. Larch's, and William Drummond's, to Lexington.

From Neosho to Rutledge.

From Enterprize, via Perseverance, to Grand Falls.

From Ozark, via Joel Hall's and James Cook's, to Forsythe.

From Rockbridge to Houston.

From Springfield to Lebanon.

From Lexington to Georgetown.

From Neosho, via Grand Falls, to Crawford Seminary.

From Miami to Brunswick.

From Mexico, via Lick Creek, to New London.

From Van Buren, via McFadden's, to Greenville.

From Apple Creek, via Wittenburg and Hood, and Spruce's Ferry, to Murphysboro, Illinois.

From Perryville to Chester, Illinois.

From Thomasville, via Mill Creek and Donophan, to Martinsburgh.

From New Madrid, via James' Bayou, to Wolf's Island.

From Versailles to Erie.

From Saint Genevieve to Farmington.

From New Madrid, via Silver Top, to Troy, Tennessee.

From Martinsburg, Ripley county, to county seat of Butler county.

From Breckenridge's Mill, Crawford county, to Eminence.

From Chilliteceaux to Hornersville.

From Union to Moselle Furnace, Franklin county.

From Spring Hill, Livingston county, via Auberry Grove and Hickory Creek, to Bethpage.

From Bethany, Harrison county, via Gallatin, to Kingston.

From Union, via James B. Southworth's, Jake's Prairie, and Miller's, to mouth of Little Piney, Pulaski county.

From Alexandria, via St. Francisville, White Hall, and Athens, to Farmington, Iowa.

From Georgetown to Osceola.

From Springfield, via Yocum's Mill, to Cape Fear.

From Somerset, Monroe county, to Otter Creek.

From Iron Mountain, in St. Francis county, via Pilot Knob, and Arcadia, Madison county, to Greeneville, Wayne county.

From Hannibal to St. Joseph's, Missouri.

Arkansas.

Arkansas. — From Terre Noir, to Stewart's Store, Clarke county.

From Camden, via Buena Vista, Seminary, Taylor, Calhoun, and Walnut Creek, to Homer, in Louisiana.

- From Fountain Hill, via Harrisburgh, to Bastrop, Louisiana.
 From Grand Lake, via Hawkin's Landing, to Bastrop, Louisiana.
 From Ozark to Booneville.
 From Calhoun, via Burnesville and Chaney Creek, to Minden, in Louisiana.
 From Clarksville, via Ewbank's Mill and F. K. Jones', to St. Paul.
 From Antoine, via Murfreesborough, John Russ', Paraclifta, and Laynesport, to Clarksville, Texas.
 From Charlestown, via Big Creek, to Sugar Loaf.
 From Arkadelphia, to county seat of Montgomery county.
 From Ozark, Franklin county, to Boonville, Scott county, via Brawley's, Grand Prairie, and Robert Maffitt's.
 From Camden, Arkansas, to Homer, Claiborne parish, Louisiana, Buena Vista, and Seminary, in Ouachita county, Calhoun, in Lafayette county, and Walnut Creek.
 From Searcy, in White county, to Clinton, Van Buren county.
 From Mill Bayou, Mississippi county, to Chilleceaux, Dunklin county, Missouri, via Checkasawba, William Flestor's, Big Lake, and Grand Prairie.
 From Fort Smith to Little Rock, via Perryville and Danville.
 From Marion, Louisiana, to Wilmington, Arkansas.
 From Rockport to Murfreesborough, via America, Fowler's, Dr. Clingman's, and Thompson's.
 From Danville, Yell county, to Fort Smith, via Springfield, Revellie, and Charlestown.
Michigan. — From Quincy post-office to Allegany, county of Branch.
 From Wayne Village, via Romulus Centre, and Huron, to Brownstown, Wayne county.
 From Flint, Genessee county, via Flushing, New Haven, Venice, and Caledonia, to Corunna, Shiawassee county.
 From Mount Clemens, via Little's and Ashleyville, to Algona, St. Clair county.
 From De Witt to Duplain, Clinton county.
 From Lyons, Ionia county, to Greenville, Montcalm county.
 From Grand Rapids, Kent county, via Loomisville, Wright, and Ravenna, to Muskegon, Ottawa county.
 From Hastings, Barry county, via William Ingham's, to Flat River, Kent county.
 From Lansing, Ingham county, via Delta, Oneida, Roxand, Danby, and Sibewa, to Odessa, Ionia county.
 From Lapeer, via Farmer's Creek, Rural Vale, Campbell's Corners, Jersey, and Steam Mill, to Pontiac, Oakland county.
 From Tecumseh, Lenawee county, via Ridgeway, and York, to Ypsilanti, Washtenaw county.
 From Rochester, Oakland county, via Mount Vernon post-office, to Romeo, Macomo county.
 From Grand Rapids, Kent county, via Plainfield, Cannonsburg, Grattan, Otisca, Wheatland, and North Plains, to Lyons, Ionia county.
 From Dexter, via Dover, Pinckney, Plainfield post-office, White Oak post-office, Williamstown, and Okenos, to Lansing, Ingham county.
 From Grand Haven, Ottawa county, via Muskegon, White Lake, Pent Water, Pevie, Marquette, and Point Sauble, to Manistee, Manistee county.
 From Lakeville, Oakland county, via Collin's Mill, Townsend School-House, to Almont, Lapeer county.
 From Grand Banc, in Genessee county, via Holly, Rose, White Lake, and Highland, to Kensington, in Oakland county.
 From Cedar, Livingston county, via Conway, to Antrim, in Shiawassee county.

From Green Oak, Livingston county, via Green Oak Centre, and Oak Plains, to Brighton.

From Paw Paw, Van Buren county, to Black River, via Bush Creek.

From Grand Rapids, Kent county, via Ada, Lowell, and Saranac, to Ionia, Ionia county.

From De Witt, Clinton county, to Maple, Ionia county, via Riley and Westphalia.

From Jackson, Jackson county, to Mason, Ingham county, via Henrietta.

From Lawrence, Van Buren county, to the mouth of Kalamazoo, via Columbia, Hunter, South Haven, and Ganges.

From Grand Rapids, Kent county, to Mackinac, Michilimackinac county, via Grand Traverse Bay and Little Traverse Bay.

From Saginaw, Saginaw county, to Grand Traverse Bay, Omena county.

From Grand Haven, Ottawa county, through counties of Oceana, Mason, and Manistee, to Grand Traverse Bay, Omena county.

Florida.

Florida. — From Mariana, Jackson county, West Florida, via Calhoun Court-House, to Apalachicola.

From Apalachicola to Quincy, Gadsden county.

From Homosassa to Long Pond, Levy county, via Chrystal River, Benton county.

From Fanning, Levy county, to Waukeena, Jefferson county, via Cook's Hammock, Warrior, Fenhalloway, Ecinwrie, Madison county, and Rocky Ford.

From Spring Hill, Benton county, to Fort Dade, via Melendez.

From Barbour's to Micanopy, via New River, Fort Harlee, and Fort Crane.

From Okahumka to Abraham Town, Marion county.

From Cedar Key to Homosassa, by water.

From Melendez to Augusta, in Benton county.

Wisconsin.

Wisconsin. — From Green Bay, via Bridgeport, Konomak, Menasha, Wanekuna, Omro, Waukau, Berlin, Bluffton, Namahkun, Marquette, Kingston, and Bellefontaine, to Fort Winnebago.

From Green Bay, via Okanto, mouth of Menomonee River, Cedar Fork, Eskanawba, Wooster, Iron Mountain, mouth of Carp River, and L'Ance, to Copper Harbor.

From Eskanawba, via Badanok, Manistee, and Mackinaw, to Sault Ste. Marie.

From Manitowoc, via Menasha and Waupaca River, to Plover Portage.

From Twin Rivers to Menasha.

From Sheboygan Falls, via Mentor, Lynden, Olio, and Alcove, to Fond du Lac.

From Dartford, via Namahkun and State Centre, to White River and Plover Portage.

From Stockbridge to Manitowoc.

From Waushara, via Lake Maria, Marquette, Namahkun, and Neshkoro, to Plover Portage.

From Waushara to Kingston.

From Janesville, via Goodrich's Ferry, Albion, Christiana, Deerfield, Hanchett, and York, to Columbus.

From Dartford to Berlin.

From Waupun, via Springvale, Rosendale, Bothelle, and Nekama, to Oshkosh.

From Rosendale, via Welaunee and Waukan, to Wanekuna.

From Menasha, via Shawwuno and the Forks of Menomonee River, to Fort Wilkins.

From Ozaukee, via Belgium, Plymouth, Elk Heart, New Holstein, Charleston, Stockbridge, and Clifton, to Menasha.

From Oshkosh, via Algoma, Bloomingdale, Omro, and Waukan, to Berlin.

From Waupun, via Pulaski, West Rosendale, and Welaunee, to Waukan.

From Roche Ecriv, via Pauwaicun, to Menasha.

From Fort Winnebago, via Buffalo Lake, to Plover Portage.

From the Dells, via Roxo, Montello, and the north side of Neenah River, to Wanekuna.

From Green Bay to Sturgeon Bay.

From Green Bay to Hewaunee.

From Menasha, via Wausan, Falls of Chippewa River, Ezhoorah, to St. Paul's and the Falls of St. Anthony.

From Waushara, via Lake Maria, Grandville, Kingston, to Stevens' Point.

From Rosendale, via Hawley's Corners, to Wanekuna.

From West Bend to Sheboygan Falls.

From Madison, via Hampden, Fountain Prairie, Fox Lake, Alto, Metomen, Brighton, Oshkosh, and Menasha, to Green Bay.

From Ozaukee, via Horricon, Waushara, Wycena, and Oshaukuta, to Dekowa.

From Fond du Lac to Fort Winnebago.

From Lowville to Adams.

From Adams to Wanonah.

From Columbus to Marquette.

From Kingston, via Buffalo Lake and Port Hope, to Fort Winnebago.

From Fort Winnebago, via Oshaukuta, Derkorra, and Lodi, to Blue Mounds.

From Wausau to Willow River.

From Wausau to La Pointe.

From Menasha to Prairie La Crosse.

From Sheboygan to Menasha.

From Green Bay, via Neenah and Wisconsin Rivers, to Prairie du Chien.

From Grafton to Ulao.

From Oshkosh, via Groveland, Mukwau, and Waupaka, to Stevens' Point.

From Fort Winnebago, via Adams and Reedsburg, to Prairie La Crosse.

From Ozaukee, via Rough and Ready, Belle Terre, Waucousta, Farmington, and Fredonia, to Fond du Lac.

From Madison, via Door Creek, Christiana, Oakland, Jefferson, Crowder, Golden Lake, and Waterville, to Waukashau.

From Two Rivers to Green Bay.

From Dartford, via Bluffton, State Centre, and Norris, to Adams.

From Madison, via Dekorra, to Wanonah.

From Milwaukie, via Philip Dhein's, and West Bend, to Fond du Lac.

From Sycamore, De Kalb county, Illinois, via Genoa, Riley, Marenco, Dunham, to Walworth, Wisconsin.

From Prairie du Lac, via State Road, to Reedsburgh, Sauk county.

From Rockton, Illinois, via Spring Grove, Montezuma, to Monroe, Wisconsin.

From Patch Grove, Grant county, via Wyoming, to Garnville, Iowa.

From Fair Play, via Hazle Green, Benton New Diggins, to White Oak Springs.

From Rockford, via Monroe, to Mineral Point.

From Prairie du Chien, to Tom Corwin, Clayton county, Iowa.

From Blue River, via Fennimore, Wrightsville, to Prairie du Chien.

From Plover Portage, via Warsaw, Big Bull, to Rib River.

From Prairie du Sac, via Baraboo, to Reedsburg.

From Madison, via the east shore of the Fourth Lake, Lodi, Watson's Ferry, Baraboo, Moses' Mill, to Prairie La Crosse, on the Mississippi River.

From Prairie du Sac to Prairie du Chien.

From Carnie, via McCleansboro, to Benton.

From Watertown, via Lowell, Columbus, Fall River, Otsego, Wycena, and Fort Winnebago, to Wanonah.

From Monroe to Jefferson, via Sylvester, Union, Cooktown, Dunkirk, and Clinton.

From Milwaukie to Madison, via Waukisha, Watersville, Crowddie's Corner, Jefferson, and Cambridge.

From Janesville to Madison, via Fulton, Dunkirk, Strigton, Dunse, and Lake Vieux.

From Prairie La Crosse to Madison, via Meeker's Settlement, Upper Mills of Lemoniere River, Reedsburg, Adams, and Prairie du Sac.

From Falls St. Croix to La Pointee, on Lake Superior.

From Waukesha to Cedarsburg, via Pewaukee, Lisbon, and Menominee Falls.

From Waukeshaw to West Bend.

From Milwaukie to Fort Winnebago.

From Muscoda to Sauk Village, via Richmond, Ash Creek, Willow River, and Richland City, and Honey Creek.

From Fair Play to Platteville.

From Mungnonago to Whitewater, via Troy Centre and La Grange, through Round Prairie.

From West Bend to Sheboygan Falls, via Giddings Mill.

From Whitewater to Madison, via Fort Atkinson, Oakland post-office, Cambridge, Door Creek post-office, and Cottage Grove.

From Mukwonago, Waukeshaw county, to Whitewater, via Troy Lakes, Troy Centre, Adams, and Round Prairie.

From Highland post-office, in Iowa county, to Richmond, in Richmond county.

From Richmond to Baraboo, in Sauk county.

From Beaver Dam to Cresco, via Trenton, Alto, and Metomen.

From Fond du Lac to Fort Winnebago, by the United States Military Road.

Iowa.

Iowa. — From Dubuque to Makaqueta.

From Andrew, via Canton, Scotch Grove, Edinburgh, and Anamosa, to Independence.

From Winterssett, Madison county, via Wah-ta-wah, Whetingo, Ford, Campbell's Grove, Indian Town, Silver Creek, Keg Creek, and Hyde's Camp, to St. Francis.

From Prairie du Chien to Independence.

From Muscatine to Knoxville, Illinois.

From Lansing to Fort Atkinson, via Auburn, township ninety-eight, Union Prairie township ninety-eight, and Jamestown, Winneshick.

From Winterssett to St. Francis, via Wah-sah-wah, Nodaway, Campbell's Grove, Whelen's Ford (east side of Neshnabotna River,) House Mill, and Silver Creek.

From Monona to Union Prairie, via Clark's Ford, on Yellow River, and Gilbert.

From Fort Des Moines to Weston.

From the county seat of Madison county, to St. Francis, via Wattanah, Wheeling's Ford, Campbell's Grove, Indian Town, and Huntsville.

From Oskaloosa to Sugar Grove, via Union Mills and Montezuma.
From Butler, Keokuk county, to Fairfield, Jefferson county, via
Competine, and Locust Grove.

From Adèle, Dallas county, to Council Bluffs, via Irish Grove.

From Eddyville, Wapello county, to Chariton Point, Lucas county.

From Bloomfield to Washington, via Ottomwa and Lancaster.

From Vinton, Black Hawk county, to Upper Rapids, on Cedar
River.

From Pella to Council Bluffs, St. Francis, or Rainesville, via Dudley
and Winterset, Keokuk county.

From Fairfield to Waugh's Point, via Brookville and Abingdon.

From Winterset to Athens, Missouri.

From Quasqueton to Anamosa, via Spring Grove.

From Tom Corwin to Fort Atkinson, or Lansing.

From Eddyville to seat of justice of Lucas county, via Halfway
Prairie.

From Fairfield to Lancaster, via Richland, Keokuk county.

From Fairfield to Askaloosa, via Abingdon.

From Fort Des Moines to Boonville, Indiana, via Taylor's Grove.

From Sabula to Cascade, via Van Buren, Amou, Andrew Stasens'
Mill, Otter Creek, Gairy Owen, and house of Thomas McNally, in
Jones county.

From Keokuk to St. Francisville, Missouri, via Monterey.

From Colesburg to Elkader, via Elkport.

From Knoxville to Winterset, via Indianola.

From Muskatine to Prairie du Chien, via Tipton, Rome, Anamosa,
Peak's, Delhi, Ead's Grove, and Garnaville.

From Iowaville to Memphis, via Fox post-office.

From Quashqueton to county seat of Keokuk county, via Maysville,
Benton county, county seat of Benton county, and county seat of Iowa
county.

From Rockford to Madison, via Spring Grove, Decatur, and Al-
bany.

From Madison to Fort Atkinson, via Wingville, Fennimore Grove,
Millville, Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin.

From Uniontown to Indiantown, via Dodge's Point, Garden Grove,
and Pisgah.

From Bloomfield to Washington, via Ottumwa and Lancaster.

From Savannah, Illinois, to Cascade, in Dubuque county, via Salu-
da, Iowa, thence through the townships of Union, Van Buren, Fairfield,
and the town of Andrew in Jackson county.

From McGreggor's Landing, on the Mississippi River, to Louisville,
Fayette county, via Monona and Portville.

From Ead's Grove, Delaware county, to Louisville.

From McGreggor's Landing to Sodom, in Poverty Point.

From Centreville, in Appanose county, to Garden Grove, in Dela-
ware county, and thence to intersect the route from Fort Des Moines to
Council Bluffs.

From Dubuque, Iowa, to White Oak Springs, via Fairplay, Wiscon-
sin, and New Diggings.

From Fairfield to Lancaster, Iowa, via Richland.

From Belleville to Independence, via Amnaoosa.

From Eddyville to Council Point, via Halfway Prairie, Clark's Point,
Wynacksville, Charlton Point, Pisgah, Neshacottony, Silver Creek,
and Kaneshville.

From Iowa city to Keosauqua, via Washington, Brighton, and Fair-
field.

From Tipton, Iowa, to the county seat of Benton county, via St.
Mary's and Marion.

From New London, Iowa, to Iowa city, via Crawfordsville, Washington county.

From Ottumwa, Wapello county, to Chariton Point, in Lucas county, via the county seat of Monroe county.

From the seat of justice of Boone county to Winterset, via Adèle.

From Albia, Monroe county, Trader's Point, on the Missouri River, via Chariton Point, Lucas county.

From Garnavillo, Clayton county, to Monona.

From Dubuque to Keokuk, via Iowa city and Fairfield.

From Iowa city to Keosauqua.

From Fort Des Moines to the east or Boon fork of the Des Moines River.

From Belleview to Independence, via Andrew, Canton, Edinburg, and Anamosa.

From Eddyville to Council Point.

From Shelbyville to Nacogdoches, via Captain John King's Store.

From Springfield to Palestine.

From Hilliard's, via Carthage, to Grand Bluffs.

From Pareclifta, Arkansas, to Clarksville, Texas, via Rocky Comfort and mouth of Mill Creek.

From Nacogdoches county to Tyler, Smith county, via Anadarko and New Salem. *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to express any opinion as to the true boundary of any State or Territory named therein.

Minnesota.

Minnesota. — From Point Douglass, via Cottage Grove and Red Rock, to Saint Paul.

From Saint Paul, via Falls of St. Anthony, Sauk Rapids, and the mouth of Swan River, to Fort Gaines.

From Swan River to Long Prairie, and to Pembina.

From Point Douglass, via Stillwater, Marine Mills, Falls of St. Croix, and Pockegoma Lake, to the Falls of St. Louis River, of Lake Superior.

From Wabashaw, via Wahcoota's Village, Olive Grove, and Mendota, to Fort Snelling.

From Mendota, via Little Rapids, Traverse des Sioux and Little Rock, to Sac qui Parle.

From Prairie du Chien to Stillwater and St. Paul.

Texas.

Texas. — From Shemnah, Grayson county, to the county site of Cooke county.

From county site of Cooke county to Alton, Denton county.

From Jefferson, Cass county, via Alley's Mills and Coffeerville, to Gilmer.

From Mount Pleasant, and county seat of Vansant, to Palestine.

From Gilmer, via Quitman and Davis' Mills, to Greenville, Hunt county.

From Quitman, via Kaufman, to Dallas.

From Huntville, via county site of Trinity, to Marion, Angelina county.

From Crockett, via county site of Trinity, to Livingston.

From Dallas to Birdville, Tarrant county.

From Alton, Denton county, to Birdville, Tarrant county.

From Buffalo, via Waxahatchie, Ellis county, to Birdville, Tarrant county.

From Sabinetown, via Fairmount post-office and Toledo, to Burke, ville.

From Shelbyville to Nacogdoches.

From McKinney to Alton.

From Clear Spring, by most direct rout to Boston, Bowie county.

From Copano to Refugio, Refugio county.

From Victoria to Lamar.

From Goliad to Cibolo Springs, Bexar county.
From San Antonio, via Eagle Pass and Presidio del Norte, to El Paso and Don Ana.

From Indianola, via McGrew's, to Victoria.

From Victoria, via Mission Valley, King's, and Sulphur Springs, to San Antonio.

From Huntville, Walker county, via Mitchell's post-office, to Leona.

From Brazos Santa Iago, by land, to New Orleans.

From Houston, via Brien H. Jones', Big Creek post-office, T. Bingham's, and Liverpool post-office, to Galveston.

From Texana, via Wharton and R. J. Calder's, to Columbia.

From Bastrop, Bastrop county, via Lockheart, to Seguin, Guadalupe county.

From Lavacca, Calhoun county, to Texana, Jackson county.

From Loredo, Webb county, to Eagle Pass, Kinney county.

From Cameron, Milam county, to the county seat of Bell county.

From Manchester, via Waco, to Cameron, Milam county.

From Waxahatchie, Ellis county, via Waco, to Cameron, Milam county.

California. — From Fort Bridget, on Black's Forks River, via Salt Lake City, to San Francisco. California.

From San Francisco, via Sacramento City, to Trinity.

From Sacramento City, via Yuba, to Lawson's Ranche.

From Sacramento City to Sutter's Mills.

From Sacramento City, via Stockton and Sonora, to Mariposa.

From San Francisco, via San Jose, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Juan, San Antonio, San Miguel, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, to San Diego.

From San Francisco to San Diego, via Santa Clara, city of San Jose, San Juan, Bautista, Monterey, Soledad, San Miguel, San Luis Obispo, Dana's, La Purissima, Santa Ynes, Santa Barbara, San Buena Ventura, Los Angeles, Santa Anna, San Juan Capistrana, Santa Marguerita, and San Luis Rey.

From the city of San Jose to Stockton, via San José Mission and Livermore's.

From the city of San José to Benicia, via the Mission of San José, and Martinez.

From Monterey to Towalumnè, via Pachecos.

From the city of San José to Santa Cruz.

From Los Angeles to San Pedro.

From Los Angeles, Gila Town, via San Gabriel, Workman's, Roland's, Chino, Pala, and Aqua Caliente.

From San Francisco to Sacramento, via San Salito and Benicia.

From Benicia to Humboldt and Trinidad, via Sonoma.

From Benicia to Stockton, via Martinez and New York.

From Sacramento to Humboldt and Trinidad, via Vernon, Frémont, Nicolaus, Vernon, Sutter's (Hock Farm) Yuva Town, Neils, Lassen's, Reading's, and Placer Town.

From Sacramento to Carson Valley Settlement, via Columa.

From Sacramento to the gold diggings on the Rio de los Americanos.

From Yuva Town to the gold diggings on Bear, Yuva, and Feather Rivers.

From Sacramento to Los Mariposas Mines, by Murpheys, Shaddans, Laird's, Isbels, Stockton, Stanislaus, and Towalumne.

From Stockton to the gold diggings of the Mokelumne and Calaveras.

From Stockton to the gold diggings on the Stanislaus, Towalumne, and Merced Rivers.

Oregon.

Oregon. — From Astoria, via mouth of the Conlitz River, Plymouth, Portland, Milwaukie, Oregon City, Linn City, Lafayette, Nathaniel Ford's, Nesmith's Mills, Marysville, John Lloyd's, Eugene F. Skinner's, Pleasant Hill, to the mouth of the Umpqua River.

From the Umpqua Valley to Sacramento City, in California.

From Oregon City, via Champoy, Salem, Hamilton, Campbell's, Albany, Kirk's Ferry, W. B. Malay's, to Jacob Spore's, in Linn county.

From Nesqually, via Conlitz Settlement, to the mouth of the Conlitz River.

From Portland, via Vancouver, to the Dalles of the Columbia River.

From Portland to Hillsborough.

From Oregon City to Harrison Wright's, on Mollola.

From Hamilton Campbell's to Jacob Conser's, in Santyam Forks.

From Linn City to Hillsboro.

From Santa Fe to Socorro.

From Socorro to Frontera.

From Las Vegas to Santa Fe.

From Santa Fe, via Abicin, to Taos.

From Santa Fe to Salt Lake City.

Utah.

Utah. — From Great Salt Lake to Sampete, via Utah Lake.

From Great Salt Lake City to Brownsville.

From Great Salt Lake City, to Utah Lake, and thence to Sand Pitch Valley.

Third section of the act of 1848, ch. 176, extended to territories of Utah and New Mexico.

Rates of postage.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the third section of the act of August fourteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, entitled "An Act to establish certain post-routes," be extended to the Territories of Utah and New Mexico, and that the postmaster-general be authorized to establish such rates of postage in said Territories as to him may seem proper, not exceeding those authorized in said act.

APPROVED, September 27, 1850.

Sept. 27, 1850.

CHAP. LXXVI. — *An Act to create the Office of Surveyor-General of the Public Lands in Oregon, and to provide for the Survey, and to make Donations to Settlers of the said Public Lands.*

Surveyor-general of Oregon: his authority and duties.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a surveyor-general shall be appointed for the Territory of Oregon, who shall have the same authority, perform the same duties respecting the public lands and private land claims in the Territory of Oregon, as are vested in and required of the surveyor of lands in the United States north-west of the Ohio, except as hereinafter provided.

Salary and place of office.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said surveyor-general shall establish his office at such place within the said Territory as the President of the United States may from time to time direct; he shall be allowed an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars, to be paid quarter-yearly, and to commence at such time as he shall enter into bond, with competent security, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office. There shall be, and hereby is, appropriated the sum of four thousand dollars, or as much thereof as is necessary for clerk hire in his office; and the further sum of one thousand dollars per annum for office rent, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses of his office, to be paid out of the appropriation for surveying the public lands.

Bond. Appropriation for clerk hire.

Incidental expenses.

Manner of making surveys.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That if, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior, it be preferable, the surveys in said Territory shall be made after what is known as the geodetic method, under such regulations, and upon such terms, as may be provided by the Sec-

retary of the Interior or other Department having charge of the surveys of the public lands, and that said geodetic surveys shall be followed by topographical surveys, as Congress may from time to time authorize and direct; but if the present mode of survey be adhered to, then it shall be the duty of said surveyor to cause a base line, and meridian to be surveyed, marked, and established, in the usual manner, at or near the mouth of the Willamette River; and he shall also cause to be surveyed, in townships and sections, in the usual manner, and in accordance with the laws of the United States, which may be in force, the district of country lying between the summit of the Cascade Mountains and the Pacific Ocean, and south and north of the Columbia River: *Provided, however,* That none other than township lines shall be run where the land is deemed unfit for cultivation. That no deputy surveyor shall charge for any line except such as may be actually run and marked, nor for any line not necessary to be run; and that the whole cost of surveying shall not exceed the rate of eight dollars per mile, for every mile and part of mile actually surveyed and marked.

Proviso.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be, and hereby is, granted to every white settler or occupant of the public lands, American half-breed Indians included, above the age of eighteen years, being a citizen of the United States, or having made a declaration according to law, of his intention to become a citizen, or who shall make such declaration on or before the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, now residing in said Territory, or who shall become a resident thereof on or before the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty, and who shall have resided upon and cultivated the same for four consecutive years, and shall otherwise conform to the provisions of this act, the quantity of one half section, or three hundred and twenty acres of land, if a single man, and if a married man, or if he shall become married within one year from the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty, the quantity of one section, or six hundred and forty acres, one half to himself and the other half to his wife, to be held by her in her own right; and the surveyor-general shall designate the part enuring to the husband and that to the wife, and enter the same on the records of his office; and in all cases where such married persons have complied with the provisions of this act, so as to entitle them to the grant as above provided, whether under the late provisional government of Oregon, or since, and either shall have died before patent issues, the survivor and children or heirs of the deceased shall be entitled to the share or interest of the deceased in equal proportions, except where the deceased shall otherwise dispose of it by testament duly and properly executed according to the laws of Oregon: *Provided,* That no alien shall be entitled to a patent to land, granted by this act, until he shall produce to the surveyor-general of Oregon, record evidence that his naturalization as a citizen of the United States has been completed; but if any alien, having made his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States, after the passage of this act, shall die before his naturalization shall be completed, the possessory right acquired by him under the provisions of this act shall descend to his heirs at law; or pass to his devisees, to whom, as the case may be, the patent shall issue: *Provided, further,* That in all cases provided for in this section, the donation shall embrace the land actually occupied and cultivated by the settler thereon: *Provided, further,* That all future contracts by any person or persons entitled to the benefit of this act, for the sale of the land to which he or they may be entitled under this act before he or they have received a patent therefor, shall be void: *Provided, further, however,* That this section shall not be so construed as to allow those claiming rights

Grant of public lands to every white settler above 18 years of age, who is a citizen of the U. S., or who has declared his intention, or shall declare it before Dec. 1, 1850.

Half a section to a single man, and a whole section to a married man.

When married persons have complied with the provisions of this act, and either shall have died before the patent issues, the survivor and children or heirs of the deceased entitled to his or her share, in equal proportions.

Proviso.

Further proviso.

Further proviso.

Further proviso.

under the treaty with Great Britain relative to the Oregon Territory, to claim both under this grant and the treaty, but merely to secure them the election, and confine them to a single grant of land.

Grants of land to white persons emigrating to Oregon between Dec. 1, 1850, and Dec. 1, 1853.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That to all white male citizens of the United States, or persons who shall have made a declaration of intention to become such, above the age of twenty-one years, emigrating to and settling in said Territory between the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty, and the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-three; and to all white male American citizens, not hereinbefore provided for, becoming one and twenty years of age, in said Territory, and settling there between the times last aforesaid, who shall in other respects comply with the foregoing section and the provisions of this law, there shall be, and hereby is, granted the quantity of one quarter section, or one hundred and sixty acres of land, if a single man; or if married, or if he shall become married within one year from the time of arriving in said Territory, or within one year after becoming twenty-one years of age as aforesaid, then the quantity of one half section, or three hundred and twenty acres, one half to the husband and the other half to the wife in her own right, to be designated by the surveyor-general as aforesaid: *Provided always*, That no person shall ever receive a patent for more than one donation of land in said Territory in his or her own right: *Provided*, That no mineral lands shall be located or granted under the provisions of this act.

Proviso.

Within three months after the survey has been made, or after the commencement of a settlement, each settler to notify the surveyor-general of the location of his tract.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That within three months after the survey has been made, or where the survey has been made before the settlement commenced, then within three months from the commencement of such settlement, each of said settlers shall notify the surveyor-general, to be appointed under this act, of the precise tract or tracts claimed by them respectively under this law, and in all cases it shall be in a compact form; and where it is practicable so to do, the land so claimed shall be taken as nearly as practicable by legal subdivisions; but where that cannot be done, it shall be the duty of the said surveyor-general to survey and mark each claim with the boundaries as claimed, at the request and expense of the claimant; the charge for the same in such case not to exceed the price paid for surveying the public lands. The surveyor-general shall enter a description of such claims in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, and note, temporarily, on the township plats, the tract or tracts so designated, with the boundaries; and whenever a conflict of boundaries shall arise prior to issuing the patent, the same shall be determined by the surveyor-general: *Provided*, That after the first December next, all claims shall be bounded by lines running east and west, and north and south: *And provided, further*, That after the survey is made, all claims shall be made in conformity to the same, and in compact form.

Surveyor-general to keep a book in which to note the tracts designated, and to settle disputed boundaries.

Proviso.

Further proviso.

Within twelve months after survey, or settlement, all persons claiming land to prove to the surveyor-general that cultivation, etc., has been commenced.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That within twelve months after the surveys have been made, or, where the survey has been made before the settlement, then within twelve months from the time the settlement was commenced, each person claiming a donation right under this act shall prove to the satisfaction of the surveyor-general, or of such other officer as may be appointed by law for that purpose, that the settlement and cultivation required by this act had been commenced, specifying the time of the commencement; and at any time after the expiration of four years from the date of such settlement, whether made under the laws of the late provisional government or not, shall prove in like manner, by two disinterested witnesses, the fact of continued residence and cultivation required by the fourth section of this act; and upon such proof being made, the surveyor-general, or other officer appointed by law for that purpose, shall issue certificates under such rules and

Four years' residence to be proved, before patents for the land shall be granted.

regulations as may be prescribed by the commissioner of the general land office, setting forth the facts in the case, and specifying the land to which the parties are entitled. And the said surveyor-general shall return the proof so taken to the office of the commissioner of the general land office, and if the said commissioner shall find no valid objection thereto, patents shall issue for the land according to the certificates aforesaid, upon the surrender thereof.

Patent to issue.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the death of any settler before the expiration of the four years' continued possession required by this act, all the rights of the deceased under this act shall descend to the heirs at law of such settler, including the widow, where one is left, in equal parts; and proof of compliance with the conditions of this act up to the time of the death of such settler shall be sufficient to entitle them to the patent.

If any settler dies before expiration of four years, his rights are guaranteed to his heirs at law.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That no claim to a donation right under the provisions of this act, upon sections sixteen or thirty-six, shall be valid or allowed, if the residence and cultivation upon which the same is founded shall have commenced after the survey of the same; nor shall such claim attach to any tract or parcel of land selected for a military post, or within one mile thereof, or to any other land reserved for governmental purposes, unless the residence and cultivation thereof shall have commenced previous to the selection or reservation of the same for such purposes.

No claim to donation upon sections sixteen or thirty-six to be valid if the residence was commenced after the survey of the same.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That there be, and hereby is, granted to the Territory of Oregon the quantity of two townships of land in said Territory, west of the Cascade Mountains, and to be selected in legal subdivisions after the same has been surveyed, by the legislative assembly of said Territory, in such manner as it may deem proper, one to be located north, and the other south, of the Columbia River, to aid in the establishment of a university in the Territory of Oregon, in such manner as the said legislative assembly may direct, the selection to be approved by the surveyor-general.

Grants to Oregon for a university.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That what is known as the "Oregon city claim," excepting the Abernethy Island, which is hereby confirmed to the legal assigns of the Williamette Milling and Trading Companies, shall be set apart and be at the disposal of the legislative assembly, the proceeds thereof to be applied by said legislative assembly to the establishment and endowment of a university, to be located at such place in the Territory as the legislative assembly may designate: *Provided, however*, That all lots and parts of lots in said claim, sold or granted by Doctor John McLaughlin, previous to the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, shall be confirmed to the purchaser or donee, or their assigns, to be certified to the commissioner of the general land office, by the surveyor-general, and patents to issue on said certificates, as in other cases: *Provided, further*, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed or executed, as in any way to destroy or affect any rights to land in said Territory, holden or claimed under the provisions of the treaty or treaties existing between this country and Great Britain.

Further grant for same. "Oregon city claim."

Proviso.

Further proviso.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons claiming land under any of the provisions of this act, by virtue of settlement and cultivation commenced subsequent to the first of December, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty, shall first make affidavit before the surveyor-general, who is hereby authorized to administer all such oaths or affirmations, or before some other competent officer, that the land claimed by them is for their own use and cultivation; that they are not acting directly or indirectly as agent for, or in the employment of others, in making such claims; and that they have made no sale or transfer, or any arrangement or agreement for any sale, transfer, or aliena-

Persons claiming land to make oath that the land claimed is for their own use and cultivation.

Punishment of perjury. tion of the same, or by which the said land shall enure to the benefit of any other person. And all affidavits required by this act shall be entered of record, by the surveyor-general, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose; and on proof, before a court of competent jurisdiction, that any of such oaths or affirmations are false or fraudulent, the persons making such false or fraudulent oaths or affirmations shall be subject to all the pains and penalties of perjury.

Surveyor-general authorized to make preliminary adjudications of questions arising under this act. **SEC. 13.** *And be it further enacted,* That all questions arising under this act shall be adjudged by the surveyor-general as preliminary to a final decision according to law; and it shall be the duty of the surveyor-general, under the direction of the commissioner of the general land office, to cause proper tract books to be opened for the lands in Oregon, and to do and perform all other acts and things necessary and proper to carry out the provisions of this act.

Reservation of mineral and other lands. **SEC. 14.** *And be it further enacted,* That no mineral lands, nor lands reserved for salines, shall be liable to any claim under and by virtue of the provisions of this act; and that such portions of the public lands as may be designated under the authority of the President of the United States, for forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful public uses, shall be reserved and excepted from the operation of this act: *Provided,* That if it shall be deemed necessary, in the judgment of the President, to include in any such reservation the improvements of any settler made previous to the passage of this act, it shall in such case be the duty of the Secretary of War to cause the value of such improvements to be ascertained, and the amount so ascertained shall be paid to the party entitled thereto, out of any money not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, September 27, 1850.

Sept. 28, 1850. **CHAP. LXXVII.** — *An Act making Appropriations for Lighthouses, Light-Boats, Buoys, &c., and providing for the Erection and Establishment of the same, and for other Purposes.*

Appropriation. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following appropriations be, and the same are hereby, made, and directed to be paid, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry the provisions of this act into effect: *Provided, however,* If a good title to any land, which it may be necessary to use, cannot be obtained on reasonable terms, or the exclusive right to such land cannot be acquired by cession, when the interest of the United States demands it, before the appropriation would by law fall into the surplus fund, in any and all such cases, the appropriations shall be applicable to the objects for which they are made, at any time within two years after the first meeting of the legislature, in any State wherein such land may be situated, subsequent to the passage of this act, to wit:

Maine. *In Maine.* — For a buoy on a ledge about one league east of Boon Island, one hundred and fifty dollars.

Drunken and Fidler's Ledges. For dumb beacons on Drunken and Fidler's Ledges, at the mouth of the thoroughfare between Northhaven and Vinalhaven, one thousand dollars.

Black Saddleback Island. For a lighthouse on Black Saddleback Island, in the county of Hancock, four thousand dollars.

N. Hampshire. *In New Hampshire.* — For a beacon and buoys at the mouth of Little Harbor, near Portsmouth, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Logy's ledge. For a beacon on Logy's Ledge, in Piscataqua River, five hundred dollars.

<i>In Massachusetts.</i> —For a dwelling-house for the keeper of the beacon light at Hyannis, eight hundred dollars.	Massachusetts. Dwelling-house at Hyannis.
For a spar buoy on the middle ground off Chatham; one on the east end of Monomoy Rip; one on Schooner Bar; one at Powder Hole Harbor; and one on Stone Horse Shoal, near Pollock Rip, four hundred dollars.	Spar buoys.
For one spar buoy at the north and one at the south end of a ledge called Muskeget Rocks, one on the north-west end of the Horseshoe, one at Hyannis, one on the Sturgeon Flat, one off Stoney Point, and one on Blankenship's Rock, in the Edgartown district, five hundred and sixty dollars.	
For a lighthouse on Egg Rock, near Nahant, five thousand dollars.	Egg Rock. Boston Bay.
For a fog signal, to be placed at the outer lighthouse in Boston Bay, three thousand dollars.	
For spar buoys at the entrance of Lynn Harbor, viz.: one on the Dolphin Rock, one on the Libby Rock, one on Sawney's Rock, one on the north-east and one on the south-west of Pig Rocks, one on Old Harry Rock, and one on Lobster Rock, five hundred and sixty dollars.	Spar buoys.
For the completion of the causeway from the shore to the lighthouse at Edgartown, four thousand dollars.	Edgartown.
For buoys or beacons at the harbor of Newburyport, five hundred dollars.	Newburyport.
For a lighthouse on the breakwater at Bass River, four thousand dollars.	Bass River.
For a beacon on Bird Island, and one on the False Spit, and a buoy on Slate Ledge, near the lower middle in the harbor of Boston, two thousand nine hundred dollars.	Boston Har- bor.
For beacons on Black Rock, Harbor Rock, and Five Pound Island Point, in the harbor of Gloucester, fifteen hundred dollars.	Gloucester Har- bor.
For the erection of a beacon and placing buoys at the mouth of and in Essex River, in Ipswich Bay, seven hundred and fifty dollars.	Ipswich Bay.
For a lighthouse upon a reef of rocks called the Sow and Pigs, off the Island of Cuttyhunk, in place of the light-boat stationed off said reef, and the lighthouse on said island: <i>Provided</i> , on examination, a good foundation can be found, thirty thousand dollars.	Cuttyhunk. Proviso.
<i>In Rhode Island.</i> —For a lighthouse on Sandy Point, Prudence Island, three thousand five hundred dollars.	Rhode Island. Sandy Point.
For a spar buoy on the middle ground shoal, Dutch Island Harbor, in Narragansett Bay, forty dollars.	Narragansett Bay.
For a buoy upon a rock near Coal Mine Wharf, on the Island of Rhode Island, one hundred dollars.	Rhode Island.
<i>In Connecticut.</i> —For a can buoy on Pea Field's Reef, off Black Rock Harbor, one hundred dollars.	Connecticut. Pea Field's Reef.
For a beacon light on Bridgeport Bar, three thousand five hundred dollars.	Bridgeport Bar New York. Greenport Har- bor.
<i>In New York.</i> —For four spar buoys in Greenport Harbor, three hundred dollars.	Fort Hamilton.
For two beacon lights near Fort Hamilton, as a range to guide vessels from the South-west Spit to the Narrows, four thousand dollars.	
For seven can buoys in Niagara River, between Horseshoe Reef and Grand Island, one thousand dollars.	Niagara River.
For the erection of a beacon on the south-east part of Romer Shoal, thirty thousand dollars.	Romer Shoal.
For a spar buoy on Glover's Reef, near Port Chester, Long Island Sound, seventy dollars.	Glover's Reef.
For a spar buoy at Cold Spring, Long Island, seventy dollars.	Cold Spring.
For four spar buoys, to be placed in the inlet to Fire Island Bay, Long Island.*	Fire Island Bay.

* No sum is named in the Rolls.

- New Jersey.** *In New Jersey.*—For an iron can buoy between the new and old Inlet Shoal, at Little Egg Harbor, two hundred dollars.
- Little Egg Harbor.**
- Passaic River.** For a beacon at the "Elbow" in Passaic River, and for four spar buoys in said river, four hundred dollars.
- Mill Reef and Corner Stake.** For a spar buoy on Mill Reef, at the entrance of the Kills, and a beacon at the Corner Stake near Elizabethtown Point, four hundred dollars.
- Conaskonk Point.** For a lighthouse on Conaskonk Point, four thousand five hundred dollars.
- Delaware.** *In Delaware.*—For a lighthouse at the entrance of Indian River, five thousand dollars.
- Indian River.**
- Maryland.** *In Maryland.*—For a lighthouse at Seven Foot Knoll, ten thousand dollars.
- Maryland.**
- Seven Foot Knoll.**
- James Island.** For a light-boat to be stationed off James Island, Tangier Sound, eight thousand dollars; or for a lighthouse on the south-west point of James Island, if the Secretary of the Treasury shall decide that it will answer the purposes of commerce.
- Virginia.** *In Virginia.*—For two lights on the south end of Hog Island, as a range for the channel of Great Mutchipungo, or on Sand Shoal, as the one or the other, upon actual survey, may be found to be best, ten thousand dollars; and the appropriation of ten thousand dollars, made by the act of the fourteenth August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, for two lights on Sand Shoal Inlet, be, and is hereby, repealed.
- Hog Island.**
- Repeal of appropriation for Sand Shoal Inlet.** 1848, ch. 176.
- James River.** For four beacons in James River, viz.: one on White Shoal, one on Bluess Bluff Shoal, one on Point Shoal, and one on Deep Water Shoal, three thousand five hundred dollars.
- North Carolina.** *In North Carolina.*—For buoys in Hatteras Inlet, near the south breakers, at the entrance of the ocean, five hundred dollars.
- Hatteras Inlet.**
- Cape Channel.** For buoys at the Cape Channel, opposite the Hatteras lighthouse, one at Cates Slew, and one at the Bog Channel, opposite Kinnikeet, two hundred and fifty dollars.
- Bog Channel.**
- South Carolina.** *In South Carolina.*—For a small beacon light on Morris Island, two thousand five hundred dollars.
- Morris Island.**
- Mississippi.** *In Mississippi.*—For a beacon lighthouse on the pier at Mississippi city, three thousand dollars.
- Mississippi city.**
- Ship Island.** For a lighthouse on the west end of Ship Island, twelve thousand dollars, being a renewal of an appropriation for this purpose made August fourteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight.
- 1848, ch. 176.**
- Pascagoula River.** For a lighthouse at or near Pascagoula River, three thousand dollars.
- Michigan.** *In Michigan.*—For a lighthouse on the north-west point of Grand Travers Bay, four thousand dollars.
- Grand Travers Bay.**
- Marquette Port.** For a lighthouse at the port of Marquette, Lake Superior, five thousand dollars.
- Straits of Mackinaw.** For a lighthouse on the point of land about three miles east of Cheboygan River, in the Straits of Mackinaw, four thousand dollars.
- Eagle River.** For a lighthouse at or near the mouth of Eagle River, four thousand dollars.
- Ontanagon.** For a lighthouse on the south shore of Lake Superior, at Ontanagon, five thousand dollars.
- Ottawa Point.** For a lighthouse at Ottawa Point, in Saginaw Bay, five thousand dollars.
- Beaver Island.** For a lighthouse on Beaver Island, Lake Michigan, five thousand dollars.
- Wisconsin.** *In Wisconsin.*—For a lighthouse at the mouth of Twin Rivers, three thousand five hundred dollars.
- Twin Rivers.**
- Port Ulao.** For a lighthouse at Port Ulao, three thousand five hundred dollars.
- Texas.** *In Texas.*—For a lighthouse and beacon light at Brasos Satiago, [Santiago,] fifteen thousand dollars.
- Brasos Satiago.**

For a lighthouse at Boliver Point, fifteen thousand dollars.

For a lighthouse at Matagorda Island, fifteen thousand dollars.

In Florida.—For the erection of a lighthouse on Sea Horse Key, eight thousand dollars.

In Georgia.—For the purchase of the signal light at the Savannah River, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For two dumb beacons to be erected, one on Black Oyster Rock, the other on Sugar Loaf, in the River Savannah, four thousand dollars.

In Louisiana.—For a lighthouse at or near the head of the South-west Pass of the Mississippi River, fifteen thousand dollars.

In California.—For a lighthouse at Alcatraz Island; for a lighthouse at Point Conception, and a fog signal; for a lighthouse on Battery Point entrance of the Bay of San Francisco; for a lighthouse at San Diego; for a lighthouse and a fog signal at Monterey; for a lighthouse at the Island of Faralones, off the harbor of San Francisco, and a fog signal, and for the transportation, erection, and placing the same; ninety thousand dollars.

In Oregon.—For a lighthouse on Cape Disappointment, at the mouth of the Columbia River; one on an island off Cape Flattery, at the entrance of the Straits of Fuca, and one at New Dungenness; twelve iron can buoys in Columbia River, and the transportation, erection, and placing the same; fifty-three thousand one hundred and forty dollars.

To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to test the use and economy of the calcium light, five thousand dollars.

For fog signals at the lighthouses on Execution Rocks, Gull Island, Long Island Sound, Beaver Tail Point, Rhode Island, and on board the light-boat at Bartlett's Reef, Long Island Sound, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For life-boats and other means for rendering assistance to wrecked mariners, and others, on the coasts of the United States, to be expended under the control and direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, ten thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That whereas the lighthouse on Minot's Ledge is completed and in operation, the one at Scituate be therefore suspended during such time as the one on Minot's Ledge is lighted.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That if such person as the Secretary of the Treasury shall designate shall report, in any of the cases herein provided for, that preliminary surveys are necessary to determine the site of a proposed lighthouse, or light-boat, beacon or buoy, or to ascertain more fully what the public exigency demands, the Secretary of the Treasury shall thereupon appoint one or more officers of the United States revenue service, to perform the required duty.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That any officer so appointed shall forthwith enter upon the discharge of the duty, and, after fully ascertaining the facts, shall report; first, whether the proposed facility to navigation is the most suitable for the exigency which exists; and second, where it should be placed if the interests of commerce demand it; third, if the thing proposed be not the most suitable, whether it is expedient to make any other kind of improvement; fourth, whether the proposed light has any connection with other lights, and if so, whether it cannot be so located as to subserve both the general and the local wants of trade and navigation; and fifth, whether there be any, and if any, what other facts of importance touching the subject.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That all such reports shall, as speedily as may be, be laid before the Secretary of the Treasury, and if such as to authorize the work without further legislation, he shall forthwith proceed with it; otherwise, such reports shall be laid before

Bolivar Point.
Matagorda
Island.
Florida.
Sea Horse Key.
Georgia.
Savannah River.

Louisiana.
South-west
Pass.

California.
Alcatraz; Point
Conception; Bat-
tery Point; San
Diego; Monte-
rey; Faralones.

Oregon.
Pacific coast,
Oregon.

Calcium light.

Long Island
Sound and
Rhode Island

Life-boats, &c.

Lighthouse at
Scituate sus-
pended while
that on Minot's
Ledge is lighted.

Secretary of
Treasury author-
ized to appoint
officers of U. S.
revenue service
to make surveys
for lighthouses
and beacons.

Duties of of-
ficers appointed
on the service
aforesaid.
Report.

Secretary of
the Treasury au-
thorized to pro-
ceed when the
report is favor

able without further legislation; otherwise, to lay the report before Congress.

Marks and numbers to be painted on buoys to designate the channel.

Commissions allowed to collectors acting as superintendents of lighthouses, &c.

Proviso.

Further proviso.

Appropriation of \$150,000 for purchase of a steamer for the Pacific coast survey.

Appropriation of \$2000 for M. La Font.

Congress, at the next ensuing session; but in all cases where such person as the Secretary of the Treasury shall designate does not report such preliminary examination as expedient, the provisions of this act shall without delay be carried into execution.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter all buoys along the coast, or in bays, harbors, sounds, or channels, shall be colored and numbered, so that passing up the coast or sound, or entering the bay, harbor, or channel, red buoys with even numbers shall be passed on the starboard hand, black buoys with uneven numbers on the port hand, and buoys with red and black stripes on either hand. Buoys in channel ways to be colored with alternate white and black perpendicular stripes.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed to collectors, when acting as superintendents of lighthouses, beacons, light-boats, and buoys, the same rate of commission on the disbursement of the aforesaid appropriations, as were allowed and paid for the year ending fourth March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine: *Provided*, That no collector shall receive for his services, as superintendent aforesaid, over the sum of four hundred dollars per annum: *And provided, further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall assign to the collectors the superintendence of such lighthouses, beacons, light-boats, and buoys, as he may judge best and most convenient for the public interest.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That there be, and hereby is, appropriated the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to purchase a steamer to be employed in the coast survey upon the Pacific coast, and used, if deemed expedient, in designating the sites of the several lighthouses provided for in California.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of two thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to pay the balance due to M. La Font, of Paris, for the light at Saneoty Head, Nantucket.

APPROVED, September 28, 1850.

Sept. 28, 1850. CHAP. LXXVIII. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Army for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

Pay of the army.

Proviso as to pay of the superintendent of the Military Academy.

Commutation of officers' subsistence, &c.

For pay of the army, one million seven hundred and fifty-nine thousand eight hundred and forty-two dollars: *Provided*, that the pay and emoluments of the superintendent of the United States Military Academy shall in no case be less than the pay and emoluments of the professor of natural and experimental philosophy.

For commutation of officers' subsistence, five hundred and fifty thousand six hundred and seventy-nine dollars, including the additional rations for commissioned officers of ordnance commanding arsenals or armories, being fixed or permanent posts of the army of the United States, and the additional rations for the commissioned officers of engineers commanding separate and fixed or permanent posts of the army of the United States.

Extra pay to officers and soldiers serving in Oregon or California.

For extra pay to the commissioned officers and enlisted men of the army of the United States, serving in Oregon or California, three hundred and twenty-five thousand eight hundred and fifty-four dollars, on

the following basis, to wit: that there shall be allowed to each commissioned officer as aforesaid, whilst serving as aforesaid, a per diem, in addition to their regular pay and allowances, of two dollars each, and to each enlisted man as aforesaid, whilst serving as aforesaid, a per diem, in addition to their present pay and allowances, equal to the pay proper of each as established by existing laws, said extra pay of the enlisted men to be retained until honorably discharged—This additional pay to continue until the first of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, or until otherwise provided.

For commutation of forage for officers' horses, one hundred and three thousand seven hundred and seventy-six dollars.

For payments in lieu of clothing for officers' servants, thirty-five thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For expenses of recruiting, fifty-six thousand six hundred and sixteen dollars.

For three months' extra pay to non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, on re-enlistment, ten thousand dollars.

For clothing and camp and garrison equipage, and horse equipments, one hundred and two thousand eight hundred and seventy-one dollars.

For the regular supplies of the quartermaster's department, consisting of fuel, forage in kind for the authorized number of officers' horses, mules, and oxen of the quartermaster's department, at the several military posts and stations, and with the armies in the field and for the horses for the first and second regiments of dragoons, the eight companies of light artillery, and the regiment of mounted riflemen, of straw for soldiers' bedding, and of stationery, including company and other blank books for the army, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the pay and quartermaster's department, and for the printing of division and department orders and army regulations, eight hundred and fifty thousand and sixty-one dollars.

For the incidental expenses of the quartermaster's department, consisting of postage on letters and packets received and sent by officers on public service, expenses of courts martial and courts of inquiry, including the additional compensation to judge advocates, recorders, members, and witnesses, while on that service, under the act of March the sixteenth, eighteen hundred and two, extra pay to soldiers employed in the erection of barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals, the construction of roads and other constant labor, under the direction of the quartermaster's department, for periods of not less than ten days, under the act of the second of March, eighteen hundred and nineteen, expenses of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field, of escorts to paymasters, other disbursing officers and trains, where military escorts cannot be furnished, expense of the interment of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, hire of laborers in the quartermaster's department; compensation to wagon and forage masters, authorized by the act of the fifth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; for the apprehension of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; the various expenses necessary to keep the first and second regiments of dragoons, the four companies of light artillery, and the regiment of mounted riflemen complete, including the purchase of travelling forges, blacksmith's and shoeing tools, horse and mule shoes, iron, hire of veterinary surgeons, medicines for horses and mules, and hire of guides, interpreters, and spies, four hundred and fifty-four thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven dollars.

For the purchase of horses [horses] required for the first and second regiments of dragoons, the eight companies of light artillery, and the regiment of mounted riflemen, one hundred and seventy thousand nine hundred and twelve dollars.

To continue until March 1, 1852.

Commutation of forage.

Money in lieu of clothing for servants.

Recruiting.

Extra pay for re-enlistments.

Clothing, camp equipage, and horse equipments.

Quartermaster's department: regular supplies.

Incidental expenses of quartermaster's department.

1802, ch. 2.

1819, ch. 45.

1838, ch. 162.

Horses for dragoons, artillery, and mounted riflemen.

- Barracks, quarters, hospitals, etc. For constructing, repairing, and enlarging barracks, quarters, hospitals, storehouses, stables, wharves, and ways at the several posts and depots, for temporary cantonments, gun-houses for the protection of cannon, including the necessary tools and materials for the objects enumerated, and for the authorized furniture of barrack-rooms of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, rent of quarters for officers, barracks and hospitals for troops when there are no public buildings for their accommodation, for storehouses for the safe-keeping of military stores, and of grounds for summer cantonments and encampments, four hundred and sixty-five thousand one hundred and one dollars: *Provided*, That eighteen thousand eight hundred dollars of said sum shall be expended in the erection of a guard-house, powder magazine, repair and enlargement of the barracks, the construction of culverts and sinks, the grading of the drill and parade grounds, and the construction of a stone wall on the Licking River side, for the protection and preservation of the public property, at the military post at Newport, in the State of Kentucky.
- Proviso as to military post at Newport, Ky. For mileage, or the allowance made to officers for the transportation of themselves and baggage when travelling on duty without troops, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.
- Allowance to officers travelling on duty. To supply deficiency in the appropriation for the expenses of the visitors to the Military Academy at West Point, one thousand and ninety-four dollars and eighty-three cents.
- Visitors to Military Academy. For purchasing, walling, and ditching a piece of land near the city of Mexico, for a cemetery or burial-ground, for such of the officers and soldiers of our army, in our late war with Mexico, as fell in battle, or died in and around said city, and for the interment of American citizens who have died or may die in said city, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, ten thousand dollars.
- Purchase of a cemetery near the city of Mexico. For transportation of the army, including the baggage of the troops when moving either by land or water, of clothing, camp, and garrison equipage, and horse equipments, from the depots at Philadelphia and New York to the several posts and army depots; of subsistence, from the places of purchase and from the places of delivery, under contract, to such places as the circumstances of the services may require it to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance stores, and small arms, from the foundries and the armories to the arsenals; fortifications, frontier posts, and army depots; freights, tolls, and ferriages; the purchase and hire of horses, wagons, mules, oxen, carts, drays, ships, and other sea-going vessels and boats for the transportation of supplies; and for garrison purposes, drayage, and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters, transportation of funds for the pay and other disbursing departments, the expenses of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and in the Atlantic and Pacific, and of procuring water at such post as, from their situations, require it, one million seven hundred and fifty-two thousand and forty-two dollars.
- Transportation of army and army stores. For medical and hospital departments, sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars.
- Medical department. For armament of fortifications, one hundred thousand dollars.
- Armament. For purchase of ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies, one hundred thousand dollars.
- Ordnance. For current expenses of the ordnance service, one hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the principal assistant in the ordnance bureau of the War Department shall receive a compensation not less than that of the person employed at the foundries, under the fifth section of the act approved twenty-third of August, eighteen hundred and forty-two, from and after the date thereof.
- Ordnance service. Proviso. 1842, ch. 136. For manufacture of arms at the national armories, three hundred and sixty thousand dollars.
- National armories.

For repairs and improvements, and new machinery, at the Harper's Ferry armory, fifty thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

Repairs, etc., at Harper's Ferry.

For repairs and improvements, and new machinery, at the Springfield armory, fifty-six thousand six hundred dollars.

Repairs, etc., at Springfield.

For arsenals, one hundred and seventeen thousand five hundred and eighty-six dollars, and that sixteen thousand dollars of the sum hereby appropriated shall be applied to the completion of the arsenal at Fayetteville, North Carolina, according to the intent of the law authorizing its construction.

Arsenals.

Arsenal at Fayetteville, N. C.

For purchase of a lot of ground at Springfield, Massachusetts, adjoining the armory grounds on the hill, and near the new arsenal, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

Purchase of ground at Springfield.

For surveys in reference to the military defences of the frontier, inland and Atlantic, fifteen thousand dollars.

Frontier surveys.

For military and geographical surveys west of the Mississippi, twenty thousand dollars.

Surveys west of the Mississippi.

For continuing the surveys of the northern and north-western lakes, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Northern lakes.

For arrearages prior to the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, under the act of the first of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, in addition to an unexpended balance remaining in the treasury of one thousand six hundred and twenty-seven dollars and eighteen cents, payable through the third auditor's office, two thousand dollars.

Arrearages. 1820, ch. 52.

For compensation to a draftsman, employed in the bureau of topographical engineers, on a map of the western territory of the United States, and of the northern part of Mexico, which was made under order of the Senate of the United States, one thousand and sixty dollars.

Draftsman in the bureau of topographical engineers.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of six hundred and eight thousand two hundred and eighteen dollars and ninety-eight cents, being the unexpended balance now in the treasury, of the appropriation made by Congress on the fourteenth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, on account of the "army subsistence" for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, be, and the same is hereby, reappropriated for the army subsistence for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-one.

Reappropriation for army subsistence.

1848, ch. 178.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the moneys which may be received by the proper officers of the army for the sales of subsistence, military stores, and other supplies, be, and they are hereby, exempted from the operation of the act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, entitled "An Act requiring all moneys received from the customs, and all other sources, to be paid into the treasury without abatement or reduction."

Moneys exempted from act of March 3, 1849, ch. 110.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the military storekeeper at Little Rock arsenal, Arkansas, be allowed, from the first day of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, to the twenty-fifth day of October, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, the same compensation as is authorized by the act of the twenty-third of August, eighteen hundred and forty-two, to be paid to the storekeepers at the Washington, Pittsburg, and Watervliet arsenals, and that there be paid to military storekeeper David Butler twenty dollars per month, for and during the time he has performed the duties of commissary and assistant commissary of subsistence and quartermaster.

Compensation of military storekeeper at Little Rock arsenal.

1842, ch. 186.

David Butler.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to order the discharge of any soldier of the army of the United States, who at the time of his enlistment was under the age of twenty-one years, upon evidence being produced to him that such enlistment was without the consent of his parent or guardian.

Secretary of War to discharge any minor enlisting without consent of parent or guardian.

Publication of
new edition of
"Ordnance Man-
ual."
1849, ch. 101.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay the unexpended balance of the appropriation made by an act of March third, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, "for publishing a new edition of the Ordnance Manual," to the officer of the United States army employed in compiling, arranging, and supervising the publication of the same, as provided by the terms of said act.

APPROVED, September 28, 1850.

Sept. 28, 1850.

CHAP. LXXIX. — *An Act to create additional Collection Districts in the State of California, and to change the existing District therein, and to modify the existing Collection Districts in the United States.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be in the State of California six collection districts, to wit: San Francisco, Monterey, San Diego, Sacramento, Sonoma, and San Joaquin. The district of San Francisco shall include all the territory, bays, harbors, rivers, and shores embraced within the counties of San Francisco, Santa Clara, Contra-Costa, Marin, Mendocino, and Trinidad, and a collector, naval officer, and surveyor for the district shall be appointed, to reside at the city of San Francisco, which shall be the sole port of entry for the district.

The district of Monterey shall include all the territory, bays, harbors, rivers, and shores embraced within the counties of Monterey, San Luis Obispo, and Santa Cruz, and a collector shall be appointed for said district, to reside at the town of Monterey, which shall be the sole port of entry for the district.

The district of San Diego shall include all the territory, bays, harbors, rivers, and shores of the counties of San Diego, Los Angeles, and Santa Barbara; and a collector shall be appointed for said district, to reside at the town of San Diego, which shall be the sole port of entry for said district.

The district of Sacramento shall include all the territory, bays, harbors, rivers, and shores of the counties of Sacramento, Sutter, El Dorado, Yuba, Butte Yolo, Coluse, and Shasta; and a collector for the district shall be appointed to reside at Sacramento city, which shall be the sole port of entry for the district.

The district of Sonoma shall include all the territory, bays, harbors, rivers, and shores embraced within the counties of Sonoma, Napa, and Solano, and a collector shall be appointed for said district, to reside at the town of Benicia, which, together with the town of Vallejo, shall be the sole port of entry for the district.

The district of San Joaquin shall include all the territory, bays, harbors, rivers, and [shores] embraced within the counties of Calaveras, San Joaquin, Tualumne, and Mariposa, and a collector of the district shall be appointed to reside at the town of Stockton, which shall be the sole port of entry for the district. And the towns of Santa Barbara and San Pedro, in the collection district of San Diego, shall be, and are hereby, constituted ports of delivery for said districts, and surveyors shall be appointed to reside at each, with such other officers as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem necessary for the public service.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in addition to the officers hereinbefore provided for, at the port of San Francisco, there shall be appointed two principal and two assistant appraisers for said port; and the compensations of the officers provided for in this act shall be as follows, to wit: the collector of the district of San Francisco shall be allowed a compensation not exceeding ten thousand dollars per annum;

Six collection
districts in Cali-
fornia.

District of San
Francisco de-
fined.

Officers to be
appointed.

District of Mon-
terey.

Collector.

District of San
Diego.

Collector.

District of Sa-
cramento.

Collector.

District of So-
noma.

Collector.

District of San
Joaquin.

Collector.

Santa Barbara
and San Pedro
made ports of de-
livery.

Other officers.

Appraisers.

Compensation
of officers at San
Francisco.

the naval officer a compensation not exceeding eight thousand dollars per annum; the surveyor a compensation not exceeding seven thousand dollars per annum. The principal appraisers a compensation not exceeding six thousand each per annum, and the assistant appraisers each a sum not exceeding three thousand five hundred dollars per annum. The collectors of the districts of Monterey, San Diego, Sacramento, Sonoma, and San Joaquin shall be allowed three thousand dollars each per annum, with additional maximum compensation of two thousand dollars each per annum, should their official emoluments and fees provided by existing laws amount to that sum respectively. The surveyors at Santa Barbara and San Pedro shall be allowed, in addition to the fees authorized by existing laws, a compensation of two thousand dollars per annum, and the deputy collector appointed in pursuance of existing laws at the port of San Francisco shall be allowed a compensation not to exceed five thousand dollars per annum.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, until otherwise directed by Congress, the provisions of law in relation to the payment of expenses incidental to the collection of the revenue from customs, existing prior to the act of third March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, entitled "An Act requiring all moneys receivable from customs and from all other sources to be paid immediately into the treasury without abatement or reduction, and for other purposes," shall be, and are hereby, made applicable to the several collection districts in the State of California and the Territory of Oregon, any thing in the aforesaid act to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases of fine, penalty, or forfeiture mentioned and embraced in the act entitled "An Act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties, and disabilities accruing in certain cases therein mentioned," or in any act in addition to or amendatory of said act, that have occurred or may occur in the collection districts in the State of California and Territory of Oregon, the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized, if, in his opinion, the said fine, penalty, or forfeiture was incurred without wilful negligence or intention of fraud, to prescribe such rules and mode of proceeding to ascertain the facts, as, in his opinion, may be convenient and proper, without regard to the provisions of the act above referred to; and upon the said facts so to be ascertained as aforesaid, the said Secretary may exercise all the power conferred upon him in and by said act, as fully as he might have done had said facts been ascertained under and according to the provisions of said act: *Provided*, That where any ships or vessels, or any goods, wares, and merchandize, may have been subjected to seizure, or confiscation, or detention by any officer of the customs in the collection district of Upper California or the district of Oregon, prior to the passage of this act, and it shall be made to appear, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the owner or owners of any such ships or vessels, or the owner or owners or importers of any such goods, wares, and merchandize, has or have sustained damage or loss by reason of any improper seizure, confiscation, or detention thereof, the said Secretary is hereby authorized to extend such relief in the respective cases as he may deem just and proper.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all the territory, harbors, rivers, and waters on the eastern shore of the State of Wisconsin, bordering on Lake Michigan, lying south of the forty-fourth parallel of north latitude, heretofore embraced in the district of Chicago, as are contained within the limits and jurisdiction of the State of Wisconsin, shall be, and are hereby, constituted a collection district, to be called the district of Milwaukie, and a port of entry for said district is hereby established at Milwaukie; and Southport, Racine, Sheboy-

Compensation of collectors of Monterey, San Diego, Sacramento, Sonoma, and San Joaquin.

Surveyors at Santa Barbara and San Pedro. Deputy collector at San Francisco.

Laws relating to collection of the revenue, existing prior to act of 1849, ch. 110, extended to collection districts of California and Oregon.

Secretary of the Treasury authorized to remit or mitigate fines and penalties incurred under certain circumstances. 1797, ch. 13.

Proviso.

The collection district of Milwaukie created in Wisconsin.

- gan, Green Bay, and Depure, shall be ports of delivery only. And the town of Waukegan, in the State of Illinois, in the collection district of Chicago, shall be a port of delivery also. And all the territory, harbors, rivers, and waters on the eastern shore of the State of Wisconsin, bordering on Lake Michigan and Green Bay, lying north of the said forty-fourth parallel of latitude, shall be, and the same are hereby, attached to, and made part of, the collection district of Mackinac, in the State of Michigan.
- Extension of the district of Mackinac.** **Sec. 6.** *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be appointed, in pursuance of law, a collector of the customs for the aforesaid district, who shall reside at the port of entry created by this act, together with such other subordinate officers of the customs as are provided for by law; and the compensation of said collector shall be two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, together with such commissions and fees as are authorized by existing laws.
- Collector to be appointed.**
- Compensation.**
- Deputy collectors.** **Sec. 7.** *And be it further enacted,* That deputy collectors of the customs shall be appointed and compensated for their services, in the mode prescribed by existing laws, to reside at the respective ports of delivery constituted by this act, and said officers shall exercise all the powers and duties vested in deputy collectors of the customs under existing laws.
- The collection district of Minnesota created.** **Sec. 8.** *And be it further enacted,* That all that part of the territory of the United States lying north of the northern boundary line of the States of Wisconsin and Iowa, and east of the Rocky Mountains, is hereby created a collection district, to be called the Minnesota District, whereof Pembina shall be the port of entry; and a collector shall be appointed who shall give the usual bond required of such officers, and who shall be entitled to a salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum, and who shall not receive any other compensation whatever in the shape of extra allowance or fees of any description whatever.
- Collector to be appointed.**
- Compensation.**
- Deputy collector or an inspector.** **Sec. 9.** *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized at his discretion to appoint a deputy collector or an inspector of the customs for said district, at a rate of compensation not to exceed three dollars per day when he is employed.
- Jeffersonville, Ia., made a part of the port of delivery of Louisville, Ky.** **Sec. 10.** *And be it further enacted,* That the town of Jeffersonville, in the State of Indiana, shall be attached to, and made a part of, the port of delivery as now existing at Louisville, in the State of Kentucky; and goods imported into the port of Louisville, in pursuance of existing laws, and destined for Jeffersonville, may be landed and warehoused under the provisions of the warehousing act of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, at Jeffersonville, under the custody and control of the surveyor of the port of Louisville.
- 1846, ch. 84.**
- Memphis made a port of delivery.** **Sec. 11.** *And be it further enacted,* That the town of Memphis, in the State of Tennessee, shall be a port of delivery, and shall be subject to the same regulations and restrictions as other ports of delivery in the United States; and there shall be appointed a surveyor of the customs, to reside at the said port, who shall, in addition to his own duties, also perform the duties and receive the salary and emolument of surveyors prescribed by the act of Congress passed on the second of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, providing for the payment of duties on imported goods at certain ports therein mentioned, the same being entitled "An Act allowing the duties on foreign merchandize imported into Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville, and Natchez, to be received and paid at those places," and the said town of Memphis and the said port of delivery be, and the same is hereby, annexed to and made part of the collection district of New Orleans, and all the privileges and facilities afforded to Pittsburg, and Wheeling, and Cincinnati, &c., by the act of Congress of second
- 1831, ch. 87.**
- Memphis attached to the district of New Orleans.**

March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, be, and the same are hereby, extended to said port of Memphis.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That the port of entry now existing by law as the port of entry in the collection district of Miami, Ohio, be, and the same is hereby, changed and transferred to the town of Toledo, in the State of Ohio, and all the laws now in force in regard to said port of entry in the said collection district of Miami, be, and the same are hereby, declared to be in full force, and to apply to the new port of entry of Toledo, and the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause the archives and custom-house of said district of Miami to be transferred to the town of Toledo.

Port of entry in Miami, Ohio, transferred to Toledo, Ohio.

Archives and custom-house to be transferred.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That the town of Chelsea, in the State of Massachusetts, shall be attached to and made part of the port of entry and collection district of Boston and Charlestown, in the State of Massachusetts, as now existing by law, and goods imported into the port of Boston and Charlestown, and destined for the port of Chelsea, may be landed and warehoused under the provisions of the warehousing act of sixth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, at Chelsea, under the custody and control of the collector of Boston and Charlestown, and the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint an inspector of customs for said port of Chelsea.

Chelsea, Mass. attached to district of Charlestown.

1846, ch. 84.

Inspector.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That the towns of Evansville and New Albany shall be ports of delivery, and shall be subject to the same regulations and restrictions as other ports of delivery in the United States: and there shall be appointed a surveyor of the customs to reside at each of said ports, who shall, in addition to their own duties, also perform the duties and receive the salary and emolument of surveyors, prescribed by the act of Congress, passed on the second of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, providing for the payment of duties on imported goods at certain ports therein mentioned, the same being entitled "An Act allowing the duties on foreign merchandize imported into Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville, and Natchez, to be received and paid at those places," and the said towns of Evansville and New Albany, and the said ports of delivery, be, and the same are hereby, annexed to, and made part of, the collection district of New Orleans; and all the privileges and facilities afforded to Pittsburgh, and Wheeling, and Cincinnati, &c., by the act of Congress of second of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, be, and the same are hereby, extended to said ports of Evansville and New Albany.

Evansville and New Albany made ports of delivery.

1831, ch. 87.

Attached to district of New Orleans.

1831, ch. 87.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of an act entitled "An Act to establish a port of entry at Saluna, [Saluria,] in the State of Texas, and for other purposes," approved the third day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, as fixes the said port of entry at Saluna, and requires the residence of the collector to be there, shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and hereafter the port of entry and the residence of the collector shall be at La Salle, in said district.

Repeal of the act establishing a port of entry at Saluria, Texas, and transfer of the same to La Salle.

1847, ch. 57.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That the provisions of the seventh section of the act entitled "An Act allowing drawbacks upon foreign merchandize, exported in the original packages to Chihuahua and Santa Fe, in Mexico, and to the British North American provinces adjoining the United States," approved third March, eighteen hundred and forty-five, be, and the same are hereby, so far modified as to allow any foreign imported merchandize, in the original packages, which has been entered, and the duties paid, according to law, to be transported, with benefit of drawback, by land or by water, or partly by land and partly by water, to either of the ports designated in said section, or such ports as may have been, or may hereafter be, designated, in pursuance of

Modification of act of 1845, ch. 70, allowing drawbacks on foreign merchandize.

1845, ch. 70.

Proviso.

the authority conferred therein, and any such merchandize may be exported from either of the aforesaid ports, or from such ports on the seaboard, from which merchandize may, under existing laws, be exported for benefit of drawback, and be transported thence in like manner to ports in the adjoining British provinces, and to ports and places in Mexico, under such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: *Provided*, That so much of the eighth section of said act as requires the production of the affidavit of the master of the vessel in which any such goods may be exported, may be dispensed with when such goods are not exported in vessels; and the residue of the provisions of said section are hereby extended to cases arising under this act.

Repeal of the act of 1849, ch. 110, so far as relates to Canada and Chihuahua.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the proviso to the fifth section of the act of third March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, entitled "An Act requiring all moneys receivable from customs, and from all other sources, to be paid immediately into the treasury without abatement or reduction, and for other purposes," as exempts from the operations of said section the provisions of law relating to the exportation of merchandize to Canada and Chihuahua, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Imported merchandise warehoused under act of 1846, ch. 84, may be exported to ports in adjoining British provinces.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That any imported merchandize, in the original packages, which shall have been duly entered and warehoused in pursuance of the warehousing act of the sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, may be exported therefrom in conformity with law, and be transported, in the manner indicated in the first section of this act, to ports in the adjoining British provinces, and become entitled to the benefits of the warehousing act before mentioned.

Extension of act of 1831, ch. 87, relating to duties on merchandise imported into Pittsburg, Wheeling, &c.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That the privileges granted by the act of second March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, entitled "An Act allowing the duties on foreign merchandize, imported into Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, Saint Louis, Nashville, and Natchez, to be secured and paid at those places," be, and are hereby, extended to any foreign merchandize intended for either of the ports mentioned in said act, which may be imported into such ports of entry on the seaboard of the United States, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and be thence transported, to either of the aforesaid ports, by such inland routes as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate, under such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, as he may prescribe, and subject to the forfeitures and penalties prescribed in and by said act of March second, eighteen hundred and thirty-one.

Collector of N. Orleans authorized to employ ten temporary inspectors.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That the collector of the district of New Orleans be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ such number of temporary inspectors, not exceeding ten, in addition to the permanent and temporary inspectors now authorized by law, as may be necessary for the prompt and convenient despatch of business in said district; and that each of said temporary inspectors be allowed and paid a compensation of three dollars per day for every day he shall be employed in actual service: *Provided, however*, That the said collector shall not be authorized at any time to employ a larger number of inspectors, including the permanent and temporary inspectors heretofore authorized, than the actual number of vessels from foreign ports, having cargoes to be discharged, then lying in said port or district of New Orleans.

Proviso.

President authorized to appoint two assistant appraisers for New Orleans.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint two additional assistant appraisers for the collection district of New Orleans, with the same salary as that now authorized by law, to the assistant appraisers of said collection district.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That the town of Jacksonville, in the State of North Carolina, shall be a port of delivery, subject to the same regulations as other ports of delivery in the United States, and shall be attached to the collection district of Wilmington, North Carolina, and that there shall be appointed, in pursuance of law, a surveyor of customs, and compensated for his services, in the mode prescribed by existing laws. Said surveyor shall exercise all the powers and perform the duties vested in deputy collectors under existing laws; the said surveyor of customs aforesaid to reside at said port of delivery.

Jacksville, N. C., made a port of delivery, and attached to district of Wilmington.

Surveyor to be appointed.

APPROVED, September 28, 1850.

CHAP. LXXX.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Naval Service for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.*

Sept. 28, 1850.

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 they are hereby, appropriated to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

Appropriation.

For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers, and seamen, including the engineer corps of the navy, two million seven hundred and fifty-eight thousand two hundred and sixty-two dollars; and that there be paid by the proper accounting officers to William J. McAlpine and William P. S. Sanger, the same salary that was paid to their predecessors as engineers-in-chief, during the time they severally performed such service at the navy yard, Brooklyn, New York, and that the same amount of salary as is provided for the said William J. McAlpine and William P. S. Sanger, be paid to James Herron, the engineer-in-chief at the navy yard at Pensacola, during the time he has been employed at said yard.

Pay of officers and seamen.

Wm. J. McAlpine and W. P. S. Sanger.

James Herron.

For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishments at the several navy yards and stations, seventy-three thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

Superintendents, constructors, &c.

To equalize the salary of the clerk of the naval constructor at Kittery with those at other navy yards, two hundred and fifty dollars.

Clerk at Kittery.

For provisions for commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including engineers and marines attached to vessels for sea service, six hundred and eighty-six thousand two hundred dollars: *Provided*, That so much of the "act making appropriations for the naval service for the half calendar year beginning the first day of January, and ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-three, and for the fiscal year beginning the first day of July, eighteen hundred and forty-four, approved the third March, eighteen hundred and forty-three, as requires the Secretary of the Navy to advertise once a week, for at least four weeks, for proposals for the transportation of supplies for the use of the navy, be, and the same hereby is, repealed, and that hereafter such advertisements shall be made for a period of not less than five days.

Provisions.

Proviso.

1843; ch. 83.

For surgeons' necessaries and appliances for the sick and hurt of the navy, including marine corps, thirty-six thousand eight hundred dollars.

Surgeons' necessaries.

For repair of vessels in ordinary, and for wear and tear of vessels in commission, including fuel for steamers, and the purchase of American water-rotted hemp, to be bought by the Secretary of the Navy in open market: *Provided*, That that the price of the American hemp shall not

Repairs, hemp, &c.

Proviso.

exceed the average price of the foreign article, for the last five years, one million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For making examinations of the various condensers for supplying marine engines with fresh water.

And that the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to examine into the merits of the various condensers for supplying the boilers of marine engines with fresh water, and that he report to this House, at its next session, the result of said examination, together with his opinion as to the value of the best of said condensers to the government of the United States, and that the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to carry into effect this provision.

Meteorological observations.

For meteorological observations, to be conducted under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, two thousand dollars.

Ordnance and ordnance stores.

For ordnance, and ordnance stores, and small arms, including incidental expenses, one hundred and ninety-six thousand nine hundred dollars.

Nautical instruments.

For the purchase and repair of nautical instruments of the hydrographical office, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

Books, maps, and charts.

For the purchase of books, maps, and charts for the hydrographical office, four thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Binding and printing.

For backing and binding the same, and for printing and publishing hydrographical surveys and astronomical observations, four thousand six hundred dollars.

Miscellaneous expenses of hydrographical office and national observatory.

For models, drawings, copying, postage, stationery, freight and transportation; for pay of lithographer, and for working lithographic press, including chemicals; for planting trees, sodding, and keeping grounds and buildings in order; for pay of porter, gardner, watchman, and instrument maker; for fuel and lights of the hydrographical office and national observatory, eight thousand four hundred and ten dollars.

Copying sea journals, engraving and publishing wind and current charts, &c.

For copying abstracts from old sea journals for the wind and current charts, and for continuing the engraving and publication of the same, including cost of copper, stones, chemicals, paper, &c., in the national observatory, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Buildings of naval school.

For improvement and repair of buildings and grounds of the naval school at Annapolis, twenty-eight thousand two hundred dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz.: freight and transportation, printing and stationery, advertising in newspapers; books, maps, models, and drawings; purchase and repair of fire-engines and machinery, and a patent right to use the same; repair of and attending on steam-engines in yards; purchase and maintaining of horses and oxen, and driving teams; carts, timber wheels, and the purchase and repair of workman's tools, postage of public letters, furniture for government houses, fuel, oil and candles, for navy yards and store stations, cleaning and clearing up yards; watchmen and incidental labor not chargeable to any other appropriation; labor attending on the delivery of stores and supplies on foreign stations; wharfage, dockage, and rent, travelling expenses of officers, funeral expenses, store and office rent, stationery and fuel to navy agents and storekeepers, flags, awnings and packing cases, premiums and other expenses of recruiting, apprehending deserters, per diem pay to persons attending courts-martial and courts of inquiry, and other services authorized by law, pay to judge advocates, pilotage and towage of vessels, and assistance rendered to vessels in distress, five hundred and thirty-two thousand one hundred and forty-five dollars.

Transportation of U. S. mail in steamers.

For transportation of the United States mail between New York and Liverpool, between New York and New Orleans, Havana and Chagres, and between Panama and some points in the Territory of Oregon, eight hundred and seventy-four thousand six hundred dollars: *Provided*, That no payment shall be made for said services, except in proportion to the mail service heretofore performed, or that may be hereafter performed; and that the Secretary of the Navy is hereby directed to make

Proviso.

payment in said proportion only: *Provided*, That flogging in the navy, and on board vessels of commerce, be, and the same is hereby, abolished from and after the passage of this act.

Abolition of flogging in the navy and merchant service.
Appointment of midshipmen.

And that no midshipman in the navy shall be appointed from any congressional district, having at the time of appointment more than two officers of that grade in the navy from such district: and whenever an appointment shall be made from any State, the person so appointed shall be an actual resident of the congressional district from which the appointment purports to be made: *And provided, further*, that such congressional district of any State, as may not have any midshipmen in the navy at the time an appointment may be made from said State, shall be entitled to at least one appointment before any other shall be made from any district of the State having one or more officers of that grade in the navy.

Proviso.

For preparing for publication the American Nautical Almanac, twelve thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars: *Provided*, That hereafter the meridian of the observatory at Washington shall be adopted and used as the American meridian for all astronomical purposes, and that the meridian of Greenwich shall be adopted for all nautical purposes.

American Nautical Almanac.
Proviso as to the meridian.

And the Secretary of the Navy is hereby directed, in making contracts and purchases of articles for naval purposes, to give the preference, all other things (including price and quality) being equal, to articles of the growth, production, and manufacture of the United States; and that in the article of fuel for the navy, or naval stations and yards, the Secretary of the Navy shall have power to discriminate and purchase, in such manner as he may deem proper, that kind of fuel which is best adapted to the purpose for which it is to be used.

Secretary of the navy directed, in making contracts and purchases, to give the preference, other things being equal, to productions of the U. States.

And the pay of the superintendent of the naval school at Annapolis shall be at the rate allowed to an officer of his rank, when in service at sea.

Fuel.
Pay of superintendent of naval school.

For constructions, extension, and completion of the following objects, and for contingent repairs at the several navy yards, viz.:

Constructions and contingencies at navy yards.

At Portsmouth, N. H.—For brick stables, lime-house, coal-house, filling in wharf east of bridge, filling in wharf east of timber-shed, machinery and tools for smithery, and for repairs of all kinds, thirty-one thousand six hundred and seventy-three dollars.

Portsmouth.

At Boston.—For storehouse on number thirty-six, stone skids in timber-shed number thirty-three, stone skids in timber-shed number thirty-eight, paving in front and rear of carpenters and joiners shops, completing sail loft and cordage-store, mastmakers shed, N. Pedrick's patent fliers, drains between timber-sheds, and repairs of all kinds, one hundred and eight thousand five hundred dollars.

Boston.

At New York.—For one officer's house, one work and machine shop, quay walls, dredging channels, sewer from city drain, house on gun block, removing coffer dam and dredging in front of dock, and for repairs of all kinds, one hundred and nineteen thousand five hundred dollars.

New York.

At Philadelphia.—For extending wharves number one, two, and four, extending ways in ship-house G, moving ship-house F, and extending ways, two culverts and moving shears, raising roof of smithery, raising roof of timber-shed five, filling up old timber dock, iron railing front of officers' houses, and for repairs of all kinds, eighty thousand and ninety-three dollars: and the pay of the engineer, Ward B. Burnett, at the navy yard, Philadelphia, be two thousand three hundred and fifty dollars, commencing at the time of his appointment on the first day of February, eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

Philadelphia.

At Washington.—For a building and machinery for a copper rolling establishment, and for repairs of all kinds, fifty-one thousand three hundred dollars.

Washington.

- Norfolk.** *At Norfolk.* — For storehouse number nineteen and gateway, wall across timber dock, completing engine-house to smithery and machinery, iron pipes to cisterns, magazine at Fort Norfolk, magazine keeper's house, filling in space enclosed by quay walls, filling low grounds, making streets in yard, digging out timber dock, and for repairs of all kinds, sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars.
- Pensacola.** *At Pensacola.* — For extending permanent wharf, dredging, towards timber-shed, coal-house, extension of wharf and rail tracks near number twenty-six, lime-house, muster-house, and office for the clerk of the yard, and for repairs of all kinds, one hundred and ninety-seven thousand seven hundred dollars.
- Memphis.** *At Memphis.* — For completing the following works, viz.: excavation and embankment, ropewalk and boiler-house, saw-mill, one wing of stone house, blacksmith's shop, joiner's shop, tarring-house, offices, commandant's house, machinery for saw-mill; and for constructing a hemp-house, house for fire-engine, cisterns, pavements, drains, and ditches, and for repairs of all kinds, one hundred and thirty-four thousand dollars.
- Sackett's Harbor.** *At Sackett's Harbor.* — For fences and repairs of all kinds, seven hundred dollars.
- Hospitals.** For hospitals, viz.:
- Boston.** *At Boston.* — For repairing, whitewashing fences, walls, painting, glazing, repairs of roads, &c., one thousand dollars.
- New York.** *At New York.* — For paving, grading, completing sewers, wall and fence round burying-ground, and current repairs, sixteen thousand dollars.
- Pensacola.** *At Pensacola.* — For general repairs, one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.
- Magazines.** For magazines, viz.:
- Boston.** *At Boston,* one hundred and fifty dollars.
- New York.** *At New York,* five hundred dollars.
- Washington.** *At Washington,* one hundred and fifty dollars.
- Dry docks.** For completing the stone dry dock at New York, one hundred and
- New York.** eighty thousand dollars.
- At Kittery.** For completing the floating dry dock at Kittery, Maine, three hundred thousand dollars.
- At Philadelphia.** For completing the floating dry dock at Philadelphia, three hundred
- At Pensacola.** and seventy-one thousand two hundred and forty-two dollars.
- For completing the floating dry dock at Pensacola, four hundred and
- On the coast of California.** fourteen thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.
- For commencing the construction of a floating dry dock on the coast of California, one hundred thousand dollars; and the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to enter into a contract for the construction, with all reasonable despatch, of a sectional, or balance floating dry dock, basin, and railway, at such harbor on the coast of the Pacific Ocean as he may select, of a capacity and dimensions in no respect inferior to those of the dry dock in progress of construction at Pensacola: *Provided,* That by granting the said contractors permission if required to prepare the materials chiefly at some harbor on the Atlantic seaboard, and advancing moneys thereon, as the works progress, the said works can be completed at a sum not exceeding by more than twelve per cent. the total amount contracted to be paid for the floating dock, basin, and railway at the Pensacola navy yard, with the addition thereto of what would be the cost of transportation to said coast of the said materials thus prepared, and with the reservation till the works are done of ten per cent., and the usual surety for the faithful performance of the contract; and the Secretary of the Navy shall also be authorized to enter into an agreement with the contractors, if they will keep the said works in repair, and take proper care of the same, for any given period of years, free of charge to the government, to permit them to
- Sectional or balance floating dry dock to be constructed at such harbor on the Pacific as the Secretary of the Navy may direct. Provision.**

use the said works, during such period, on their own account, for repairing merchant vessels, when not occupied by vessels of the navy, to which precedence shall at all times be given, on such terms as he shall deem reasonable.

The sum of five hundred dollars for suitable plans of the buildings, and requisite improvements at the naval depot near New Orleans, and that said plans be procured and furnished under the direction of the senior naval officer resident or stationed at New Orleans. Plans of buildings at the naval depot of New Orleans.

Marine Corps. — For pay of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, and servants, serving on shore, subsistence for officers, and pay for undrawn clothing, two hundred and fifty-three thousand four hundred and six dollars and seven cents. Pay of officers, marines, subsistence, and clothing.

For provisions for marines serving on shore, twenty thousand dollars. Provisions.

For clothing, forty-six thousand four hundred and sixteen dollars. Clothing.

For fuel, ten thousand dollars. Fuel.

For military stores, repair of arms, pay of armorers, accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fifes, and musical instruments, six thousand nine hundred dollars. Military stores, etc.

For transportation of officers and troops, and expenses of recruiting, nine thousand dollars. Transportation.

For repairs of barracks, and rent of temporary barracks and offices for commanding officers, six thousand dollars. Barracks and repairs.

For contingencies, viz.: freight, ferriage, cartage, wharfage, compensation to judges advocate per diem, for attending courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and for constant labor, house rent in lieu of quarters, burial of deceased marines, printing, stationery, forage, postage, pursuit of deserters, candles, oil, straw, furniture, bed-sacks, spades, axes, shovels, picks, carpenters tools, keep of a horse for the messenger, pay of matron, washerwoman, and porter at the hospital headquarters, twenty thousand dollars. Contingencies

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized, should he deem it practicable to employ such part of the naval force as may be necessary, to remove the wreck of the steam-frigate Missouri lying in the harbor of Gibraltar. Wreck of the "Missouri," in the harbor of Gibraltar.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Navy be, and is hereby authorized, if he deems it advisable to submit the demands of the claimants for salvage on the United States vessel Waterwitch, to the arbitration of the judge of the District Court of the United States in the southern district of Florida. Salvage for the "Water Witch."

APPROVED, September 28, 1850.

CHAP. LXXXI. — *An Act making Appropriations for certain Fortifications of the United States, for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.* Sept. 23, 1850.

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 they are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the preservation, repairs, and construction of certain fortifications, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-one. Appropriation.

For defensive works and barracks near Detroit, fifteen thousand dollars. Detroit.

For fortifications at outlet of Lake Champlain, fifteen thousand dollars. Lake Champlain.

For defensive works and barracks at narrows of Penobscot River, Maine, twenty thousand dollars. Penobscot River.

- Fort Scammel. For repairs of Fort Scammel, Portland Harbor, Maine, five thousand dollars.
- Governor's Island, Boston. For repairs of fortifications on Governor's Island, Boston Harbor, ten thousand dollars.
- Fort Warren. For Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, thirty thousand dollars.
- Fort Independence. For repairs of Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, five thousand dollars.
- Fort Adams. For Fort Adams, Newport Harbor, Rhode Island, and permanent quarters and barracks thereat, thirty-five thousand dollars.
- Fort Trumbull. For building Fort Trumbull, New London, Connecticut, ten thousand dollars.
- Fort Schuyler. For Fort Schuyler, Long Island Sound, fifteen thousand dollars.
- Fort Wood, N. Y. For repairs at Fort Wood, and sea wall, permanent wharf, and hospital, Bedloe's Island, New York, twenty-five thousand dollars.
- Fort Hamilton. For repairs of Fort Hamilton, and for permanent wharf thereat, New York Harbor, twenty thousand dollars.
- Fort Richmond. For Fort Richmond, on Staten Island, sixty thousand dollars.
- Battery. For magazines at Battery, Hudson, five thousand dollars.
- Fort Delaware. For Fort Delaware, on Pea Patch Island, fifty thousand dollars.
- Sollers' Point. For fort on Sollers' Point Flats, Baltimore Harbor, fifty thousand dollars.
- Fort Monroe. For Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads, Virginia, twenty thousand dollars.
- Mill Creek road. For repairs of Mill Creek road and bridge, near Fort Monroe, eight hundred dollars.
- Fort Moultrie. For preservation of site of Fort Moultrie, Charleston Harbor, three thousand five hundred dollars.
- Fort Sumter. For Fort Sumter, Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, forty thousand dollars.
- Dyke, Charleston Harbor. For dyke to Druken Dick Shoal, Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, ten thousand dollars.
- Fort Johnson. For preservation of site at Fort Johnson, Charleston Harbor, five thousand dollars.
- Fort Pulaski. For repairs of quarters and barracks at Fort Johnson, Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, four thousand five hundred dollars.
- Fort Pulaski. For Fort Pulaski, including quarters and barracks, Savannah River, Georgia, fifteen thousand dollars.
- Fort Jackson. For repairs of Fort Jackson, Savannah River, Georgia, twenty thousand dollars.
- Fort Morgan. For repairs of Fort Morgan, and additional barracks and quarters thereat, Mobile Point, Alabama, fifteen thousand dollars.
- Fort Barrancas. For Fort Barrancas, and barracks thereat, Pensacola Harbor, thirty-five thousand dollars.
- Fort Jackson. For repairs of Fort Jackson, Mississippi River, twenty thousand dollars.
- Fort St. Philip. For repairs of Fort St. Philip, Mississippi River, thirty-five thousand dollars.
- Fort Pike. For repairs of Fort Pike, and additional barracks thereat, Louisiana, five thousand dollars.
- Fort Wood, La. For repairs of Fort Wood, and additional barracks thereat, Louisiana, ten thousand dollars.
- Battery Bienviewe. For Battery, Bienviewe, Louisiana, four thousand dollars.
- Tower Dupre. For Tower Dupre, Louisiana, two thousand dollars.
- Key West. For fortifications at Key West, Florida, seventy-five thousand dollars.
- Garden Key. For fortifications on Florida Reef, Garden Key, fifty thousand dollars.

APPROVED, September 28, 1850.

CHAP. LXXXII.—*An Act to authorize the Appointment of Indian Agents in California.* Sept. 28, 1850.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be authorized to appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, not more than three agents for the Indian tribes within the State of California. Such agents shall perform the duties now prescribed by law to Indian agents, and shall receive an annual compensation of three thousand dollars each.

President authorized to appoint three Indian agents for California.

APPROVED, September 28, 1850.

CHAP. LXXXIII.—*An Act for the Payment of a Company of Indian Volunteers.* Sept. 28, 1850.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to cause to be paid to the spy company of Indian mounted volunteers (Shawnees and Delawares) called and mustered into the service of the United States by Colonel W. S. Harney, United States army, on the first day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and discharged the thirty-first day of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, one day's pay and allowances for every day held in service under said muster, and the usual traveling allowances, according to rates established for volunteers under existing laws; and the sum of four thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for this object, out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Secretary of War authorized to pay a spy company of Indian Volunteers, mustered by Colonel Harney into the service of U. S.

APPROVED, September 28, 1850.

CHAP. LXXXIV.—*An Act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the "Swamp Lands" within their limits.* Sept. 28, 1850.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to enable the State of Arkansas to construct the necessary levees and drains to reclaim the swamp and overflowed lands therein, the whole of those swamp and overflowed lands, made unfit thereby for cultivation, which shall remain unsold at the passage of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby, granted to said State.

Swamp and overflowed lands unfit for cultivation granted to Arkansas.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as may be practicable after the passage of this act, to make out an accurate list and plats of the lands described as aforesaid, and transmit the same to the governor of the State of Arkansas, and, at the request of said governor, cause a patent to be issued to the State therefor; and on that patent, the fee simple to said lands shall vest in the said State of Arkansas, subject to the disposal of the legislature thereof: *Provided, however,* That the proceeds of said lands, whether from sale or by direct appropriation in kind, shall be applied, exclusively, as far as necessary, to the purpose of reclaiming said lands by means of the levees and drains aforesaid.

Secretary of the Interior to make out list and plats of said land, and when requested, to grant a patent vesting the same in the State of Arkansas.

Proviso.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That in making out a list and plats of the land aforesaid, all legal subdivisions, the greater part of which is "wet and unfit for cultivation," shall be included in said list and plats; but when the greater part of a subdivision is not of that character, the whole of it shall be excluded therefrom.

When the greater part of a subdivision is unfit for cultivation, it shall be included in said plats; if the greater part be not of that character, it shall be excluded.

Provisions of this act extended to other States possessing such lands.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act be extended to, and their benefits be conferred upon, each of the other States of the Union in which such swamp and overflowed lands, known as designated as aforesaid, may be situated.

APPROVED, September 28, 1850.

Sept. 28, 1850. CHAP. LXXXV. — *An Act granting Bounty Land to certain Officers and Soldiers who have been engaged in the Military Service of the United States.*

Certain classes of persons in the military service of the U. States during the war of 1812, the war with Mexico, or Indian wars, or their widows or minor children entitled to lands, in proportion to certain periods of service.

Proviso.

Further proviso.

The period during which any officer or soldier was a prisoner to the enemy to be added to his time of actual service.

Those entitled to land under this act to receive a certificate from the Department of the Interior for land which may be located at any land office of the United States.

The widow of any officer, etc., killed in battle, to receive the benefit of this

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each of the surviving, or the widow or minor children of deceased commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians, or privates, whether of regulars, volunteers, rangers, or militia, who performed military service in any regiment, company, or detachment, in the service of the United States, in the war with Great Britain, declared by the United States on the eighteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and twelve, or in any of the Indian wars since seventeen hundred and ninety, and each of the commissioned officers who was engaged in the military service of the United States in the late war with Mexico, shall be entitled to lands, as follows: Those who engaged to serve twelve months or during the war, and actually served nine months, shall receive one hundred and sixty acres, and those who engaged to serve six months, and actually served four months, shall receive eighty acres, and those who engaged to serve for any or an indefinite period, and actually served one month, shall receive forty acres: *Provided*, That wherever any officer or soldier was honorably discharged in consequence of disability in the service, before the expiration of his period of service, he shall receive the amount to which he would have been entitled if he had served the full period for which he had engaged to serve: *Provided*, The person so having been in service shall not receive said land, or any part thereof, if it shall appear, by the muster rolls of his regiment or corps, that he deserted, or was dishonorably discharged from service, or if he has received, or is entitled to, any military land bounty under any act of Congress heretofore passed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the period during which any officer or soldier may have remained in captivity with the enemy shall be estimated and added to the period of his actual service, and the person so detained in captivity shall receive land under the provisions of this act in the same manner that he would be entitled in case he had entered the service for the whole term made up by the addition of the time of his captivity, and had served during such time.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That each commissioned and non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, for whom provision is made by the first section hereof, shall receive a certificate or warrant from the Department of the Interior for the quantity of land to which he may be entitled, and which may be located by the warrantee or his heirs at law, at any land office of the United States, in one body and in conformity to the legal subdivisions of the public lands, upon any of the public lands in such district then subject to private entry; and upon the return of such certificate or warrant, with evidence of the location thereof having been legally made to the general land office, a patent shall be issued therefor. In the event of the death of any commissioned or non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, prior or subsequent to the passage of this act, who shall have served as aforesaid, and who shall not have received bounty land for said services, a like certificate or warrant shall be issued in favor, and enure to the

benefit of his widow, who shall receive one hundred and sixty acres of land in case her husband was killed in battle, but not to her heirs, *Provided*, She is unmarried at the date of her application. *Provided further*, That no land warrant issued under the provisions of this act shall be laid upon any land of the United States to which there shall be a pre-emption right, or upon which there shall be an actual settlement and cultivation, except with the consent of such settler, to be satisfactorily proven to the proper land officer.

Proviso.
Further proviso.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all sales, mortgages, letters of attorney, or other instruments of writing, going to affect the title or claim to any warrant or certificate issued, or to be issued, or any land granted, or to be granted, under the provisions of this act, made or executed prior to the issue, shall be null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever; nor shall such certificate or warrant, or the land obtained thereby, be in any wise affected by, or charged with, or subject to, the payment of any debt or claim incurred by such officer or soldier, prior to the issuing of the patent: *Provided*, That the benefits of this act shall not accrue to any person who is a member of the present Congress. *Provided further*, That it shall be the duty of the commissioner of the general land office, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, to cause to be located, free of expense, any warrant which the holder may transmit to the general land office for that purpose in such State and land district as the said holder or warrantee may designate, and upon good farming land, so far as the same can be ascertained from the maps, plats, and field notes of the surveyor, or from any other information in the possession of the local office, and, upon the location being made as aforesaid, the Secretary shall cause a patent to be transmitted to such warrantee: *And provided further*, That no patent issued under this act shall be delivered upon any power of attorney or agreement dated before the passage of this act, and that all such powers of attorney or agreements be considered and treated as null and void.

All sales, mortgages, and letters of attorney, affecting any title to land warrants, if made before the issue of said warrants, to be void.
Proviso.

Further proviso.

Further proviso.

APPROVED, September 28, 1850.

CHAP. LXXXVI. — *An Act to provide for extending the Laws and the Judicial System of the United States to the State of California.* Sept. 28, 1850.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within the said State of California as elsewhere within the United States.

Laws of the U. States not locally inapplicable extended over California.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said State shall compose two districts, to be called the northern and southern districts of California, divided by the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude. And for the purpose of trying all issues of fact triable by a jury in said districts, a District Court shall be held in said districts, to consist of one judge, who shall reside within the district to which he is appointed, and be called a district judge, and shall in all things have and exercise the same jurisdiction and powers which were by law given to the judge of the southern district of New York; the said judge shall appoint a clerk at the place at which a court is holden within the district, who shall reside and keep the records of the court at the place of holding the same; and shall receive for the services they may perform, for the first four years after the passage of this act, double the amount allowed to the clerk of the southern district of New York; and thereafter shall

Divided into the northern and southern districts.
Court officers: their jurisdiction.

Fees of officers. receive only the fees allowed to the clerk of the said southern district of New York, and may appoint a deputy.

Extra sessions. SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the judges of the districts of California shall hold extra sessions at any time when the public interest may in their opinion require the same.

Places and times of holding courts in northern district. SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the judge of the northern district of California shall hold two regular sessions annually at San Francisco, and one regular session annually at San Jose, Sacramento, and Stockton, at the times following, to wit: at San Francisco, on the first Mondays of December and June; at San Jose, on the first Monday in April; at Sacramento, on the first Monday in September; and at Stockton, on the second Monday in October.

Southern district. SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the judge of the southern district of California shall hold one regular session annually at the following places, to wit: at Monterey, on the first Monday in June; and at Los Angeles, on the first Monday in December.

Should a judge fail to attend before the close of the fourth day of any term, the business pending to stand adjourned to next regular term. SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* And should the judges of either of the said District Courts fail to attend at the time and place of holding any one of the regular terms of the court, for either of said districts, before the close of the fourth day of any such term, the business pending in such court shall stand adjourned to the next regular term thereof: *Provided,* That whenever the judge of either of said courts, from any cause, shall fail to hold a regular term of said court, it shall be his duty, if, in his opinion, the business in said court shall require, to hold an intermediate term of said court at such time as he shall, by his order, under his hand and seal, direct, addressed to the clerk and marshal of said court at least thirty days previous to the commencement of said term, and to be published in the several newspapers published in the bounds of said district the same length of time; and at any and all such intermediate terms, the business of any such courts, of every nature and description whatsoever, shall have reference to, and be proceeded with, in the same manner as if the same were a regular term of said court.

Proviso.

Compensation to judges. SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be allowed to the judge of the northern district aforesaid an annual compensation of three thousand five hundred dollars, and to the judge of the southern district aforesaid an annual compensation of twenty-eight hundred dollars, to commence from the date of their appointments respectively.

District attorneys of the U. S. SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be appointed, in each of said districts, a person learned in the law, to act as attorney for the United States, who shall, in addition to his fees of office, which, for the first four years after the passage of this act, shall be double those of the southern district of New York; and thereafter he shall be entitled to receive the same fees as the attorney of the said southern district of New York, and a salary of five hundred dollars annually as a full compensation for all extra services.

Marshal.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That a marshal shall be appointed in each of said districts, who shall perform the same duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to receive, for the first four years after the passage of this act, double the amount of fees which are prescribed to marshals in the southern district of New York, and thereafter he shall be entitled to receive the fees of the marshal of the said southern district of New York, and shall moreover be entitled to the sum of five hundred dollars annually, as a compensation for all extra services; and the said marshal shall have the right to appoint as many deputies as the duties of his office shall require.

Deputies.

District courts invested with SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That, in addition to the ordinary jurisdiction and powers of a District Court of the United States,

with which the southern District Court of New York has been invested, the said courts be, and hereby are, invested respectively, within the limits of its district, with the exercise of concurrent jurisdiction and powers in all civil cases now exercised by the Circuit Courts of the United States; and that, in all cases where said Courts shall exercise such jurisdiction, appeals may be taken from the judgments, orders, or decrees of said courts, to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner, and upon the same conditions, as appeals may be taken from the Circuit Courts.

concurrent jurisdiction in all civil cases exercised by U. S. Circuit Courts.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That all civil causes now pending in any of the courts of California, the jurisdiction of which may properly belong to the courts of the United States herein established, shall be removed to the said United States courts, either by writ of certiorari, or by a transfer of the original papers, with an exemplification from the record or docket entry, under the seal of the court from which they shall be removed, for which exemplification the clerk of said court shall receive the same fees as may be allowed by law for similar services, to be paid by the party applying for such transfer; and in case of a final determination of the cause in favor of the party paying for such record, he shall be entitled to tax the expense thereof, as other costs are taxable, against the party failing in said suit; and all cases, &c., removed, shall take rank on the dockets and lists of cases of said United States courts according to priority of date, and be proceeded in as cases originally brought in said courts.

Certain cases now pending in any of the courts of California to be removed to the U. S. courts.

APPROVED, September 28, 1850.

CHAP. XC. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic Expenses of Government for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and for other Purposes.*

Sept. 30, 1850.

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 hereby are, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, namely: —

Appropriation for 1851.

Legislative. — For compensation and mileage of senators, members of the House of Representatives, and delegates, four hundred and sixteen thousand three hundred and thirty-eight dollars. And it is hereby declared that, according to the true interpretation of the third section of the act entitled "An Act allowing compensation to the members of the Senate, members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to the delegates of the Territories, and repealing all other laws on that subject," approved twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and eighteen, all certificates which have been or may be granted by the presiding officers of the Senate and House of Representatives respectively, of the amount of compensation due to the members of their several houses, and to such delegates, are, and ought to be, deemed, held, and taken, and are hereby declared to be, conclusive upon all the departments and officers of the government of the United States.

Congress, compensation and mileage. 1818, ch. 5.

Certificate to be conclusive.

For compensation of the officers and clerks of both Houses of Congress, forty-one thousand nine hundred and thirteen dollars and twenty-six cents.

Officers.

For stationery, fuel, printing, and other contingent expenses of the Senate, including publishing proceedings and debates, one hundred thousand dollars.

Contingencies. Senate.

For stationery, fuel, printing, and all other contingent expenses of

Contingencies.

- House of Representatives. the House of Representatives, one hundred and ninety-seven thousand seven hundred and forty-nine dollars.
- Increase of contingent fund. For addition to the contingent fund of the House of Representatives, thirty thousand dollars.
- Officers. *Library of Congress.* — For compensation of librarian, two assistant librarians, and messenger, four thousand five hundred dollars.
- Contingencies. For contingent expenses of said library, eight hundred dollars.
- Books. For purchase of books for said library, five thousand dollars.
- For purchase of law books for said library, two thousand dollars.
- International exchanges. 1848, ch. 73. For carrying into effect the international exchanges of books, authorized by the act of twenty-sixth June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, entitled "An Act to regulate the exchanges of certain documents and other publications of Congress," two thousand dollars.
- Library for the Treasury Dept. For the purchase of books for the library of the Treasury Department, one thousand dollars.
- Library for the executive mansion. For the purchase of a library to be preserved in the executive mansion, two thousand dollars; and the joint committee on the library of Congress are hereby authorized to supply the said libraries with any duplicates of public documents which can be spared from the public collections in the library of Congress, or elsewhere; and the secretary of the Senate and the clerk of the House of Representatives be authorized and required to subscribe, on behalf of Congress, for two thousand copies of the *Debates and Proceedings of Congress*, from the commencement of the first session (of which the one thousand copies of the first four Congresses, already subscribed for, be considered as part) to the second session of the eighteenth Congress, when the *Register of Debates*, already published, begins; the price per volume not to exceed that agreed upon for the volumes already printed and delivered under the title of "*Annals of Congress*," which copies (after distributing one copy to each member of the thirty-first Congress, not provided for by the previous order for supplying the members of the thirtieth Congress) shall be deposited with the librarian of Congress for the future disposition of Congress.
- Distribution.
- President. *Executive.* — For compensation of the President of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.
- Vice-President. For compensation of the Vice-President of the United States, one thousand dollars.
- Secretary and officers. *Department of State.* — For compensation of the Secretary of State, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger, in his office, twenty-eight thousand three hundred dollars.
- Contingencies. For the incidental and contingent expenses of said department, viz. :
Publishing laws. For publishing the laws in pamphlet form, and in the newspapers of the States and Territories, and in the city of Washington, eighteen thousand two hundred dollars.
- For proof-reading, packing, and distributing laws and documents, including boxes, labor, and transportation, ten thousand dollars.
- Stationery, &c. For stationery, blank books, binding, labor and attendance, furniture, fixtures, repairs, painting and glazing, four thousand five hundred dollars.
- Printing, etc. For printing (letter-press and copperplate) books and maps, two thousand dollars.
- Newspapers. For newspapers, two hundred dollars.
- Extra clerk hire. For extra clerk hire and copying, two thousand dollars.
- Miscellaneous. For miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.
- North-east executive building. For compensation of the superintendent and four watchmen of the north-east executive building, one thousand seven hundred and ten dollars; for contingent expenses of said building, viz., for labor, fuel, and light, two thousand two hundred dollars.
- For miscellaneous items, one thousand one hundred dollars.

Treasury Department. — For compensation of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the assistant secretary of the treasury, clerks, messenger, and assistant-messenger, in his office, thirty-two thousand five hundred and fifty dollars. Compensation. Secretary and officers.

For compensation of the first comptroller, and the clerks and messenger in his office, twenty-two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars — the salary of one of the clerks in this office, per act of the twentieth of April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, being hereby increased to fourteen hundred dollars per annum, from first of July, eighteen hundred and fifty. First comptroller. 1818, ch. 87. Clerk.

For compensation of the second comptroller, and the clerks and messenger in his office, twenty-three thousand six hundred and fifty dollars. Second comptroller, &c.

For compensation of one temporary clerk in the office of the second comptroller, at a salary of one thousand dollars per annum, one thousand dollars. Temporary clerk.

For compensation of the first auditor, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger, in his office, twenty-two thousand eight hundred dollars. First auditor, &c.

For compensation of second auditor, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger, in his office, thirty-eight thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars. Second auditor, &c.

For compensation of third auditor, and thirty-six clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger, in his office, forty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. Third auditor, &c.

For compensation of twelve temporary clerks — two at fourteen hundred dollars, four at twelve hundred dollars, and six at one thousand dollars, each per annum, and a temporary messenger at five hundred dollars per annum, fourteen thousand one hundred dollars. Twelve temporary clerks.

For arrearages to extra clerks, authorized to be employed in said office, to first of December next, four hundred and thirty-five dollars. Arrearages to clerks.

For compensation of the fourth auditor, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger, in his office, twenty thousand four hundred dollars. Fourth auditor, &c.

For compensation of the fifth auditor, and the clerks and messenger in his office, fifteen thousand six hundred dollars. Fifth auditor, &c.

For compensation of the treasurer of the United States, and the clerks and messenger in his office, thirteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. Treasurer, &c.

For compensation of the register of the treasury, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger, in his office, thirty thousand two hundred dollars. Register, &c.

For compensation of the solicitor of the treasury, and the clerks and messenger in his office, thirteen thousand six hundred and fifty dollars. Solicitor, &c.

For compensation of the commissioner of customs, and the clerks and messenger in his office, including five additional clerks, at one thousand dollars each, per annum, sixteen thousand five hundred dollars. Commissioner of customs, &c.

Contingent Expenses of the Treasury Department: —

In the office of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Contingencies. Secretary's office.

For copying, labor, blank books, stationery, sealing ships' registers, translating foreign languages, printing, advertising, printing the public accounts, carrying the department mails, extra clerk hire for preparing and collecting information to be laid before Congress, fifteen thousand two hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous expenses, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

Miscellaneous. First comptroller.

In the office of the First Comptroller.

For furniture, one hundred dollars.

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and labor, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the office of the first comptroller of the treasury, required in consequence of the transfer of one half of the contingent fund to the office of the commissioner of customs, said transfer having been authorized by the fourteenth section of the act creating the office of commissioner of customs, approved March third, 1849, ch. 108.

For miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars.

Second comptroller.

In the office of the Second Comptroller.

For blank books, binding, stationery, and printing blanks, including pay for the National Intelligencer and Union, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, seven hundred dollars.

For labor, office furniture, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

For the expenses of making investigation and taking testimony in the case of an alleged fraud by an officer of the quartermaster's department at Evansville, Indiana, two hundred and fifty dollars.

First auditor.

In the office of the First Auditor.

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing blanks, and labor, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For cases for records, documents, and official papers preserved in the office, and necessary furniture, one thousand dollars; and for two hundred dollars in addition to the salary now received by the recording clerk in the first auditor's office.

For miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars.

Second auditor.

In the office of the Second Auditor.

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, office furniture, printing blanks, including pay for the Republic and Union, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, and miscellaneous items, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Third auditor.

In the office of the Third Auditor.

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, office furniture for extra clerks, and labor, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars.

For preparing document room, arranging and preserving files and papers, two thousand dollars.

Fourth auditor.

In the office of the Fourth Auditor.

For blank books, binding, printing, stationery, and labor, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For miscellaneous items, two hundred dollars.

Fifth auditor.

In the office of the Fifth Auditor.

For blank books, binding, stationery, and labor, four hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For miscellaneous items, three hundred and fifty dollars.

Treasurer.

In the office of the Treasurer.

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and printing, one thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, five hundred dollars.

Register.

In the office of the Register.

For blank books, binding, stationery, and labor, including printing of blank certificates of registry, enrollments, and licenses of vessels, and other blanks for the use of the collectors of customs, three thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.

Solicitor.

In the office of the Solicitor.

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing circulars and blank forms for reports of district attorneys, clerks of courts and marshals, and labor, one thousand and fifty dollars.

For miscellaneous items, two hundred dollars.

For statutes and reports, including those of the several States, one thousand dollars.

For official seal, with press and fixtures, two hundred and fifty dollars.

In the office of the Commissioner of Customs.

Commissioner of customs.

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and labor, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars.

For furniture, five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the superintendent and eight watchmen of the south-east executive building, three thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, viz.: for labor, fuel, and light, fourteen thousand six hundred dollars.

For rent, fuel, watching, and miscellaneous expenses of additional buildings for accommodation of officers of the Treasury Department, seven thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

Department of the Interior. — For compensation of the Secretary of the Interior, and his chief clerk, eight thousand dollars.

Secretary and chief clerk.

For compensation of clerks and messengers, fourteen thousand two hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the first proviso in the act of May twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty, entitled "An Act to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Clerks and messengers. Proviso. 1850, ch. 10.

For compensation of the commissioner of the general land office, and the recorder, draughtsman, assistant draughtsman, clerks, messengers, assistant messengers, and packers in his office, ninety-two thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents. That the assistant messengers, laborers, and packers of the general land office shall, from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty, receive at the rate of five hundred dollars per annum for their services.

Commissioner of general land office.

For compensation of three temporary clerks, authorized by the seventh section of the act of third March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Three temporary clerks. 1849, ch. 100.

For compensation of commissioner of Indian affairs, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger, in his office, eighteen thousand seven hundred dollars.

Commissioner of Indian affairs.

For compensation of the commissioner of pensions, and the clerks and messengers in his office, thirty-four thousand two hundred and thirty-four dollars; the salary of the principal messenger being hereby raised to seven hundred dollars; and the salary of the assistant messenger to five hundred dollars, to be computed from the first day of July last.

Commissioner of pensions.

Contingent Expenses of the Department of the Interior. —

Contingencies.

In the office of the Secretary of the Interior, viz.

Secretary's office.

For books, stationery, furniture, and other contingencies, eight thousand dollars.

For library, maps, &c., five thousand five hundred dollars.

In the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Office of commissioner of general land office.

For tract books, patent records, parchment records of correspondence, stationery, including blank books and blank forms for the district land officers, advertising land sales, binding plats, field notes, &c., office furniture, and repairs of the same, and pay of laborers employed in the office, and miscellaneous items, twenty-five thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars.

In the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Office of commissioner of Indian affairs.

For blank books, binding, and stationery, five hundred dollars.

For labor, one hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, one thousand four hundred dollars.

Office of commissioner of pensions.

In the office of the Commissioner of Pensions.
For stationery, printing blank forms, regulations, and circulars, and for advertising, for furniture and binding, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Superintendent, &c., of building

For miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars.
For compensation of superintendent and four watchmen of the building occupied by the Secretary of the Interior, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

Secretary and officers.

For labor, fuel, light, and incidental expenses, two thousand two hundred dollars.

Commanding general's office.

War Department.—For compensation of the Secretary of War, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger, in his office, seventeen thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

Adjutant-general's office.

For compensation of the clerk and messenger in the office of the commanding general, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Quartermaster-general's office.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the adjutant-general, ten thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

Office of clothing and equipage, Philadelphia.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the quartermaster-general, twelve thousand three hundred dollars.

Paymaster-general's office.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of clothing and equipage, Philadelphia, four thousand and forty dollars.

Office of commissary-general of subsistence.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the paymaster-general, nine thousand nine hundred dollars.

Chief engineer's office.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the commissary-general of subsistence, six thousand eight hundred dollars.

Surgeon-general's office.

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the chief engineer, five thousand nine hundred dollars; and the salary of the book-keeper and accountant in the said office is hereby raised from one thousand to twelve hundred and fifty dollars.

Ordnance office.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the surgeon-general, three thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

Topographical engineers.

For compensation of the clerks and messengers in the office of the colonel of ordnance, eight thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

Quartermaster-general's office.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the bureau of topographical engineers, four thousand nine hundred dollars—That the sum of nine hundred and sixty-one dollars and forty-four cents, heretofore appropriated for clerical service in the quartermaster-general's office, and which remains unexpended, be paid, under the direction of the quartermaster-general, to the persons who perform the duties for which the appropriation was made.

Contingencies of War Department.

Contingencies of the War Department.

Secretary's office.

For the incidental and contingent expenses of said Department, and the various offices and bureaus connected therewith:

Commanding general.

In the office of the Secretary of War.

Adjutant-general.

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and printing, and newspapers and periodicals, one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

Quartermaster-general, &c.

For books, maps, and plans, one thousand dollars.

For extra clerks in the War Department, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, five hundred and fifty dollars.

In the office of the Commanding General.

For miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars.

In the office of the Adjutant-General.

For printing army register and orders, blank books, binding and stationery, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars.

In the office of the Quartermaster-General, including the office at Philadelphia.

For blank books, binding, and stationery, printing, advertising, labor, and fuel, one thousand and fifty dollars.

For office rent at Philadelphia, five hundred dollars.
 For miscellaneous items, four hundred dollars.

In the office of Paymaster-General.

Paymaster-general.

For blank books, binding, and stationery, one thousand dollars.
 For miscellaneous items, four hundred dollars.

In the office of Commissary-General of Subsistence.

Commissary-general of subsistence.

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, advertising, and labor, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, one hundred and fifty dollars.

In the office of Chief Engineer.

Chief engineer.

For blank books, binding, stationery, and printing, seven hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, including twenty dollars for one year's subscription for two daily Washington newspapers, three hundred dollars.

In the office of the Surgeon-General.

Surgeon-general.

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and fuel, two hundred and ten dollars.

For miscellaneous items, sixty-five dollars.

In the office of Colonel of Ordnance.

Ordnance office.

For blank books, binding, stationery, and printing, five hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, three hundred and fifty dollars.

In the Bureau of Topographical Engineers.

Topographical engineers.

For blank books, binding, stationery, and labor, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For miscellaneous items, five hundred dollars.

For compensation of superintendent and four watchmen of the north-west executive building, one thousand seven hundred and ten dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, viz., for labor, fuel, and light, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, one thousand six hundred dollars.

For rent of the house on the north-west corner of F and Seventeenth streets, and warming all the rooms in it, for each room one hundred and seventy-five dollars, twenty-one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Navy Department.—For compensation of the Secretary of the Navy, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, twenty-one thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

Secretary, clerks, &c.

For compensation of the chief of bureau of navy yards and docks, and of the civil engineer, draftsman, clerks, and messenger in his office, eleven thousand four hundred dollars.

Bureau of navy yards and docks.

For compensation of the chief of the bureau of ordnance and hydrography, and of the draftsmen, clerks, and messenger, in his office, nine thousand four hundred dollars.

Bureau of ordnance and hydrography.

For compensation of the chief of the bureau of construction, equipment, and repairs, and of the assistant constructor, draftsmen, clerks, and messenger in his office, thirteen thousand six hundred dollars.

Bureau of construction, equipment and repairs.

For compensation of the chief naval constructor, and of the engineer-in-chief, six thousand dollars.

Chief constructor and engineer.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the bureau of provisions and clothing, six thousand five hundred dollars; the annual compensation of the assistant book-keeper being increased two hundred dollars.

Bureau of provisions and clothing.

For the annual salary of the chief of the bureau of medicine and surgery, three thousand dollars.

Medicine and surgery.

For arrears of salary of the chief of the bureau of medicine and surgery, provided by the act of third March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, five hundred dollars.

1849, ch. 100.

- For compensation of the assistant surgeon, clerks, and messengers in the office of the chief of the bureau of medicine and surgery, four thousand three hundred dollars.
- Contingencies.** *Contingencies of the Navy Department.* — For contingencies of the Navy Department, and all the bureaus connected therewith, namely: For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, labor, office rent, and fuel, seven thousand two hundred dollars.
- South-west executive building.** For compensation of superintendent and three watchmen of the south-west executive building, one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, the salary of the three watchmen being increased from three hundred and sixty-five dollars to five hundred dollars each per annum, from first of July, eighteen hundred and fifty.
- For contingent expenses of said building, namely, labor, fuel, and light, one thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars.
- For miscellaneous items, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.
- Postmaster-general.** *Post-Office Department.* — For compensation of the Postmaster-General, six thousand dollars.
- Surveyor-general north-west of Ohio.** *Surveyors-General and their Clerks.* — For compensation of the surveyor-general north-west of the Ohio, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.
- Illinois and Missouri.** For compensation of the surveyor-general of Illinois and Missouri, and the clerks in his office, five thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars.
- Louisiana.** For compensation of the surveyor-general of Louisiana, and the clerks in his office, four thousand five hundred dollars.
- Florida.** For compensation of the surveyor-general of Florida, and the clerks in his office, five thousand five hundred dollars.
- Wisconsin and Iowa.** For compensation of the surveyor-general of Wisconsin and Iowa, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.
- Clerks in offices of surveyor-general.** For clerks in the offices of the surveyors-general, to be apportioned to them according to the exigencies of the public service, and, if necessary, to be employed in transcribing field-notes of surveys, for the purpose of preserving them at the seat of government, twenty thousand dollars.
- Arkansas. 1846, ch. 106.** For compensation of surveyor-general of Arkansas, per act of eighth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, two thousand dollars.
- For compensation of clerks in his office, per act of eighth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, six thousand three hundred dollars.
- Michigan.** For re-surveying and correcting erroneous surveys in Michigan, at a rate not exceeding six dollars per mile, twenty thousand dollars.
- Mint of the United States.* —
- At Philadelphia.
- Officers.** For salaries of the director, treasurer, chief coiner, assayer, melter and refiner, engraver, assistant assayer, and their clerks, twenty-one thousand dollars, and the employment of an additional clerk, at twelve hundred dollars per annum, is hereby authorized.
- Workmen.** For wages of workmen, thirty-two thousand dollars.
- Contingencies.** For incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, water rent, repairs, and wastage, in addition to available funds on hand, twenty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That to enable the President of the United States to obtain for the United States, if he shall deem it expedient to do so, the right to use the improved methods of refining argentiferous gold bullion, recently discovered, and being patented to R. S. McCulloch and James C. Boothe, or the right to use any other method of accomplishing the same object which may be hereafter discovered and patented, there be appropriated the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars.
- Specimens.** For specimens of ores and coins, to be reserved at the mint, three hundred dollars.

The Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to contract, upon the most reasonable terms, with the proprietors of some well-established assaying works now in successful operation in California, upon satisfactory security, to be judged by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall, under the supervision of the United States assayer to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, perform such duties in assaying and fixing the value of gold in grain and lumps, and in forming the same into bars, as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and that the said United States assayer shall cause the stamp of the United States, indicating the degree of fineness and value, to be affixed to each bar or ingot of gold that may be issued from the establishment. *Provided*, That the United States shall not be held responsible for the loss of any gold deposited with said proprietors for assay: *And provided, further*, That the salary of said assayer shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not to exceed five thousand dollars.

Secretary of treasury authorized to contract with assaying works in California, to assay and fix the value of gold, under supervision of U. S. assayer.

Proviso. Further proviso.

At Charlotte, North Carolina.

For salaries of superintendent, coiner, assayer, and clerk, six thousand dollars.

Salaries, &c.

For wages of workmen, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, repairs, and wastage, two thousand one hundred dollars.

Contingencies.

For repairing the wall of the ditch in front of the Mint, and for making other repairs in and about the lot, and for painting, one thousand dollars.

At Dahlonega, Georgia, viz.

For salaries of superintendent, coiner, assayer, and clerk, six thousand dollars.

Salaries, &c.

For wages of workmen, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, repairs, and wastage, two thousand dollars.

Contingencies.

At New Orleans.

For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, assayer, coiner, melter, and refiner, and clerks, seventeen thousand three hundred dollars — the salary of the treasurer being hereby increased from first July, eighteen hundred and fifty, to four thousand dollars; the salary of chief clerk to eighteen hundred dollars; of the other clerk to fifteen hundred dollars; and the employment of an additional clerk at fifteen hundred dollars, is hereby authorized.

Salaries, &c.

Additional clerk.

For wages of workmen, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, in addition to available funds on hand, twenty-three thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven dollars.

Contingencies.

For new machinery, thirteen thousand dollars.

Governments in the Territories of Oregon and Minnesota.—

Territory of Oregon.

For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

Oregon.

Salaries.

For salary of superintendent of Indian affairs, three Indian agents, and for office rent, wood and lights, stationery, and clerk hire, ten thousand dollars.

Indian affairs.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Contingencies.

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

Legislative assembly.

For taking the census in the Territory of Oregon, under the act of fourteenth August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Census. 1848, ch. 177

Territory of Minnesota.	
Minnesota. Salaries.	For salaries of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, three judges, and secretary, nine thousand seven hundred dollars.
Contingencies.	For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.
Legislative assembly.	For compensation and mileage of members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty-four thousand dollars.
Printing.	That the accounting officers be empowered to audit, adjust, and allow the public printers of Minnesota Territory, for printing the Constitution of the United States, such parts of the laws of the United States as relates to the north-west territory, and the laws of Wisconsin in force in said Territory, by provision of the act organizing it; the said accounts to be subjected to the same rules and principles as are prescribed by the act of August twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and forty-two, for other territorial accounts.
1842, ch. 259.	
New Mexico. Salaries.	<i>Territory of New Mexico.</i> — For salaries of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, three judges, and secretary, nine thousand seven hundred dollars.
Contingencies.	For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.
Legislative assembly.	For compensation and mileage of members of legislative assembly, clerks, officers, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty-four thousand dollars.
Library. Proviso.	For library for said Territory, five thousand dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That the library for the Territories of New Mexico and Utah shall be purchased by agents to be appointed by the President of the United States.
Public buildings. Proviso as to time of expenditure of appropriations for New Mexico. 1850, ch. 49.	For public buildings for the Territory of New Mexico, twenty thousand dollars: <i>Provided, however</i> , That no part of said appropriations for the Territory of New Mexico shall be expended, until the State of Texas shall have agreed to the terms of the act of Congress entitled "An Act proposing to the State of Texas the establishment of her northern and western boundaries, the relinquishment by the said State of all territory claimed by her, exterior to said boundaries, and of all her claims upon the United States, and to establish a territorial government for New Mexico."
Chief justice and associates.	<i>Judiciary.</i> — For salaries of the chief justice of the Supreme Court, and the eight associate justices, forty-one thousand dollars.
District judges.	For salaries of the district judges, sixty-three thousand seven hundred dollars.
Judges of District of Columbia.	For salaries of the chief justice of the District of Columbia, the associate judges, the judges of the Criminal and Orphans' Court, ten thousand seven hundred dollars.
Judge of Orphans' Court.	For an addition to the salary of the judge of the Orphans' Court of the District of Columbia, (which is hereby increased to fifteen hundred dollars per annum,) five hundred dollars.
Attorney-general.	For salaries of the attorney-general, and the clerk and messenger in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars — the salary of the messenger in his office being hereby increased to seven hundred dollars per annum, from first July, eighteen hundred and fifty; and the salary of the attorney-general being hereby increased to six thousand dollars per annum from the same day.
Salary increased.	
Reverdy Johnson.	To reimburse to Reverdy Johnson, late attorney-general of the United States, the amount paid by him out of his private funds for the services of a clerk employed for public purposes in public duties, eight hundred and sixty-six dollars and fifty-nine cents.
Additional clerk.	For the salary of an additional clerk in the attorney-general's office, two thousand dollars.
Contingencies.	For contingent expenses of the office of the attorney-general, five hundred dollars.

- For the purchase of law books, and the necessary book-cases for said office, one thousand five hundred dollars. Law books.
- For salary of the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, thirteen hundred dollars, if one volume only of the reports shall be published, as heretofore; and in case the Supreme Court shall direct him to publish two volumes, then the sum of thirteen-hundred dollars for each volume so published. Reporter of Supreme Court.
- For compensation of the district attorneys, being two hundred dollars each, as prescribed by law, eight thousand four hundred dollars. District attorneys.
- For compensation of the marshals, seven thousand dollars. Marshals.
- For defraying the expenses of the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia, and also for jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred in the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and previous years, and likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecutions for offences committed against the United States, and for the safe-keeping of prisoners, five hundred and fifty-seven thousand five hundred and thirty-seven dollars. Expenses of U States courts.
- For compensation for the clerk of the district judge of Florida, employed in keeping and making transcripts of the records of the decisions of said judge in certain matters submitted to him by the Secretary of the Treasury, the compensation for said service to be audited and allowed by the Secretary of the Treasury, nine hundred dollars. Clerk of district judge of Florida.
- Lighthouse Establishment.*—For supplying lighthouses, containing three thousand one hundred and ten lamps, with oil, tube-glasses, wicks, buff-skins, whiting, and cotton cloth, transportation, and other expenses thereon, and for repairing and keeping in repair the lighting apparatus, one hundred and forty-seven thousand four hundred and seventy-four dollars and nineteen cents. Supplies.
- For providing surf-boats, life-boats, and other means for the preservation of life and property shipwrecked on the coast of the United States, ten thousand dollars; to be expended under the control and direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. Surf and life-boats.
- For repairs and incidental expenses, refitting, and improvements of lighthouses, and buildings connected therewith, eighty-four thousand six hundred and thirty dollars and sixty cents. Repairs.
- For salaries of three hundred and two keepers of lighthouses, and twenty assistants, (twenty-five of them charged with double and two with triple lights,) and including one thousand two hundred dollars for salary of an inspector of lights on the upper lakes, one hundred and twenty-seven thousand four hundred and forty-eight dollars and thirty-three cents. Lighthouse keepers.
- For salaries of forty keepers of floating lights, twenty-one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. Floating lights.
- For seamen's wages, repairs and supplies of forty floating lights, seventy-one thousand three hundred and ninety dollars and seventy-seven cents.
- For expenses of weighing, mooring, cleansing, repairing losses of beacons, buoys, chains, and sinkers, thirty-nine thousand four hundred and forty-nine dollars and ninety-two cents. Beacons, &c.
- For expenses of superintendents in visiting lighthouses annually, and reporting their condition, two thousand dollars. Superintendents.
- For superintendents' commissions, at two and a half per cent., on the four hundred and ninety-four thousand one hundred and forty-three dollars and eighty-one cents, appropriated above for lighthouse purposes, twelve thousand three hundred and fifty-three dollars and sixty cents: *Provided*, That collectors, whose compensation exceeds twenty-
- Commissions.
Proviso as to superintendents.

- five hundred dollars, shall receive no compensation as superintendent of lights, or disbursing agents.
- Lighthouse on Waugoshance, in Lake Michigan.** For completing the lighthouse on Waugoshance, Lake Michigan, twenty thousand five hundred and eighty dollars.
- Minot's Rock, Boston Harbor.** For completing the lighthouse on Minot's Rock, Boston Harbor, five thousand dollars.
- Brandywine Shoal, Delaware Bay.** For completing the lighthouse on Brandywine Shoal, Delaware Bay, three thousand dollars.
- Repair of damages.** For repair of damages, caused by the late storm, to the light on "Brandywine Shoal," two thousand dollars.
- Blackston's Island, Potomac River.** For completing the lighthouse on Blackston's Island, Potomac River, one thousand five hundred dollars.
- Carysfort Reef, Florida.** For completing the lighthouse on Carysfort Reef, coast of Florida, thirty-six thousand dollars.
- Chicago.** *Hospitals.* — For completion of the marine hospital at Chicago, Illinois, fifteen thousand dollars.
- Louisville.** For completion of the marine hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, five thousand dollars.
- Pittsburg.** For furnishing said hospital, seven thousand dollars.
- For completion of the marine hospital at Pittsburg, now under construction, ten thousand one hundred and forty-nine dollars and forty-two cents.
- For inclosing the site of said marine hospital with wooden fence, for filling up, and levelling the lot, and constructing sewers, for supplying the building with water, and protecting the bank of the lot on the Ohio River, eleven thousand six hundred and four dollars.
- For furnishing marine hospital at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, seven thousand dollars.
- Cleveland.** For completion of the marine hospital at Cleveland, Ohio, eight thousand dollars.
- For furnishing said marine hospital, seven thousand dollars.
- For grading, piling, &c., that portion of the said marine hospital site at Cleveland fronting the lake, in order to protect the bank from the encroachment of the water, and secure the hospital edifice, five thousand dollars.
- Mobile.** For repairs and improvements of marine hospital at Mobile, Alabama, two thousand three hundred and thirty dollars.
- Evansville.** To aid in the construction of a marine hospital at Evansville, Indiana, ten thousand dollars.
- Vicksburg.** To aid in the construction of a marine hospital at Vicksburg, Mississippi, ten thousand dollars.
- Key West.** For repairs and improvements of marine hospital at Key West, Florida, six hundred dollars.
- Paducah.** For completion of marine hospital at Paducah, seven thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars.
- Natchez.** For completion of marine hospital at Natchez, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.
- Napoleon.** For completion of marine hospital at Napoleon, Arkansas, ten thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.
- New Orleans.** For repairs and improvements of marine hospital at New Orleans five thousand five hundred dollars.
- San Francisco.** For the construction of a marine hospital, to be located by the Secretary of the Treasury, at or near San Francisco, in the State of California, fifty thousand dollars.
- Purchase of Greenwood's Island.** For the purchase of Greenwood's Island, near Pascagoula, Mississippi, lately made by the surgeon-general, under the order of General Twiggs, for the location of a military hospital, five thousand dollars.
- Surveys of Public Lands.* — For surveying the public lands, in addition to the unexpended balance of former appropriations, viz.:

For surveying the public lands, including incidental expenses to be apportioned to the several districts according to the exigencies of the public service, the part to be applied to the surveys of the mineral region of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, and in the resurveys required by the location and survey of private claims in Florida, to be distributed at augmented rates, one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars.

Surveys and incidental expenses.

For completing the surveys of the towns and villages in Missouri, named in the acts of eighteen hundred and twelve and eighteen hundred and twenty-four, including office work, two thousand dollars.

Missouri.

For the survey of private claims in Florida, under the act of twenty-eighth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, including the work now under contract, fifteen thousand dollars.

Florida.
1848, ch. 83.

For surveying in Louisiana, viz. :

Louisiana.

For the outstanding liabilities of the surveying department, in Louisiana, exclusive of the Greensburg district, thirty thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For the outstanding liabilities of the surveying department in the Greensburg district, Louisiana, three thousand two hundred and twelve dollars.

For proposed surveys in Louisiana, exclusive of the Greensburg district, and including office work, seventeen thousand dollars.

For proposed surveys, including office work, in the Greensburg district, Louisiana, seventeen thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

For the mineral land service, to carry out the requirements of the acts of the first and third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, to wit :

1847, ch. 32 & ch. 64.

For compensation of geologists, assistant geologists, laborers, packmen, &c., and incidental expenses attending the geological examination and survey of the mineral lands in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, twenty thousand dollars.

Geological examination of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa.

For running and marking the northern boundary of the State of Iowa, conformably to the act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, fifteen thousand dollars.

Northern boundary of Iowa.
1849, ch. 123.

For running and marking the meridian boundary between Wisconsin and Minnesota, six hundred dollars.

Boundary between Wisconsin and Minnesota.

For refunding to the surveying appropriation the amount transferred therefrom, on the application of the commissioner of the general land office, by the Secretary of the Treasury, to the contingent fund of that office, for the service of the fiscal year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, for the payment of outstanding liabilities of that fund, contracted by the general land office, before the fourth of March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, beyond the amount appropriated for that year, and to be carried to the credit of the general surveying fund, thirteen thousand seven hundred and seventeen dollars and forty-six cents.

Refunding of transferred appropriation.

Intercourse with Foreign Nations.— For salaries of the ministers of the United States to Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Brazil, Mexico, and Chili, seventy-two thousand dollars.

Ministers.

For salaries of the secretaries of legation to the same places, sixteen thousand dollars.

Secretaries of legation.

For salary of minister resident to Turkey, six thousand dollars.

Minister to Turkey.
Dragoman.

For salary of the dragoman to the legation to Turkey, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For salary of an assistant dragoman and secretary to the legation to Turkey, fifteen hundred dollars.

Assistant and secretary.

For outfit of chargés des affaires to Portugal, New Grenada, Guatemala, and Ecuador, eighteen thousand dollars.

Outfit of chargés.

For salary and outfit to chargé d'affaires to Nicaragua, nine thousand dollars.

Chargé to Nicaragua.

- Chargés des affaires.** For salaries of chargés des affaires to Portugal, Austria, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, Naples, Sardinia, the Papal States, Peru, New Grenada, Venezuela, Buenos Ayres, Bolivia, Guatemala, and Ecuador, seventy-two thousand dollars. And for compensation to Alexander Hammett, for his services as chargé d'affaires at Naples, from the twentieth of May, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, to the twenty-first of June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, four thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.
- Alexander Hammett.**
- Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse.** For contingent expenses of all the missions abroad, forty thousand dollars.
- Barbary powers.** For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, thirty thousand dollars.
- Barbary powers.** For expenses of intercourse with the Barbary powers, nine thousand dollars.
- Consul at London.** For salary of the consul at London, two thousand dollars. To defray the expenses of a special agent to the three republics of Venezuela, New Granada, and Ecuador, to claim of those governments respectively the several amounts due from each of them on claims of citizens of the United States against the former government of Columbia, two thousand dollars.
- Special agent to Central America.**
- Commissioner to Sandwich Islands.** For salary of the commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, three thousand dollars.
- Anthony Ten Eyck.** To Anthony Ten Eyck, for salary and contingent expenses as commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, for the year ending December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, three thousand nine hundred and twenty-two dollars and eighty-seven cents.
- Charles Eames.** To Charles Eames, for additional compensation as late commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Department of State, three thousand dollars.
- Consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna, and Alexandria.** For interpreters, guards, and other expenses of the consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna, and Alexandria, one thousand five hundred dollars.
- Agent of the Sublime Porte.** For the expenses of the agent of the Sublime Porte, ten thousand dollars, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State.
- Consul at Basle.** For office rent of the consul at Basle, in Switzerland, one hundred dollars.
- Commissioner resident in China.** For salary of a commissioner to reside in China, including the additional compensation under the act of the eleventh of August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, six thousand dollars.
- 1848, ch. 150.**
- Interpreter and secretary.** For salary of the interpreter and secretary to said mission, two thousand five hundred dollars.
- Consuls at five Chinese ports.** For compensation of the consuls at the five ports in China, viz.: Kwang-chow, Amoy, Fuchow, Ning-po, and Shang-hai, five thousand dollars.
- Consul-general at Alexandria.** For salary of consul-general at Alexandria, three thousand dollars.
- Consulate at London.** For clerk hire, office rent, and other expenses of the office of the consul at London, two thousand eight hundred dollars.
- Consul at Beirut.** For salary of the consul at Beirut, five hundred dollars.
- Relief of American seamen.** For relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.
- Additional contingencies.** For additional contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, four thousand dollars.
- Stephen H. Weems.** For relief of Stephen H. Weems, late consul of the United States at Guatamala, and to enable him to procure a passage home, twelve hundred dollars, to be expended under the direction of the State Department.
- Capitol and public grounds.** *Miscellaneous.* — For the annual repairs in the Capitol and attendance on furnaces in crypt, attendance on water closet, cleaning rotunda, for public gardner and laborers, and cartage on the Capitol grounds,

tools, wire, twine, leather, nails, chains, and posts, boxes, straw, white-washing, manure, trees for grounds, attendance at the western gates of the Capitol, repairs of public stables, flagging, enclosures, &c., keeping in order iron pipes that convey water to the Capitol and public offices, and repairing damages by freshets; brooms, brushes, wooden spades, and shovelling snow, repairing abutments at Tiber Creek, gravelling the walks in the Capitol grounds, inclosing and improving the public grounds at the north, south, east, and west of the Capitol, the open triangular spaces on Pennsylvania [Avenue], for relaying and repairing flag pavements in the building, terraces, and western approaches, &c., and for other incidental repairs and improvements, twenty thousand dollars.

For annual repairs of President's house, garden, and laborers, gravelling the walks in *in* President's Square, manure, leather, nails, tools, &c., and repairs of fence at Lafayette Square, Fountain Square, President's Square, and President's garden, cartage, &c., four thousand five hundred dollars.

President's house, etc.

For improving the grounds in Lafayette Square, and fencing the same, three thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States.

Lafayette Square.

For compensation of four assistants, draw-keepers at the Potomac bridge, including oil for lamps and machinery, firewood, and repairs, five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the allowance to the two assistants employed in keeping the southern draw of said bridge shall be two dollars per day.

Potomac bridge.

Proviso.

For lighting Pennsylvania Avenue, from Capitol Square to the Treasury Department, and compensation of two lamp-lighters for the same, and for lighting the Capitol and Capitol grounds and President's house, eleven thousand dollars.

Lighting Pennsylvania Avenue, etc.

For compensation and contingent expenses of auxiliary guard, six thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Auxiliary guard.

For repairs of the bridges on the eastern branch of the Potomac, pay of two draw-keepers, oil for lamps and machinery, and for reimbursing to the corporation and Levy Court of Washington City the sum of six hundred and fifty dollars advanced by them for repairs already done, five thousand dollars.

Repairs, etc., of bridges on Eastern Branch.

For completing the improvements on Indiana Avenue, three thousand dollars.

Indiana Avenue.

For grading, gravelling, repairing sidewalks, building culverts, and otherwise improving New Jersey Avenue, north of the Capitol, three thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the commissioner of public buildings.

New Jersey Avenue.

For like improvements on New Jersey Avenue, from the Capitol Square to public reservation number seventeen, according to such grade as the corporation of Washington may hereafter establish, two thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the commissioner of public buildings.

For paying a balance due Peter Gorman, for furnishing stone for paving Pennsylvania Avenue, two hundred and sixty dollars and sixty-five cents.

Peter Gorman.

For completing the gravelling on Four-and-a-half Street, from Maryland Avenue to the arsenal grounds, and flagging the west side, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Four-and-a-half Street.

For the support, care, and medical treatment of twelve transient pauper medical or surgical patients in the Washington Infirmary, two thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the commissioner of public buildings: *Provided*, The physicians and surgeons of the aforesaid infirmary give bonds for the maintenance of twelve pauper transient patients during one year, if application be made for

Twelve patients in Washington Infirmary.

Proviso.

- their reception; and bind themselves to keep rooms for the accommodation of twelve pauper patients weekly on an average during the year.
- The Mall.** For completing the grading, planting with trees, and enclosing with a substantial wooden fence for their protection, the Mall from Sixth Street westward to the Potomac River, five thousand dollars.
- Sewers from executive mansion and improving grounds.** For extending the sewers from the executive department and the President's house to the canal, and for further improving the grounds south of the President's house, fifteen thousand dollars.
- Balance due contractors for laying gas pipes.** For paying a balance due the contractors for laying gas pipes between the Capitol and Fifteenth Street, within the Capitol and Capitol grounds, and for chandeliers and burners in the President's house, and completing the branch pipes, lamps, &c., within the Capitol grounds, three thousand dollars.
- Continuing sewer under Pennsylvania Avenue.** For continuing the sewer under Pennsylvania Avenue, on the east line of Fourteenth Street, to the canal, three thousand dollars; to be expended under the direction of the commissioner of public buildings.
- Extension of the Capitol.** For the extension of the Capitol, according to such plan as may be approved by the President of the United States, one hundred thousand dollars; to be expended under his direction, by such architect as he may appoint to execute the same.
- Remission of duties on books consigned to Hill and Sears.** That the duties now due the United States upon a certain importation of printed books, contained in three cases, marked one hundred and ninety-three, one hundred and ninety-five, and three, and shipped by William Cricknor, from London, England, in the ship J. W. Andrews, unto Messrs. Hill and Sears, Boston, the value of said books being seventy-eight pounds four shillings and sixpence sterling, be, and the same are hereby, remitted: *Provided*, It shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, that such books have not been imported for sale, but for charitable and gratuitous circulation by certain religious societies in the United States.
- Proviso.**
- Bishop of Natchez.** For refunding to John Joseph Chance, bishop of Natchez, the duties paid on a cathedral bell, presented to said bishop by Prince Alexander Torlonia, of Rome, two hundred and fifty dollars.
- Maryland Hospital.** For the expenses of pauper lunatics in the Maryland Hospital at Baltimore, eight thousand six hundred dollars.
- Annuities.** For payment of annuities and grants by special acts of Congress, seven hundred and fifty dollars.
- Secretary to sign land patents.** For compensation of Secretary to sign patents for public lands, one thousand five hundred dollars.
- Additional watchmen, Capitol grounds.** For compensation of two additional watchmen on the Capitol grounds, seven hundred and thirty dollars.
- Commissioner of public buildings.** For compensation of the commissioner of public buildings, two thousand dollars.
- Miscellaneous claims.** For the discharge of such miscellaneous claims, not otherwise provided for, as shall be admitted in due course of settlement at the Treasury, five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of the appropriation shall be drawn from the Treasury, except in pursuance of some law or resolution of Congress authorizing the expenditure.
- Proviso.**
- Land offices and receivers.** For salaries and commissions of registers of land offices and receivers of public moneys, one hundred and twenty-eight thousand and seventy dollars.
- Expenses of depositing public moneys.** For expenses of depositing public moneys by receivers of public moneys, seventeen thousand seven hundred and fifteen dollars.
- Incidental expenses of land offices.** For incidental expenses of the several land offices, twenty-five thousand and fifty dollars.
- Assistant treasurers.** For salaries of assistant treasurers of the United States at New York, Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis, eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

For additional salary of the treasurer of the mint at Philadelphia, five hundred dollars.	Treasurer of mint, Phila.
For salaries of ten clerks authorized by the act of sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and of the twelfth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, nine thousand dollars.	Ten clerks. 1846, ch. 90. 1848, ch. 166.
For salary of chief clerk of assistant treasurer at New York, one thousand five hundred dollars.	Chief clerk of ass't treasurer, New York.
For contingent expenses under the act for the safe-keeping, collecting, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue, of sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, sixteen thousand five hundred dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That no part of said sum of sixteen thousand five hundred dollars shall be expended for clerical services.	Contingent expenses of keeping, etc., the revenue. 1846, ch. 90. Proviso.
For compensation to special agents to examine books, accounts, and money on hand, in the several depositories, under the act of sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, five thousand dollars.	Special agents. 1846, ch. 90.
For expenses of loans and treasury notes, twenty thousand dollars.	Loans and treasury notes.
For supply of deficiencies in the fund for the relief of sick seamen, including the furnishing of five new marine hospitals, now building, viz.: Paducah, Kentucky; Chicago, Illinois; Natchez, Mississippi; Napoleon, Arkansas; St. Louis, Missouri; two hundred thousand dollars.	Relief of sick seamen.
For continuing the construction of the custom-house at New Orleans, two hundred thousand dollars.	Custom-house at New Orleans.
For the topographical and hydrographical survey of the Delta of the Mississippi, with such investigations as may lead to determine the most practicable plan for securing it from inundation, and the best mode of so deepening the passes at the mouth of the river as to allow ships of twenty feet draft to enter the same, fifty thousand dollars.	Survey of the Delta of the Mississippi.
For repairs, alterations, and furniture for the new custom-house at Portland, Maine, eight thousand dollars.	Custom-house at Portland.
For repairs and furniture for the custom-house at Castine, in the district of Penobscot, three thousand six hundred dollars.	Custom-house at Castine.
For the purchase of a site, and the erection of a custom-house, in the city of Bangor, Maine, fifty thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the cost of said building shall not exceed said sum.	Custom-house at Bangor.
For the purchase of a site, and the erection of a new custom-house, at Mobile, to contain rooms for the post-office in that city, and the accommodation of its officers, and also rooms for the United States District Court, and the accommodation of its officers, one hundred thousand dollars, in addition to such sum as may be received for the sale of the old custom-house building: <i>Provided</i> , That the plan of the building shall be such, that the whole cost, both of building and site, shall in no event exceed the appropriation hereby made.	Custom-house and post-office at Mobile.
The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to purchase, as soon as it can be effected on reasonable terms, a site for a custom-house and post-office in the city of Bath, in the State of Maine, and to cause to be erected thereon such a building as may be suitable for a custom-house and post-office: <i>Provided</i> , The said Secretary should not deem it more expedient to have the present custom-house repaired: <i>Provided, also</i> , That the entire cost of such site and building, or of such repairs, shall not exceed the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars.	Proviso.
For repairing and lining the arches and vaults of the custom-house building at Philadelphia, to render them proper for storing goods; seven thousand five hundred dollars.	Custom-house and post-office at Bath.
For continuing the construction of the custom-house at Charleston, one hundred thousand dollars.	Proviso.
For the purchase of a site and the building of a custom-house and	Further proviso.
	Custom-house at Philadelphia.
	Custom-house at Charleston.
	Custom-house

- and post-office at Norfolk. Proviso. post-office at Norfolk, Virginia, in addition to the proceeds of the sale of the present custom-house and site, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the plan of the building shall be such that the whole cost, both of building and site, shall in no event exceed the appropriation hereby made.
- Custom-house and post-office at San Francisco. Proviso. Further proviso. For the erection of a new custom-house at San Francisco, to contain rooms for the post-office in that city, and the accommodation of its officers, and also rooms for the United States District Court, the accommodation of its officers, and other government officers in California, until the whole building is needed for custom-house purposes, one hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, Said building shall be exempt from all State, city, or other taxation: *And provided, further*, That the whole cost of the same shall not exceed four hundred thousand dollars.
- Custom-house at Savannah. Proviso. For continuing the construction of the custom-house at Savannah, Georgia, fifteen thousand dollars.
- Custom-house and government offices at St. Louis. Proviso. For purchasing a site, and commencing the erection of a suitable fire-proof building, in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, for a custom-house and independent treasury, and other offices of the United States, the sum of fifty thousand dollars; the whole cost of the building not to exceed the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That said building shall be exempted from city taxes, and all other taxes whatever, by act of the legislature of Missouri.
- Custom-house and government offices at Cincinnati. Proviso. Further proviso. For the purchase of a site, and construction of a proper building, at Cincinnati, for a custom-house, independent treasury, and other offices of the United States, fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the total cost of construction shall not exceed seventy-five thousand dollars: *And provided, also*, That said building shall be exempted from city taxes, and all other taxes whatever, by act of the legislature of Ohio.
- Altering custom-house at Portland for accommodation of U. S. courts. For repairing and painting the custom-house at Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, one thousand dollars.
- Coast survey. For finishing and altering rooms in the custom-house, Portland, Maine, for the accommodation of the federal courts, clerk of the District and Circuit Courts, and marshal's office, three thousand and thirty-one dollars and seventy-one cents.
- Survey of Florida coasts. For survey of the coast of the United States, including compensation to superintendent and assistants, one hundred and eighty-six thousand dollars.
- Western coast survey. For continuation of the survey of reefs, shoals, keys, and coasts of South Florida, by the superintendent of the coast survey, thirty thousand dollars.
- Purchase of eighth volume of American archives. For continuing the survey of the western coast of the United States, forty thousand dollars.
- For reporting in the "Daily Globe." To enable the clerk of the House of Representatives to pay for one hundred and two copies of the eighth volume of the American archives, to be retained in his possession until disposed of by Congress, at sixteen dollars and eighty-three cents per volume, one thousand seven hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-six cents.
- To enable the clerk of the House of Representatives to pay for one hundred and seventeen copies of the eighth volume of the American archives, to be retained in his possession until disposed of by Congress, at sixteen dollars and eighty-three cents per volume, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine dollars and eleven cents.
- To enable the clerk of the House of Representatives to pay for reporting and publishing in the "Daily Globe" two thousand columns of the proceedings of the House of Representatives, for this session, at the rate of seven dollars and fifty cents a column, fifteen thousand dollars.

To enable the clerk of the House of Representatives to pay for binding the Congressional Globe and Appendix, for members of the thirty-first Congress, ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be required to pay for binding said volumes in strong, substantial Russia leather, backs and corners, at a price not exceeding sixty cents.

Binding
"Congressional
Globe."

To enable the clerk of the House of Representatives to pay for five thousand five hundred and ninety-two copies of the "Congressional Globe," and for five thousand-five hundred and ninety-two copies of the Appendix, at three dollars per copy each, thirty-three thousand four hundred and eight dollars.

Purchase of
"Congressional
Globe."

To enable the librarian of Congress to subscribe for and purchase one thousand copies of the works of John Adams, second President of the United States, to be published by Little & Brown, in an edition of ten volumes: *Provided*, The cost of the same shall not exceed two dollars and twenty-five cents per volume, said volumes to be disposed of as Congress may hereafter direct, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

Purchase of
the works of
President Ad-
ams.
Proviso.

For completing the eastern wing of the patent office building according to the original plan, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and for defraying such expenses as may have been incurred by materials procured or labor applied towards the west wing, prior to the fifteenth of May last, and for such materials or labor as may have been since procured or applied for the security of the old building, one hundred and ten thousand dollars, to be paid out of the patent fund, if so much of said fund remains unappropriated; and if not, the excess out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Patent office;
east wing.

For the collection of agricultural statistics, four thousand five hundred dollars, to be paid out of the patent fund.

Agricultural
statistics.

For the purchase of such scientific works as are necessary for the use of the patent office, one thousand five hundred dollars, to be paid out of the patent fund.

Scientific works
for patent office.

For compensation of librarian, five hundred dollars, to be paid out of the patent fund.

Librarian.

For payment of the second and third volumes of the fifth series of the Documentary History, under contract with the Secretary of State, thirty-five thousand dollars.

Documentary
History.

For expenses in running and marking the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, marking the examinations contemplated by the sixth article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and paying the salaries of the officers of the commission, one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars.

Boundary line
between U. S.
and Mexico.

For the warden, clerk, physician, chaplain, two assistant keepers, four guards, and porter of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Penitentiary of
the District of
Columbia.

For three inspectors of said penitentiary, three hundred dollars.

Inspectors.

For discharging the expense of taking the seventh enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, one million one hundred and sixteen thousand dollars.

Taking seventh
census.

For the payment of a balance certified by the first comptroller of the treasury to be due to James D. Doty as governor and superintendent of Indian affairs for the Territory of Wisconsin, one thousand one hundred and forty-eight dollars and nine cents.

James D. Doty.

For the payment of taxes due on the mint in Philadelphia, for which a judgment has been obtained, ten thousand dollars.

Taxes on the
Philadelphia
mint.

For compensation due Lieutenant George Thom, of the United States corps of topographical engineers, while acting upon the north-eastern boundary during the years eighteen hundred forty-three, eighteen hundred forty-four, and eighteen hundred forty-five, for his neces-

George Thom.

sary travelling and other personal expenses, as authorized by the Secretary of State, one thousand one hundred and fifty-two dollars.

Expenses of reconstructing maps, and making examinations on the northern frontiers of Vermont and New York.

For the pay of draftsmen and assistants to the head of the scientific corps, employed under the direction of the Department of State, in the reconstruction of the maps of the boundary under the treaty of Washington, and in copying and recording, seven thousand dollars; the rent of rooms employed for assistants to the head of the scientific corps engaged in recording, copying, &c., including fuel for the same, five hundred dollars; attendance on office rooms, and expenses of employing messengers, five hundred dollars; purchase of drawing paper, and other necessary drawing materials, and office furniture, three hundred and seventy-five dollars; stationery for office use, one hundred dollars; mileage and expense of officers employed in examinations required on the frontiers of Vermont and New York, eight hundred and forty dollars; for survey and examination of that portion of the line lying on the northern frontiers of Vermont and New York, embracing hire of men, and their transportation and subsistence, hire of horses and baggage wagons, camp equipage and its transportation, purchase of instruments and all contingencies, five thousand dollars; and compensation of two private soldiers, for their services as draftsmen in reconstructing maps, eleven hundred and fifteen dollars; making, in all, fifteen thousand four hundred and thirty dollars.

Jose Yznardy. For paying a balance found by the accounting officers to be due to Jose Yznardy, formerly consul at Cadiz, in Spain, the sum of one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight dollars and eight cents; and said accounting officers are to ascertain how much of said sum is due by descent or devise, or in any other manner, to the late Joseph M. Yznardy, or to his heirs, former consul of the United States at Havana, who is indebted to the United States; and so much of this appropriation as shall so be found due to said Joseph M. Yznardy, or to his heirs, shall be applied on said indebtedness; and the remainder of this appropriation to be paid to the other heirs of the said Jose Yznardy, or to his representatives.

Thomas O. Edwards.

For payment of compensation to Doctor Thomas O. Edwards, for his services as examiner into the practical operation of the law for the prevention of the importation of spurious and adulterated drugs and medicines, under appointment from the Secretary of the Treasury, October tenth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, two hundred and fifty dollars.

Examiners of drugs.

For salaries for examiners of drugs for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, and New Orleans, per act twenty-sixth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, seven thousand dollars.

Clerk at New York.

For salary of clerk to examiner at New York, one thousand dollars.

W. J. Duane, executor of Daniel Parker.

For the payment to W. J. Duane, of Philadelphia, executor of Daniel Parker, deceased, late paymaster-general and agent for paying salaries in his office, a balance found due the said Parker by the accounting officer of the treasury, eight hundred and eighty-six dollars.

W. H. Chase.

For the payment to Major W. H. Chase, of the corps of engineers, in pursuance of the decision of the second comptroller of the treasury, of the second and fifteenth of November, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, one thousand one hundred and nineteen dollars and sixty-eight dollars.

Richard Rush.

For the payment to Richard Rush of a balance ascertained to be due, by the accounting officers of the treasury, for his salary as attorney-general of the United States, and for the satisfaction of which there is no appropriation, two hundred and fifty-nine dollars and fifty-nine cents: *Provided, however,* That hereafter the proper accounting offi-

Proviso prohibiting pay for

cers of the treasury, or other pay officers of the United States, shall in no case allow any pay to one individual the salaries of two different offices on account of having performed the duties thereof at the same time. But this prohibition shall not extend to the superintendents of the executive buildings. two officers at the same time.

For the payment to Corporal Charles Hawke, as ascertained to be due him by the fourth auditor of the treasury, one hundred and seventy-six dollars and thirty-eight cents. Charles Hawke.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to take a perpetual lease to the United States from the city of Utica, New York, free of taxes or other charges of any sort, so many rooms in the City Hall, in said city, about to be erected, as may be necessary for the proper accommodation of the United States District and Circuit Courts, holden in said city, and their officers, twelve thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be paid until it shall be certified by the justices of said Circuit Court that the said rooms are provided, and the said lease made. Lease of rooms in City Hall of Utica.

For making alterations in the office of the assistant treasurer of the United States at New York, and for furniture for the said office, four hundred and fifty-five dollars. Office of assistant treasurer, New York.

For making alterations in the approaches of the building belonging to the United States, in the city of Detroit, now occupied by the courts of the United States and their officers, under order of the common council of Detroit, and for repairing and renovating said building, five hundred and thirty-five dollars. Alteration of building occupied by U. S. courts in Detroit.

To pay the amount of subscription under the joint resolution of the third March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, for one thousand copies of the annals of Congress to the end of the fourth Congress, and to include the first Congress, as well as the second, third, and fourth Congress, thirty thousand dollars. Subscription to the annals of Congress.

For continuing the publication of the works of the Exploring Expedition, including the printing of the charts, the pay of the scientific corps, salary of the horticulturist, and care of the collections, twenty-five thousand dollars. Publishing the works of the Exploring Expedition.

To defray the expenses incurred under the authority of the committee of arrangement for the funeral of General Zachary Taylor, deceased, late President of the United States, eight thousand one hundred and forty-six dollars and seventy-three cents, to be disbursed by the marshal of the District of Columbia. Funeral of President Taylor.

To defray the expenses of transporting the remains of General Taylor from the cemetery in Washington to Kentucky, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, four thousand dollars. Transporting remains of General Taylor to Kentucky.

To enable the War Department to make such examinations and surveys as may be necessary to determine upon the best and most available mode of supplying the city of Washington with pure water, and to prepare a plan and estimate of the probable cost of the same, to be reported to Congress at its next session, five hundred dollars. Examination with reference to supplying Washington with pure water.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, the compensation of the laborers on the public grounds, under the public gardner, in Washington city, shall be forty dollars per month, to be paid monthly, without reduction for time lost in consequence of sickness. Laborers on the public grounds.

And the compensation of the watchmen, in the various departments of government, shall be five hundred dollars per annum. Watchmen in the departments.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the accounting officers of the treasury are hereby authorized, in settling the accounts of Captain M. M. Clark, superintendent in erecting barracks and quarters at Savannah, Georgia, to allow him credit for whatever amount was properly Accounts of M. M. Clark.

disbursed by him beyond the sums which he disbursed under the laws making specific appropriations for the work.

Continuation of a former act of 1846, ch. 175, sec. 3, concerning clerks, &c.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the third section of the act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and for other purposes," approved the tenth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, be, and the same is hereby, revived and continued in force for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-one.

Secretary of Treasury authorized to adjust the claim of representatives of Robert L. Browning.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and directed to adjust and settle the claim submitted by the legal representatives of Lieutenant Robert L. Browning, late of the United States navy, deceased, for a share of the proceeds of the sale of the schooner Oregon and cargo, seized and confiscated in the month of April, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, under the President's regulations of the first March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, at the port of Tampico, during the war with Mexico, and to pay the amount of said claim out of any moneys in the treasury arising from military contributions collected in Mexico in pursuance of the regulations of the President before referred to: *Provided*, That before any money is paid in this case, any claim submitted by the owners of the vessel before mentioned for remission of the penalty and payment of the proceeds under the confiscation shall first be duly examined and decided by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the directions of the President of the United States.

Proviso.

Steamer Dallas to be appraised.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the revenue steamer Dallas, now lying in the port of New York, together with the machinery placed therein, under and by virtue of a contract by and between R. J. Walker, late Secretary of the Treasury, and Ethan Campbell, dated August twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, to be appraised by one or more good and sufficient appraisers, and to sell (if the said Secretary shall think the public interests will be thereby promoted) the said steamer and machinery to said Campbell at said appraised value, and to annul, by and with his assent, said contract: *Provided*, That the said Secretary shall, on selling said steamer and machinery to said Campbell, take from him a release or discharge of the United States from all claims and demands under and by virtue of said contract.

Proviso.

APPROVED, September 30, 1850.

Sept. 30, 1850.

Appropriations for Indian department.

Superintendent at St. Louis, and agents.
1834, ch. 162.
1837, ch. 31.
1846, ch. 34.

CHAP. XCI. — *An Act making Appropriations for the current and contingent Expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling Treaty Stipulations with various Indian Tribes, for the Year ending June the thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.*

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 they are hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes.

For the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, viz.:

For the pay of superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis, and the several Indian agents, as provided by the acts of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and March third, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and of June twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and forty-six, eighteen thousand dollars.

For the pay of sub-agents authorized by the act of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, twelve thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.	Sub-agents. 1834, ch. 162.
For the pay of interpreters authorized by the same act, thirteen thousand dollars.	Interpreters.
For the pay of clerk to the superintendent at St. Louis, authorized by the act of June twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and forty-six, one thousand two hundred dollars.	Clerk at St Louis. 1846, ch. 34.
For pay of clerk to acting superintendent of the western territory, by the same act, one thousand dollars.	Clerk for west ern territory.
For buildings at agencies, and repairs thereof, fifteen hundred dol- lars.	Agency build- ings.
For the erection and repairs of buildings for the Choctaw agency, five thousand dollars.	Choctaw agency.
For the erection of buildings for the Creek Indian agency, four thousand five hundred dollars.	Creek agency.
For the erection of buildings for the Cherokee Indian agency, (to be located according to treaty stipulations,) four thousand five hundred dollars.	Cherokee agency.
For the erection of an agency house for the use of the sub-agent for the Osage tribe of Indians, eight hundred dollars.	Osage agency.
For presents to Indians, five thousand dollars.	Presents.
For contingencies of the Indian department, thirty-six thousand five hundred dollars.	Contingencies of department.
<i>To the Christian Indians.</i> — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the acts of May twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, and May twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, four hundred dollars.	Christian In- dians. Permanent an- nuity.
<i>To the Chippewas of Saginaw.</i> — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.	1824, ch. 174. 1826, ch. 128. Annuities.
For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of seventeenth of November, eighteen hundred and seven, eight hun- dred dollars.	
For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and nineteen, one thou- sand dollars.	
For support of blacksmiths, and for farming utensils and cattle, and the employment of persons to aid them in agriculture, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of fourteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, two thousand dollars.	Blacksmiths' implements, and agricultural ob- jects.
For education during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of fifth August, eighteen hundred and twenty- six, one thousand dollars.	Education.
<i>To the Chippewas, Menomonies, Winnebagoes, and New York In- dians.</i> — For education during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of eleventh August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, one thousand five hundred dollars.	Chippewas, Menomonies, Winnebagoes, & N. Y. Indians. Education.
<i>To the Chippewas of Lake Superior and Mississippi.</i> — For payment in money, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, nine thousand five hundred dollars.	Chippewas of Lake Superior & Mississippi. Money.
For payment in goods, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, nineteen thousand dollars.	Goods.
For establishing three smith's shops, supporting three smiths, and furnishing iron and steel, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, three thousand dollars.	Shops, smiths, iron and steel.
For support of farmers, purchase of implements, grain, or seed, and	Farmers and agriculture

to carry on their agricultural pursuits, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, one thousand dollars.

Provisions. For purchase of provisions, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, two thousand dollars.

Tobacco. For the purchase of tobacco, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, five hundred dollars.

Annuity money. For limited annuity in money, for twenty-five years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For limited annuity in goods, for twenty-five years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

Shops, smiths, and materials. For support of two smiths' shops, including pay of smiths and assistants, and furnishing iron and steel, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, two thousand dollars.

Two farmers. For support of two farmers, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, one thousand dollars.

Two carpenters. For pay of two carpenters, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Schools. For the support of schools, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, two thousand dollars.

Provisions and tobacco. For the purchase of provisions and tobacco, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, two thousand dollars.

Annuities. For limited annuity, in goods, for five years, payable to the Pillager Band, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-first August, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For limited annuity for forty-six years, to be paid to the Chippewas of Mississippi, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, one thousand dollars.

Annuities. *To supply Deficiencies in former Appropriations to the Chippewas of Lake Superior and Mississippi.* — For limited annuity in goods, for five years, payable to the Pillager Band, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-first August, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, to supply a deficiency for this amount in the appropriations for the year eighteen hundred and forty-eight, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For limited annuity for forty-six years, to be paid to the Chippewas of Mississippi, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the second August, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, to supply a deficiency for this amount in the appropriations for the year eighteen hundred and forty-eight, one thousand dollars.

Chickasaws. Annuity. *To the Chickasaws.* — For permanent annuity stipulated in the act of twenty-fifth February, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, three thousand dollars.

Choctaws. Annuities. *To the Choctaws.* — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and five, three thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the thirteenth article of the treaty of eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, six hundred dollars.

- For life annuity to chief, (Bob Cole,) stipulated in the tenth article of the treaty of twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, one hundred and fifty dollars. Bob Cole.
- For permanent annuity for education, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, six thousand dollars. Education.
- For life annuity to three district chiefs, stipulated in the fifteenth article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, seven hundred and fifty dollars. Three chiefs.
- For life annuity to one Wayne warrior, stipulated in the twenty-first article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, twenty-five dollars. Wayne warrior.
- For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the seventeenth article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, twenty thousand dollars.
- For education of forty youths for twenty years, (including support of teachers in the nation, two thousand five hundred dollars,) stipulated in the twentieth article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, twelve thousand five hundred dollars. Education of forty youths.
- For blacksmith, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, and the ninth article of the treaty of twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, six hundred dollars. Blacksmith.
- For iron and steel for shop, three hundred and twenty dollars. Iron and steel.
- To the Creeks.* — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of seventh August, seventeen hundred and ninety, one thousand five hundred dollars. Creeks.
Annuities
- For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of sixteenth June, eighteen hundred and two, three thousand dollars.
- For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, twenty thousand dollars.
- For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, ten thousand dollars.
- For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars. Blacksmiths.
- For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and seventy dollars. Iron and steel.
- For two blacksmiths and assistants, stipulated in the thirteenth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one thousand six hundred and eighty dollars. Blacksmiths.
- For iron and steel for shops, five hundred and forty dollars. Iron and steel.
- For wheelwright, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, six hundred dollars. Wheelwright.
- For education, stipulated in the thirteenth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, three thousand dollars. Education.
- For interest on three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-third November, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars. Interest on \$350,000.
- For education, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, three thousand dollars. Education.
- To the Delawares.* — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars. Delawares.
Annuities.
- For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third [article] of the treaty

of thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of third October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, four thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the supplemental treaty of twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, one thousand dollars.

For life annuity to chiefs, stipulated in the private article of supplemental treaty of twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, to treaty of third October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two hundred dollars.

For life annuity to chiefs, stipulated in the supplemental article to treaty of twenty-sixth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred dollars.

Salt. For purchase of salt, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of seventh June, eighteen hundred and three, one hundred dollars.

Blacksmiths. For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of third October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

Iron and steel. For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

Interest on \$45,030. For interest on forty-six thousand and eighty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of thirty-six sections of land, set apart by treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, for education, stipulated in resolution of the Senate of nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, two thousand three hundred and four dollars.

Seminoles. Blacksmiths. *To the Florida Indians, or Seminoles.* — For blacksmith's establishment, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of eighteenth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, and fourth article of the treaty of ninth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one thousand dollars.

Annuities. For annuity, in goods, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, two thousand dollars.

For annuity, in money, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, three thousand dollars.

Agricultural implements. For agricultural implements, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, one thousand dollars.

Iowas. Interest on \$157,500. *To the Iowas.* — For interest on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of nineteenth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Kickapoos. Annuity. *To the Kickapoos.* — For limited annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, five thousand dollars.

Kansas. Interest on \$200,000. *To the Kansas.* — For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of fourteenth January, eighteen hundred and forty-six, ten thousand dollars.

Miamies. Annuity. *To the Miamies.* — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-third October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Blacksmiths. For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

Iron and steel. For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

Tobacco. For one thousand pounds of tobacco, two thousand pounds of iron, and one thousand pounds of steel, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-third October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, seven hundred and seventy dollars.

For pay of miller, in lieu of gunsmith, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of twenty-third October, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, six hundred dollars.	Miller.
For one hundred and sixty bushels of salt, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, three hundred and twenty dollars.	Salt.
For education and support of poor, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of twenty-third October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, two thousand dollars.	Education and support of the poor.
For the tenth of twenty instalments, in money, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-eighth November, eighteen hundred and forty, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.	Instalment.
For payment in lieu of laborers, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth November, eighteen hundred and forty, two hundred and fifty dollars.	Payment in lieu of laborers.
For agricultural assistance, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two hundred dollars.	Agricultural assistance.
<i>To the Eel Rivers, (Miamies.)</i> —For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, five hundred dollars.	Eel Rivers, (Miamies.) Annuities
For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article, and separate article, of the treaty of thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, three hundred and fifty dollars.	
For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-first August, eighteen hundred and five, two hundred and fifty dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That the three preceding appropriations shall not be paid to any person, or persons, until proof is obtained by the department that the Eel Rivers Miamies yet exist as a tribe, and shall then be paid to such tribe only.	Proviso.
<i>To the Menomonies.</i> —For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, twenty thousand dollars.	Menomonies. Annuities.
For two blacksmiths and assistants for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars.	Blacksmiths.
For iron and steel for shops, for twenty years, four hundred and forty dollars.	Iron and steel.
For purchase of provisions for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three thousand dollars.	Provisions.
For two thousand pounds of tobacco for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three hundred dollars.	Tobacco.
For farming utensils and cattle for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, five hundred dollars.	Farming utensils and cattle.
For thirty barrels of salt for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one hundred and fifty dollars.	Salt.
For miller, (for fifteen years,) stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, six hundred dollars.	Miller
<i>To the Omahas.</i> —For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, seven hundred and twenty dollars.	Omahas. Blacksmiths
For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.	Iron and steel.
For agricultural implements, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, five hundred dollars.	Agricultural implements.

Ottos and Missourias. Education.	<i>To the Ottos and Missourias.</i> —For education, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, five hundred dollars.
Farmer.	For payment of farmer, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars.
Blacksmiths.	For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, seven hundred and twenty dollars.
Iron and steel.	For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.
Ottawas. Annuities.	<i>To the Ottawas.</i> —For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.
	For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, eight hundred dollars.
	For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand five hundred dollars.
	For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-ninth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, one thousand dollars.
Ottawas and Chippewas. Annuities.	<i>To the Ottawas and Chippewas.</i> —For limited annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, thirty-thousand dollars.
Interest on \$200,000.	For interest to be paid as annuity on two hundred thousand dollars, per resolution of the Senate twenty-seventh May, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, twelve thousand dollars.
Education.	For education, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, five thousand dollars.
Missions.	For missions, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three thousand dollars.
Medical assistance.	For vaccine matter, medicines, and pay of physicians, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three hundred dollars.
Provisions.	For purchase of provisions, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, two thousand dollars.
Tobacco, salt, and barrels.	For six thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco, one hundred barrels of salt, and five hundred fish barrels, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one thousand one hundred dollars.
Blacksmiths.	For three blacksmiths and assistants, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.
Iron and steel.	For iron and steel for shops, six hundred and sixty dollars.
Gunsmith at Mackinac.	For gunsmith at Mackinac, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, six hundred dollars.
Iron and steel.	For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.
Farmers.	For two farmers and assistants, stipulated by the seventh article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one thousand six hundred dollars.
Mechanics.	For two mechanics, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one thousand two hundred dollars.
Osages. Interest on \$60,120.	<i>To the Osages.</i> —For interest on sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, at five per centum, being the valuation of fifty-four

sections of land set apart by treaty of the second June, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, for educational purposes, per resolution of the Senate of nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars.

For limited annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, twenty thousand dollars.

Annuity.

For two smith's establishments, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, two thousand dollars.

Two smith's establishments.

For pay of two millers, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Two millers.

To the Piankeshaws. — For permanent annuities, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, five hundred dollars.

Piankeshaws. Annuities.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the thirtieth December, eighteen hundred and five, three hundred dollars.

To the Pawnees. — For agricultural implements, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the ninth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars.

Pawnees. Agricultural implements.

To the Pottawatomies of Huron. — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, four hundred dollars.

Pottawatomies of Huron. Annuity.

To the Pottawatomies. — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.

Pottawatomies. Annuities.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of second October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, two thousand dollars.

For life annuity to chief, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, one hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, sixteen thousand dollars.

For limited annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, fifteen thousand dollars.

For life annuity to chiefs, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, four hundred dollars.

For limited annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-six October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, twenty thousand dollars.

For limited annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the twenty-six September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, fourteen thousand dollars.

For life annuity to chiefs, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-six September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, seven hundred dollars.

For limited annuity, stipulated in the second supplemental article of

- the treaty of twenty-sixth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, two thousand dollars.
- Salt.** For purchase of salt, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of seventh June, eighteen hundred and three, one hundred and forty dollars.
- For purchase of one hundred and sixty bushels of salt, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, three hundred and twenty dollars.
- Education.** For education, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, two thousand dollars.
- Blacksmiths.** For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, seven hundred and twenty dollars.
- Iron and steel.** For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.
- Education.** For education, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, one thousand dollars.
- Money.** For payment in money, stipulated in the tenth article of the treaty of fifth and seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three hundred dollars.
- Blacksmiths.** For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, seven hundred and twenty dollars.
- Iron and steel.** For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.
- Blacksmiths.** For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, seven hundred and twenty dollars.
- Iron and steel.** For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.
- Salt.** For the purchase of fifty barrels of salt, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two hundred and fifty dollars.
- Education.** For education, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-seventh October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two thousand dollars.
- Interest on \$643,000.** For interest on six hundred and forty-three thousand dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of the fifth and seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, thirty-two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.
- Pottawatomies.** *To supply Deficiency in a former Appropriation for the Pottawatomies.* — For interest on six hundred and forty-three thousand dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of the fifth and seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and to supply a deficiency to that amount in the appropriations for eighteen hundred and forty-eight, thirty-two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.
- Interest on \$643,000.** *To the Quapaws.* — For limited annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, two thousand dollars.
- Quapaws. Annuity.**
- Education.** For education, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars.
- Blacksmith.** For blacksmith, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars.
- Iron and steel.** For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.
- Farmer.** For pay of farmer, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars.
- Six Nations of New York. Annuity. Senecas of New York. Annuity.** *For the Six Nations of New York.* — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of eleventh November, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, four thousand five hundred dollars.
- To the Senecas of New York.* — For permanent annuity, in lieu of

interest on stock, per act of the nineteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six thousand dollars.

For interest, in lieu of investment, on seventy-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per act of the twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. Interest on \$75,000.

To the Stockbridges. — For interest on sixteen thousand five hundred dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the ninth article of the treaty of the twenty-fourth November, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, eight hundred and twenty-five dollars. Stockbridges. Interest on \$16,500.

To the Sioux of Mississippi. — For interest on three hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, fifteen thousand dollars. Sioux of Mississippi. Interest on \$300,000.

For limited annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, ten thousand dollars. Annuity.

For purchase of medicines, agricultural implements, and stock, and for support of farmers, physician, and blacksmith, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. Medicines, implements, stock, farmers, etc.

For purchase of provisions, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, five thousand five hundred dollars. Provisions.

To the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri. — For interest on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty-first October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars. Sacs and Foxes of Missouri. Interest on \$157,400.

To the Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi. — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of third November, eighteen hundred and four, one thousand dollars. Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi. Annuities.

For limited annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, twenty thousand dollars.

For gunsmith, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, six hundred dollars. Gunsmith.

For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, eight hundred and forty dollars. Iron and steel Blacksmiths.

For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For forty barrels of salt and forty kegs of tobacco, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, eight hundred dollars. Iron and steel. Salt.

For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty-first October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, ten thousand dollars. Interest on \$200,000.

For interest on eight hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the eleventh October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, forty thousand dollars. Interest on \$800,000.

To the Shawnees. — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars. Shawnees. Annuities.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, two thousand dollars.

For purchase of salt, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the seventh June, eighteen hundred and three, sixty dollars. Salt.

- Blacksmiths.** For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of eighth August, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, eight hundred and forty dollars.
- Iron and steel.** For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.
- Senecas and Shawnees. Annuity.** *To the Senecas and Shawnees.* — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand dollars.
- Senecas. Annuities.** *To the Senecas.* — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, five hundred dollars.
- For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, five hundred dollars.
- Blacksmiths.** For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, eight hundred and forty dollars.
- Iron and steel.** For iron and steel for shop, three hundred and twenty dollars.
- Miller.** For pay of miller, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six hundred dollars.
- Wyandots. Annuity.** *To the Wyandots.* — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the seventeenth March, eighteen hundred and forty-two, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars.
- Blacksmiths.** For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of the seventeenth March, eighteen hundred and forty-two, seven hundred and twenty dollars.
- Iron and steel.** For iron and steel for shop, three hundred and seventy dollars.
- Education.** For education, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the seventeenth March, eighteen hundred and forty-two, five hundred dollars.
- Winnebagoes. Annuities.** *To the Winnebagoes.* — For limited annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, eighteen thousand dollars.
- For limited annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, ten thousand dollars.
- Salt.** For fifty barrels of salt, and three thousand pounds of tobacco, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, six hundred dollars.
- Tobacco.** For one thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one hundred and seventy-five dollars.
- Blacksmiths.** For three blacksmiths and assistants, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.
- Iron and steel.** For iron and steel for shops, six hundred and sixty dollars.
- Laborers and oxen.** For laborers and oxen, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, three hundred and sixty-five dollars.
- Education.** For education, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, three thousand dollars.
- Agricultural purposes.** For six agriculturists, purchase of oxen, ploughs, and other implements, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two thousand five hundred dollars.
- Two physicians.** For pay of two physicians, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, four hundred dollars.

For interest on one million one hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the first November, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, fifty-five thousand dollars. Interest on \$1,100,000.

For interest on eighty-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the thirteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty-six, four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. Interest on \$85,000.

For payment in full, of a like sum, heretofore wrongfully paid, by the Secretary of War, out of the annuities of said Indians to the legal representatives of John McFarland, deceased, the sum of twelve thousand dollars; to be paid to the said Winnebagoes "per capita," as now required by law. Payment of money wrongfully paid here tofore.

To the Weas. — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of second October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, three thousand dollars. Weas. Annuity.

To the Creeks. — For the re-appropriation of the sum carried to the surplus fund, under head of "fulfilling treaties with the Creeks," June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, per surplus fund warrant number nineteen, one thousand two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and eighty-five cents. Creeks. Re-appropriation.

To the Iowas. — For the re-appropriation of the sum carried to the surplus fund, under the head of "fulfilling treaties with the Iowas," June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, per surplus fund warrant number nineteen, one thousand five hundred dollars. Iowas. Re-appropriation.

To the Ottowas and Chippewas. — For the re-appropriation of the sum carried to the surplus fund, under head of "fulfilling treaties with the Ottowas and Chippewas," June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, per surplus fund warrant number nineteen, two thousand four hundred and twelve dollars and sixteen cents. Ottowas and Chippewas. Re-appropriation.

To the Wyandots. — For the re-appropriation of the sum carried to the surplus fund, under head of "fulfilling treaties with the Wyandots," June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, per surplus fund warrant number nineteen, one thousand and twenty-nine dollars and sixteen cents. Wyandots. Re-appropriation.

To the Cherokees. — For compensation and expense of the committee of old settler party of Cherokees, their clerks, &c., for services rendered in pursuance of the provision contained in the fifth article of the treaty of seventeenth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, one thousand five hundred dollars. Cherokees. Compensation of committee of old settler party.

To the Choctaws. — For interest on the amounts awarded Choctaw claimants, under the fourteenth article of the treaty of Dancing-Rabbit Creek, of September twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty, for lands on which they resided, but which it is now impossible to give them, and in lieu of the scrip that has been awarded under the act of August twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and joint resolution of Congress of August third, eighteen hundred and forty-six, not deliverable east by the third section of said law, per act of March third, eighteen hundred and forty-five, eighty-seven thousand two hundred dollars. Choctaws. Interest on awards for lands. 1842, ch. 137.

For compensation of three special agents and four interpreters for the Indian tribes of Texas, including the purchase of presents, fifteen thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. Three special agents and four interpreters to Indians of Texas.

For expenses of holding treaties with the Indian tribes of Oregon, for an extinguishment of their claims to lands lying west of the Cascade Mountains, authorized by act of Congress of fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty, the same being in addition to the appropriation made by that act, fifteen thousand dollars. Treaties with Oregon Indians. 1850, ch. 16.

Removal of Indians from Iowa.	For expenses of removing the Pottawatomies and Sacs and Foxes from Iowa, west of the Missouri River, to their own lands, agreeably to the terms of a contract entered into by Brevet Major S. Woods, United States army, two thousand dollars.
Medals for chiefs.	For medals for Indian chiefs, fifteen hundred dollars.
Statistics for Indian bureau: treaties and presents to Indians on borders of Mexico.	For expenses of procuring information, and collecting statistics necessary to the Indian bureau, and for making treaties with, and presents to, the various tribes of Indians residing within the limits of the United States upon the borders of Mexico, thirty thousand dollars.
Treating with Sioux.	For expenses of treating with the Mississippi and St. Peter Sioux, for the extinguishment of their title to lands in Minnesota Territory, fifteen thousand dollars.
Treating with Indians in Minnesota.	For expenses of treating with the Indians and half-breeds for the extinguishment of the title to their lands on the Red River of the North, in the Territory of Minnesota, ten thousand dollars.
Subsistence.	For the additional amount for expenses paid for subsistence and improperly charged to the treaty fund, according to the award of the Senate of fifth day of September, eighteen hundred and fifty, under the provisions of the eleventh article of the treaty of sixth day of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, one hundred and eighty-nine thousand four hundred and twenty-two dollars and seventy-six cents, and that interest be paid on the same at the rate of five per cent. per annum, according to a resolution of the Senate of fifth September, eighteen hundred and fifty: <i>Provided</i> , That said money shall be paid by the United States and received by the Indians on condition that the same shall be in full discharge of the amount thus improperly charged to said treaty fund: <i>Provided, further</i> , That in no case shall any money hereby appropriated be paid to any agent of said Indians, or to any other person or persons than the Indian or Indians to whom it is due <i>per capita</i> .
Proviso.	
Further proviso.	
"Old settlers," or "Western Cherokees."	To the "old settlers," or "Western Cherokees," in full of all demands, under the provisions of the treaty of sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, according to the principles established in the fourth article thereof, five hundred and thirty-two thousand eight hundred and ninety-six dollars and ninety cents; and that interest be allowed and paid upon the above sums due respectively to the Cherokees and "old settlers," in pursuance of the above-mentioned award of the Senate, under the reference contained in the said eleventh article of the treaty of sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six: <i>Provided</i> , That in no case shall any money hereby appropriated be paid to any agent of said Indians, or to any other person or persons than the Indian or Indians to whom it is due: <i>Provided, also</i> , That the Indians who shall receive the said money shall first respectively sign a receipt or release, acknowledging the same to be in full of all demands under the fourth article of said treaty.
Proviso.	
Further proviso.	
Resurvey of Choctaw country.	For expenses of the resurvey and making the eastern boundary of the country set apart to the Choctaw Nation, per second article of the treaty of Dancing-Rabbit Creek, of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, three thousand four hundred and sixty-two dollars.
Survey of Creek country.	For expenses of surveying the northern and western boundary lines of the Creek country, per eighth article of the treaty of fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, in addition to former appropriations, ten thousand and seventy-two dollars.
Treaty with Chippewas.	For expenses of negotiating treaty with the Chippewas, ratified in eighteen hundred and forty-eight, in addition to the appropriation made twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, one thousand five hundred dollars-
Removal and subsistence of Chippewas.	For expenses of removal and subsistence of the Chippewas of Lake Superior and Mississippi from the lands ceded under the treaty of fourth

October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For payment to David Taylor, representative of Cul-sut-tee-hee, or Hog, for proceeds of property sold by the United States agents, and erroneously paid by Governor P. M. Butler to another than the rightful claimant, said claim having been allowed by the accounting officers of the treasury, seventy dollars and eighty-seven cents.

David Taylor, representative of Cul-sut-tee-hee, or Hog.

For continuing the collection, and for publishing the statistics and other information, authorized by the act third March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, ten thousand dollars: *Provided*, That such publication be made under the direction of the commissioner of Indian affairs, and the number of copies not to exceed twelve hundred.

Collecting information. 1847, ch. 86. Proviso. 1851, ch. 12.

For an advance to the Chippewas of Mississippi and Lake Superior of this amount retained by the late sub-agent, J. P. Hays, the same to be reimbursed to the United States when recovered from said sub-agent or his sureties, one thousand three hundred and eighty-two dollars and twenty-nine cents.

Payment of money retained by J. P. Hays, sub-agent.

For an advance to the Wyandott Indians of this sum retained by the late sub-agent, Richard Hewitt, the same to be reimbursed to the United States when received from said sub-agent, or his sureties, eight hundred and twenty-eight dollars and nine cents.

Payment of money retained by Richard Hewitt, sub-agent.

For interest due on investments in stocks of the State of Michigan, held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior for the time being, for the benefit of the Cherokee Indians, the same to be reimbursed to the United States out of the interest when collected, nineteen thousand and eighty dollars.

Interest on investments.

For payment to S. B. Lowry, for services rendered as interpreter and assistant conductor to a delegation of Winnebago Indians who visited the seat of government and concluded the treaty with that tribe, of thirteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three hundred and five dollars.

S. B. Lowry.

For payment to Henry M. Rice for articles of outfit furnished the Winnebago delegation who visited the seat of government and concluded the treaty of eighteen hundred and forty-six with that tribe, seven hundred and sixty-two-dollars and ten cents.

Henry M. Rice.

For payment to Henry M. Rice for expenses as one of the delegates from the Winnebago nation to the city of Washington in eighteen hundred and forty-six, and compensation for valuable services rendered the government in the negotiation of the treaty concluded at that time, six hundred and seventy dollars.

Henry M. Rice.

For the reappropriation of the following sums carried to the surplus fund per warrants dated, respectively, thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, viz. :

Re-appropriation.

For payment to the Winnebago Indians of certain unexpended balances of sums set apart for certain objects in the treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, but not required therefor, and carried to the surplus fund, twenty-nine thousand two hundred and eighty-eight dollars and forty-nine cents.

Unexpended balance to the Winnebagoes.

For carrying into effect treaty with Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi of eleventh October, eighteen hundred and forty-three, per act third March, eighteen hundred and forty-three, two hundred and eighty-eight dollars and ninety-nine cents.

Treaty with Sacs and Foxes.

For arrearages of annuities due Cherokees, per act of twelfth June, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, thirty-nine thousand eight hundred and seventy-one dollars and ninety-two cents.

Arrearages due Cherokees.

For expenses of delegation of Seminoles to Florida, per act of second March, eighteen hundred and forty-one, one thousand six hundred and eleven dollars and thirty cents.

Delegation of Seminoles to Florida.

- Expenses of department. For current expenses of Indian department, fifteen thousand and eighty-three dollars and forty-three cents.
- Assistant blacksmith for the Quapaws. For compensation for two years ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, of an assistant to the blacksmith authorized to be employed for the Quapaw Indians in the third article of the treaty of thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, four hundred and eighty dollars.
- Blacksmith shop for Senecas and Shawnees. For the re-establishment of the blacksmith shop for the Senecas and Shawnees, under the fourth article of the treaty of twentieth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, including pay of smith and assistant, and the usual supply of iron, coal, and steel, one thousand and sixty dollars.
- New code of laws and regulations for Indian department. For expenses of revising, preparing and printing a new code of regulations for the Indian department, in connection with all laws and portions of laws in force in relation to Indian affairs, duties and responsibility of superintendents and agents, disbursing and accounting for public money, &c., &c., and for compiling, printing, and binding a supplement to the volume of Indian treaties published in eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, three thousand dollars.
- Commissioner to negotiate with the Wyandots. For compensation of commissioner to negotiate with the Wyandott Indians, under an appointment by the President, twenty-seven days, at eight dollars per day, as fixed in such case by the provision in the last clause of the act of July seventh, eighteen hundred and forty-two, two hundred and sixteen dollars.
- 1842, ch. 64.
- Creeks. For the continuance of the following allowances to the Creek Indians, arising under the fifth article of the treaty of the fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, viz.:
- Blacksmith, &c. For pay of blacksmith and assistant, and for iron, steel, and coal, one thousand one hundred and ten dollars.
- Wagon-maker. For pay of wagon-maker, six hundred dollars.
- Implements. For agricultural implements, two thousand dollars.
- Education. For education, one thousand dollars.
- Richard Chute. For payment to Richard Chute for articles of outfit furnished the Winnebago delegation who visited the seat of government and concluded the treaty of eighteen hundred and forty-six with that tribe, seven hundred dollars and five cents.
- Redemption of the daughter of Mr. White. For the redemption of the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James M. White, who was captured by the Indians on the borders of New Mexico, fifteen hundred dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.
- So-le Emarthla. For payment to So-le Emarthla, a Seminole Indian, this amount stolen from him by United States soldiers at New Orleans, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.
- For treaties with California Indians. To enable the President to hold treaties with the various Indian tribes in the State of California, twenty-five thousand dollars.
- Lewis A. Thomas and Thomas Rodgers. For payment to Lewis A. Thomas and Thomas Rodgers five hundred dollars, for services rendered by them in defence of two Sioux Indians indicted in the District Court of the United States for Iowa Territory, holden in the county of Dubuque on the eleventh of August, eighteen hundred and forty-five, for the murder of two white men.
- Agent and interpreters in Texas. For paying arrears of compensation to an agent and two interpreters for the Indian tribes of Texas, authorized by act of third March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and subsequent acts, three thousand two hundred dollars.
- Central Bank of Georgia. To pay the Central Bank of Georgia, assignee of H. W. Jarnegan & Co., and others, the sum of twenty-one thousand and forty-four dollars.
- Awards of General William B. Mitchell. For the payment of the awards of General William B. Mitchell, commissioner under the treaty of Chicago of the twenty-sixth of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, with the Pottowottamies, reported by

him to the Secretary of War on the twenty-eighth January, eighteen hundred and forty-one, as adjudicated and approved by the said Secretary in his descesion of the third March, eighteen hundred and forty-one, the sum of eighty-eight thousand five hundred and eighty-nine dollars and thirty-two cents.

der treaty with
the Pottawato-
mies.

That the sum of thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and one dollars and sixty-seven cents be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid by the Creek agent to the surviving chiefs of the McIntosh party of the Creek Indians, to be divided among the chiefs and warriors, the friends and followers of the late General William McIntosh, who have not received their proportion of the sum of one hundred thousand dollars stipulated by the ninth article of the treaty between the United States and the Creek Nation, made at the city of Washington on the twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, said sum of thirty-nine thousand one hundred and nine dollars sixty-seven cents to be in full of all demands of said Indians under the said ninth article of said treaty.

McIntosh party
of Creek Indians.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the accounting officers of the United States treasury be, and are hereby, directed to audit and settle the accounts of the companies of Texas Mounted Rangers, commanded by Captains B. F. Hill, J. M. Smith, J. Roberts, J. S. Sutton, S. P. Ross, H. E. McCulloch, J. W. Johnson, and C. Blackwell, who were retained in or called into service by the governor of said State; and out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided,* That the amount to be so paid shall not exceed seventy-two thousand dollars.

Texas Mount-
ed Rangers to be
paid.

Proviso.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of War pay any balance that may be due the Delaware Indians, who served in the Florida war, under the order of the Secretary of War of July twenty-second, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, in which the Indians were promised the sum of two hundred and seventy dollars for six months' service, and that the Secretary be required to pay according to said order, to the chiefs of said tribe of Indians, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Delaware In-
dians who served
in Florida war.

APPROVED, September 30, 1850.

RESOLUTIONS.

Feb. 12, 1850.

[No. 1.]—*A Resolution for binding the Public Documents.*

Binding of executive documents: how to be done.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all executive documents, the printing of additional copies of which have been, during the present session, or may during either session, of the present Congress, be ordered by either house of Congress, and the size of which shall not be less than three hundred printed pages, such additional copies shall be bound, under the direction of the joint committee on printing: *Provided,* The cost of binding shall not exceed the sum of twelve and a half cents a volume, for the whole number ordered.

Proviso.

APPROVED, February 12, 1850.

Feb. 12, 1850.

[No. 2.]—*A Resolution authorizing the Purchase of the Manuscript Farewell Address of George Washington.*

Joint committee on the library authorized to purchase the manuscript of Washington's Farewell Address.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the joint committee on the library be authorized to purchase the manuscript of the Farewell Address to the people of the United States, of George Washington, if the purchase of it can be effected on fair and just terms, in the opinion of the committee.

APPROVED, February 12, 1850.

Feb. 14, 1850.

[No. 4.]—*A Resolution limiting the Expense of collecting the Revenue from Customs for the present fiscal Year.*

Expense of collecting the revenue from customs for the present fiscal year limited. 1849, ch.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That instead of the sum appropriated for the expenses of collecting the revenue, in the act of March third, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, the sum of one million of dollars for collection of revenue from customs; fifty thousand dollars for warehouses; twenty-five thousand dollars for Texas and Oregon; one hundred thousand dollars for California; fifty thousand dollars for new business and new districts, be appropriated for the expenses of collecting the revenue, for the half of the present fiscal year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty, together with such sums in addition as may be received from storage, cartage, drayage, and labor, for said half year, and in that proportion for any shorter or longer time, until Congress shall act upon the subject, and that meanwhile the restriction, by law, upon the amount of salaries in California and Oregon, shall be suspended: *Provided,* That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to dispose of the bonded warehouses now leased by government, on or before the first of January next, on the best practicable terms for the government. But he may retain such parts of said houses, or lease such other houses, at his dis-

Salaries in California and Oregon. Proviso. Bonded warehouses.

cretion, as may be necessary for the storage of unclaimed goods, or goods which for any other reason are required by law to be stored by the government.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved,* That nothing in the act aforesaid shall be so construed as to deprive the importer of the privilege of the transportation of merchandise under bond from one district to another, and of re-warehousing the same according to the provisions of the second section of the act of sixth August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, to establish a warehousing system, and to amend an act entitled "An Act to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes."

Nothing in the act aforesaid to deprive the importer of the privilege of transportation of merchandise from one district to another.
1846, ch. 84

APPROVED, February 14, 1850.

[No. 5.] — *Joint Resolution to supply the Territories of Oregon and Minnesota with the Narrative of the Exploring Expedition.*

Feb. 20, 1850.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That of the thirty-seven copies of the Narrative and Scientific works of the Exploring Expedition, deposited and to be deposited in the library of Congress, one copy shall be presented to each of the Territories of Oregon, Minnesota, and such other Territories as may be hereafter organized by act of Congress, to belong to the Territorial libraries of such Territories respectively, and to stand in the place of the copy each of those Territories would be entitled to receive upon being admitted into the Union as a State.

The Territories of Oregon and Minnesota to be furnished with copies of the Narrative of the Exploring Expedition.

APPROVED, February 20, 1850.

[No. 7.] — *Joint Resolution authorizing the President of the United States to accept and attach to the Navy two Vessels offered by Henry Grinnell, Esq., of New York, to be sent to the Arctic Seas in Search of Sir John Franklin and his Companions.*

May 2, 1850.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to receive from Henry Grinnell, of the city of New York, the two vessels prepared by him for an expedition in search of Sir John Franklin and his companions; and to detail from the navy such commissioned and warrant officers, and so many seamen, as may be necessary for said expedition, and who may be willing to engage therein. The said officers and men shall be furnished with suitable rations, at the discretion of the President, for a period not exceeding three years, and shall have the use of such necessary instruments as are now on hand, and can be spared from the navy, to be accounted for or returned by the officers who shall receive the same.

President authorized to accept and attach to the navy of the U. S. two vessels offered by H. Grinnell, Esq., of New York, to be sent in search of Sir John Franklin.

SEC. 2. *Be it further resolved,* That the said vessels, officers, and men shall be in all respects under the laws and regulations of the navy of the United States until their return, when the said vessels shall be delivered to the said Henry Grinnell: *Provided,* That the United States shall not be liable to any claim for compensation in case of the loss, damage, or deterioration of the said vessels, or either of them, from any cause or in any manner whatever, nor be liable to any demand for the use or risk of the said vessels, or either of them.

Proviso.

APPROVED, May 2, 1850.

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July 18, 1850. [No. 8.]—*A Resolution expressing the Condolence of Congress for Mrs. Margaret S. Taylor.*

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be requested to transmit a copy of the proceedings of the two Houses on the tenth instant, in relation to the death of the late President of the United States, to Mrs. Margaret S. Taylor; and to assure her of the profound respect of the two Houses of Congress for her person and character, and of their sincere condolence on the late afflicting dispensation of Providence.

APPROVED, July 18, 1850.

July 29, 1850. [No. 9.]—*A Resolution for restoring the Settlement of the "three months extra pay" Claims to the Accounting Officers of the Treasury.*

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, the unsettled claims of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, for three months' extra pay for services in the war with Mexico, as provided for by the fifth section of the act approved July nineteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, chapter one hundred and four, which, by a joint resolution of Congress, approved July twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, it was made the duty of the pay department of the army to settle under such regulations as the paymaster-general, with the approval of the Secretary of War, shall establish, be, and the same are hereby, directed to be settled by the second auditor and certified by the second comptroller of the treasury. That all muster and pay rolls, and all other papers relating to said claims on file in the paymaster-general's office, be transferred to the second auditor's office, and that the settlements made by the pay department, under the joint resolution approved the twenty-ninth day of July, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, be considered as valid as if they had been made by the accounting officers of the treasury.

APPROVED, July 29, 1850.

July 29, 1850. [No. 10.]—*Joint Resolution granting old Brass Guns to the Jackson Monument Committee.*

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and requested to cause to be delivered to the Jackson monument committee, in the city of Washington, such old brass guns, condemned as unserviceable, and not being national trophies, as may be sufficient material for casting the equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson, now in the course of construction in said city under the direction of said committee.

APPROVED, July 29, 1850.

Aug. 10, 1850. [No. 11.]—*A Resolution relative to the Payment of Dividends or Interest on War Bounty Scrip.*

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed, in redeeming and discharging

Dividends or interest to be

the obligations upon the government for war bounty scrip, which are made assignable, to pay to the assignee and holder of such obligations, all dividends or interest which have been or shall be declared and set apart, and passed to the credit of the obligee upon the books of the treasury, subsequent to the date of the assignment, unless such dividends or interest has been paid to the obligee before the transfer of the scrip upon the books in the office of the register of the treasury, or the presentation thereof for final payment.

paid to the assignee and holder of war bounty scrip, &c. See post, Res. 16.

APPROVED, August 10, 1850.

[No. 13.]—*Joint Resolution instructing the Secretary of State to furnish the State of Alabama Duplicates of the Books and Documents heretofore supplied by Congress, and which were destroyed by the recent burning of the State Capitol of said State.*

Sept. 9, 1850.

Whereas, by reason of the recent conflagration of the State Capitol of the State of Alabama, the public library belonging to the same was entirely destroyed, including a portion of the books and public documents heretofore furnished to said State by the Congress of the United States: therefore,

Preamble.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, authorized to transmit to the governor of the State of Alabama duplicates of all such books and public documents destroyed, as have been, by the acts and resolutions of Congress, heretofore distributed among the States of the Union.

Duplicates of books to be sent to the governor of Alabama.

APPROVED, September 9, 1850.

[No. 15.]—*Joint Resolution relating to the Equestrian Statue of General Andrew Jackson.*

Sept. 20, 1850.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and is, authorized to make such exchanges of the metal delivered to Clarke Mills for executing the equestrian statue of General Andrew Jackson, for other brass or copper, in possession of the United States, as he may deem proper in order for the execution of said work.

Secretary of the Navy authorized to make exchanges of the metal for the Jackson equestrian statue.

APPROVED, September 20, 1850.

[No. 16.]—*A Resolution to amend a Resolution approved on the tenth of August, eighteen hundred and fifty, relative to the Payment of Dividends or Interest on War Bounty Scrip.*

Sept. 26, 1850.

Ante, Res. 11.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed, where the principal has been heretofore redeemed of any war bounty scrip, to pay the dividend, or dividends, or interest, due at the time of such redemption, to the person or persons who would be entitled to the same under the resolution to which this is an amendment, in case such scrip was hereafter presented for payment or redemption, or that he pay the same to the assignee, attorney, or legal representative, as the case may be.

Secretary of the Treasury authorized to pay the dividend or interest due on war bounty scrip at the time of its redemption.

APPROVED, September 26, 1850.

Sept. 26, 1850. [No. 17.]—*A Resolution relating to the Publication of the Laws of the United States.*

Secretary of State authorized to contract with Little & Brown for their annual Statutes at Large.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State be authorized and directed to contract with Little & Brown to furnish their annual Statutes at Large, printed in conformity with the plan adopted by Congress in eighteen hundred and forty-five, instead of the edition usually issued by his order, under the act of Congress of April twentieth, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and which conforms to an edition of the laws now out of use.

APPROVED, September 26, 1850.

Sept. 28, 1850.

[No. 19.]—*A Resolution relative to the Public Printing.*

For auditing the account for printing the obituary notices on the death of President Taylor.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the secretary of the Senate, and the clerk of the House, and the clerk of the joint committee on printing, jointly be, and they hereby are, authorized and empowered to examine, audit, and pass upon all accounts for printing, except they shall not audit or allow the account for printing the obituary notices on the death of President Taylor, to make a pro rata reduction in the compensation allowed, or to refuse the work altogether, should it be inferior to the standard, and in all things to possess the same power over the public printing as is conferred upon the joint committee on printing by the joint resolution approved August third, eighteen hundred and forty-six: *Provided,* That the authority hereby conferred shall only be exercised during the next recess of Congress, and shall cease at the commencement of the next session of Congress.

Proviso.

APPROVED, September 28, 1850.

Sept. 28, 1850.

[No. 20.]—*Joint Resolution explanatory of certain Acts therein mentioned.*

Provisions of second section of the "Act granting half pay to widows or orphans," &c. of July 21, 1848, extended. 1848, ch. 108. 1849, ch. 62.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the second section of the act entitled "An Act amending the act entitled 'An Act granting half-pay to widows or orphans where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States,'" approved July twenty-one, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, extended by the act of February twenty-two, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, shall be construed to embrace the widows and orphans of all persons designated therein, who died while in actual service in the late war with Mexico, or in going to and returning from the same; and also to the widows and orphans of all such persons as, having been honorably discharged, or having resigned, shall have died after the passage of said last mentioned act, or who may hereafter die, of wounds received or from disease contracted while in said service: *Provided,* That the army rolls showing the death of any of said persons in the army, shall be sufficient evidence to establish that fact.

Proviso.

APPROVED, September 28, 1850.

PUBLIC ACTS OF THE THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

Passed at the second Session, which was begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the 2d day of December, 1850, and ended Monday, the 3d day of March, 1851.

MILLARD FILLMORE, President; WILLIAM R. KING, President of the Senate; HOWELL COBB, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHAP. II. — *An Act to grant the Right of Preemption to certain Purchasers and Settlers on the "Maison Rouge Grant," in the Event of the final Adjudication of the Title in Favor of the United States.* Jan. 27, 1851.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in the event of a final adjudication by the court in favor of the United States, on the "Maison Rouge Grant," under the act of Congress, approved seven-teenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-four, entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment of land claims within the States of Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana, and in those parts of the States of Mississippi and Alabama south of the thirty-first degree of north latitude, and between the Mississippi and Perdido Rivers," every person, his heirs, or legal representatives, who, prior to the first March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, purchased land in good faith, and for a valuable consideration, from Daniel W. Coxe, or other persons holding titles derived under the said Maison Rouge Grant, on the Ouachita River, in the State of Louisiana, and who has improved and cultivated the land so purchased, or any part of it, shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to enter, with the register of the land office for the district in which said land may be, as nearly as practicable by legal subdivisions, the whole or any portion of the tract or tracts so purchased, to include the residence and improvement, upon paying to the United States the minimum price of public lands.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That in the event of such final adjudication, it shall be the duty of the register of the proper district to publish a notice of the fact in some newspaper circulating in the vicinity of the land, with a declaration of the readiness of the land office to receive preemption applications under this act, and thereupon every person claiming a right of preemption under this act shall be allowed twelve months within which to enter and pay for the land so claimed, from and after the date of the first public advertisement, and in conformity with such instructions as may be given by the commissioner of the general land office: *Provided,* That notice, specifying the particular tracts so claimed, shall be given within three months after such first advertisement, to the register, of the intention of the claimant to make such purchase of the United States, and that

Certain purchasers under the Maison Rouge Grant authorized, in case the title of the United States is confirmed, to enter the land purchased by them. 1844, ch. 95.

Notice to be given of such right of preemption.

Twelve months allowed to enter and pay.

Proviso as to notice of intention.

no sale or entry shall be permitted to land within the limits of the aforesaid Maison Rouge claim until the expiration of the aforesaid three months, and the lands embraced in the aforesaid notices or preemption applications shall not be liable to sale to other persons as public lands, unless, after the expiration of the aforesaid term of twelve months, it shall be found that no preemption under this act shall have been established to the same.

Provision for the case of two persons entitled to enter the same subdivision.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if the residence and improvements of two or more persons entitled to preemption as aforesaid shall be found on any one of the smallest legal subdivisions of the public lands, the same may be entered jointly by the parties in order that they may secure and divide the same, according to their several rights, and in default of one or more of the parties taking the proper steps within the time prescribed, to secure the benefit of this act, it shall be lawful for any one of the parties of this class to make the entry of the whole of such legal subdivision for his sole benefit.

APPROVED, January 27, 1851.

Feb. 14, 1851.

CHAP. VI. — *An Act to authorize the Exchange of a Lot on the military Site of Fort Hamilton, for an equal Quantity of Ground adjoining said Site.*

Exchange of part of site of Fort Hamilton, New York.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized, under the direction of the President of the United States, to cause to be exchanged a lot of ground, being part of the site of Fort Hamilton, New York, for an equal quantity of ground lying nearer to said fort, and being more valuable for military purposes.

APPROVED, February 14, 1851.

Feb. 14, 1851.

CHAP. VII. — *An Act to settle and adjust the Expenses of the People of Oregon in defending themselves from the Attacks and Hostilities of Cayuse Indians, in the Years eighteen hundred and forty-seven and eighteen hundred and forty-eight.*

Appropriation to pay expense of defending Oregon from the attacks of the Cayuse Indians, in 1847 and 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to settle the actual and necessary expenses incurred by the provisional government of Oregon in defending the people of said Territory from the attacks and hostilities of the Cayuse Indians, in the years eighteen hundred and forty-seven and eighteen hundred and forty-eight, upon the presentation by the governor of said Territory to the said Secretary of the Treasury of a full, accurate, and detailed statement of the actual and necessary expenses of said defence and hostilities, accompanied by proper vouchers and satisfactory proof of the correctness thereof, authenticated in conformity with the usages of the department, and [that] the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry the provisions of this act into effect.

APPROVED, February 14, 1851.

Feb. 14, 1851.

CHAP. VIII. — *An Act to create additional Collection Districts in the Territory of Oregon, and for other Purposes.*

Three collection districts established.

Ports of entry.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in the Territory of Oregon there shall be three collection districts, with a port of entry

to each district, to wit : Umpqua, Oregon, and Puget's Sound. The district of Umpqua shall include all the land, bays, harbors, rivers, and shores embraced in that portion of the Territory aforesaid, lying between the forty-second and forty-fourth degrees of north latitude; and a collector shall be appointed, in pursuance of existing laws for said district; and Scottsville shall be, and is hereby, made a port of entry and delivery for said district, at which the collector shall reside. The district of Oregon shall include all the land, bays, rivers, harbors, and shores embraced within that portion of the Territory of Oregon, lying between the forty-fourth and forty-sixth and a half degrees of north latitude, embracing the coast of the Pacific west of the coast range of mountains, up to the forty-eighth degree of north latitude; and Astoria shall be the port of entry for the district, at which the collector shall reside. The district of Puget's Sound shall include all the land, bays, harbors, rivers, and shores in the Territory, not embraced in either of the before-mentioned districts, to wit : All that portion of the coast lying between the forty-eighth degree of north latitude and the northern boundary of said Territory, and embracing all the land and waters lying north of the forty-sixth and a half degree of latitude, and east of the coast range of mountains; and a collector shall be appointed, in pursuance of existing laws for said district; and Olympia shall be the port of entry and delivery for said district, at which place the collector shall reside. Nasqually and Portland, constituted ports of delivery, with surveyors to reside thereat, in pursuance of the act of Congress, approved fourteenth August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, shall be continued as ports of delivery for such districts created by this act, within the limits of which they may respectively be situated.

Boundaries of Umpqua District.

Collector.

Port of entry.

Boundaries of Oregon District.

Port of entry.

Boundaries of Puget's Sound District.

Collector.

Port of entry.

Nasqually and Portland continued as ports of delivery.

1848, ch. 177.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the collectors of the districts of Umpqua, Oregon, and Puget's Sound shall be allowed one thousand dollars each per annum, with additional maximum compensation of two thousand dollars each per annum, should their respective official emoluments and fees, provided by existing laws, amount to that sum; and the surveyors at Nasqually and Portland shall be allowed, in addition to the fees authorized by existing laws, a compensation of one thousand dollars each per annum. (a)

Compensation of officers.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That Pacific City, on Baker's Bay, and Milwaukie, on the Willamette River, in the collection district of Oregon, established by this act, are hereby constituted ports of delivery; and surveyors of the customs shall be appointed, in conformity to law, to reside thereat, whose compensations, in addition to the fees authorized by existing laws, shall not exceed one thousand dollars each per annum.

Pacific City and Milwaukie made ports of delivery.

Surveyors.

APPROVED, February 14, 1851.

CHAP. IX. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish the Territorial Government of Oregon," and "An Act to establish the Territorial Government of Minnesota."*

Feb. 19, 1851.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in addition to the number of officers already authorized by law to be employed by the legislative assemblies of Oregon and Minnesota Territories, the said legislative assemblies are hereby authorized, during their sessions, to employ one clerk for each branch thereof, whose pay per diem shall be the same as is now provided by law to be paid other clerks of said legislative assemblies.

Clerk of legislative assemblies of Oregon and Minnesota Territories.

APPROVED, February 19, 1851

(a) As to the fees allowed to collector and surveyors, see note in vol. III. p. 693, and the acts of 1839, ch. 82, § 3; 1841, ch. 35, § 2; 1846, ch. 7; 1850, ch. 27.

Feb. 19, 1851. CHAP. X. — *An Act to authorize the Legislative Assemblies of the Territories of Oregon and Minnesota to take Charge of the School Lands in said Territories, and for other Purposes.*

Governments of Oregon and Minnesota authorized to take charge of the school lands therein.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the governors and legislative assemblies of the Territories of Oregon and Minnesota be, and they are hereby, authorized to make such laws and needful regulations as they shall deem most expedient to protect from injury and waste sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in said Territories, reserved in each township for the support of schools therein. (a)

Grant of land for a university in Minnesota.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to set apart and reserve from sale, out of any of the public lands within the Territory of Minnesota to which the Indian title has been or may be extinguished, and not otherwise appropriated, a quantity of land not exceeding two entire townships, for the use and support of a university in said Territory, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever, to be located by legal subdivisions of not less than one entire section.

APPROVED, February 19, 1851.

Feb. 19, 1851. CHAP. XI. — *An Act to prescribe the Mode of obtaining Evidence in Cases of contested Elections.* (b)

Notice to be given of intention to contest any election of a member of the House of Representatives within thirty days after it is declared.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, whenever any person shall intend to contest an election of any member of the House of Representatives of the United States, he shall, within thirty days after the result of such election shall have been determined by the officer or board of canvassers authorized by law to determine the same, give notice, in writing, to the member whose seat he designs to contest, of his intention to contest the same, and, in such notice, shall specify, particularly, the grounds upon which he relies in the contest: *Provided,* That in all elections for the thirty-second Congress heretofore held, any person intending to contest the same may give notice thereof within thirty days after the passage of this act.

Proviso.

Answer to be made to such notice.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That any member upon whom the notice mentioned in the first section of this act may be served, shall, within thirty days after the service thereof, answer such notice, admitting or denying the facts alleged therein, and stating specifically any other grounds upon which he rests the validity of his election, and shall serve a copy of his answer upon the contestant.

By whom subpoenas are to be issued.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That when any such contestant or returned member shall be desirous of obtaining testimony respecting such election, it shall be lawful for him to make application to any judge of any court of the United States, or to any chancellor judge or justice of a court of record of any State, or to any mayor, recorder, or intendant of any town or city, which said officer shall reside within the congressional district in which such contested election was held, who shall thereupon issue his writ of subpoena, directed to all such witnesses as shall be named to him, requiring the attendance of such witnesses before him, at some time and place named in the subpoena, in order to be then and there examined respecting the said contested election, in the manner hereinafter provided.

(a) The reservation for Minnesota is in Stat. 1849, ch. 121, § 18, and for Oregon in Stat. 1848, ch. 177, § 20, and Stat. 1850, ch. 76, § 9.

(b) The prior acts on this subject are Stat. 1798, ch. 8, and Stat. 1800, ch. 28, which extends the former act for four years.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That every such witness shall be duly served with such subpoena, by a copy thereof being delivered to him or her, or left at his or her usual place of abode, at least five days before the day on which the attendance of the witness is required: *Provided,* That no witness shall be required to attend an examination out of the county or parish in which he or she may reside, or be served with a subpoena.

Service of subpoena.

Proviso.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That any person summoned in the manner hereinbefore directed, and refusing or neglecting to attend and testify, unless prevented by sickness or unavoidable necessity, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars, to be recovered, with costs of suit, by the party at whose instance the subpoena was issued, and for his use, by an action of debt, in any court of the United States, and shall also be liable to an indictment for a misdemeanor, and punishment by fine and imprisonment.

Penalty for neglecting or refusing to attend or testify.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the party at whose instance such subpoena may be issued, shall, at least ten days before the day appointed for the examination of the witnesses, give notice, in writing, to the opposite party of his intention to examine witnesses, which notice shall contain a statement of the time and place of the proposed examination, the name of the officer who shall conduct the same, the names of the witnesses to be examined, and their places of residence, which notice shall be served by leaving a copy with the person to be notified, or at his usual place of abode: *Provided,* That neither party shall give notice of taking testimony at different places at the same time, or without allowing an interval of at least five days between the close of taking testimony at one place and its commencement at another.

Notice to be given to opposite party of intention to examine witnesses.

Proviso.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That all witnesses who shall attend in obedience to said subpoena, or who shall attend voluntarily at the time and place appointed, of whose examination notice has been given as provided in the next preceding section, shall then and there be examined on oath or affirmation, by the magistrate who issued the subpoena aforesaid, or, in case of his absence, by any other such magistrate as is authorized by this act to issue such subpoena, touching all such matters and things respecting the election about to be contested as shall be proposed by either of the parties aforesaid, or either of them, or by their or either of their agents; and the testimony of the witnesses, together with the questions proposed by the parties or their agents, the said magistrate is hereby authorized and required to cause to be reduced to writing, in his presence, and in the presence of the parties or their agents, if attending, and to be duly attested by the witnesses respectively, after which he shall immediately transmit by mail the said testimony, duly certified under his hand, and sealed up, to the clerk of the House of Representatives for the time being, together with a copy of the subpoena and of the notice served upon the party, as provided in the preceding section, and of the proof of the service of such notice.

Examination of witnesses.

Testimony to be transmitted to the clerk of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the said magistrate shall have power to require the production of papers; and on the refusal or neglect of any person to produce and deliver up any paper or papers in his possession pertaining to said election, or to produce and deliver up certified or sworn copies of the same in case they may be official papers, he shall be liable to all the penalties prescribed in the fifth section of this act; and all papers thus produced, and all certified or sworn copies of official papers, shall be transmitted by said magistrate, with the testimony of witnesses, to the clerk of the House of Representatives.

Production of papers.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the testimony taken by the

Testimony to be confined to the matter stated in the notice and answer; and

Testimony to be finished within 60 days from service of answer.

Copy of notice and answer to be prefixed to the depositions.

Proviso.

In certain cases the testimony may be taken before justices of the peace.

Fees of witnesses.

Fees of magistrates.

parties to the contest, or either of them, shall be confined to the proof or disproof of the facts alleged or denied in the notice and answer mentioned in the first and second sections of this act; and no testimony shall be taken after the expiration of sixty days from the day on which the answer of the member returned shall be served upon the contestant; and a copy of the notice of contest, and of the answer of the returned member, shall be prefixed to the depositions taken, and transmitted with them to the clerk of the House of Representatives: *Provided*, That the House may, at their discretion, allow supplementary evidence to be taken after the expiration of said sixty days.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That when no such magistrate as is by the third section of this act authorized to take depositions shall reside in the congressional district from which the election is proposed to be contested, it shall be lawful for either party to make application to any two justices of the peace residing within the said district, who are hereby authorized to receive such application, and jointly to proceed upon it in the manner hereinbefore directed.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That every witness attending by virtue of such subpoena as is herein directed to be issued, shall be allowed the sum of seventy-five cents for each day's attendance, and the further sum of five cents for every mile necessarily travelled in going and returning, which allowance shall be ascertained and certified by the magistrate taking the examination, and shall be paid by the party at whose instance such witness was summoned; and each judge, justice, chancellor, mayor, recorder, intendant, and justice of the peace who shall be necessarily employed pursuant to the provisions of this act, and all sheriffs, constables, or other officers who may be employed to serve any subpoena or notice herein provided for, shall be entitled to receive from the party at whose instance the service shall have been performed, such fee or fees as are or may be allowed for similar services in the States wherein such service may be rendered respectively.

APPROVED, February 19, 1851.

Feb. 27, 1851.

CHAP. XII. — *An Act to supply Deficiencies in the Appropriations for the Service of the Fiscal Year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, namely: —

Watchmen in north-east executive building.
Judges in California.

State Department. — For additional compensation to four watchmen in the north-east executive building, five hundred and forty dollars.

For salaries of the judges in the northern and southern districts of California, three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Watchmen in south-east executive building.

Treasury Department. — For additional compensation to eight watchmen in the south-east executive building, one thousand and eighty dollars.

Office of first auditor of treasury.

For contingent expenses in the office of the first auditor of the treasury, for cases for the records, documents, and official papers preserved in the office, and for new furniture, this sum having been transferred, per act September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty, as an addition to the salary of one of the recording clerks, two hundred dollars.

Office of Indian affairs.

For contingent expenses of office of Indian affairs, nine hundred and twenty-two dollars and five cents.

For compensation to clerks employed by the Secretary of the Treasury, in the third auditor's office, on the examination of muster and pay-rolls of the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, and Indian wars, in addition to an undrawn balance of appropriation for the month of July last, twelve thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no clerk shall receive more than at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum under this act, except one whose salary shall be sixteen hundred dollars per annum, and four others whose per diem pay shall be four dollars.

Office of third auditor of treasury.

Proviso as to clerks.

For contingencies incident thereto, such as printing, binding rolls, desks, office furniture, and labor, five hundred dollars.

Contingencies.

War Department. — For additional compensation to four watchmen in the north-west executive building, five hundred and forty dollars.

Watchmen in north-west executive building. Rented building.

For compensation of superintendent of rented building corner of F and Seventeenth Streets, from first of October, eighteen hundred and fifty, to thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, at two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, one hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

For compensation of four watchmen, from first of October, eighteen hundred and fifty, to thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, fifteen hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, twelve hundred and seventy dollars.

To replace an amount obtained from the subsistence department, which was applied to the service of the quartermaster's department last year, and is a charge on the appropriation for the present year, two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

Subsistence department.

For the amount of drafts drawn, the proceeds of which were applied to the service of the quartermaster's department in the last year, and have been paid from the appropriations for the present year, two hundred and sixty-four thousand one hundred and seventeen dollars and three cents.

Quartermaster's department.

To supply a deficiency on account of claims yet to be discharged, under the head of preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities in Florida, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Indian hostilities in Florida.

Post-Office Department. — For additional compensation to three watchmen in the post-office department, four hundred and five dollars.

Watchmen in post-office department.

For contingent expenses of the office of the auditor of the post-office department, for furniture and labor rendered necessary in consequence of the increase of business and number of clerks, and for deficiency in estimate, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

Contingencies.

Interior Department. — For temporary clerks in the pension-office, in addition to the balance of appropriations now on hand, thirty-two thousand nine hundred and thirty-three dollars and twenty-seven cents: *Provided*, That said temporary clerks shall not be allowed more than three dollars and thirty-three and one third cents per day.

Temporary clerks in pension office.

Proviso as to pay.

For salary of recorder of land titles in Missouri, five hundred dollars.

Recorder in Missouri.

For compensation of the surveyor-general of Oregon, sixteen hundred dollars.

Surveyor-general of Oregon.

For salaries of the attorney and marshal of the Territory of New Mexico, four hundred dollars.

New Mexico.

For salaries of the governor, judges, secretary, attorney, and marshal of the Territory of Utah, eight thousand dollars.

Utah.

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

Legislative assembly.

For invalid pensions, under various acts, one hundred and sixty-three thousand dollars.

Invalid pensions.

For pensions to widows and orphans, under the acts of the fourth

- Pensions to widows and orphans. 1836, ch. 362. 1848, ch. 108. 1838, ch. 189. 1843, ch. 102. 1844, ch. 102. 1848, ch. 8 and ch. 120. Treaty with Wyandots. Treaty with Utahs. Treaty with Navajoes. Indian agents in California. Treaties with Indians in California. Removal and subsistence of the Chippewas. Vol. vii. p. 536. Vol. vii. p. 621. 1850, ch. 91. Old-settler party of the Cherokees. 1850, ch. 91. Wild tribes of the prairie. Choctaws. Winnebagoes. Vol. vii. p. 545. Cherokees.
- of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and twenty-first July, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, seventy-four thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars.
- For pensions to widows, under the act of seventh July, one thousand eight hundred thirty-eight, fifty-six thousand dollars.
- For pensions to widows, under the act of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, twelve thousand dollars.
- For pensions to widows, under the acts of the seventeenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, second of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and twenty-ninth of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, forty-four thousand dollars.
- For fulfilling treaty with Wyandots, one hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars.
- For fulfilling treaty with the Utahs, eighteen thousand dollars.
- For fulfilling treaty with the Navajoes, eighteen thousand dollars.
- For arrearages of compensation, from first of October, eighteen hundred and fifty, to thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, to the Indian agents for the Indian tribes of California, six thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.
- For expenses of holding treaties with the various tribes of Indians in California, in addition to the appropriation of the thirtieth of September, eighteen hundred fifty, twenty-five thousand dollars.
- For expenses of removal and subsistence of the Chippewas of Lake Superior and the Mississippi from the lands ceded under the treaties of the twenty-ninth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and fourth of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, in addition to appropriation of thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty, twenty-five thousand dollars.
- For expenses of the removal of the sub-agency for the Chippewas of Lake Superior and the Mississippi from the old site at Lapointe to the new one, including the erection of necessary buildings, three thousand dollars.
- For compensation and expenses of the committee of old-settler party of Cherokees, their clerks, &c., for services rendered in pursuance of the provisions contained in the fifth article of the treaty of seventeenth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, in addition to the appropriation of thirtieth of September, eighteen hundred and fifty, in full for all service rendered, or hereafter to be rendered, one thousand five hundred dollars.
- For expenses of holding treaties with the wild tribes of the prairie, and for bringing delegates on to the seat of government, one hundred thousand dollars.
- For expenses of the removal and subsistence of the Choctaws from the State of Mississippi to the Choctaw country west of that river, in addition to former appropriations for that object, twenty thousand dollars.
- For payment to the Winnebago Indians, of this sum erroneously charged against the fund of ten thousand dollars set apart (out of the consideration to be paid for the lands ceded) by the eighth clause of the fourth article of the treaty of the first of November, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, six thousand two hundred and twenty-eight dollars and twenty-eight cents.
- For payment to the Cherokee nation, the sum of seven hundred and twenty-four thousand six hundred and three dollars and thirty-seven cents, and interest on the above sum, at the rate of five per centum per annum, from twelfth day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, until paid, shall be paid to them out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; but no interest shall be paid after the first of April, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, if any portion of the money is

then left undrawn by the said Cherokees: *Provided, however*, That the sum now appropriated shall be in full satisfaction and a final settlement of all claims and demands whatsoever of the Cherokee nation against the United States, under any treaty heretofore made with the Cherokees. And the said Cherokee nation shall, on the payment of said sum of money, execute and deliver to the United States a full and final discharge for all claims and demands whatsoever on the United States, except for such annuities in money or specific articles of property as the United States may be bound by any treaty to pay to said Cherokee nation, and except, also, such moneys and lands, if any, as the United States may hold in trust for said Cherokees: *And provided, further*, That the money appropriated in this item shall be paid in strict conformity with the treaty with said Indians of sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

Proviso.

For reappropriation of the following sums, (carried to the surplus fund on the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven,) under the following heads:—

Proviso.

Fulfilling treaties with the Kansas, eight thousand seven hundred and seven dollars and twenty-one cents.

For fulfilling treaties with the Wyandots, three hundred and fifty-five dollars and twenty-eight cents.

Support of blacksmiths, &c., for Osages, six thousand five hundred and six dollars and fifty-nine cents.

Payment of claims for Osage depredations, fourteen thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars and fifty cents.

For purchase of cows and calves for Osages, three hundred and twelve dollars and sixteen cents.

For continuing the collection, and for publishing the statistics and other information, authorized by the act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and subsequent acts, fifteen thousand three hundred dollars.

1847, ch. 66.

1850, ch. 91.

For supplying deficiency in the amount appropriated at the last session for the same object, four thousand and sixty-one dollars.

For expenses of an agent to collect information to enable the department to execute the law of Congress providing for the per capita payment to Cherokees, under the treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty-five, so far as relates to those Indians east of the Mississippi, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Agent for
Cherokees.
Vol. vii. p. 478.

For removal and subsistence of Indians, fifty-two thousand five hundred and ten dollars and thirty-seven cents. This sum is required in order to settle the claim adjudicated by the accounting officers of the treasury, in favor of the Chickasaw nation of Indians, for losses, &c., in provisions purchased in eighteen hundred and thirty-seven:

Chickasaws.

For the pay of the several companies, and the expenses of three companies of Texas volunteers, called into service by requisition of Brevet Major-General Brook, two hundred and thirty-six thousand nine hundred and thirty-four dollars and thirty-four cents: *Provided*, That the pay and allowances conform to the pay and allowances of similar troops employed during the war with Mexico.

Texas volun-
teers.

Proviso.

For expenditures incident to the issue of the ten millions dollars of stock for Texan indemnity, ten thousand dollars.

Texan indem-
nity contingen-
cies.
Florida.

For reimbursing the State of Florida, under such rules and regulations as have heretofore governed the adjustment of similar claims of the several States on the United States, for moneys advanced and paid, and for expenses incurred and obligations contracted by said State, for subsistence, supplies, and services of local troops called into service during the year eighteen hundred and forty-nine, by and under the authorities of said State, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Extra session in Oregon. For defraying the expense of an extra session of the legislature of Oregon, held agreeably to the provisions of law, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the production of regular and legal vouchers, five thousand dollars.

Volunteers in New Mexico. For the pay and expenses of four companies of volunteers, called into the service of the United States by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Washington, in New Mexico, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-nine, one hundred and thirty-five thousand five hundred and thirty dollars and twenty cents.

APPROVED, February 27, 1851.

Feb. 27, 1851. CHAP. XIII. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Payment of Revolutionary and other Pensions of the United States, for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-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 the same are hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of pensions for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two:—

1818, ch. 19. For revolutionary pensions, under the act of the eighteenth of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, fifty-eight thousand dollars.

For invalid pensions, under various acts, five hundred thousand five hundred dollars.

1836, ch. 362. For pensions for widows and orphans, under the acts of July the
1848, ch. 108. fourth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and July the twenty-first, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, six hundred and forty thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

1838, ch. 189. For pensions to widows, under the act of seventh July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, sixty thousand dollars.

1843, ch. 102. For pensions to widows, under the act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-three, twenty thousand dollars.

1844, ch. 102. For pensions to widows, under the acts of the seventeenth June,
1848, ch. 8. eighteen hundred and forty-four, second of February, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and twenty-ninth of July, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, eight hundred and sixty-two thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

For half-pay pensions to widows and orphans, provided for by the
1813, ch. 16. eleventh section of an act approved January the twenty-ninth, eighteen
1816, ch. 55. hundred and thirteen, and the first and second sections of an act approved the sixteenth of April, eighteen hundred and sixteen, in addition to a balance remaining in the treasury undrawn on the fifteenth of October, eighteen hundred and fifty, of twenty-seven thousand three hundred and fifty-six dollars and nine cents, ten thousand dollars.

APPROVED, February 27, 1851.

Feb. 27, 1851. CHAP. XIV. — *An Act making Appropriations for the current and contingent Expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling Treaty Stipulations with various Indian Tribes, for the Year ending June the thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-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 they are hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the

current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes.

For the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, viz. :

For the pay of superintendents of Indian affairs, and the several Indian agents, as provided by the acts of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and March third, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and of June twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and of June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty, and of September twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty, thirty-four thousand dollars.

Superintendents and agents.
1834, ch. 162.
1837, ch. 31.
1846, ch. 34.
1850, ch. 16.
ch. 32.

For the pay of sub-Indian agents, authorized by the act of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.

Sub-agents.
1834, ch. 162.

For pay of interpreters, authorized by the same act, sixteen thousand five hundred dollars.

Interpreters.

For pay of clerk to superintendent at St. Louis, authorized by the act of June twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and forty-six, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Clerk at St. Louis.
1846, ch. 34.

For pay of clerk to acting superintendent of the Western Territory, by the same act, one thousand dollars.

Clerk in Western Territory.

For buildings at agencies and repairs thereof, two thousand dollars.

Buildings.

For presents to Indians, five thousand dollars.

Presents.

For provisions for Indians, eleven thousand eight hundred dollars.

Provisions.

For contingencies of the Indian department, thirty-six thousand five hundred dollars.

Contingencies.

To the Christian Indians. — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the acts of May twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, and May twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, four hundred dollars.

Christian Indians.
1824, ch. 174.
1826, ch. 128.

To the Chippewas of Saganaw. — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.

Chippewas of Saganaw.
Vol. vii. p. 51.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of seventeenth of November, eighteen hundred and seven, eight hundred dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 105.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and nineteen, one thousand dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 204.

For permanent provision for the support of blacksmiths, and for farming utensils and cattle, and the employment of persons to aid them in agriculture, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and the seventh article of the treaty of fourteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, two thousand dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 204.

Vol. vii. p. 529.

For education, during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of fifth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, one thousand dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 291

To the Chippewas, Menomonees, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians. — For education, during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of eleventh August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Chippewas, Menomonees, Winnebagoes, and N. York Indians.
Vol. vii. p. 304.

To the Chippewas of Lake Superior and Mississippi. — For fifteenth of twenty instalments, in money, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, nine thousand five hundred dollars.

Chippewas of Lake Superior and Mississippi.
Vol. vii. p. 536.

For fifteenth of twenty instalment, in goods, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, nineteen thousand dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 536

For fifteenth of twenty instalments for the establishment of three smith's shops, supporting three smiths, and furnishing iron and steel,

- Vol. vii. p. 536. stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, three thousand dollars.
For fifteenth of twenty instalments for the support of farmers, purchase of implements, grain, or seed, and to carry on their agricultural pursuits, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, one thousand dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 536. stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, five hundred dollars.
For fifteenth of twenty instalments for the purchase of provisions, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, two thousand dollars.
For tenth of twenty-five instalments, in money, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 592. For tenth of twenty-five instalments, in goods, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, ten thousand five hundred dollars.
For tenth of twenty-five instalments for the support of two smith's shops, including pay of smiths and assistants, and furnishing iron and steel, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, two thousand dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 592. For tenth of twenty-five instalments for the pay of two farmers, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, one thousand dollars.
For tenth of twenty-five instalments for the pay of two carpenters, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, one thousand two hundred dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 592. For tenth of twenty-five instalments for the support of schools, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, two thousand dollars.
For tenth of twenty-five instalments for the purchase of provisions and tobacco, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, two thousand dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 592. For fifth of five instalments in goods payable to the Pillager Band, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-first August, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, three thousand six hundred dollars.
For fifth of forty-six instalments to be paid to the Chippewas of Mississippi, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, one thousand dollars.
- Chickasaws.
1799, ch. 11. *To the Chickasaws.* — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the act of twenty-fifth February, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, three thousand dollars.
- Choctaws.
Vol. vii. p. 99. *To the Choctaws.* — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of sixteenth November, eighteen hundred and five, three thousand dollars.
For permanent annuity, stipulated in the thirteenth article of the treaty of eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, six hundred dollars.
For life annuity to chief Bob Cole, stipulated in the tenth article of the treaty of twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, one hundred and fifty dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 236. For permanent annuity for education, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, six thousand dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 235. For annuity to three district chiefs, stipulated in the fifteenth article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, seven hundred and fifty dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 335. For life annuity to one Wayne warrior, stipulated in the twenty-first

article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, twenty-five dollars. Vol. vii. p. 333.

For permanent provision for blacksmiths, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, and ninth article of the treaty of twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, six hundred dollars. Vol. vii. p. 212.
Vol. vii. p. 236.

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, stipulated in the ninth article of the treaty of twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, three hundred and twenty dollars. Vol. vii. p. 236.

To the Creeks.—For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of seventh August, seventeen hundred and ninety, one thousand five hundred dollars. Creeks.
Vol. vii. p. 36.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of sixteenth June, eighteen hundred and two, three thousand dollars. Vol. vii. p. 69.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, twenty thousand dollars. Vol. vii. p. 237.

For twentieth of twenty instalments in money, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, ten thousand dollars. Vol. vii. p. 267.

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars. Vol. vii. p. 237.

For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and seventy dollars.

For fifteenth of twenty instalments for the pay of two blacksmiths and assistants, stipulated in the thirteenth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one thousand six hundred and eighty dollars. Vol. vii. p. 368.

For iron, steel, &c., for shops, five hundred and forty dollars.

For permanent provision for the pay of a wheelwright, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, six hundred dollars. Vol. vii. p. 237.

For twenty-first of thirty-three instalments for education, stipulated in the thirteenth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and fourth article of the treaty of fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, three thousand dollars. Vol. vii. p. 368.

For interest on three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-third November, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars. Vol. vii. p. 574.

For eighth of twenty instalments for education, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, three thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, eight hundred and forty dollars. Vol. vii. p. 419.

For iron, steel, and coal, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, two hundred and seventy dollars. Vol. vii. p. 419.

For wagon maker, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars. Vol. vii. p. 419.

For agricultural implements, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, two thousand dollars. Vol. vii. p. 237.

For education, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars. Vol. vii. p. 419.

To the Delawares.—For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth Delawares.

- Vol. vii. p. 51. article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.
For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty
- Vol. vii. p. 114. of thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, five hundred dollars.
For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty
- Vol. vii. p. 188. of third October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, four thousand dollars.
For permanent annuity, stipulated in the supplemental treaty of
- Vol. vii. p. 327. twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, one thousand dollars.
For life annuity to chiefs, stipulated in the private article of supplemental treaty of twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, to treaty of third October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two hundred dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 399. For life annuity to chiefs, stipulated in the supplemental article to treaty of twenty-sixth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred dollars.
For permanent provision for the purchase of salt, stipulated in the
- Vol. vii. p. 75. third article of the treaty of seventh June, eighteen hundred and three, one hundred dollars.
For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the
- Vol. vii. p. 188. sixth article of the treaty of third October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, seven hundred and twenty dollars.
For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 327. For interest on forty-six thousand and eighty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of thirty-six sections of land, set apart by treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, for education, stipulated in resolution of the Senate of nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, two thousand three hundred and four dollars.
- Florida Indians, or Seminoles.
Vol. vii. p. 225. *To the Florida Indians, or Seminoles.* — For twenty-ninth of thirty instalments for blacksmith's establishment, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of eighteenth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, and fourth article of the treaty of ninth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one thousand dollars.
Vol. vii. p. 369. For eighth of fifteen instalments, in goods, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, two thousand dollars.
For eighth of fifteen instalments, in money, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, three thousand dollars.
- Iowas.
Vol. vii. p. 568. *To the Iowas.* — For interest on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of nineteenth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.
- Kickapoos.
Vol. vii. p. 392. *To the Kickapoos.* — For eighteenth of nineteen instalments, as annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, five thousand dollars.
- Kansas.
To the Kansas. — For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of fourteenth January, eighteen hundred and forty-six, ten thousand dollars.
- Miamies.
Vol. vii. p. 301. *To the Miamies.* — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-third October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, twenty-five thousand dollars.
For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the
- Vol. vii. p. 191. fifth article of the treaty of sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, seven hundred and twenty dollars.
For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.
For permanent provision for the purchase of one thousand pounds of tobacco, two thousand pounds of iron, and one thousand pounds of

steel, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-third October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, seven hundred and seventy dollars. Vol. vii. p. 301.

For permanent provision for pay of miller, in lieu of gunsmith, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and fifth article of the treaty of second [23d] October, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, six hundred dollars. Vol. vii. p. 191.
Vol. vii. p. 464.

For permanent provision for the purchase of one hundred and sixty bushels of salt, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, three hundred and twenty dollars. Vol. vii. p. 191.

For education and support of poor, during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the sixth article of treaty of twenty-third October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, two thousand dollars. Vol. vii. p. 301.

For eleventh of twenty instalments, in money, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-eighth November, eighteen hundred and forty, twelve thousand five hundred dollars. Vol. vii. p. 588.

For permanent provision for payment in lieu of laborers, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth November, eighteen hundred and forty, two hundred and fifty dollars. Vol. vii. p. 588.

For permanent provision for agricultural assistance, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two hundred dollars. Vol. vii. p. 191.

To the Eel Rivers, (Miamies.)—For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, five hundred dollars. Eel Rivers, (Miamies.)
Vol. vii. p. 51.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-first August, eighteen hundred and five, two hundred and fifty dollars. Vol. vii. p. 91.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article, and separate article, of the treaty of the thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, three hundred and fifty dollars: *Provided*, That the several sums hereby appropriated to the Eel Rivers (Miamies) shall not be paid until satisfactory proof is obtained, by the commissioner of Indian affairs, of the existence of such band of Indians, and shall then be paid to such band only: *And provided further*, That if said commissioner obtains satisfactory proof that the annuities, or any part thereof, due said Eel Rivers, have heretofore, erroneously or otherwise, been paid to any other band or nation of Indians, such sums thus paid shall be reimbursed to said Eel Rivers, if their existence is established, in such instalments as the commissioner may direct, out of the annuities of the nation or band to which they were thus paid. Vol. vii. p. 114.
Proviso.
Proviso.

To the Menomonees.—For sixteenth of twenty instalments as annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, twenty thousand dollars. Menomonees.
Vol. vii. p. 507.

For sixteenth of twenty instalments for two blacksmiths and assistants, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars. Vol. vii. p. 507.

For sixteenth of twenty instalments for iron, steel, &c., for shops, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, four hundred and forty dollars. Vol. vii. p. 507.

For sixteenth of twenty instalments for the purchase of provisions, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three thousand dollars. Vol. vii. p. 507.

For sixteenth of twenty instalments for the purchase of two thousand pounds of tobacco, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three hundred dollars. Vol. vii. p. 507.

- For sixteenth of twenty instalments for farming utensils and cattle, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, five hundred dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 507.
- For sixteenth of twenty instalments for thirty barrels of salt, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one hundred and fifty dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 507.
- Omahas.**
To the Omahas.—For blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, seven hundred and twenty dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 329.
- For iron and steel, &c., for shops, during the pleasure of the President, two hundred and twenty dollars.
- For agricultural implements, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, five hundred dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 329.
- Ottos and Missouriias.**
To the Ottos and Missouriias.—For education, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, five hundred dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 430.
- For pay of farmer, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 430.
- For blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, seven hundred and twenty dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 329.
- For iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, two hundred and twenty dollars.
- Ottawas.**
To the Ottawas.—For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of treaty of the third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 51.
- For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, eight hundred dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 105.
- For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand five hundred dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 179.
- For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-ninth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, one thousand dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 220.
- Ottawas and Chippewas.**
To the Ottawas and Chippewas.—For seventeenth of twenty instalments, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, thirty thousand dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 492.
- For interest, to be paid as annuity on two hundred thousand dollars, stipulated in the resolution of the Senate of the twenty-seventh May, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, twelve thousand dollars.
- For education, for twenty years, and during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, five thousand dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 492.
- For missions, for twenty years, and during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three thousand dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 492.
- For vaccine matter, medicines, and pay of physicians, so long as the Indians remain on their reservations, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three hundred dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 492.
- For seventeenth of twenty instalments for the purchase of provisions, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, two thousand dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 492.
- For seventeenth of twenty instalments for the purchase of six thousand

five hundred pounds of tobacco, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eight March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, five hundred dollars. Vol. vii. p. 492.

For seventeenth of twenty instalments for the purchase of one hundred barrels of salt, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, two hundred dollars. Vol. vii. p. 492.

For seventeenth of twenty instalments, for the purchase of five hundred fish barrels, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, four hundred dollars. Vol. vii. p. 492.

For three blacksmiths and assistants, for twenty years, and during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of twenty-eight March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars. Vol. vii. p. 493.

For iron, steel, &c., for shops, for twenty years, and during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, six hundred and sixty dollars. Vol. vii. p. 493.

For gunsmith at Mackinac, for twenty years, and during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, six hundred dollars. Vol. vii. p. 493.

For iron, steel, &c., for shop, for twenty years, and during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, two hundred and twenty dollars. Vol. vii. p. 493.

For two farmers and assistants, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one thousand six hundred dollars. Vol. vii. p. 493.

For two mechanics, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one thousand two hundred dollars. Vol. vii. p. 493.

To the Osages.—For interest on sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, at five per centum, being the valuation of fifty-four sections of land set apart by treaty of the second June, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, for educational purposes, per resolution of the Senate of nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight three thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars. Osages. Vol. vii. p. 242.

For fourteenth of twenty instalments, as annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, twenty thousand dollars. Vol. vii. p. 576.

For fourteenth of twenty instalments for two smiths' establishments, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, two thousand dollars. Vol. vii. p. 576.

For fourteenth of fifteen instalments for pay of two millers, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, one thousand two hundred dollars. Vol. vii. p. 576.

To the Piankeshaws. For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, five hundred dollars. Piankeshaws. Vol. vii. p. 51.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the thirtieth December, eighteen hundred and five, three hundred dollars. Vol. vii. p. 101.

To the Pawnees.—For agricultural implements, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the ninth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars. Pawnees. Vol. vii. p. 448.

To the Potawatamies of Huron.—For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, four hundred dollars. Potawatamies of Huron. Vol. vii. p. 105.

To the Potawatamies.—For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars. Potawatamies. Vol. vii. p. 51.

- Vol. vii. p. 114. For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, five hundred dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 136. For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of second October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two thousand five hundred dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 317. For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, two thousand dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 317. For life annuity to chief, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, one hundred dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 320. For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, sixteen thousand dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 379. For nineteenth of twenty instalments, as annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twentieth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, fifteen thousand dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 379. For life annuity to chiefs, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, four hundred dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 395. For nineteenth of twenty instalments, as annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-six October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, twenty thousand dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 432. For seventeenth of twenty instalments, as annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the twenty-six September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, fourteen thousand dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 432. For life annuity to chiefs, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-sixth of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, seven hundred dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 443. For seventeenth of twenty instalments, as annuity, stipulated in the second supplemental article of the treaty of twenty-six September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, two thousand dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 75. For permanent provision for the purchase of salt, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of seventh June, eighteen hundred and three, one hundred and forty dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 296. For permanent provision for the purchase of one hundred and sixty bushels of salt, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, three hundred and twenty dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 296. For education, during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, two thousand dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 296. For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, seven hundred and twenty dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 296. For permanent provision for iron, steel, &c., for shop, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, two hundred and twenty dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 317. For education, during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, one thousand dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 317. For permanent provision for the payment in money, in lieu of two thousand pounds of tobacco, fifteen hundred pounds of iron, and three hundred and fifty pounds of steel, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and the tenth article of the treaty of fifth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three hundred dollars.
- For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in

the second article of the treaty of twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, seven hundred and twenty dollars. Vol. vii. p. 317.

For permanent provision for iron, steel, &c., for shop, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, two hundred and twenty dollars. Vol. vii. p. 317.

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, seven hundred and twenty dollars. Vol. vii. p. 320.

For permanent provision for iron, steel, &c., for shop, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two hundred and twenty dollars. Vol. vii. p. 320.

For permanent provision for the purchase of fifty barrels of salt, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth of July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two hundred and fifty dollars. Vol. vii. p. 320.

For education, during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-seventh October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two thousand dollars. Vol. vii. p. 401.

For interest on six hundred and forty-three thousand dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of the fifth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, thirty-two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

To the Quapaws. — For nineteenth of twenty instalments, as annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, two thousand dollars. Quapaws. Vol. vii. p. 425.

For education, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars. Vol. vii. p. 425.

For blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, eight hundred and forty dollars. Vol. vii. p. 425.

For iron, steel, &c., for shop, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, two hundred and twenty dollars. Vol. vii. p. 425.

For pay of farmer, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars. Vol. vii. p. 425.

To the Six Nations of New York. — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of eleventh November, seven-hundred and ninety-four, four thousand five hundred dollars. Six Nations of New York. Vol. vii. p. 46.

To the Senecas of New York. — For permanent annuity, in lieu of interest on stock, per act of the nineteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six thousand dollars. Senecas of New York. 1831, ch. 23.

For interest, in lieu of investment, on seventy-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per act of the twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. 1846, ch. 34.

To the Stockbridges. — For interest on sixteen thousand five hundred dollars at five per centum, stipulated in the ninth article of the treaty of the twenty-fourth November, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, eight hundred and twenty-five dollars. Stockbridges.

To the Sioux of Mississippi. — For interest on three hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, fifteen thousand dollars. Sioux of Mississippi. Vol. vii. p. 538.

For fifteenth of twenty instalments as annuity, in goods, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, ten thousand dollars. Vol. vii. p. 538.

For fifteenth of twenty instalments for the purchase of medicines, agricultural implements, and stock, and for support of farmers, physicians, and blacksmiths, &c., stipulated in the second article of the

- Vol. vii. p. 538. treaty of the twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.
For fifteenth of twenty instalments, for the purchase of provisions,
- Vol. vii. p. 538. stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, five thousand five hundred dollars.
- Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.
Vol. vii. p. 540. *To the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.* — For interest on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty-first October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars.
- Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.
Vol. vii. p. 85. *To the Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.* — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of third November, eighteen hundred and four, one thousand dollars.
For twentieth of thirty instalments as annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, twenty thousand dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 375. For twentieth of thirty instalments for gunsmith, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, six hundred dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 375. For twentieth of thirty instalments for iron, steel, &c., for shop, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred and twenty dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 375. For twentieth of thirty instalments for blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, eight hundred and forty dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 375. For twentieth of thirty instalments for iron, steel, &c., for shop, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred and twenty dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 375. For twentieth of thirty instalments for forty barrels of salt, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 375. For twentieth of thirty instalments for forty kegs of tobacco, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, six hundred dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 540. For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty-first October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, ten thousand dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 566. For interest on eight hundred thousand dollars at five per centum, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the eleventh October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, forty thousand dollars.
- Shawnees.
Vol. vii. p. 61. *To the Shawnees.* — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.
For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, two thousand dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 161. For permanent provision for the purchase of salt, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the seventh June, eighteen hundred and three, sixty dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 356. For blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of eighth August, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, eight hundred and forty dollars.
- Vol. vii. p. 356. For iron, steel, &c., for shop, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of eighth August, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, two hundred and twenty dollars.
- Senecas and Shawnees.
Vol. vii. p. 179. *To the Senecas and Shawnees.* — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twentieth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, eight hundred and forty dollars. Vol. vii. p. 352.

For iron, steel, &c., for shops, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twentieth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, two hundred and twenty dollars. Vol. vii. p. 352.

To the Senecas.—For permanent annuity stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, five hundred dollars. Senecas. Vol. vii. p. 161.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, five hundred dollars. Vol. vii. p. 179.

For blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, eight hundred and forty dollars. Vol. vii. p. 349.

For iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For pay of miller, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six hundred dollars. Vol. vii. p. 349.

To the Wyandots.—For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the seventeenth March, eighteen hundred and forty-two, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars. Wyandots. Vol. vii. p. 592.

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of the seventeenth March, eighteen hundred and forty-two, seven hundred and twenty dollars. Vol. vii. p. 592.

For permanent provision for iron, steel, &c., for shop, three hundred and seventy dollars.

For permanent provision for education, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the seventeenth March, eighteen hundred and forty-two, five hundred dollars. Vol. vii. p. 592.

To the Winnebagoes.—For twenty-third of thirty instalments, as annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, eighteen thousand dollars. Winnebagoes. Vol. vii. p. 323.

For twentieth of twenty-seven instalments, as annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, ten thousand dollars. Vol. vii. p. 371.

For twenty-third of thirty instalments for the purchase of fifty barrels of salt, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two hundred and fifty dollars. Vol. vii. p. 338.

For twenty-third of thirty instalments for the purchase of three thousand pounds of tobacco, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, three hundred and fifty dollars. Vol. vii. p. 323.

For twentieth of twenty-seven instalments for the purchase of one thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one hundred and seventy-five dollars. Vol. vii. p. 371.

For twenty-third of thirty instalments for three blacksmiths and assistants, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars. Vol. vii. p. 323.

For twenty-third of thirty instalments for iron, steel, &c., for shop, six hundred and sixty dollars.

For twenty-third of thirty instalments for laborers and oxen, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, three hundred and sixty-five dollars. Vol. vii. p. 323.

For twentieth of twenty-seven instalments for education, stipulated

Vol. vii. p. 371. in the fourth article of the treaty of the fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, three thousand dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 371. For twentieth of twenty-seven instalments for six agriculturists, purchase of oxen, ploughs, and other implements, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 371. For twentieth of twenty-seven instalments for pay of two physicians, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, four hundred dollars.

Vol. vii. p. 645. For interest on one million one hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the first November, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, fifty-five thousand dollars.

For interest on eighty-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the thirteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty-six, four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Weas. Vol. vii. p. 187. *To the Weas.* — For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of second October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, three thousand dollars.

Expenses of chiefs of Oneida Indians in Wisconsin. *To defray the expenses of the chiefs of the Oneida Indians in Wisconsin, on a visit to Washington in eighteen hundred and fifty-one, in relation to their treaties with the United States, rendered necessary by the deranged condition of their affairs with the federal government, one thousand dollars.*

Arrearages. For arrearages due the first Christian and Orchard parties of Oneida Indians in Wisconsin, under the treaty of seventeen hundred and ninety-six, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-four dollars and eighty cents.

Superintendents of Indian affairs east of Rocky Mountains. (a) *Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, all laws or parts of laws now in force, (a) providing for the appointment or employment of superintendents of Indian affairs, of whatever character, for any of the Indian tribes east of the Rocky Mountains, and north of New Mexico and Texas, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed; and that the President be, and he is hereby, authorized by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint three superintendents of Indian affairs, for said Indians, who shall receive an annual salary each of two thousand dollars, and whose duty it shall be to exercise a general superintendance over such tribes of Indians as the President of the United States, or the Secretary of the Department of the Interior may direct, and to execute and perform all the powers and duties now assigned by law to superintendents of Indian affairs: Provided, That the governor of Minnesota shall continue to be, ex officio, superintendent of Indian affairs, for that Territory until the President shall otherwise direct.*

Proviso. *Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That hereafter all Indian treaties shall be negotiated by such officers and agents of the Indian department as the President of the United States may designate for that purpose, and no officer or agent so employed shall receive any additional compensation for such service.*

Appointment of agents for Indians east of Rocky Mountains. *Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in lieu of the twenty-three agents and sub-agents, heretofore employed for the Indians east of the Rocky Mountains, and north of New Mexico and Texas, the President be, and he is hereby, authorized by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint eleven Indian agents, who shall each receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars; and, also, six other agents, with an annual salary each of one thousand dollars, whose appointments shall take effect from and after the thirtieth day of June next; and the said agents shall execute and perform all the powers and duties now assigned by law to Indian agents.*

(a) See notes in vol. ii. p. 652, and vol. iv. p. 735, and acts of 1834, ch. 162; 1846, ch. 34; 1847, ch. 66; 1848, ch. 118, § 3.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint four agents for the Indians in the territory of New Mexico, and one agent for those in the territory of Utah, who shall receive an annual salary each of fifteen hundred and fifty dollars, and perform all the duties of agent to such Indians or tribes, as shall be assigned them by the Superintendents of Indian Affairs for these territories respectively, under the direction of the President, or the Secretary of the Department of the Interior.

Indian agents for New Mexico.

For Utah.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the superintendents and agents to be appointed under the provisions of this act, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, shall give bond in such penalties and with such security, as the President or Secretary of the Interior may require, and shall hold their offices respectively for the term of four years.

Superintendents and agents to give bonds.

To hold office four years.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all the laws now in force, regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, or such provisions of the same as may be applicable, shall be, and the same are hereby, extended over the Indian tribes in the Territories of New Mexico and Utah.

Former applicable laws extended to New Mexico and Utah. (a)

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, the salaries of interpreters lawfully employed in the service of the United States, in California, Oregon, Utah, and New Mexico, shall be five hundred dollars per annum, and of all so employed elsewhere, four hundred dollars.

Salaries of interpreters.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the chief clerk in the office of Indian affairs shall be allowed a salary equal to that of the chief clerk of any other bureau, and that the appointment of four additional clerks in said office be, and is hereby authorized, two of whom shall be allowed a salary of sixteen hundred dollars each, one a salary of fourteen hundred dollars, and one a salary of twelve hundred dollars, and that the payment of the salary of fourteen hundred dollars to one of the clerks in said office out of the Chickasaw fund be discontinued, and that said salary be hereafter paid out of the treasury of the United States. Nor shall further payments be made out of said fund to any clerk or clerks in any of the executive offices.

Chief clerk in office of Indian affairs. Other clerks.

No clerk to be paid from the Chickasaw fund.

For payment of per diem of a special agent at a rate not to exceed four dollars per day, and expenses of transportation, for the purpose of paying off Indians in the old States, and particularly the North Carolina Indians, their removal and subsistence fund under the order and instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury, one thousand dollars.

Special agent to pay off Indians in the old states.

APPROVED, February 27, 1851.

CHAP. XX. — *An Act to reduce and modify the Rates of Postage in the United States, and for other Purposes.* (b)

March 3, 1851.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, in lieu of the rates of postage now established by law, there shall be charged the following rates, to wit:—For every single letter in manuscript, or paper of any kind, upon which information shall be asked for, or communicated, in writing, or by marks or signs, conveyed in the mail for any distance between places within the United States, not exceeding three thousand miles, when the postage upon such letter shall have

Rates of postage on letters.

(a) See notes in vol. ii. pp. 6, 139, 140, 146, 652, and acts of 1834, ch. 161; 1847, ch. 66.

(b) See note in vol. ii. 592, & acts of 1845, ch. 43 & 69; 1846, ch. 25, § 3; 1847, ch. 63; 1848, ch. 79; ch. 121, § 10; ch. 175, § 3; 1849, ch. 104; 1850, ch. 75, § 2.

been prepaid, three cents, and five cents when the postage thereon shall not have been prepaid; and for any distance exceeding three thousand miles, double those rates. For every such single letter or paper when conveyed wholly or in part by sea, and to or from a foreign country, for any distance over twenty-five hundred miles, twenty cents, and for any distance under twenty-five hundred miles, ten cents, (excepting, however, all cases where such postages have been or shall be adjusted at different rates, by postal treaty or convention already concluded or hereafter to be made;) and for a double letter there shall be charged double the rates above specified; and for a treble letter, treble those rates; and for a quadruple letter, quadruple those rates; and every letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce in weight shall be deemed a single letter, and every additional weight of half an ounce, or additional weight of less than half an ounce, shall be charged with an additional single postage. And all drop letters, or letters placed in any post-office, not for transmission, but for delivery only, shall be charged with postage at the rate of one cent each; and all letters which shall hereafter be advertised as remaining over or uncalled for, in any post-office, shall be charged with one cent in addition to the regular postage, both to be accounted for as other postages now are.

Drop letters.

Advertised letters.

Rates of postage on newspapers sent from the office of publication to subscribers.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all newspapers not exceeding three ounces in weight, sent from the office of publication to actual and *bona fide* subscribers, shall be charged with postage as follows, to wit:—All newspapers published weekly only, shall circulate in the mail free of postage within the county where published, and that the postage on the regular numbers of a newspaper published weekly, for any distance not exceeding fifty miles out of the county where published, shall be five cents per quarter; for any distance exceeding fifty miles and not exceeding three hundred miles, ten cents per quarter; for any distance exceeding three hundred miles and not exceeding one thousand miles, fifteen cents per quarter; for any distance exceeding one thousand miles and not exceeding two thousand miles, twenty cents per quarter; for any distance exceeding two thousand miles and not exceeding four thousand miles, twenty-five cents per quarter; for any distance exceeding four thousand miles, thirty cents per quarter; and all newspapers published monthly, and sent to actual and *bona fide* subscribers, shall be charged with one fourth the foregoing rates; and on all such newspapers published semi-monthly shall be charged with one half the foregoing rates; and papers published semi-weekly shall be charged double those rates; tri-weekly, treble those rates; and oftener than tri-weekly, five times those rates. And there shall be charged upon every other newspaper, and each circular not sealed, handbill, engraving, pamphlet, periodical, magazine, book, and every other description of printed matter, which shall be unconnected with any manuscript or written matter, and which it may be lawful to transmit through the mail, of no greater weight than one ounce, for any distance not exceeding five hundred miles, one cent; and for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce, one cent; for any distance exceeding five hundred miles and not exceeding one thousand five hundred miles, double those rates; for any distance exceeding one thousand five hundred miles and not exceeding two thousand five hundred miles, treble those rates; for any distance exceeding two thousand five hundred miles and not exceeding three thousand five hundred miles, four times those rates; for any distance exceeding three thousand five hundred miles, five times those rates. Subscribers to all periodicals shall be required to pay one quarter's postage in advance, and in all such cases the postage shall be one half the foregoing rates. Bound books, and parcels of printed matter not weighing over thirty-two ounces, shall be deemed mailable matter under the provisions of

On other newspapers, and on circulars, periodicals, &c.

this section. And the postage on all printed matter other than newspapers and periodicals published at intervals not exceeding three months, and sent from the office of publication, to actual and *bona fide* subscribers, to be prepaid; and in ascertaining the weight of newspapers for the purpose of determining the amount of postage chargeable thereon, they shall be weighed when in a dry state. And whenever any printed matter on which the postage is required by this section to be prepaid, shall, through the inattention of postmasters or otherwise, be sent without prepayment, the same shall be charged with double the amount of postage which would have been chargeable thereon if the postage had been prepaid; but nothing in this act contained shall subject to postage any matter which is exempted from the payment of postage by any existing law. And the Postmaster-General, by and with the advice and consent of the President of the United States, shall be, and he hereby is, authorized to reduce or enlarge, from time to time, the rates of postage upon all letters and other mailable matter conveyed between the United States and any foreign country, for the purpose of making better postal arrangements with other governments, or counteracting any adverse measures affecting our postal intercourse with foreign countries; and postmasters at the office of delivery are hereby authorized, and it shall be their duty, to remove the wrappers and envelopes from all printed matter and pamphlets not charged with letter postage, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is upon or connected with any such printed matter, or in such package, any matter or thing which would authorize or require the charge of a higher rate of postage thereon. And all publishers of pamphlets, periodicals, magazines, and newspapers, which shall not exceed sixteen ounces in weight, shall be allowed to interchange their publications reciprocally, free of postage: *Provided*, That such interchange shall be confined to a single copy of each publication: *And provided, also*, That said publishers may enclose in their publications the bills for subscriptions thereto, without any additional charge for postage: *And provided, further*, That in all cases where newspapers shall not contain over three hundred square inches, they may be transmitted through the mails by the publishers to *bona fide* subscribers, at one fourth the rates fixed by this act.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General to provide and furnish to all deputy postmasters, and to all other persons applying and paying therefor, suitable postage stamps, (a) of the denomination of three cents, and of such other denominations as he may think expedient, to facilitate the prepayment of postages provided for in this act; and any person who shall forge or counterfeit any postage stamp provided or furnished under the provisions of this or any former act, whether the same are impressed or printed on, or attached to, envelopes or not, or any die, plate, or engraving therefor, or shall make or print, or knowingly use or sell, or have in his possession with intent to use or sell, any such false, forged, or counterfeited die, plate, engraving, or postage stamp, or who shall make or print, or authorize or procure to be made or printed, any postage stamps of the kind provided and furnished by the Postmaster-General as aforesaid, without the especial authority and direction of the post-office department, or who, after such postage stamps have been printed, shall, with intent to defraud the revenues of the post-office department, deliver any postage stamps to any person or persons other than such as shall be authorized to receive the same by an instrument of writing, duly executed under the hand of the Postmaster-General and the seal of the post-office department, shall, on conviction

Matters free from postage.

Rates to foreign countries may be reduced or enlarged.

Exchanges.

Proviso.

Proviso.

Proviso.

Postage stamps, and

Penalty for forging or counterfeiting, &c., stamps.

1845, ch. 69, § 5.

(a) For previous provision as to stamps, see act of 1847, ch. 63, § 11.

Expenses of stamps and envelopes.

thereof, be deemed guilty of felony, and be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and the expenses of procuring and providing all such postage stamps and letter envelopes, as are provided for or authorized by this act, shall be paid, after being adjusted by the auditor of the post-office department, on the certificate of the Postmaster-General, out of any money in the treasury arising from the revenues of the post-office department.

Stamps to be defaced by postmasters.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of every postmaster to cause to be defaced, in such manner as the Postmaster-General shall direct, all postage stamps attached to letters deposited in his office, for delivery, or to be sent by mail; and if any postmaster sending letters in the mail with postage stamps attached shall omit to deface the same, it shall be the duty of the postmaster, to whose office such letters shall be sent for delivery, to deface the stamps and report the delinquent postmaster to the Postmaster-General. And if any person shall use, or attempt to use, in prepayment of postage any postage stamp which shall have been before used for like purposes, such person shall be subject to a penalty of fifty dollars for every such offence, to be recovered in the name of the United States in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Penalty for using, or attempting to use stamps already used.

Advertisement of uncalled for letters.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That lists of letters remaining uncalled for in any post-office, in any city, town or village [village] where a newspaper shall be printed, shall hereafter be published once only in the newspaper which, being issued weekly or oftener, shall have the largest circulation within the range of delivery of said office, to be decided by the postmaster at such office, at such times, and under such regulations as the Postmaster-General shall prescribe, and at a charge of one cent for each letter advertised. And the postmaster at such office is hereby directed to post in a conspicuous place in his office, a copy of such list, on the day, or day after the publication thereof; and if the publisher of any such paper shall refuse to publish the list of letters as provided in this section, the postmaster may designate some other paper for such purpose. Such lists of letters shall be published once in every six weeks, and as much oftener, not exceeding once a week, as the Postmaster-General may specially direct: *Provided*, That the Postmaster-General may, in his discretion, direct the publication of German and other foreign letters in any newspaper printed in the German or any other foreign language, which publication shall be either in lieu of or in addition to the publication of the list of such letters in the manner first in this section provided, as the Postmaster-General shall direct.

German and other foreign letters.

Pay of postmasters.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That to any postmaster whose commissions may be reduced below the amount allowed at his office for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and whose labors may be increased, the Postmaster-General shall be authorized, in his discretion, to allow such additional commissions as he may deem just and proper: *Provided*, That the whole amount of commissions allowed such postmaster during any fiscal year shall not exceed by more than twenty per centum the amount of commissions at such office for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-one.

Proviso.

Post-offices not to be discontinued, nor mail service diminished, on account of any diminution of revenue arising from this act. Increase.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That no post-office now in existence shall be discontinued; nor shall the mail service on any mail route in any of the States or Territories be discontinued or diminished, in consequence of any diminution of the revenues that may result from this act; and it shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General to establish new post-offices, and place the mail service on any new mail routes established, or that may hereafter be established, in the same manner as though this act had not passed.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be paid to the post-office department, in further payment and compensation for the mail service performed for the two houses of congress and the other departments and officers of the government in the transportation of free matter, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars per year, which shall be paid quarterly, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the moneys appropriated to the post-office department by the twelfth section of the act "to establish certain post routes and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and remaining undrawn in the treasury, shall continue subject to the requisition of the Postmaster-General for the service of the post-office department, notwithstanding the same may have so remained undrawn for more than two years after it became subject to such requisition.

Appropriation for government postage.

1847, ch. 63. Former appropriations made subject to drafts.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That there is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, to supply any deficiency that may arise in the post-office department.

Appropriation for deficiencies.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be in the power of the Postmaster-General, at all post-offices where the postmasters are appointed by the President of the United States, to establish post routes within the cities or towns, to provide for conveying letters to the post-office by establishing suitable and convenient places of deposit, and by employing carriers to receive and deposit them in the post-office; and at all such offices it shall be in his power to cause letters to be delivered by suitable carriers, to be appointed by him for that purpose, for which not exceeding one or two cents shall be charged; to be paid by the person receiving or sending the same, and all sums so received shall be paid into the post-office department: *Provided*, The amount of compensation allowed by the Postmaster-General to carriers shall in no case exceed the amount paid into the treasury by each town or city, under the provisions of this section.

Letter carriers.

Proviso.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be lawful to coin at the mint of the United States and its branches, a piece of the denomination and legal value of three cents, or three hundredths of a dollar, to be composed of three-fourths silver and one fourth copper, and to weigh twelve grains and three-eighths of a grain; that the said coin shall bear such devices as shall be conspicuously different from those of the other silver coins, and of the gold dollar, but having the inscription United States of America, and its denomination and date; and that it shall be a legal tender in payment of debts for all sums of thirty cents and under. And that no ingots shall be used for the coinage of the three-cent pieces herein authorized, of which the quality differs more than five thousandths from the legal standard; and that, in adjusting the weight of the said coin, the following deviations from the standard weight shall not be exceeded, namely, one half of a grain in the single piece, and one pennyweight in a thousand pieces. (a.)

New coin of value of 3 cents.

Weight. Device.

Made a tender.

Weight.

APPROVED, March 3, 1851.

CHAP. XXI. — *An Act making Appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department during the fiscal Year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and for other Purposes.* March 3, 1851.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following

(a) For acts respecting U. S. coins, see note in vol. i. p. 248; Stat. 1849, ch. 109.

sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, for the service of the post-office-department, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, out of any moneys in the treasury arising from the revenues of the said department, in conformity to the act of the second of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and for other purposes, viz:—

- Transportation of mails.** For transportation of the mails, including the service in California and Oregon, three millions four hundred and seventy-six thousand dollars.
- Steamship mail to Bremen and Havre.** For transportation of the mails in two steamships from New York, by Southampton, to Bremen, at one hundred thousand dollars for each ship, under the contract with the Ocean Steam Navigation Company of New York; and for transportation by two ships under the same contract, from New York to Havre, at seventy-five thousand dollars each, in addition to an unexpended balance of former appropriations, two hundred and sixty-seven thousand dollars. (a.)
- Isthmus of Panama.** For transportation of the mails across the Isthmus of Panama, forty-five thousand dollars.
- Postmasters.** For compensation to postmasters, one million eight hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.
- Ship, &c., letters.** For ship, steamboat, and way letters, forty-five thousand dollars.
- Sundries.** For wrapping paper, thirty-five thousand dollars.
For office furniture, nine thousand dollars.
For advertising, eighty thousand dollars.
For mail bags, thirty-six thousand dollars.
For blanks, thirty-five thousand dollars.
For mail-locks, keys, and stamps, ten thousand dollars.
For mail depredations, and special agents, thirty-five thousand dollars.
- Clerks in post-offices.** For clerks in the offices of postmasters, four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.
- Sundries.** For miscellaneous items, eighty thousand dollars.
For new mail-locks, and keys, twenty-five thousand dollars.
For maps of post routes, six thousand dollars.
- Post-offices in California.** For incidental expenses of post-offices in California, from the dates respectively of their establishment, to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, sixty-six thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, in addition to the commissions allowed by law to postmasters; to be expended at such offices in such proportions, and under such regulations, as the Postmaster-General may direct, and to be accounted for as commissions.
- Letter carriers in Oregon and California.** *Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,* That the Postmaster-General shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint letter carriers for the delivery of letters from any post-office in California or Oregon; and to allow the letter carriers who may be appointed at any such post-office to demand and receive such sum for all letters, newspapers, or other mailable matter delivered by them, as may be recommended by the postmaster for whose office such letter carrier may be appointed, not exceeding five cents for every letter, two cents for every newspaper, and two cents for every ounce of other mailable matter; and the Postmaster-General shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to empower the special agents of the post-office-department in California and Oregon to appoint such letter carriers in their districts respectively, and to fix the rates of their compensation within the limits aforesaid, subject to, and until the final action of, the Postmaster-General thereon. And such appointments may be made, and rates of compensation modified from time to time, as may be deemed expedient; and the rates of compensation may be fixed and graduated in respect to the distance of
- Their appointment and compensation.**

(a) See act of 1845, ch. 69; 1846, ch. 31; 1847, ch. 37; 1848, ch. 79 and ch. 98; 1849, ch. 103; 1850, ch. 56.

the place of delivery from the post-office for which such carriers are appointed; but the rate of compensation of any such letter carrier shall not be changed after his appointment, except by the order of the Postmaster-General; and such letter carriers shall be subject to the provisions of the forty-first section of the act entitled "An Act to change the organization of the post-office department, and to provide more effectually for the settlement of the accounts thereof," approved July second, eighteen hundred and thirty-six; except in cases otherwise provided for in this act.

Made subject to provisions of Stat. 1836, ch. 270.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases of fine, penalty, forfeiture, or disability, or alleged liability for any sum or sums of money, by way of damages, or otherwise, under any provision of law relating to the post-office department, or the officers, operations, or business thereof, the Postmaster-General shall be, and he is hereby authorized to prescribe such general rules and mode of proceeding, as shall to him appear expedient for the government of the auditor of the post-office department, in ascertaining the facts in each case in which it shall be certified to him by such auditor, that the interests of the department probably require the exercise of the power conferred by this act; and upon the facts being ascertained as aforesaid, the said auditor shall have power, with the written consent of the Postmaster-General, to mitigate or remit such fine, penalty, or forfeiture, remove such disability, and to compromise, release, and discharge such claims for such sum or sums of money and damages, on such terms as the said auditor shall deem just and expedient; and that in all cases where a judgment shall have been obtained for a debt or damages due the post-office department, and it shall satisfactorily appear by the return of execution or otherwise, that such judgment, or so much thereof as remains unpaid, cannot be collected by due process of law, the said auditor shall be, and he is hereby authorized, with the written consent of the Postmaster-General, to compromise such judgment and accept in satisfaction thereof, less than the amount of such judgment: *Provided*, That the power conferred by this section shall not extend to any case of fine, penalty, forfeiture, disability, alleged liability or claim which shall be incurred, accrue, or arise subsequent to the passage of this act, or to any judgment obtained after the passage thereof.

Fines and forfeitures; their recovery and remission.

Compromise of judgments.

Proviso.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster-General is hereby authorized to allow hereafter to the special agents of the post-office department the annual salary of sixteen hundred dollars: *Provided*, That no more shall be expended for this purpose, during the present year, than is already appropriated in this act.

Compensation of special agents.

Proviso.

APPROVED, March 3, 1851.

CHAP. XXII. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Military Academy for the Year ending the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.*

March 3, 1851.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Military Academy, for the year ending the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

Appropriation for military academy.

For pay of officers, instructors, cadets, and musicians, eighty-seven thousand four hundred and thirty-six dollars.

Pay of officers, &c.

For commutation of subsistence, two thousand two hundred and sixty-three dollars.

Commutation of subsistence.

For forage of officers' horses, eight hundred and sixty-four dollars:

Forage.

Compensation of professors of engineers, philosophy, mathematics, ethics, chemistry, drawing, and French, and of the adjutant.

1812, ch. 72.

Sundries.

Board of visitors.

1850, ch. 54.

Practical instruction in field engineering.

Quarters.

Warming apparatus.

Provided, That hereafter, in lieu of the pay proper, ordinary rations, forage, and servants, heretofore received under the provisions of the act of April twelfth, [twenty-ninth,] eighteen hundred and twelve, the professors of engineers, philosophy, mathematics, ethics, and chemistry, shall be entitled to receive two thousand dollars each, per annum, and the professors of drawing and French, fifteen hundred dollars each, per annum: And that the adjutant of the Military Academy shall hereafter be entitled to receive the same pay and allowances as an adjutant of a regiment of dragoons. (a)

For clothing for officers' servants, thirty dollars.

For repairs and improvements, fuel, apparatus, forage for public horses and oxen, stationery, printing and other incidental and contingent expenses, twenty-seven thousand one hundred and thirty-five dollars.

For increase and expenses of the library, one thousand dollars.

For expenses of the board of visitors, including deficiency in the appropriation for the fiscal year ending thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, three thousand eight hundred dollars.

For expenses of practical instruction in field engineering, comprising purchase of lumber, iron, tools, brush, &c. &c., for construction of trenches, field batteries, magazines, gun and mortar platforms, descents of ditches, mines, and other temporary work, five hundred dollars.

For erecting quarters for engineer troops, five thousand dollars.

For apparatus for warming academy and other buildings with hot air, two thousand five hundred dollars.

APPROVED, March 3, 1851.

March 3, 1851.

Appropriations for navy pensions.

CHAP. XXIII. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Payment of Navy Pensions for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-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 the same are hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the pay of navy pensions, for the year ending thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

For invalid pensions, forty thousand dollars.

APPROVED, March 3, 1851.

March 3, 1851.

Two judicial districts constituted in Arkansas.

CHAP. XXIV. — *An Act to divide the District of Arkansas into two Judicial Districts.* (b)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act the counties of Benton, Washington, Crawford, Scott, Polk, Franklin, Johnson, Madison, and Carroll, and all that part of the Indian country lying within the present judicial district of Arkansas, shall constitute a new judicial district, to be styled "the western district of Arkansas," and the residue of said State shall be and remain a judicial district, to be styled "the eastern district of Arkansas."

Terms of court.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the judge of the district

(a) See act of 1812, ch. 72, and 1850, ch. 54.

(b) See note in vol. iv. p. 261, for previous provisions respecting courts in Arkansas.

court of Arkansas shall hold two terms of said court at the town of Van Buren, the county seat of Crawford county aforesaid, on the second Mondays of May and November in each and every year, and shall continue in session until all the business shall be disposed of; and he is hereby authorized and directed to hold such other special sessions as may be necessary for the despatch of the causes in said court, at such time or times as he may deem expedient, and may adjourn such special sessions to any other time previous to a stated term.

Special laws.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the district court of the United States for the western district of Arkansas hereby established, in addition to the ordinary jurisdiction and powers of a district court, shall, within the limits of its respective district, have jurisdiction of all causes, civil or criminal, except appeals and writs of error, which now are, or hereafter may by law be made cognizable in a circuit court, and shall proceed therein in the same manner as a circuit court; and an appeal or writ of error shall be prosecuted from the final decree or judgment of said district court to the supreme court of the United States, in the same manner that appeals and writs of error now are, by law, from a circuit court of the United States.

Jurisdiction of court for the western district.

Appeals and writs of error.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a district attorney and marshal for said western district of Arkansas, who respectively shall receive the same salary and perquisites as the present district attorney and marshal of the State of Arkansas have by law; and the said district judge shall appoint a clerk of said court hereby established.

District attorney and marshal for the western district.

Clerk.

APPROVED, March 3, 1851.

CHAP. XXV. — *An Act to found a Military Asylum for the Relief and Support of invalid and disabled Soldiers of the Army of the United States.*

March 3, 1851.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all soldiers of the army of the United States, and all soldiers who have been, or may hereafter be, of the army of the United States, whether regulars or volunteers, and who have contributed, or may hereafter contribute, according to section seven of this act, to the support of the military asylum hereby created, shall, under the restrictions and provisions which follow, be members of the said asylum, with all the rights annexed thereto.

Who are to be members of the asylum.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the good government and attainment of the objects proposed by the institution aforesaid, the general-in-chief commanding the army, the generals commanding the eastern and western geographical military divisions, the quartermaster-general, the commissary-general of subsistence, the paymaster-general, the surgeon-general, and the adjutant-general, shall be, *ex officio*, commissioners of the same, constituting a board of commissioners, a majority of whom shall have power to establish, from time to time, regulations for the general and internal direction of the institution, to be submitted to the Secretary of War for approval; and may do any other act or acts necessary for the government and interests of the same, as authorized herein.

Government of the asylum.

Commissioners.

Their powers.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers of the institution shall consist of a governor, a deputy governor, and a secretary, for each separate site of the asylum, the latter to be also treasurer; and the said officers shall be taken from the army, and appointed or removed, from time to time, as the interests of the institution may require,

Officers of the institution.

Appointment and removal.

by the Secretary of War, on the recommendation of the board of commissioners.

Who entitled to the privileges of the asylum.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the following persons, members of the army asylum, according to section one, shall be entitled to the rights and benefits herein conferred, and no others, viz: every soldier of the army of the United States who shall have served, or may serve, honestly and faithfully twenty years in the same, and every soldier, and every discharged soldier, whether regular or volunteer, who shall have suffered by reason of disease or wounds incurred in the service and in the line of his duty, rendering him incapable of further military service, if such disability has not been occasioned by his own misconduct: *Provided*, That, no deserter, mutineer, or habitual drunkard, shall be received without such evidence of subsequent service, good conduct and reformation of character as the commissioners shall deem sufficient to authorize his admission.

Proviso.

Discharge on recovery.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That any soldier admitted into this institution, for disability as aforesaid, and who shall recover his health, so as to fit him again for military service, (he being under fifty years of age,) shall be discharged: *Provided*, That any pensioner on account of wounds or disability incurred in the military service, although he may not have contributed to the funds of the institution, shall be entitled to all the benefits herein provided, upon transferring his pension to said asylum, for and during the period that he may voluntarily continue to receive such benefits.

Pensioners to be entitled to the privileges of the asylum, on transferring their pensions while availing themselves of it.

Soldiers convicted of felony, or other disgraceful or infamous crime, excluded from said privileges.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the foregoing sections shall not be extended to any soldier in the regular or volunteer service, who shall have been convicted of felony, or other disgraceful or infamous crimes of a civil nature since he shall have been admitted into the service of the United States.

Funds for support of the asylum.

Balance of former appropriation.

1847, ch. 35.
\$118,791.19 of the contributions levied in Mexico.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That for the support of the said institution the following funds shall be set apart, and the same are hereby appropriated: any unexpended balance of the appropriation made March second, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, now remaining in the treasury, for the benefit of discharged soldiers disabled by wounds; the sum of one hundred and eighteen thousand seven hundred and ninety-one dollars and nineteen cents, levied by the commanding general of the army of the United States in Mexico, during the war with that republic, for the benefit of the soldiers of the United States army, regulars and volunteers, engaged in that war, but taken possession of as funds of the United States and placed in the treasury; all stoppages or fines adjudged against soldiers by sentence of courts martial, over and above any amount that may be due for the reimbursement of government, or of individuals; all forfeitures on account of desertion, all moneys, not exceeding two thirds of the balance on hand, of the hospital fund, and of the post fund of each military station, after deducting the necessary expenses of the year, and all moneys belonging to the estates of deceased soldiers, which now are, or may hereafter be unclaimed for the period of three years, subsequent to the death of said soldier or soldier, to be repaid by the commissioners of the institution, upon the demand of the heirs or legal representatives of the deceased: *And provided, also*, That from the first day of the month, next after the passage of this act, there shall be deducted from the pay of every non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer, and private, of the army of the United States, the sum of twenty-five cents per month, which sum so deducted shall, by the pay department of the army, be passed to the credit of the commissioners of the army asylum, who are hereby also authorized to receive all donations of money or property made by any person or persons for the benefit of the institution, and hold the same for its sole and exclusive

Fines and stoppages of pay of soldiers, after certain deduction.

Forfeitures for desertion.

Part of hospital and post funds.

Unclaimed pay of deceased soldiers, subject to be reclaimed.

Deductions from pay.

Commissioners authorized to receive donations.

use: *Provided*, That the deduction of twenty-five cents per month from the pay of non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates of regiments of volunteers, or other corps or regiments, raised for a limited period, or for a temporary purpose or purposes, shall only be made with their consent.

Proviso.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioners of this institution, by and with the approval of the President, be, and the same are hereby authorized and required to procure for immediate use, at a suitable place or places, a site or sites for the Military Asylum, and if the necessary buildings cannot be procured with the site or sites, to have the same erected, having due regard to the health of the locations, facility of access, to economy, and giving preference to such places as, with the most convenience and least cost, will accommodate the persons provided for in this act.

Site or sites for the asylum.

Buildings.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioners, with the approval of the Secretary of War, prepare the necessary rules and regulations for the government of said institution, and cause the same to be fitted and furnished for the immediate reception of those persons provided for in this act, and that the Secretary of War report upon the execution of this duty at the next session of Congress.

Rules and regulations to be prepared.

Asylums to be fitted and furnished.

Report to be made by Secretary of War at next session of Congress.

APPROVED, March 3, 1851.

CHAP. XXVI. — *An Act for the Settlement of certain Classes of "Private Land Claims" within the Limits of the "Baron De Bastrop Grant," and for allowing Preemptions to certain actual Settlers, in the Event of the final Adjudication of the Title of the said De Bastrop in Favor of the United States.*

March 3, 1851.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United State of America in Congress assembled, That in the event of a final adjudication by the court in favor of the United States, on the "Baron De Bastrop" claim in Louisiana, under the act of Congress, approved on the seventeenth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment of land claims within the States of Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana, and in those parts of the States of Mississippi and Alabama south of the thirty-first degree of north latitude, and between the Mississippi and Perdido Rivers," the register and receiver for the Ouachita Land District, Louisiana, shall give public notice of the fact in some newspaper circulating in the vicinity of the land, and within twelve months from and after the date of the first publication of such notice, it shall and may be lawful for any original claimants of the classes hereinafter mentioned in this section of the present act, their heirs or legal representatives, to file with the aforesaid register and receiver notices descriptive of their claims, and specifying their precise localities and area, with the testimony in support of the same.

In the event of an adjudication in favor of the United States respecting the "Baron De Bastrop" claim, notice to be given, and claimants allowed to file notices.

1844, ch. 25.

First: All bona fide claimants by purchase from De Bastrop, or those holding under him, where the land has been occupied and cultivated for twenty years.

Classes of claimants.

Second: All bona fide claimants of "head rights," for not exceeding six hundred and forty acres, their heirs or legal representatives, where the original claimant came over and settled the land under the contract between the Spanish government and De Bastrop, even though the land was not actually sold or conveyed to such original claimants by the said De Bastrop.

Third: All bona fide claimants for not exceeding six hundred and forty acres, as actual settlers prior to the twentieth December, eighteen hundred and three, where they have held such continued possession as to show that they identified themselves with the ownership of the land.

After twelve months, a report to be made respecting the merits of said claims.

Report to be laid before Congress.

Claims recommended for confirmation to be reserved from sale.

Those reported as rejected to be treated as other public lands.

Claims 40, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, and 51, favorably reported on by Daniel J. Sutton, confirmed in the event of an adjudication in favor of the United States.

1823, ch. 18.

1820, ch. 37.

Confirmation to operate only as a relinquishment of title.

Patents to issue.

Preemption right given to certain settlers on said claim.

Proof to be made within one year after surveys are extended over said land.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That after the expiration of the twelve months aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the register and receiver, pursuant to such instructions as may be given by the commissioner of the general land office, to make a report with the notices, and all the testimony, to the general land office, specifying all such cases as in their opinion came within the principles recognized under the several heads mentioned in the foregoing section, and which according to those principles ought to be confirmed, and such as in their opinion ought to be rejected.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the commissioner of the general land office to lay the report aforesaid before Congress for final action thereon, and all claims recommended for confirmation shall be reserved from sale until the final action of Congress on the report aforesaid, and all claims reported as rejected shall be treated as other public lands.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the claims numbers forty, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, and fifty-one, favorably reported on by Daniel J. Sutton, as register for the district north of Red River, Louisiana, and entered in the first class of his report, dated first January, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, but on account of being within the limits of the Bastrop grant, have been excluded from the confirmatory provisions of the second section of the act of Congress, approved February twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, entitled "An Act supplementary to the several acts for the adjustment of land claims in the State of Louisiana," be, and the same shall be held confirmed, in the event of the final adjudication of the Bastrop claim in favor of the United States as aforesaid: *Provided*, That this confirmation shall only operate as a relinquishment of title on the part of the United States, and shall in no way prejudice or affect any sale, or other right existing at the time when the survey shall be executed, of the claims hereby conditionally confirmed; and in the event of the final adjudication of the Bastrop grant as aforesaid, and upon the return of approved plats of survey for the claims specified in this section, relinquishment patents shall be issued as in other cases.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That in the event of a final adjudication, in favor of the United States, of the Bastrop claim, as contemplated by the first section of this act, every bona fide settler on any part of said land, at the time of the extension of the public surveys over the same, who is a man of family, widow, or single man over twenty-one years of age, and an actual housekeeper thereon, and who, but for the reservation heretofore made of said land for the claim of the said Bastrop, would have been entitled to a right of preemption under some one of the preemption laws, be, and he is hereby authorized to enter the quarter section so resided on, or by adjoining legal subdivisions, so as to include his residence and land cultivated or improved, any number of acres not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres, upon making proof of such settlement, housekeeping, &c., to the satisfaction of the register and receiver, as in ordinary cases, at any time within a year after the public surveys are so extended over said land.

APPROVED, March 3, 1851.

March 3, 1851.

CHAP. XXXII. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic Expenses of Government for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and for other Purposes.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following

sums be, and are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, namely:—

For compensation and mileage of senators, members of the House of Representatives, and delegates, eight hundred and thirty-five thousand and forty dollars. Compensation, &c., of officers and members of Congress.

For compensation of the officers and clerks of both houses of Congress, forty-two thousand five hundred and sixty dollars and fifty cents.

For stationery, fuel, printing, publishing proceedings and debates, and all other contingent expenses of the Senate, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Contingencies of Senate.

For printing, binding, engraving, stationery, furniture, salary of the librarian, four clerks of the house, messengers, pages, and laborers, salaries of extra clerks on index of claims, horses, mail carriages, &c., fuel, oil and candles, newspapers, alterations and repairs, and other miscellaneous items, for Capitol police, and other contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, two hundred and nine thousand nine hundred and seventy-one dollars. Contingencies of House of Representatives.

Library of Congress.—For compensation of librarian, two assistant librarians, and messenger, four thousand five hundred dollars. Library of Congress and Librarian.

For contingent expenses of said library, eight hundred dollars.

For purchase of books for said library, five thousand dollars.

For purchase of law books for said library, two thousand dollars. Distribution of the Annals of Congress.

And that of the two thousand copies of the Annals of Congress, contracted for by the secretary of the Senate and the clerk of the House of Representatives, by the act of Congress passed March thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty, entitled "An Act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and for other purposes," a further distribution, in addition to that already authorized by law, shall be made, as follows: One copy to the library of the President of the United States; two copies to each of the executive departments; five copies to the library of Congress; fifty copies to the library of the House of Representatives; twenty-five copies to the document room of the Senate, for the use of the Senate; six copies for the office of the secretary of the Senate; three hundred copies to colleges and literary institutions, and public or incorporated libraries, one to be designated by each senator, representative, and delegate in Congress; twenty-five copies for international exchanges; two copies to the executive office of each State and Territory; sixty copies to supply the several foreign legations of the United States, to be deposited in and distributed under such regulations as may be made by the department of state; two copies for the Military Academy, and two copies to the Naval School; two copies to the Smithsonian Institution; one copy to each Circuit and District Court of the United States; and the residue to be deposited in the department of state, subject to the future disposition of Congress. 1850, ch. 90.

And the amounts which may from time to time become due to the publishers of the Annals of Congress, under the subscription authorized by the act aforesaid, shall be, and are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. Appropriation for same.

And for defraying the expenses of preparing the opinions of the Attorney-General under the resolution of this house, two thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General. Opinions of attorney-generals.

To enable the Smithsonian Institution to publish a new edition of Wilke's Narrative and the accompanying series of papers; the plates and engravings which have been made at the expense of the United Wilke's Narrative.

States do be turned, and they are hereby ordered to be delivered over to the said Institution to be used for that purpose.

- President.** *Executive.* — For compensation of the President of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.
- State Department. Secretary, &c.** *Department of State.* — For compensation of the Secretary of State, and the clerks and messenger and assistant messenger in his office, twenty-eight thousand three hundred dollars.
- Additional clerks.** For two principal clerks in the department of state, whom the Secretary of State is hereby authorized to appoint, at a salary for each not to exceed two thousand dollars per annum; and for one clerk whom the Secretary of State is hereby authorized to appoint at a salary not exceeding fourteen hundred dollars per annum, five thousand four hundred dollars.
- Salaries.** For the incidental and contingent expenses of said department, viz. :
For publishing the laws in pamphlet form, and in the newspapers of the States and Territories, and in the city of Washington, eleven thousand nine hundred dollars.
- Publishing laws.** For proof-reading, packing, and distributing laws and documents, including boxes, labor, and transportation, ten thousand dollars.
For stationery, blank books, binding, labor and attendance, furniture, fixtures, repairs, painting and glazing, four thousand four hundred dollars.
For printing (letter press and copper plate) books and maps, two thousand dollars.
For newspapers, two hundred dollars. For extra clerk hire and copying, two thousand dollars.
For miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.
For binding the letters, despatches, and other papers which have accumulated in this department, one thousand five hundred dollars.
- Sundries.** For compiling, printing, and binding the Biennial Register for eighteen hundred and forty-nine, twelve hundred and ninety-four dollars and twenty-five cents.
For compiling, printing, and binding the Biennial Register for eighteen hundred and fifty-one, one thousand eight hundred dollars: *Provided*, That an additional column be inserted therein, showing the State or Territory from which each person was appointed to office: *And Provided further*, That one copy of the same be sent to each of the Secretaries of the State, of the States.
- Biennial Register for 1849.** For the expense incurred under the joint resolution, approved September twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty, relating to the publication of the laws of the United States for the years eighteen hundred and fifty and eighteen hundred and fifty-one, eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.
- Same for 1851.** *North-east Executive Building.* — For compensation of the superintendent and four watchmen of the north-east executive building, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.
For contingent expenses of said building, namely, for fuel, labor, oil, and repairs, and miscellaneous items, three thousand three hundred dollars.
- Proviso.** *Treasury Department.* — For compensation of the Secretary of the Treasury, and assistant secretary of the treasury, clerks, messenger and assistant messenger in his office, thirty-two thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.
- Distribution.** For compensation of the first comptroller and the clerks and messenger in his office, twenty-two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.
- Publication of laws for 1850-1.** For compensation of the second comptroller and the clerks and messenger in his office, twenty-four thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.
- N. E. executive building.**
- Treasury Dept. Secretary, clerk, &c.**
- First comptroller, &c.**
- Second comptroller, &c.**

For compensation of the first auditor and the clerks and messenger and assistant messenger in his office, twenty-three thousand dollars. First auditor, &c.

For compensation of the second auditor and twenty-five clerks, messenger and assistant messenger in his office, thirty-four thousand eight hundred dollars, namely: For the second auditor, three thousand dollars; one chief clerk, eighteen hundred dollars; eight clerks, fourteen hundred dollars each; eight clerks, twelve hundred dollars each; eight clerks, one thousand dollars each; one messenger, seven hundred dollars; and one assistant messenger, five hundred dollars. Second auditor, &c.

For compensation of the third auditor, and the clerks, messengers and assistant messenger in his office, fifty-eight thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars. Third auditor, &c.

For compensation to temporary clerks employed in the office of the third auditor in making out certificates of service from the muster rolls of eighteen hundred and twelve, and the several Indian wars, twenty-three thousand three hundred and two dollars: *Provided*, That no clerk shall receive more than at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum under this act, except one, whose salary shall be sixteen hundred dollars per annum, and four others whose per diem shall be four dollars per day. Temporary clerks.

For compensation of the fourth auditor, and the clerks, messenger and assistant messenger in his office, twenty thousand four hundred dollars. Fourth auditor, &c.

For compensation of the fifth auditor, and the clerks and messenger in his office, fifteen thousand six hundred dollars. Fifth auditor, &c.

For compensation of the treasurer of the United States, and the clerks and messenger in his office, thirteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. Treasurer, &c.

For compensation of the register of the treasury, and the clerks and messenger and assistant messenger in his office, thirty thousand two hundred dollars. Register, &c.

For compensation of the solicitor of the treasury, and the clerks and messenger in his office, thirteen thousand eight hundred fifty dollars, the salary of one of the clerks in this office, per act of seventeenth June eighteen hundred and forty-four, being hereby increased to one thousand dollars per annum. Solicitor, &c.

For compensation of the commissioner of customs, and the clerks and messenger in his office, sixteen thousand five hundred dollars. Salary of one clerk increased. 1844, ch. 105.

Contingent Expenses of the Treasury Department.—

In the office of the Secretary of the Treasury.

For copying, labor, blank books, stationery, sealing ships' registers, translating foreign languages, printing, advertising, printing the public accounts, transmission of Mediterranean passports and sea letters, carrying the department mails, extra clerk hire for preparing and collecting information to be laid before Congress, fifteen thousand two hundred dollars. Secretary of the Treasury. Sundries.

For printing twenty thousand copies of the report on Commerce and Navigation of the United States, three hundred and seventy-two pages, rule and figure work, at the prices of eighteen hundred and nineteen, deducting thirty-five per cent., according to agreement; and binding eight thousand six hundred and ten copies of the same, per act approved sixteenth September eighteen hundred and fifty, ten thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars: *Provided*, That hereafter said reports be printed by the public printer, as other documents. Printing, &c., report on commerce and navigation. 1850, ch. 55.

For miscellaneous expenses, two thousand eight hundred dollars. Miscellaneous.

In the office of the First Comptroller.

For furniture, one hundred dollars. First comptroller.

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing and labor, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight dollars.

- For miscellaneous items, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.
Second comptroller. In the office of the Second Comptroller.
 For blank books, binding, stationery, and printing blanks, including pay for the National Intelligencer and Union, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, seven hundred dollars.
 For labor, office furniture, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.
- First auditor.** In the office of the First Auditor.
 For blank books, binding, stationery, printing blanks, and labor, twelve hundred dollars.
 For miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars.
- Second auditor.** In the office of the Second Auditor.
 For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, office furniture, printing blanks, including pay for the Republic and Union, to be filed, bound, and preserved in the office, and miscellaneous items, fifteen hundred dollars.
- Third auditor.** In the office of the Third Auditor.
 For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, office furniture, including carpeting and labor, two thousand seven hundred dollars.
 For miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars.
 For expenses of arranging document rooms, and preserving files and papers, one thousand dollars.
- Fourth auditor.** In the office of the Fourth Auditor.
 For blank books, binding, printing, stationery, and labor, seven hundred and fifty dollars.
 For miscellaneous items, two hundred dollars.
- Fifth auditor.** In the office of the Fifth Auditor.
 For blank books, binding, stationery, and labor, four hundred and twenty-five dollars.
 For miscellaneous items, three hundred and fifty dollars.
- Treasurer.** In the office of the Treasurer.
 For blank books, binding, labor, stationery, and printing, one thousand dollars.
 For miscellaneous items, five hundred dollars.
- Register.** In the office of the Register.
 For blank books, binding, and stationery, two thousand five hundred dollars.
 For blank forms of imports and exports, certificates of registers, blank enrolments, and licenses of vessels, for the use of the collectors of the customs, one thousand dollars.
 For labor, and other miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.
- Solicitor.** In the office of the Solicitor.
 For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, circulars, and blanks, for district attorneys, clerks of courts, and marshals, and labor, one thousand and fifty dollars.
 For miscellaneous items, two hundred dollars.
 For statutes and reports, including those of the several states, one thousand dollars.
 For mahogany case and stand for safe keeping of the official seal, twenty-six dollars and seventy-five cents.
- Commissioner of customs.** In the office of the Commissioner of Customs.
 For blank books, stationery, printing, and labor, seventeen hundred dollars.
 For miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars.
- S. E. executive building.** *South-east Executive Building.* — For compensation of the superintendent and eight watchmen of the south-east executive building, four thousand five hundred dollars.
 For contingent expenses of said building, namely: For labor, fuel, and lights, fourteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For rent of additional buildings for the accommodation of the offices of the treasury department, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For fuel, watching, and miscellaneous items for the same, four thousand dollars.

Department of the Interior. — For compensation of the Secretary of the Interior, and the clerks, messenger, and laborers in his office, twenty-four thousand seven hundred dollars. Department of the Interior. Secretary, &c.

For compensation of the commissioner of the general land office, and the recorder, draughtsman, assistant draughtsman, clerks, messengers, assistant messengers, and packers in his office, ninety-two thousand nine hundred dollars. Commissioner of land office &c.

For compensation of the commissioner of Indian affairs, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, eighteen thousand seven hundred dollars. Commissioner of Indian affairs, &c.

For compensation of the commissioner of pensions, and the clerks and messengers in his office, fifty-four thousand two hundred and thirty-seven dollars and eighty-six cents; the annual salary of the chief clerk being increased one hundred dollars. Commissioner of pensions, &c.

For temporary clerks in the pension office, twenty thousand seven hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents: *Provided*, That said temporary clerks shall not be allowed more than three dollars and thirty-three and one third cents per day. Temporary clerks in the pension office, and pay.

Contingent Expenses of the Department of the Interior. —

In the office of the Secretary of the Interior.

For books, stationery, furniture, and other contingencies, two thousand dollars. Contingent expenses of the department of the interior.

For library, maps, &c., one thousand dollars.

In the General Land Office.

For compensation of three temporary clerks, per act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, three thousand seven hundred and fifty-six dollars. 1849, ch. 100, § 7.

For compensation of seven laborers, at five hundred dollars per annum, per act of thirtieth September eighteen hundred and fifty, three thousand five hundred dollars. 1850, ch. 90.

For tract books, patent records, parchment, records of correspondence, stationery, blank books, and blank forms for district offices, advertising land sales, binding plats, field notes, and office furniture, and repairs of the same, including miscellaneous items, twenty-three thousand six hundred and fifty-six dollars and fifty cents.

To meet requirements of the act "granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States, approved September twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty, for patent records and parchment for same, blank forms of returns, &c., twenty-eight thousand dollars. 1850, ch. 85.

For tract books, plat books, stationery, and instruments for the office of the surveyor-general, and including four iron safes for the offices connected with the public lands in Oregon, California, Utah, and New Mexico, and transportation, seven thousand dollars.

In the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

For blank books, binding, and stationery, one thousand dollars.

For labor, two hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

In the office of the Commissioner of Pensions.

For stationery, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For printing blank forms, regulations, circulars, and for advertising, six thousand dollars.

For furniture, one thousand dollars.

For binding books, one thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, five hundred dollars.

Building occupied by Secretary of the Interior,

For compensation of superintendent of building, and four watchmen for the same, five hundred and fifty dollars, (in addition to an unexpended balance on hand.)

War department.

War Department. — For compensation of the Secretary of War, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, seventeen thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of the clerk and messenger in the office of the commanding general, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the adjutant-general, ten thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the quartermaster-general, twelve thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of clothing and equipage, Philadelphia, four thousand and forty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the paymaster-general, nine thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the commissary-general of subsistence, six thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the chief engineer, five thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the surgeon-general, three thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the colonel of ordnance, eight thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the bureau of topographical engineers, four thousand nine hundred dollars.

Contingent expenses of the war department.

Contingent Expenses of the War Department. —

In the office of the Secretary of War.

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and printing, newspapers and periodicals, one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For books, maps, and plans, one thousand dollars.

For extra clerks in the war department, fifteen hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, five [five] hundred and fifty dollars.

In the office of the Commanding General.

For miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars.

In the office of the Adjutant-General.

For printing army register, general orders, circulars, &c., seven hundred dollars.

For blank books, binding, and stationery, five hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, including office furniture, three hundred dollars.

In the office of the Quartermaster-General, including the office at Philadelphia.

For blank books, binding, and stationery, seven hundred dollars.

For labor, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For printing, two hundred dollars.

For office rent at Philadelphia, five hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, four hundred dollars.

In the office of the Paymaster-General.

For miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.

In the office of the Commissary-General of Subsistence.

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, advertizing, and labor, three thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, one hundred and fifty dollars.

In the office of the Chief Engineer.

For blank books, binding, stationery, and printing, six hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, including subscriptions to two daily Washington newspapers, four hundred dollars.

In the office of the Surgeon-General.

For blank books, binding, stationery, and printing, one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For miscellaneous items, one hundred dollars.

In the office of the Colonel of Ordnance.

For blank books, binding, stationery, and printing, five hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, three hundred and fifty dollars.

In the bureau of Topographical Engineers.

For blank books, binding, stationery, &c., seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For labor, five hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, five hundred dollars.

North-west Executive Building.— For compensation of the superintendent and four watchmen of the north-west executive building, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

N. W. executive building.

For contingent expenses for said building, namely, for labor, fuel, and light, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, sixteen hundred dollars.

Building corner of F. and Seventeenth Streets.— For rent of house on north-west corner of F. and Seventeenth Streets, and warming all the rooms in it, twenty-one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Building corner of F. and Seventeenth Sts.

For compensation of superintendent and four watchmen of the building corner of F. and Seventeenth Streets, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses for said building, namely, for labor, five hundred and forty dollars.

For miscellaneous items, eight hundred and sixty dollars.

Navy Department.— For compensation of the Secretary of the Navy, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, twenty-two thousand dollars.

Navy department.
Secretary, &c.

For compensation of the chief of the bureau of construction, equipment, and repairs, and the assistant constructor, draftsman, clerks, and messenger in his office, thirteen thousand six hundred dollars.

Bureau of construction.

For compensation of the naval constructor and the engineer-in-chief, six thousand dollars.

For compensation of the chief of the bureau of ordnance and hydrography, and of draftsmen, clerks, and messenger in his office, nine thousand four hundred dollars.

Bureau of ordnance and hydrography.

For compensation of the chief of the bureau of navy yards and docks, and of the civil engineer, draftsman, clerks, and messenger in his office, twelve thousand six hundred dollars; the chief clerk being restored to the salary he received as chief clerk to the late navy board.

Bureau of navy yards and docks.
Salary of chief clerk.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the bureau of provisions and clothing, seven thousand three hundred dollars.

Bureau of provisions and clothing.

For the annual salary of the chief of the bureau of medicine and surgery, three thousand dollars.

Bureau of medicine and surgery.

For compensation of the assistant surgeon, clerks, and messenger in the office of the chief of the bureau of medicine and surgery, four thousand seven hundred dollars.

Contingencies of the Navy Department.

Contingencies.

For contingencies of the navy department, and all the bureaux connected therewith, namely, for blank books, binding, stationery, printing, labor, and office rent, six thousand nine hundred and thirty dollars.

South-west Executive Building.— For compensation of the superin-

S. W. executive building.

tendent and three watchmen of the south-west executive building, one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, namely, for labor, fuel, and lights, one thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For miscellaneous items, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

Post-office department.

Post-Office Department.—For compensation of the Postmaster-General, six thousand dollars.

For compensation of three assistant postmasters-general, clerks, messengers, assistant messengers, and watchmen of said department, ninety-five thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation of the superintendent of the post-office, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of temporary clerks, one thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of said department, viz. :—

For blank books, binding, stationery, fuel for the general post-office building, oil, gas, and candles, printing, labor, and day watchman, nine thousand seven hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

For repairs of the general post-office building, for office furniture, glazing, and whitewashing, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the auditor of the post-office department, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, one hundred and three thousand two hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses, viz. : blank books, binding, stationery, labor, printing, blanks, circulars, and miscellaneous items and furniture, nine thousand two hundred dollars.

Intercourse with foreign nations. Salaries of ministers to Great Britain, &c. Act of 1850, ch. 6, continued in force.

Intercourse with Foreign Nations.—For salaries of the ministers of the United States to Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Brazil, Mexico, and Chili, seventy-two thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the act entitled "An Act to carry into effect the convention between the United States and the Emperor of Brazil," concluded on the twenty-seventh day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, shall be, and the same is hereby, continued in force for the period of one year from and after the first day of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-one.

Secretaries of legation.

For the salaries of the secretaries of legation to the same places, sixteen thousand dollars.

Turkey.

For salary of minister resident to Turkey, six thousand dollars.

For salary of the dragoman to the legation to Turkey, twenty-five hundred dollars.

For salary of an assistant dragoman and secretary to the legation to Turkey, fifteen hundred dollars.

Chargés des affaires.

For salaries of charges des affaires to Portugal, Austria, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, Naples, Sardinia, the Papal States, Peru, New Grenada, Venezuela, Buenos Ayres, Bolivia, Gautemala, [Gautemala,] Eucador, [Ecuador,] and Nicaragua, seventy-six thousand five hundred dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For contingent expenses of all the missions abroad, forty thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, thirty thousand dollars.

Barbary Powers.

For expenses of intercourse with the Barbary Powers, nine thousand dollars.

Consul at London.

For salary of the consul at London, two thousand dollars.

Commissioner to Sandwich Islands.

For salary of the commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, three thousand dollars.

For interpreters, guards, and other expenses of the consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna, and Alexandria, fifteen hundred dollars.

For office rent of the consul at Basle, in Switzerland, one hundred dollars.

For salary of a commissioner to reside in China, including the additional compensation under the act to carry into effect certain provisions in the treaties between the United States and China and Ottoman Porte, six thousand dollars.

Commissioner
in China.
1848, ch. 150.

For salary of the interpreter and secretary to said mission, twenty-five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the consuls at the five ports in China, viz: Kwang Chow, Amoy, Fuchow, Ning-po, and Shanghai, five thousand dollars.

Consuls in
China.

For salary of the consul-general at Alexandria, three thousand dollars.

Alexandria.

For relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

American sea-
men in foreign
countries.
London.

For clerk hire, office rent, and other expenses of the office of the consul at London, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For salary of the consul-general at Beirut, five hundred dollars.

Beirut.

For compensation of the commissioner on Brazilian claims, three thousand dollars.

Commissioner
on Brazilian
claims.
Clerk.

For compensation of the clerk of said commissioner, two thousand dollars: And the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to make such provision for the contingent expenses of the commission as he may deem proper.

Mint of the United States.—

U. S. Mint.

At Philadelphia.

For salaries of the director, treasurer, chief coiner, melter and refiner, engraver, assayer, assistant assayer, and their clerks, twenty-one thousand dollars.

For wages of workmen, forty-seven thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, water rent, repairs and wastage, in addition to the available funds on hand, seven hundred dollars.

For specimens of ores and coins to be reserved at the mint, three hundred dollars.

At Charlotte, North Carolina.

For salaries of superintendent, coiner, assayer, and clerk, six thousand dollars.

For wages of workmen and watchmen, four thousand one hundred dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, repairs, and wastage, fifteen hundred dollars.

At Dahlonega, Georgia.

For salaries of superintendent, coiner, assayer, and clerk, six thousand dollars.

For wages of workmen, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, repairs, and wastage, one thousand four hundred dollars.

At New Orleans.

For salaries of the superintendent, treasurer, assayer, coiner, melter, refiner, and clerks, seventeen thousand three hundred dollars.

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

For incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, water rent, repairs, new machinery, and wastage, in addition to available funds on hand, forty-five thousand two hundred dollars.

Judiciary.— For salaries of the chief justice of the Supreme Court, and eight associate judges, forty-one thousand dollars.

Judiciary.
Judges.

For salaries of the district judges, seventy thousand dollars.

For salaries of the chief justice of the District of Columbia, the associate judges, and the judges of the Criminal Court and Orphans Court, eleven thousand two hundred dollars.

- Attorney-General, &c.** For salaries of the attorney-general, and the clerks and messenger in his office, ten thousand three hundred dollars.
For contingent expenses of the office of the attorney-general, five hundred dollars.
- Reporter.** For salary of the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, thirteen hundred dollars, if only one volume of the reports shall be published as heretofore; and in case the Supreme Court shall direct him to publish two volumes, then the sum of thirteen hundred dollars for each volume so published.
- District attorneys.** For compensation of the district attorneys, being two hundred dollars each, as prescribed by law, eight thousand eight hundred dollars.
- Marshals.** For compensation of the marshals, seven thousand four hundred dollars.
- Miscellaneous.** For defraying the expenses of the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia, also for jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures, incurred in the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and previous years, and likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecutions for offences committed against the United States, and for the safe keeping of prisoners, five hundred and ninety-two thousand seven hundred and forty-seven dollars.
- Lighthouses.** *Lighthouse Establishment.* — For supplying lighthouses, containing Supplies for three thousand and ninety-three lamps, with oil, tube glasses, wicks, Lighthouses. buff skins, whiting, and cotton cloth, transportation, and other expenses on the same, and for repairing and keeping in repair the lighting apparatus, one hundred and fifty-two thousand and eighty-one dollars and fifty-nine cents.
- Repairs, &c., of lighthouses.** For repairs and incidental expenses, refitting and improvements of lighthouses and buildings connected therewith, eighty-nine thousand six hundred and ninety-eight dollars and sixty-four cents.
- Salaries, &c.** For salaries of three hundred and two keepers of lighthouses and twenty assistants, (twenty-five of them charged with double and two with triple lights,) and including one thousand two hundred dollars for salary of an inspector of lights on the upper lakes, one hundred and twenty-seven thousand and three dollars and thirty-three cents.
- Floating lights.** For seamen's wages, repairs, and supplies of forty floating lights, eighty-six thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars and twenty-four cents.
- Beacons, buoys, &c.** For expenses of weighing, mooring, and cleansing, repairing, and supplying losses of beacons, buoys, chains and sinkers, thirty-seven thousand and eight dollars and two cents.
- Salaries.** For salaries of forty keepers of floating lights, twenty-one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.
- Superintendents.** For expenses of superintendents in visiting lighthouses annually, and reporting their condition, two thousand dollars.
- Their commissions.** For superintendents' commissions at two and a half per cent. on five hundred and sixteen thousand three hundred and fifty-six dollars and eighty-two cents, appropriated above, for lighthouse purposes, twelve thousand nine hundred and eight dollars and ninety-two cents: *Provided*, That the collectors at the several ports at which the collector has heretofore discharged the duties or acted as superintendents of lights, shall continue to discharge them, and to act as such: *And provided, further*, That collectors whose compensation exceeds twenty-five hundred dollars, shall receive no compensation as superintendents of lights, or disbursing agents.
- Proviso.**
- Hospitals.** *Hospitals.* — For completion of the marine hospital at Chicago, Illinois, four thousand seven hundred and twelve dollars.

For the completion of the marine hospital at St. Louis, Missouri, twenty-two thousand eight hundred and six dollars.

For marine hospital at Natchez, Mississippi, twenty thousand dollars.

For marine hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, seven thousand dollars.

For marine hospital at Paducah, Kentucky, eleven thousand dollars.

For marine hospital at Napoleon, Arkansas, twelve thousand dollars.

For marine hospital at Cleveland, Ohio, twelve thousand nine hundred and nine dollars and five cents.

Customs.—For continuing the construction of the custom-house at New Orleans, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That there shall be no material departure from the original adopted plan or materials contracted for, and that the main business room shall remain as contemplated in said plan: *And be it further provided*, The better to enable the commissioners to comply with this proviso, that the architect and author of said plan be employed to furnish all information relating to the anatomical parts of the work, working drawings, specifications, &c., at a salary not exceeding eight dollars per day: *And be it also provided, further*, That the acting architect shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and no other person shall be employed at a salary or per diem allowance on said building, except the operatives under the direction of the architect.

Customs.
At New Orleans.
Proviso as to plan and materials.

Per diem of architect.

Appointment and pay of acting architects.

For continuing the construction of the custom-house at Charleston, South Carolina, one hundred thousand dollars.

At Charleston.

For continuing the construction of the custom-house at Savannah, Georgia, thirty-three thousand dollars.

At Savannah.

For furniture and fixtures for the accommodation of the officers of the revenue, as also for the post-office, and United States courts, in the custom-house at Savannah, Georgia, six thousand five hundred and fifty-six dollars.

For the completion of the custom-house at San Francisco, California, three hundred thousand dollars; but no part of this sum shall be expended unless the same shall complete the work.

At San Francisco.

For the construction of a building for a custom-house, independent treasury, and other offices of the United States, at St. Louis, Missouri, in addition to appropriation of thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty, twenty-five thousand dollars; but no part of this sum shall be expended unless the same shall complete the work.

At St. Louis.

1850, ch. 90.

For purchasing a site and commencing the erection of a suitable building in the city of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, for custom-house, post-office, court rooms, and other offices of the United States, the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the said building shall be exempted from city taxes, and all other taxes whatever, by the act of the legislature of Pennsylvania: *And provided, further*, That the plan of the building shall be such, that the whole cost, both of site and building, shall in no event exceed the appropriation herein made.

Government buildings at Pittsburg.

Taxes.

Proviso.

For purchasing a site and commencing the erection of a suitable building in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, for custom-house, post-office, court rooms, and other offices of the United States, the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the said building shall be exempted from city taxes, and all other taxes whatever, by the act of the legislature of Kentucky: *And provided further*, That the plan of the building shall be such that the whole cost, both of the site and building, shall in no event exceed the appropriation herein made.

Government buildings at Louisville.

Taxes.

Proviso.

For the construction of a building for a custom-house, independent treasury, and other offices of the United States, at Cincinnati, Ohio, in addition to the appropriation of thirtieth of September, eighteen hundred and fifty, twenty-five thousand dollars; but no part of this sum shall be expended unless the same shall complete the work.

Government buildings at Cincinnati.

1850, ch. 90.

- Coast survey.** *Survey of the Coast.*—For survey of the coast of the United States, including compensation to superintendent and assistants, (and excluding the pay and rations of officers of the army and navy, and petty officers and men of the navy employed on the work,) one hundred and eighty thousand dollars.
- In general.**
- Coasts, &c., of South Florida.** For continuing the survey of the reefs, shoals, keys, and coasts of South Florida, by the superintendent of the coast survey, (and excluding the pay and rations of officers of the army and navy, and petty officers and men of the navy employed on the work,) thirty thousand dollars.
- Western coast.** For continuing the survey of the western coast of the United States by the superintendent of the coast survey, one hundred thousand dollars.
- Independent treasury.** *Independent Treasury.*—For salaries of the assistant treasurers of the United States, at New York, Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis, eleven thousand five hundred dollars.
- Salaries.** For additional salaries of the treasurer of the mint at Philadelphia of one thousand dollars, and of the treasurer of the branch mint at New Orleans, of five hundred dollars—fifteen hundred dollars.
- 1846, ch. 90.
1848, ch. 166.
Increase of salary of clerk at New Orleans.
- For salaries of ten clerks, authorized by the act of sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and of the twelfth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, nine thousand six hundred dollars, the salary of the clerk of the sub-treasurer at New Orleans being hereby increased from first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, to fifteen hundred dollars.
- For salary of the chief clerk of the assistant treasurer at New York, fifteen hundred dollars.
- For contingent expenses under the act for the safe keeping, collecting, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue, of sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, sixteen thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That no part of said sum of sixteen thousand five hundred dollars shall be expended for clerical services.
- 1848, ch. 90.
- Special agents.** For compensation to special agents to examine books, accounts, and money on hand in the several depositories, under the act of sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, five thousand dollars.
- 1846, ch. 90.
- Miscellaneous.** *Miscellaneous.*—For expenses of loans and treasury notes, twenty thousand dollars.
- For the discharge of such miscellaneous claims not otherwise provided for, as shall be admitted under course of settlement at the treasury, five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of the appropriation shall be drawn from the treasury, except in pursuance of some law or resolution of Congress authorizing the expenditure.
- Sick seamen.** For supply of deficiencies in the fund for the relief of sick seamen, two hundred thousand dollars.
- Surveyors-general and their clerks.** *Surveyors-General and their Clerks.*—For compensation of the surveyor-general of Oregon, and the clerks in his office, six thousand five hundred dollars.
- For compensation of the surveyor-general north-west of the Ohio, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.
- For compensation of the surveyor-general of Illinois and Missouri, and the clerks in his office, five thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars.
- For compensation of the surveyor-general of Louisiana, and the clerks in his office, four thousand five hundred dollars.
- For compensation of the surveyor-general of Florida, and the clerks in his office, five thousand five hundred dollars.
- For compensation of the surveyor-general of Wisconsin and Iowa, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.
- For clerks in the offices of the surveyors-general, to be apportioned

to them according to the exigencies of the public service, and if necessary, to be employed in transcribing field notes of surveys, for the purpose of preserving them at the seat of government, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Government in the Territories. —

Territory of Oregon.

Territorial
government.

For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

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

Territory of Minnesota.

For salary of governor, three judges, and secretary, eight thousand seven hundred dollars.

For salary of superintendent of Indian affairs, one thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.

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

Territory of New Mexico.

For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, eight thousand seven hundred dollars.

For salary of superintendent of Indian affairs, one thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.

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

Territory of Utah.

For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, eight thousand seven hundred dollars.

For salary of superintendent of Indian affairs, one thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty-four thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the salaries specified above, for any of the officers of any of the Territories of the United States, shall not be paid in any case where any of said officers shall absent themselves from said Territories and their official duties for a period of time greater than sixty days.

No salaries to
be paid in case
of absence for
more than 60
days.

Surveys of Public Lands. — For surveying the public lands, in addition to the unexpended balance of former appropriations, viz: For surveying the public lands, including incidental expenses, to be apportioned to the several districts according to the exigencies of the public service, the part to be applied to the surveys required by the location and survey of private claims in Florida, to be disbursed at augmented rates, one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no land bounty for military services granted by the act of twenty-eighth of September, eighteen hundred and fifty, entitled "An Act granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have engaged in the military service of the United States," or by virtue of any other act of Congress heretofore passed, granting land bounties for military services, shall be satisfied out of any public land not heretofore brought into market, and now subject to entry at private sale under existing laws.

Surveys.
In general.

Proviso as to
what lands shall
be open to war-
rants under
bounty act of
1860, ch. 85.

For completing the survey of the copper region of Michigan, at a rate not exceeding six dollars per mile, twenty-five thousand two hundred dollars.

For re-surveying and correcting erroneous surveys in the lower penin-

sular of Michigan, at a rate not exceeding six dollars per mile, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For survey of the Menomonee cession, Wisconsin, at a rate not exceeding five dollars per mile, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For surveys in the southern part of Missouri, east of the meridian, at a rate not exceeding five dollars per mile, five thousand dollars.

For correction of erroneous and defective lines of the public and private surveys in Missouri, at a rate not exceeding six dollars per mile, two thousand dollars.

For retracing and re-surveying fraudulent and erroneous work in Arkansas, at a rate not exceeding four dollars per mile, fifteen thousand dollars.

For correcting detached erroneous surveys in Arkansas, at a rate not exceeding six dollars per mile, one thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

For surveying in Louisiana, at augmented rates, twenty thousand dollars.

1843, ch. 83. For the survey of private claims in Florida, under the act of twenty-eighth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, including the work now under contract, ten thousand dollars.

For completing certain surveys in Florida, including scrap work, at a rate not exceeding six dollars per mile, in consequence of the difficulties attending the execution of the same, ten thousand dollars.

1850, ch. 76. For running and marking the base and meridian lines in Oregon, as required by the third section of the act of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and fifty, nine thousand dollars.

For surveying in Oregon of township lines and subdivisions of townships at a rate not to exceed twelve dollars per mile, fifty-one thousand eight hundred and forty dollars: *Provided*, That this rate of compensation shall cease on the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-two.

Public build-
ings.

Public Buildings. — For the purchase of tree boxes, leather, wire, and twine, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the hire of two carts at two dollars per day each, for two hundred and fifty days, one thousand dollars.

For manure for the public grounds, six hundred dollars.

For the purchase of trees for the mall and other public grounds, one thousand dollars.

For expense of enclosing and preparing public *public* grounds, for nursery, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For the casual repairs of the Capitol, repairs of water closets, cleaning furnaces, &c., repairing stables, and various other appendages to the Capitol, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Furnace in
Capitol.

To enable the clerk of the House to cause to be erected in the basement under the east entrance of the Capitol nearest the House of Representatives, a suitable furnace for warming and excluding the dampness from that part of the building, the sum of five hundred dollars.

For improving public grounds, north, south, and west of the Capitol, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the western gate-keeper, seven hundred and thirty dollars.

For compensation of two additional watchmen at the park, three hundred and sixty-five dollars each, seven hundred and thirty dollars.

For compensation of the messenger attendant in part on the main furnace, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of the laborer employed by the commissioner of public buildings, for cleaning rotunda, water closets, &c., three hundred and sixty-five dollars.

For compensation of the public gardner, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of sixteen laborers employed on the public grounds and President's garden, at forty dollars per month each, seven thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

For annual repairs of the President's house, garden, and laborers, gravelling the walks in President's Square, &c., five thousand dollars.

For purchase of books for library at the executive mansion, two hundred fifty dollars, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States.

For lighting Pennsylvania Avenue from the treasury department to the Capitol, and compensation to two lamp-lighters for the same, and for lighting the Capitol grounds and President's house, twelve thousand dollars: *Provided, however,* That no contract shall be made for a longer term than one year, and that the commissioner of public buildings advertise for proposals for furnishing gas to light the Capitol, President's house, Pennsylvania Avenue, [and] other public grounds, after the first day of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-two; and that a contract be made with the person offering the best terms, under the direction of the committee on public buildings.

Lighting Pennsylvania Avenue.

Proviso.
Gas contract.

For compensation of four assistant draw-keepers at the Potomac bridge, including oil for lamps, machinery, firewood, repairs of the northern abutments, and other casual repairs, five thousand dollars.

Bridges.

For repairs of the bridges on the eastern branch of the Potomac, pay of draw-keepers, oil for lamps and machinery, four thousand dollars.

For the support, care, and medical treatment of twelve transient paupers, medical and surgical patients in the Washington Infirmary, two thousand dollars.

Washington Infirmary.

For completing the grading, and planting with trees, and enclosing the public mall, from Third Street to the Potomac River, thirteen thousand dollars.

Public grounds.

For continuing the improvements, grading, and planting with trees the grounds south of the President's house, ten thousand dollars: *Provided, further,* That all unexpended balances of moneys heretofore appropriated, and herein appropriated for the improvement of the public grounds in the city of Washington, shall be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, in execution of such plan or plans as he may adopt.

The money to be expended under direction of the President.

For supplying the deficiency in the last appropriation for improving New Jersey Avenue, south of the Capitol, according to the grade established by the corporation of Washington, four thousand dollars.

New Jersey Avenue.
1850, ch. 90.

For completing the improvements of New Jersey Avenue, north of the Capitol, according to the grade established by the corporation of Washington, from North B Street to North E Street, including a bridge over the Tiber, in addition to the amount on hand, ten thousand dollars.

To supply deficiency in appropriation for continuing the pavement around the Capitol, one thousand dollars.

Pavement.

For extending the gas pipes, and providing lamp posts, lamps, and burners, in front of the executive buildings on Fifteenth and Seventeenth Streets, and the north front of the President's grounds, six thousand five hundred dollars.

Gas pipes, &c.

For grading and paving, with round stone, Twelfth and Fourteenth Streets from the Canal to South B Street, nine thousand dollars.

Twelfth and Fourteenth Streets.
Maryland Avenue.

For grading and improving Maryland Avenue, from Seventh Street to the Potomac bridge, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For grading and paving with round stone, Seventeenth Street, from Pennsylvania Avenue to the south side of New York Avenue, and continuing the sewer from its present terminus, at New York Avenue and Seventeenth Street, to Pennsylvania Avenue, five thousand five hundred dollars.

Seventeenth Street.

For filling up, grading, and otherwise improving Franklin Square, five thousand five hundred dollars.

Franklin Square.

Proposals for contracts for last seven items.

Provided, That before any thing is expended or drawn from the treasury, under the last seven items, proposals in detail, describing the work to be done, shall be published by the commissioner of public buildings, for three weeks in three newspapers, one of which shall be elsewhere than in Washington, and that the proposals of the lowest responsible bidder shall be received, upon which a contract, with security for its performance, shall be made by the commissioner of public buildings, for the finishing and completion of all these works, and that the Secretary of the Interior shall revise and improve said contracts.

- Painting.** For painting the external walls of the treasury and patent-office buildings, five thousand dollars.
- Commissioner of public buildings.** For compensation of the commissioner of public buildings, two thousand dollars.
- Patent-office.** For completing the east wing of the patent-office building, two hundred thousand dollars.
- Executive mansion.** For the compensation of two watchmen to be employed at the executive mansion and grounds, at a salary of five hundred dollars each, per annum, the sum of one thousand dollars, to supply the place of watchmen taken from the executive mansion and employed in the executive buildings.
- Washington City Canal.** For completing, cleaning out, and repairing that portion of the Washington City Canal which passes through and along the public grounds, twenty thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, The corporation of Washington shall expend a like sum in cleaning out and repairing the other portions of said canal.
- Proviso.**
- Washington City.** To complete the grades of the city of Washington, four thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States.
- To reimburse the corporation of Washington the amount advanced to complete the culvert and the paving of Fifteenth Street West, in front of the treasury department, two thousand three hundred and nine dollars and ninety cents.
- Auxiliary guard.** For the compensation and contingent expenses of the auxiliary guard, fifteen thousand dollars, which shall, from and after the passage of this act, in addition to the captain, consist of thirty men, fifteen at five hundred dollars each per annum, and the remainder at four hundred and twenty dollars each per annum, the same to be appointed by the mayor of the city of Washington.
- C. P. Montgomery.** For refunding to Charles P. Montgomery the duties paid on a bell, presented to him at Genoa, for the new church adjoining the literary institution of St. Joseph's, Perry County, Ohio, ninety dollars and sixty cents.
- Public lands. Registers of land offices, &c.** *Public Lands.* — For salaries and commissions of registers of land offices and receivers of public moneys, one hundred and twenty thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars.
- Receivers of public moneys.** For expenses of depositing public moneys by receivers of public moneys, nineteen thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars.
- Land offices.** For incidental expenses of the several land offices, thirty thousand one hundred and five dollars.
- Recorder of land titles.** For salary of the recorder of land titles in Missouri, five hundred dollars.
- Secretary.** For compensation of secretary to sign patents for public lands, fifteen hundred dollars.
- Miscellaneous. Boundary with Mexico.** *Miscellaneous.* — For expenses of running and marking the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, and making the examinations contemplated by the sixth article of [the] treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and for paying the salaries of the officers of the commission, one hundred thousand dollars.

- For the collection of agricultural statistics, five thousand five hundred dollars, to be paid out of the patent fund. Statistics.
- For the warden, clerk, physician, chaplain, two assistant keepers, four guards, and porter of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia, seven thousand five hundred and fifty dollars. Penitentiary.
- For three inspectors of said penitentiary, three hundred dollars
- For the support and maintenance of said penitentiary, four thousand and seventy dollars.
- For support, clothing, and medical treatment of insane paupers of the District of Columbia, at such place or places as the Secretary of the Interior may in his discretion deem proper, ten thousand dollars. Insane paupers.
- For compensation of the watchmen in the President's house, five hundred dollars. Watchmen.
- For compensation of John P. Brown, secretary and dragoman of the legation to Turkey, for his services as acting charge d'affaires at different periods, five thousand one hundred and twenty-two dollars, which, if received, shall be in full payment for all his services in that character to this date. John P. Brown.
- For compensation of Theodore S. Fay, secretary of the legation to Prussia, for his services as acting charge d'affaires at different periods, six hundred and eighty-six dollars and fifty-four cents, which, if received, shall be in full payment for all his services in that character to this date. T. S. Fay.
- For compensation of Robert M. Walsh, secretary of the legation to Mexico, for his services as acting charge d'affaires, eight hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three and one third cents, which, if received, shall be in full payment for all his services in that character to this date. R. M. Walsh.
- For the payment of the claim of the city of Detroit for paving in front of property belonging to the United States, in that city, one hundred and ten dollars and seventy-seven cents. City of Detroit.
- For compensation of Benjamin Rush, secretary of the legation to London, for his services as acting charge d'affaires, two hundred and twenty-eight dollars and eighty-six cents, which, if received, shall be in full payment for all his services in that character to this date. Benj. Rush.
- To make good the interest on investments in State stocks and bonds for the Chickasaw tribe of Indians, not yet paid by the States, to be reimbursed out of the interest when collected, twenty-two thousand two hundred dollars. Chickasaw Indians.
- To enable the clerk of the House of Representatives to pay for reporting and publishing, in the "Daily Globe," five hundred and thirty-three and one half columns of the proceedings of the House of Representatives for the last session of Congress, four thousand and one dollars and twenty-five cents. Daily and Congressional Globe.
- To enable the clerk of the House of Representatives to pay for two hundred and sixty-four copies of the "Congressional Globe," and for two hundred and sixty-four copies of the Appendix for the first session of the thirty-first Congress, at three dollars per copy each, one thousand five hundred and eighty-four dollars.
- To enable the clerk of the House of Representatives to pay for twelve copies of the "Congressional Globe" and Appendix, of the second session of the thirtieth Congress, at three dollars per copy, thirty-six dollars.
- To enable the clerk of the House of Representatives to pay for five thousand six hundred and forty copies of the "Congressional Globe" and Appendix, for the second session of the thirty-first Congress, at three dollars per copy, sixteen thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.
- To enable the clerk of the House of Representatives to pay for

reporting and publishing, in the "Daily Globe," eight hundred columns of the proceedings of the House of Representatives for the second session of the thirty-first Congress, at the rate of seven dollars and fifty cents per column, six thousand dollars.

To enable the clerk of the House of Representatives to pay for binding five thousand five hundred copies of the "Congressional Globe" and Appendix, for members of the second session of the thirty-first Congress, three thousand three hundred dollars, the binding thereof to be in strong, substantial Russia leather, backs and corners, and at the rate of sixty cents per volume.

Clerk in general land office employed on the Chickasaw business.

For salary of the clerk in the general land office employed upon the Chickasaw business, and hitherto paid out of the Chickasaw fund, from March first, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, eighteen hundred and seventy-three dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay him at the rate of fourteen hundred dollars per annum, and for any services which the principal clerk of private land claims may perform in relation to the Chickasaw fund, he may be paid such compensation as has been heretofore allowed, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, which is hereby appropriated: *Provided, however,* That such compensation is to cease whenever the Secretary of the Interior shall direct the services to be discontinued.

Proviso.

Clerk in office of Secretary of Treasury.

For salary of a clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, heretofore paid out of the Indian fund, from first of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, to thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, or so much as may be necessary, at twelve hundred dollars per annum, sixteen hundred dollars.

Custom-house in Oregon.

For custom-house in Oregon, ten thousand dollars: *Provided,* That the whole cost of the site and building shall not exceed the sum herein appropriated.

Cast-iron fence.

For a cast-iron fence, similar to that recently put up around the war and navy departments, from the corner of the department of state to the President's gate, three thousand eight hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary for this object, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Marine hospital at Evansville.

For continuing the construction of a marine hospital at Evansville, Indiana, fifteen thousand dollars: *Provided,* That the building is to be completed for the sum now appropriated.

For rebuilding engine-house of Columbia Fire Company, on Capitol Hill, twenty-five hundred dollars.

Land claims in California. 1851, ch. 41.

For defraying the expenses of settling land claims in California, per act of third of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, fifty thousand dollars: *Provided,* The whole compensation of the law agent shall not exceed six thousand dollars.

A. W. Babbit.

To A. W. Babbit, as delegate from the Territory of Utah, for mileage and compensation, two thousand four hundred and sixty dollars.

W. S. Messary.

To W. S. Messary, as delegate from New Mexico, for mileage and compensation, two thousand four hundred and sixty dollars.

John Ryan.

For compensation to John Ryan, a deputy surveyor-general of Wisconsin and Iowa, five hundred and sixty-seven dollars seventy-three cents, under his contract of the twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty.

Clerk in office of Indian affairs. 1851, ch. 14.

For the payment of the salaries of the clerks in the office of Indian affairs, authorized by the act of twenty-seventh of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, for the remainder of the present fiscal year, and for the year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, ten thousand dollars.

Superintendents of Indian affairs.

For the pay of the superintendents of Indian affairs, authorized by the act [of] twenty-seventh February, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, for

the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, four thousand five hundred dollars.

1851, ch. 14.

For the pay of five Indian agents and their interpreters, for New Mexico and Utah, authorized by the act of twenty-seventh February, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, for the remainder of the present fiscal year, and for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, thirteen thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents.

Indian agents and interpreters in New Mexico and Utah.

1851, ch. 14.

For raising the chimneys of the south-east executive building, and repairing the steps to the western portico thereof, to be expended under the direction of the commissioner of public buildings, three thousand dollars.

Repairs of S. E. executive building.

For the payment of the money to those entitled under the fifteenth article of the treaty between the United States and Mexico, concluded February second, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, according to the provisions of the sixth section of an act entitled "An Act to carry into effect certain stipulations of the treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Mexico, of the second day of February, eighteen hundred and forty-eight," the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to sell the stock to be issued under the said sixth section, and to issue it under the same restrictions, limitations, and provisions, as are contained in the second section of an act entitled "An Act authorizing the issue of treasury notes and a loan," and approved July twenty-second, eighteen hundred and forty-six: *Provided, however,* That the stock so issued shall not bear a rate of interest greater than five per centum per annum, and that it shall be redeemable in ten years from its date.

Claims under treaty with Mexico.

Stock.

1849, ch. 107.

1846, ch. 64.

Rate of interest.

For improving that part of reservation seventeen, lying between New Jersey Avenue and Second Street east, and north of Virginia Avenue, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Reservation seventeen.

To enable the Postmaster-General to purchase for the use of the post-office department the remainder of the square on which the general post-office building is situated, three thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven dollars ninety-three cents.

F. O. building.

For surveying the public lands and private land claims in California, in conformity with the provisions of the acts of Congress authorizing similar surveys, twenty-five thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the department of the interior; out of which sum is to be paid the compensation of a surveyor-general, whose salary shall not exceed four thousand and five hundred dollars per annum: *Provided,* That this rate of compensation shall continue for the term of two years, and no longer.

Survey of land claims in California, and surveyor-general there.

Proviso.

For defraying the expense of taking a census of the government and treaty parties of the Cherokees west, two thousand dollars.

Census of the Cherokees.

For compensation to three special agents, and the necessary interpreters, for the Indian tribes of Texas, including the purchase of presents, authorized by the act approved thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty, for the fiscal year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, fifteen thousand dollars.

Indian agents and interpreters in Texas.

1850, ch. 91.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be appointed and paid, in the manner now provided by law, two principal examiners and two assistant examiners of patents, in addition to the examining force now employed in the patent office.

Additional examiners in patent office.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the third section of the act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and for other purposes," approved the tenth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, be, and the same

§ 3 of Stat. 1846, ch. 175, continued in force.

is hereby, revived and continued in force for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-two.

Additional clerk in office of third auditor.

1850, ch. 85.

Salary.

Salary of appraisers and assistant appraisers, and deputy collectors. (a)

Expenses of collection of revenue.

Reduction of fees and number of employees.

Collector and inspector at Milwaukee.

Additional terms of District Court in Texas.

Pay of watchmen in navy yard at Washington.

1850, ch. 90.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That to assist the third auditor in more effectually carrying out the provisions of the bounty land act, and other pressing business in his office, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to appoint an assistant chief clerk, to be chosen from among the experienced accountants already in said office, who, with the present chief clerk, shall have authority to sign and attest such official business as said auditor shall approve and direct.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, in lieu of the compensation now allowed by law for his services, (a) there shall be paid hereafter to each of the assistant and deputy collectors, and principal appraisers, at the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans, two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; and to the assistant appraisers at the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and New Orleans, shall each hereafter receive for his services, two thousand dollars per annum: *Provided*, That the entire expense of collecting the revenue shall not be increased, the Secretary of the Treasury being hereby directed and required to cause such a pro rata reduction to be made in the number of persons, and in the fees now allowed by law to officers employed in the collection of the revenue, as in his discretion may be just and expedient, to an extent which will provide the additional compensation hereby secured to the said appraisers and assistant appraisers. And the compensation of the collector and inspector of the revenue at the port of Milwaukee, in Wisconsin, shall hereafter be the same as that of the collector and inspector of the customs at Chicago, Illinois; and the same shall be paid out of the sum appropriated for the collection of the revenue.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the district judge for the district of Texas be, and he is hereby, required to hold terms of his court annually at Austin, Tyler, and Brownsville, at each of which places he be authorized to appoint a clerk, at each of said places; and the marshal and district attorney for said district shall attend upon said county [court,] and the judge may order transfers of cases as in his judgment justice may require, and direct at what places suits against parties residing in particular counties may be brought.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act of thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty, as declares that "the compensation of the watchman in the various departments of government shall be five hundred dollars per annum," shall be construed to include the watchmen of the navy yard at Washington.

APPROVED, March 3, 1851.

March 3, 1851.

CHAP. XXXIII. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Army for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-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 the same are hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the army, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

Pay of the army.

For pay of the army, two millions ninety-six thousand six hundred and seventy dollars: *Provided*, That all promotions in the staff department, or corps, shall be made as in other corps of the army.

(a) See vol. iii. p. 736; vol. iv. 409, 411.

For commutation of officers subsistence, five hundred and seventy thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine dollars. Commutation.

For commutation of forage for officers horses, one hundred and three thousand seven hundred and seventy-six dollars.

For payments in lieu of clothing for officers servants, thirty-five thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For expenses of recruiting, fifty-four thousand and forty-eight dollars. Recruiting.

For three months' extra pay to non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, ten thousand dollars. Three months' extra pay.

For subsistence in kind, one million seventy-six thousand fifteen dollars and fifteen cents. Subsistence.

For clothing for the army, camp and garrison equipage, &c., two hundred and forty-two thousand five hundred and thirty-eight dollars and sixty-five cents. Clothing.

For the regular supplies of the quartermaster's department, consisting of fuel, forage in kind for the authorized number of officers horses, and for the horses, mules, and oxen of the quartermaster's department, at the several military posts and stations, and the armies in the field, and for the horses of the first and second regiments of dragoons, the eight companies of light artillery, the regiment of mounted riflemen, and the mounted infantry, of straw for soldiers bedding, and of stationery, including company and other blank books for the army, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the pay and quartermaster's departments, and for the printing of division and department orders and army regulations, six hundred and thirty thousand dollars. Supplies of the quartermaster's department.

For the incidental expenses of the quartermaster's department, consisting of postage on letters and packets received and sent by officers of the army on public service, expenses of courts martial and courts of inquiry, including the additional compensation to judge advocates, recorders, members, and witnesses, while on that service, under the act of March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and two, extra pay to soldiers employed in the erection of barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals, the construction of roads and other constant labor, under the direction of the quartermasters department, for periods of not less than ten days, under the act of the second of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, expenses of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field, of escorts to paymasters, other disbursing officers and trains, where military escorts cannot be furnished, expense of the interment of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, hire of laborers in the quartermaster's department, including hire of interpreters, spies, and guides for the army, compensation of clerks to officers of the quartermaster's department, compensation of forage and wagon masters, authorized by the act of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, for the apprehension of deserters and the expenses incident to their pursuit, the various expenditures required for the first and second regiments of dragoons, the eight companies of light artillery, the regiment of mounted riflemen, and the mounted infantry, including the purchase of travelling forges, blacksmith's and shoeing tools, horse and mule shoes, iron, hire of veterinary surgeons and medicines for horses and mules, two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. Incidental expenses of the quartermaster's department.

1802, ch. 9.

1819, ch. 45.

1838, ch. 162.

For the purchase of horses required for the first and second regiments of dragoons, the eight companies of light artillery, the regiment of mounted riflemen, and the mounted infantry, sixty thousand dollars. Horses.

For constructing, repairing, and enlarging barracks, quarters, hospitals, storehouses, stables, wharves, and ways at the several posts and army depots, for temporary cantonments, and the authorized furniture for the barracks, rooms of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, gun- Barracks, hospitals, storehouses, &c.

houses for the protection of cannon, including the necessary tools and materials for the objects enumerated, and for rent of quarters and offices for officers, and barracks and hospitals for troops, where there are no public buildings for their accommodation, for storehouses for the safe keeping of military stores, and of grounds for summer cantonments and encampments, four hundred thousand dollars.

Mileage of officers.

For mileage or allowance made to officers for transportation of themselves and baggage, when travelling on duty without troops, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

Transportation of army and stores.

For transportation of the army, including the baggage of the troops when moving, either by land or water, of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and horse equipments, from the depot at Philadelphia to the several posts and army depots; of subsistence from the places of purchase, and from the places of delivery under contract, to such places as the circumstances of the service may require it to be sent; of ordnance and ordnance stores, and small arms from the founderies and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and army depots, freights, tolls, and ferrages; for the purchase and hire of horses, mules, oxen, wagons, carts, drays, ships, and other sea-going vessels and boats, for the transportation of supplies and for garrison purposes, for drayage and cartage at the several posts, hire of teamsters, transportation of funds for the pay and other disbursing departments, the expense of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific, and for procuring water at such posts as from their situation require it to be brought from a distance, one million dollars.

Medical and hospital departments.

For the medical and hospital departments, sixty thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Ordnance.

For the purchase of ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the current expenses of ordnance service, one hundred thousand dollars.

Arms.

For the manufacture of arms at the national armories, three hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

Harper's Ferry.

For repairs and improvements, and new machinery, at Harper's Ferry armory, twenty-three thousand one hundred dollars.

Springfield.

For repairs and improvements, and new machinery, at Springfield armory, forty-seven thousand dollars.

Expenses of lawsuits of superintendent at Springfield.

For paying the expenses of suits at law to which the superintendent of Springfield armory has been subjected in establishing the title of the United States to public land at that armory, and in defending suits against him in his public capacity, five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part thereof shall be paid until the accounts shall have been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of War.

Proviso.

Arsenals.

For arsenals, one hundred and seventeen thousand five hundred and eighty-six dollars.

Magazines at St. Louis arsenal.

For the erection of two magazines for powder on the public lands reserved for military purposes, at Jefferson barracks, below St. Louis arsenal, and including the sum of five thousand dollars heretofore appropriated for the purchase of a magazine site at this arsenal, which may be applied to the erection of the two magazines, twenty thousand dollars.

Surveys of lakes.

Surveys.—For continuing the surveys of the northern and north-western lakes, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Lighthouse on Carysfort Reef.

Lighthouses.—For completing the lighthouse on Carysfort Reef, coast of Florida, seventeen thousand dollars.

Lighthouse at Chicago.

For completing the foundation and construction of the lighthouse at the end of North Pier, at Chicago, Illinois, four thousand four hundred and ninety-eight dollars and thirty-nine cents.

For the thorough trial, and for maintaining of light on Brandywine Shoal, Delaware Bay, from October the first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, to March thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, six months, one thousand one hundred and forty-four dollars and twenty-four cents.

Brandywine Shoal.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That of the seventy-two thousand dollars heretofore appropriated for the payment of eight companies of Texas troops, the amount which has been paid by the State of Texas, shall be paid to said State, or its properly constituted agent, and that the amount due to the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, be paid to each by the pay department, in the usual manner, estimating their pay in accordance with the provisions of the law for paying volunteers during the Mexican war, so soon as the amount due each shall be ascertained by the accounting officers of the treasury.

Mode of making the payment provided in act of 1850, ch. 91, § 2, for Texan troops.

APPROVED, March 3, 1851.

CHAP. XXXIV.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Naval Service for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.*

March 3, 1851.

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 they are hereby, appropriated to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two:—

For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including the engineer corps of the navy, two millions seven hundred and seventy-one thousand four hundred and forty-eight dollars.

Pay of officers and seamen.

For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishments at the several navy yards and stations, ninety thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

Superintendents, constructors, &c.

For provisions for commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including engineers and marines attached to vessels for sea service, six hundred and eighty-eight thousand and eighty dollars: *Provided*, That no commutation of rations shall be allowed except to officers and their attendants, and for the spirit part of the ration; and no person not actually attached to, and doing duty on board a sea-going or receiving vessel, and the petty officers, seamen, and ordinary seamen attached to the ordinary of the navy yards, shall be allowed a ration. *And provided, further*, That no rations stopped for the sick on board vessels shall be credited to the hospital fund, but shall remain and be accounted for by the purser as part of the provisions of the vessels, and that the rations of officers and others of the navy, sent to hospitals on shore, shall be credited to the hospital fund at the cost only thereof; and the chief of the bureau of provisions and clothing, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Navy, shall prescribe all such regulations in relation to stopping such rations as will ensure a faithful accountability for the rations stopped for the sick on board vessels, and to ensure due credit to the hospital fund for the rations at cost of those sent to the hospitals on shore; the said regulations to go into effect on the first day of the succeeding month after their official receipt at yards, stations, and on board vessels.

Provisions.

Commutation of rations.

Who entitled to rations.

Stoppage of rations of those sick.

For surgeons necessaries, and appliances for the sick and hurt of the navy, including the marine corps, thirty-seven thousand six hundred dollars.

Surgeons' necessaries.

For repair of vessels in ordinary, and for wear and tear of vessels in commission, including fuel and purchase of hemp, one million three hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary

Repair and wear and tear of ships.
Fuel.

- Hemp, purchase of.** of the Navy shall hereafter purchase for the use of the navy, in open market, if to be procured, American hemp of a quality equal to the best foreign article.
- Ordnance and ordnance stores.** For ordnance and ordnance stores and small arms, including incidental expenses, one hundred and seventy-one thousand two hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the officer charged with the experiments in gunnery at the navy yard at Washington shall hereafter receive the compensation of a commander at sea.
- Proviso.**
- Meteorological observations.** For meteorological observations, to be conducted under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, two thousand dollars.
- Nautical instruments.** For the purchase and repair of the nautical instruments required for the use of the navy, ten thousand five hundred dollars.
- Books, maps, and charts.** For the purchase of all the books, maps, and charts required for the use of the navy, eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.
For backing and binding the same, and for printing and publishing hydrographical surveys, astronomical observations, and sailing directions, nine thousand two hundred dollars.
- Pay of superintendent of expedition in Chili.** 1848, ch. 121. And the superintendent of the naval astronomical expedition in Chili, directed by the act of the third of August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, shall receive the same amount of salary as is allowed to the superintendent of the naval observatory at Washington City, while he has been or may be in charge of that expedition: *Provided*, That the pay and emoluments of said officer shall not exceed for any one year the sum of three thousand dollars.
- Sundries.** For models, drawings, copying, postage, stationery, freight and transportation, for pay of lithographer, and for working lithographic press, including chemicals, for keeping grounds and buildings in order, for finishing the grading of the grounds, for pay of porters, gardner, watchmen, instrument maker, for fuel, lights, and all the unenumerated contingent expenses of the hydrographical office and national observatory, eleven thousand six hundred and twenty dollars.
For copying abstracts from old sea-journals for the wind and current charts, and for continuing, and engraving, and publication of the same, including cost of copper, stones, chemicals, paper, &c., in the national observatory, fifteen thousand dollars.
- Buildings at Annapolis.** For the repairs and erection of buildings at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, fifty-two thousand five hundred dollars.
For the contingent expenses of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, twenty-six thousand seven hundred dollars.
- Contingent expenses.** For contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz.: Freight and transportation, printing and stationery, advertising in newspapers, books, maps, models, and drawings, for purchase and repair of fire engines and machinery, and a patent right to use the same, repair and attending on steam engines in yards, purchase and maintaining horses and oxen, and driving teams, carts, timber wheels, and the purchase and repair of workmen's tools, postage of public letters, furniture for government houses, fuel, oil, and candles, for navy and store stations, cleaning and clearing up yards, watchmen, and incidental labor not chargeable to any other appropriation, labor attending on delivery of stores and supplies on foreign stations, wharfage, dockage, and rent, travelling expenses of officers, funeral expenses, store and office rent, stationery and fuel to navy agents and storekeepers, flags, awnings, and packing cases, premiums, and other expenses of recruiting, apprehending deserters, per diem pay to persons attending courts martial and courts of inquiry, and other services authorized by law, pay of judge advocates, pilotage and towage of vessels, and assistance rendered to vessels in distress, five hundred and twenty-eight thousand seven hundred dollars.
For the floating dry dock in California, one hundred and fifty thousand

dollars; and the Secretary of the Navy is hereby required so to modify the contract alleged to have been made on the seventeenth January last, as to confine the sum to the construction of the floating dock alone, without the basin and railway: *Provided*, The contractors will agree to do the work at the estimates made by the department in November and December last: *And provided*, The Secretary considers the said estimates fair and reasonable; and so much of said law as authorizes the construction of the basin and railway is hereby repealed: *Provided*, That before making said contract the Secretary of the Navy shall give at least sixty days' notice by advertisement in the usual way.

For transportation of the United States mail between New York and Liverpool, between New York and New Orleans, Havana, and Chargres, [Chagres,] and between Panama and some points in the Territory of Oregon, eight hundred and seventy-four thousand six hundred dollars: *Provided*, That no payment shall be made for said services except in proportion to the mail service heretofore performed, or that may be hereafter performed; and that the Secretary of the Navy is hereby directed to make payment in said proportion only: *Provided, also*, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to require the several advances of money made under the act of Congress, August third, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, to the different contractors or their assignees, for mail steamship service, to be refunded by deductions from the compensation of each line, ten per cent. annually, reckoning in the adjustment of the advances to all of the lines, from the commencement of the performance of their respective mail service: *And provided, further*, That the said contractors or their assigns shall, from and after the passage of this act, pay interest on the balances of said advances still due, at the rate of six per cent. per annum till paid: *And also provided further*, That the Secretary of the Navy and the Postmaster-General be authorized, by and with the consent of the contracting parties respectively, to re-arrange the running of the United States mail steamships, so as to afford more direct dispatch between the ports of the United States and the Isthmus of Panama: *Provided*, That the Postmaster-General shall maintain a semi-monthly mail between Charleston, Savannah, and Havana, during the continuance of the Sloo-contract, and also to make the service from Panama to California and Oregon conform with the service required by the existing contract on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus, by increasing the trips of the Pacific line to semi-monthly: *Provided*, That the said increased service on the Pacific side shall be at a rate not exceeding seventy-five per cent. upon the amount now paid for Pacific service, and to be performed in steamships built according to the specifications, and subject to all the clauses of the A. Harri's contract, beneficial to the United States. And the Postmaster-General is hereby authorized to include in this arrangement such a provision for the transportation of the letter mails only in the steamships of the said contractors, running between New York and Chargres, [Chagres,] and as in his opinion the public service may demand, not exceeding in the whole the amount herein limited: *And provided, further*, That the compensation for the semi-monthly service already performed between Panama, and California, and Oregon, and for such service for the coming year, shall not exceed three fourths the usual rate at which additional mail service may be ordered under existing laws, and shall be paid out of any unexpended balance of money heretofore appropriated for mail steam service: *Provided*, That whenever a better route between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans is established, the Secretary of the Navy and the Postmaster-General are authorized to agree with the present contractors for the Pacific line to change the terminus of the additional semi-monthly service hereby authorized, so as to

Floating dry dock in California.

Terms of contract and advertisement for contract.

Transportation of mail to Liverpool, and to Oregon, and to Havana, and to New Orleans.

Payments to be made only for service performed.

Advances to be refunded.

1848, ch. 121.

Interest to be paid.

Re-arrangement of times of sailing.

Semi-monthly mail between Charleston, Savannah, and Havana.

Service from Panama to Oregon and California.

Proviso.

Proviso.

Route from Atlantic to Pacific may be changed.

- secure the advantage of increased despatch and economy; and in case the reduction of compensation for the change of service be not agreed on between the parties, the same shall be referred to Congress; and the Postmaster-General is also authorized to make corresponding arrangements with the present contractors for the transportation of the mail from New-York to Chagres for the change of the terminus of their route; and until such better route be established, the Postmaster-General shall be, and hereby is, authorized to enter into contracts, or to make suitable arrangements for transporting the mails between Chagres and Panama with regularity and despatch: *Provided*, The rate of compensation shall not exceed twenty-two cents per pound, and shall cease on the establishment of any new route between the two oceans offering greater despatch and economy.
- Mails between Chagres and Panama.** *Proviso.*
- American Nautical Almanac.** For preparing for publication the American Nautical Almanac, nineteen thousand four hundred dollars.
- Navy yards.** For construction, extension, and completion of the following objects, and for contingent expenses at the several navy yards, viz. :—
- Portsmouth.** *At Portsmouth, New Hampshire.*—Towards the construction of quay wharf across the head of timber dock, filling in around walls of floating dock basin, pavements around timber shed, magazine wharf, and filling in low grounds, engine house, wharf, and filling in east of number four, repairs of all kinds, thirty-one thousand six hundred and seventy-three dollars.
- Boston.** *At Boston, Massachusetts.*—For completing sail loft and cordage store, grading and paving, for completing storehouse number thirty-six, paving, grading, and filling in between numbers twenty-seven and twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and thirty, grading yard, paving gutters, drains, &c., rain water cistern, coal house near rope walk, dredging slips, for completing steam tug and water tanks, repairs of all kinds, fifty thousand dollars.
- New York.** *At New York.*—For a smithery, saw mill, number twenty-four, quay wall continued, cob wharf, dredging channels, one timber shed, paving, guttering, and flagging, cisterns, gutters, and leaders to ship houses and timber sheds, filling timber pond and low places, engine house, dock gates, &c., repairs of all kinds, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
- Philadelphia.** *At Philadelphia.*—For slip of ship house G, addition to wall of basin, and filling in old timber dock, repairs of all kinds, twenty-four thousand four hundred dollars.
- Washington.** *At Washington, D. C.*—For filling up timber dock, saw mill, and machinery, ordnance building number eleven, completing wharf and slide lathes, completing copper rolling establishment, to convey water to the yard, reservoir, pipes, &c., railway in ship house T, paint shop and wharf crane, brass foundry and tank shop, (raising one story,) repairs of all kinds, one hundred thousand dollars.
- Norfolk.** *At Norfolk.*—For a sea-wall at St. Helena, brick saw shed, cylinder and exhaust pump and apparatus, water tank, and capstans, repairs of all kinds, fifty thousand eight hundred dollars.
- Pensacola.** *At Pensacola.*—For permanent wharf, paint shop, and cooperage, completing guard house, wharf near storehouse number twenty-six, tar, pitch, and oil house, storehouse for shells, house for boiling tar, pitch, &c., steam tug, water tank, rail tracks in yard, fences, and outbuildings, for outside houses, repairs of all kinds, one hundred thousand dollars.
- Memphis.** *At Memphis.*—For preservation of the public property at Memphis, Tennessee, and for the rope walk at said place, fifty thousand dollars.
- Sackett's Harbor.** *At Sackett's Harbor.*—For repairs of buildings, grading, filling in and repairs of all kinds, two thousand three hundred dollars.

For Hospitals, viz. :

At Boston. — For repairing, painting, whitewashing, glazing, furnaces, ranges, &c., fifteen hundred dollars.

At New York. — For plastering, painting, repairs of furnaces, banks, wall, paving of flagging, building for laboratory, wall around graveyard, grading, setting trees, and all other repairs, fifteen thousand dollars.

At Philadelphia. — For removing and rebuilding stable, drains, and water to stable, excavation and grading wall on south side of Shippen Street, curbing and paving along Shippen Street, painting house, iron railing, &c., repairs of all kinds, thirteen thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven dollars.

At Norfolk. — For general repairs, five thousand dollars.

At Pensacola. — For wall around hospital grounds, drawing and filling ponds, repairs of all kinds, four thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

Marine Corps. — For pay of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and servants serving on shore, subsistence for officers, and pay for undrawn clothing, two hundred and twenty-one thousand four hundred dollars.

For provisions for marines serving on shore, fifteen thousand dollars.

For clothing, fifty-six thousand six hundred and one dollars.

For fuel, ten thousand dollars.

For military stores, repair of arms, pay of armorers, accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fifes, and musical instruments, eight thousand dollars.

For transportation of officers and troops, and expenses of recruiting, nine thousand dollars.

For repairs of barracks, and rent of temporary barracks, and offices for commanding officers, six thousand dollars.

For contingencies, viz. : freight, ferriage, cartage, wharfage, compensation to judges advocate, per diem for attending courts martial, courts of inquiry, and for constant labor, house rent, in lieu of quarters, burial of deceased marines, printing, stationery, forage, postage, pursuit of deserters, candles, oil, straw, furniture, bed sacks, spades, axes, shovels, picks, carpenter's tools, keep of a horse for the messenger, pay of matron, washerwoman, and porter at hospital head-quarters, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For arrearages of pay which accrued to John Rush, late sailing master, from thirty-first of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, to ninth of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, six thousand and ninety-five dollars and seventy-one cents.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That in time of peace, or while war is not threatened, the steamers employed in carrying the United States mail between New York and Liverpool shall be placed under the exclusive control of, and officered by the contractors, E. K. Collins and his associates, provided the same shall be done with the consent of the contractors.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That if any assistant engineer shall have been absent from the United States on duty at the time others of his date were examined, he shall, if not rejected at a subsequent examination, be entitled to the same rank with them; and if, from any cause, his relative rank cannot be assigned to him, he shall retain his original position on the register.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the rule established in the preceding section shall be applied to the cases of Joshua Follansbee and B. F. Isherwood, who were prevented by reason of their absence on duty from being present at the examination ordered for officers of their date.

Hospitals.
Boston.

New York.

Philadelphia.

Norfolk.
Pensacola.

Marine corps.

John Rush.

In time of peace, the Collins line may be under control of owners.

Examination of assistant engineers.

J. Follansbee and B. F. Isherwood.

Preparation and publication of works of the exploring expedition.

1842, ch. 204.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That for continuing the preparation and publication of the works of the exploring expedition, including the pay of the scientific corps, care of property, payment for printing, and paper, and other contracts under the law of eighteen hundred and forty-two, authorizing the preparation and publication of said works, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Removal of wreck of the Missouri.

1850, ch. 80.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to cause the wreck of the steamer Missouri to be removed from the harbor of Gibraltar in such mode as he shall deem expedient, by contract or otherwise, and that eighty thousand dollars be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated as may be necessary to defray the expense of removing said wreck.

APPROVED, March 3, 1851.

March 3, 1851.

CHAP. XXXV. — *An Act to authorize the Secretary of War to allow the Payment of Interest to the State of Georgia for Advances made for the Use of the United States, in the Suppression of the Hostilities of the Creek, Seminole, and Cherokee Indians, in the Years 1836, 1837 and 1838.*

Allowance of interest to the State of Georgia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to allow to the State of Georgia, for advances made to the United States for the suppression of the hostilities of the Creek, Seminole, and Cherokee Indians, in the years eighteen hundred and thirty-five, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon all sums allowed and paid to the State of Georgia, or that may hereafter be allowed and paid for any moneys advanced by the State for the purposes aforesaid, from the date of such advances until the principal sum or sums were or may be paid by the United States: *Provided*, That no interest shall be paid on any sum on which the said State of Georgia did not either pay or lose interest.

Proviso.

APPROVED, March 3, 1851.

March 3, 1851.

CHAP. XXXVI. — *An Act authorizing the Payment of Interest upon the Advances made by the State of Maine for the Use of the United States Government, in the Protection of the North-eastern Frontier.*

Allowance of interest to the State of Maine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to liquidate and settle the claim of the State of Maine against the United States for interest upon money borrowed and actually expended by her for the protection of the north-eastern frontier of said State, during the years eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, eighteen hundred and forty, and eighteen hundred and forty-one; and the sum so found to be due to said State shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Mode of computing the interest.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in ascertaining the amount of interest as aforesaid due to the State of Maine, the following rules shall govern: First, that interest shall not be computed on any sum which Maine has not expended for the use and benefit of the United States, as evidenced by the amount refunded or repaid to the State of Maine by the United States. Second, that no interest shall be paid on

any sum on which the said State of Maine did not either pay or lose interest as aforesaid.

APPROVED, March 3, 1851.

CHAP. XXXVII.— *An Act making Appropriations for Lighthouses, Light-boats, Buoys, &c., and providing for the Erection and Establishment of the same, and for other Purposes.* March 3, 1851.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following appropriations be, and the same are hereby, made, and directed to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry the provisions of this act into effect: *Provided, however,* If a good title to any land which it may be necessary to use cannot be obtained on reasonable terms, or the exclusive right to such land cannot be acquired by cession, when the interest of the United States demands it, before the appropriation would by law fall into the surplus fund, in any and all such cases, the appropriations shall be applicable to the objects for which they are made, at any time within two years after the first meeting of the legislature, in any State wherein such land may be situated, subsequent to the passage of this act, to wit:—

Proviso as to when appropriations shall go to surplus fund, where title or jurisdiction is not acquired.

Maine.— For buoys on Whites and Thorns Ledges, and on Pond Island Reef, at the mouth of Kennebec River, three hundred dollars.

Maine.

For a lighthouse on Pond Island, at the entrance of Narraguagus Bay, four thousand dollars.

Massachusetts.— For a light-boat on the Shovelful Shoals, off Chatham, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

Massachusetts.

For eleven buoys in the channel to Commercial Point and Neponset River, in Dorchester, one thousand dollars.

For a lighthouse at the head of Holmes's Hole Harbor, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For a beacon on Fawn Bar, near Deer Island, Boston Harbor, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For two iron spindles on the north-east ledge of the Graves, and on Harding's Ledge, Boston Harbor, two thousand dollars.

Rhode Island.— For a light-boat off Brinton's Reef, fifteen thousand dollars.

Rhode Island.

Connecticut.— For a can buoy on Pea Field Reef, off Black Rock Harbor, in Long Island Sound, in addition to a former appropriation in the act of September, eighteen hundred and fifty, one hundred & thirty-five dollars.

Connecticut.
1850, ch. 77.

New York.— For a lighthouse on Flynn's Knoll, near Sandy Hook, thirty thousand dollars.

New York.

For a lighthouse on Horseshoe Reef, Niagara River, twenty-five thousand dollars, in addition to the former appropriations.

For a lighthouse on the pier at the mouth of Sodus Bay, and the removal of the beacon light on said pier, to Grassy Point, near Port Glasgow, six thousand dollars.

For a lighthouse on the northern extremity of Gardiner's Island, six thousand dollars.

For a beacon on the sandspit, in the harbor of Sag Harbor, seven hundred dollars.

For the completion of two beacons near Fort Hamilton, two thousand dollars.

For four spar buoys at Fire Island Inlet, three hundred dollars.

Maryland.— For a lighthouse at Fishing Battery, Chesapeake Bay, five thousand dollars.

Maryland.

- 1819, ch. 102. For a lighthouse on the Bodkin Shoal, mouth of the Patapsco River, in addition to the former appropriation, seventeen thousand dollars:
1822, ch. 41. When this is completed, the present light on Bodkin Point to be discontinued.
- New Jersey. *New Jersey.*—For a fogbell at the Newark Lighthouse, two hundred and fifty dollars.
For completion of the beacon in Passaic River, four spar buoys in the same, a spar buoy at Mill Rock, and a beacon at the corner stake near Elizabethtown Point, eight hundred dollars.
- North Carolina. *North Carolina.*—For a buoy on Middle Ground Shoal, Beaufort Harbor, two hundred dollars.
For a lighthouse on Beacon Island, six thousand dollars.
For a light-boat, near Ocracoke Channel, fifteen thousand dollars.
For an iron buoy on Diamond Shoal, off Cape Hatteras, eight hundred dollars.
For a floating bell beacon on Cape Hatteras, outer shoal, eight thousand dollars.
For a lighthouse on the Upper Jetter, in Cape Fear River, including a bridge from the shore to the lighthouse, thirteen thousand dollars.
- Ohio. *Ohio.*—For a lighthouse on Rock or Mouse Island, Lake Erie, five thousand dollars.
For a lighthouse on Green Island, Lake Erie, five thousand dollars.
For a beacon light on Cedar Point, as a range to enter Sandusky Bay, five hundred dollars.
For buoys at the entrance of Port Clinton, Lake Erie, two hundred and fifty dollars.
- Michigan. *Michigan.*—For a lighthouse at Bayley's Harbor, five thousand dollars.
- Florida. *Florida.*—For buoys at the entrance of Mosquito Harbor, five hundred dollars.
- Oregon. *Oregon.*—For a lighthouse and fog signal at Umpqua, fifteen thousand dollars.
For fog signals for the lighthouses at Cape Disappointment, Cape Flattery, and New Dungeness, three thousand dollars.
- California. *California.*—For a lighthouse at Humbolt Harbor, fifteen thousand dollars.
- Texas. *Texas.*—For a lighthouse at Aransas Pass, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.
For three lighthouses of the third class, at Half Moon Shoal, Red Field Bar, and at Clopper's Bar, Galveston Bay, fifteen thousand dollars.
- Surveys for sites. *SEC. 2. And be it further enacted,* That if such person as the Secretary of the Treasury shall designate shall report, in any of the cases herein provided for, that preliminary surveys are necessary to determine the site of a proposed lighthouse or light-boat, beacon or buoy, or to ascertain more fully what the public exigency demands, the Secretary of the Treasury shall thereupon direct the superintendent of the survey of the coast of the United States to perform such duty on the seaboard, and the colonel of the corps of topographical engineers to perform such duty on the north-western lakes.
- Same subject. *SEC. 3. And be it further enacted,* That the officers so directed shall forthwith enter upon the discharge of the duty, and after fully ascertaining the facts, shall report: First, whether the proposed facility to navigation is the most suitable for the exigency which exists; and second, where it should be placed if the interests of commerce demand it: Third, if the thing proposed be not the most suitable, whether it is expedient to make any other kind of improvement: Fourth, whether the proposed light has any connection with other lights, and if so, whether it cannot be so located as to subserve both the general and the

local wants of trade and navigation : And, fifth, whether there be any, and if any, what other facts of importance touching the subject.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That all such reports shall, as speedily as may be, be laid before the Secretary of the Treasury, and if such as to authorize the work without further legislation, he shall forthwith proceed with it, otherwise, such reports shall be laid before Congress at the next ensuing session ; but in all cases where the person designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the second section of this act, does not report such preliminary examination as expedient, the provisions of this act shall without delay be carried into execution.

Report.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the salary of the keeper of the Minot's Ledge light shall hereafter be at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum, and the assistants, five hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

Salary of keeper of Minot's Ledge light and assistants.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That in case it should be impossible, in the opinion of the colonel of the topographical corps, to obtain a perfect title to the necessary land upon which to build the lighthouse heretofore ordered to be built at the mouth of the Calumet River, on Lake Michigan, said land shall be appraised by three disinterested persons under oath, and the lighthouse shall immediately be built, and the appraised value of said land shall be paid to any person who shall make to the United States what the Attorney-General shall consider a perfect title thereto.

Provision respecting the title to proposed site of lighthouse at mouth of the Calumet River.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That hereafter, in all new lighthouses, in all lighthouses requiring new lighting apparatus, and in all lighthouses as yet unsupplied with illuminating apparatus, the lens, or Fresnel system, shall be adopted, if, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, the public interest will be subserved thereby.

The lens, or Fresnel system, may be adopted.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, & he is hereby, authorized and required to cause a board to be convened at as early a day as may be practicable after the passage of this act, to be composed of two officers of the navy, of high rank, two officers of engineers of the army, and such civil officer of high scientific attainments as may be under the orders, or at the disposition, of the treasury department, and a junior officer of the navy to act as secretary to said board, whose duty it shall be, under instructions from the treasury department, to inquire into the condition of the lighthouse establishment of the United States, and make a general detailed report and programme to guide legislation in extending and improving our present system of construction, illumination, inspection, and superintendence : *Provided,* That no additional compensation shall be allowed any person serving on said board.

Board to be convened to inquire into the condition of the lighthouse establishment, and to report.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the President be, and he is hereby, required to cause to be detailed from the engineer corps of the army, from time to time, such officers as may be necessary to superintend the construction and renovating lighthouses.

No extra pay therefor.

Engineers may be detailed for construction, &c., of lighthouses.

APPROVED, March 3, 1851.

CHAP. XXXVIII.—*An Act to amend the Acts regulating the Appraisement of imported Merchandise, and for other Purposes.*

March 3, 1851.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases where there is or shall be imposed any ad valorem rate of duty on any goods, wares, or merchandise imported into the United States, it shall be the duty of the collector within whose district the same shall be im-

In assessing duties on imports, the market price of the country from

which the im-
portation is
made, at the pe-
riod of exporta-
tion, with costs
and charges, is
to be taken.

By whom the
certificate of ap-
praisalment is to
be made.

Four apprais-
ers to be ap-
pointed.
Salary.

Duties.

Appeal from
appraisements.
1842, ch. 270.

Act to take
effect April 1,
1851.

ported or entered, to cause the actual market value or wholesale price thereof at the period of the exportation to the United States, in the principal markets of the country from which the same shall have been imported into the United States, to be appraised, estimated, and ascertained; and to such value or price shall be added all costs and charges, except insurance, and including in every case a charge for commissions at the usual rates, as the true value at the port where the same may be entered, upon which duties shall be assessed. (a)

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the certificate of any one of the appraisers of the United States of the dutiable value of any imported merchandise required to be appraised, shall be deemed and taken to be the appraisalment of such merchandise required by existing laws to be made by such appraisers. And where merchandise shall be entered at ports where there are no appraisers, the certificate of the revenue officer to whom is committed the estimating and collection of duties of the dutiable value of any merchandise required to be appraised, shall be deemed and taken to be the appraisalment of such merchandise required by existing laws to be made by such revenue officer.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, four appraisers of merchandise, to be allowed an annual salary each of two thousand five hundred dollars, together with their actual travelling expenses, to be regulated by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall be employed in visiting such ports of entry in the United States, under the direction of the said Secretary, as may be deemed useful by him for the security of the revenue, and shall at such ports afford such aid and assistance in the appraisalment of merchandise thereat as may be deemed necessary by the Secretary of the Treasury to protect and insure uniformity in the collection of the revenue from customs; and wherever practicable, in cases of appeal from the decision of United States appraisers, under the provisions of the seventeenth section of the tariff act of thirtieth August, eighteen hundred forty-two, the collector shall select one discreet and experienced merchant to be associated with one of the appraisers appointed under the provisions of this act, who together shall appraise the goods in question; and if they shall disagree, the collector shall decide between them; and the appraisalment thus determined shall be final, and deemed and taken to be the true value of said goods, and the duties shall be levied thereon accordingly, any act of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding. (b)

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect on and after the first day of April next; and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed:

APPROVED, March 3, 1851.

March 3, 1851.

CHAP. XXXIX. — *An Act to amend the Act to change the Time of holding the Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the District of Ohio.* (c)

Terms of courts
in Ohio.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the term of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the district of Ohio now required by law to commence on the third Tuesday of May in

(a) For provisions of previous acts respecting appraisements, see Stat. 1823, ch. 21; Stat. 1830, ch. 147; Stat. 1842, ch. 270, § 16, (vol. v. pp. 563, 564,) and Stat. 1846, ch. 74, § 8, and ch. 175, § 2.

(b) For previous provision, as to appeal, see Stat. 1842, ch. 270, § 17.

(c) See vol. ii. pp. 201, 420, 568; vol. iii. p. 544; vol. iv. pp. 18, 187, 390; vol. v. pp. 215, 488, 652, and Stat. 1846, ch. 26, and ch. 76.

each year shall hereafter commence on the third Tuesday of April in each year, and all provisions of law now applicable to the holding of said May term shall apply to the said April term.

APPROVED, March 3, 1851.

CHAP. XL. — *An Act to change the Terms of the Circuit Courts for the Eastern and Western Districts of Pennsylvania.* (a) March 3, 1851.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the terms of the Circuit Courts of the United States for the eastern and western districts of Pennsylvania shall hereafter commence as follows, to wit: The April and October terms of the eastern district shall commence on the first Mondays of April and October, and the May and November terms of the western district shall commence on the second Mondays of May and November.

Terms of Circuit Courts in Pennsylvania.

APPROVED, March 3, 1851.

CHAP. XLI. — *An Act to ascertain and settle the private Land Claims in the State of California.* March 3, 1851.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of ascertaining and settling private land claims in the State of California, a commission shall be, and is hereby, constituted, which shall consist of three commissioners, to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, which commission shall continue for three years from the date of this act, unless sooner discontinued by the President of the United States.

Commission constituted.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That a secretary, skilled in the Spanish and English languages, shall be appointed by the said commissioners, whose duty it shall be to act as interpreter, and to keep a record of the proceedings of the board in a bound book, to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior on the termination of the commission.

Secretary.

Duties.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That such clerks, not to exceed five in number, as may be necessary, shall be appointed by the said commissioners.

Clerks.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to appoint an agent learned in the law, and skilled in the Spanish and English languages, whose special duty it shall be to superintend the interests of the United States in the premises, to continue him in such agency as long as the public interest may, in the judgment of the President, require his continuance, and to allow him such compensation as the President shall deem reasonable. It shall be the duty of the said agent to attend the meetings of the board, to collect testimony in behalf of the United States, and to attend on all occasions when the claimant, in any case before the board, shall take depositions; and no deposition taken by or in behalf of any such claimant shall be read in evidence in any case, whether before the commissioners, or before the District or Supreme Court of the United States, unless notice of the time and place of taking the same shall have been given in writing to said agent, or to the district attorney of the proper district, so long before the time of taking the deposition as to enable him to be present at the time and place of taking the same,

Agent for United States.

Duties.

Ante, p. 616.
Compensation.
Duties.

Notice of taking of depositions to be given to such agent.

(a) See vol. i. pp. 75, 463, 517; vol. ii. pp. 1, 157; vol. iii. p. 462; vol. v. pp. 177, 628.

and like notice shall be given of the time and place of taking any deposition on the part of the United States.

Sessions of commissioners.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioners shall hold their sessions at such times and places as the President of the United States shall direct, of which they shall give due and public notice; and the marshal of the district in which the board is sitting shall appoint a deputy, whose duty it shall be to attend upon the said board, and who shall receive the same compensation as is allowed to the marshal for his attendance upon the District Court.

Deputy marshal.

Pay.

Oaths to be administered, and testimony taken in writing and recorded.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioners, when sitting as a board, and each commissioner at his chambers, shall be, and are, and is hereby, authorized to administer oaths, and to examine witnesses in any case pending before the commissioners, that all such testimony shall be taken in writing, and shall be recorded and preserved in bound books to be provided for that purpose.

Subpoenas.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the secretary of the board shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and required, on the application of the law agent or district attorney of the United States, or of any claimant or his counsel, to issue writs of subpoena commanding the attendance of a witness or witnesses before the said board or any commissioner.

Claimants of land to present their claims.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That each and every person claiming lands in California by virtue of any right or title derived from the Spanish or Mexican government, shall present the same to the said commissioners when sitting as a board, together with such documentary evidence and testimony of witnesses as the said claimant relies upon in support of such claims; and it shall be the duty of the commissioners, when the case is ready for hearing, to proceed promptly to examine the same upon such evidence, and upon the evidence produced in behalf of the United States, and to decide upon the validity of the said claim, and, within thirty days after such decision is rendered, to certify the same, with the reasons on which it is founded, to the district attorney of the United States in and for the district in which such decision shall be rendered.

Proceedings thereon.

Petitions to District Court. Proceedings therein.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases of the rejection or confirmation of any claim by the board of commissioners, it shall and may be lawful for the claimant or the district attorney, in behalf of the United States, to present a petition to the District Court of the district in which the land claimed is situated, praying the said court to review the decision of the said commissioners, and to decide on the validity of such claim; and such petition, if presented by the claimant, shall set forth fully the nature of the claim and the names of the original and present claimants, and shall contain a derangement of the claimant's title, together with a transcript of the report of the board of commissioners, and of the documentary evidence and testimony of the witnesses on which it was founded; and such petition, if presented by the district attorney in behalf of the United States, shall be accompanied by a transcript of the report of the board of commissioners, and of the papers and evidence on which it was founded, and shall fully and distinctly set forth the grounds on which the said claim is alleged to be invalid, a copy of which petition, if the same shall be presented by a claimant, shall be served on the district attorney of the United States, and, if presented in behalf of the United States, shall be served on the claimant or his attorney; and the party upon whom such service shall be made shall be bound to answer the same within a time to be prescribed by the judge of the District Court; and the answer of the claimant to such petition shall set forth fully the nature of the claim, and the names of the original and present claimants, and shall contain a derangement of the claimant's title; and the answer of the

Form of petition.

Answers to petitions.

district attorney in behalf of the United States shall fully and distinctly set forth the grounds on which the said claim is alleged to be invalid, copies of which answers shall be served upon the adverse party thirty days before the meeting of the court, and thereupon, at the first term of the court thereafter, the said case shall stand for trial, unless, on cause shown, the same shall be continued by the court.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the District Court shall proceed to render judgment upon the pleadings and evidence in the case, and upon such further evidence as may be taken by order of the said court, and shall, on application of the party against whom judgment is rendered, grant an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, on such security for costs in the District and Supreme Court, in case the judgment of the District Court shall be affirmed, as the said court shall prescribe; and if the court shall be satisfied that the party desiring to appeal is unable to give such security, the appeal may be allowed without security.

Proceedings thereon.

Appeal to Supreme Court.

Security for costs.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioners herein provided for, and the District and Supreme Courts, in deciding on the validity of any claim brought before them under the provisions of this act, shall be governed by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the law of nations, the laws, usages, and customs of the government from which the claim is derived, the principles of equity, and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, so far as they are applicable.

On what principles commissioners are to act.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That to entitle either party to a review of the proceedings and decision of the commissioners hereinbefore provided for, notice of the intention of such party to file a petition to the District Court shall be entered on the journal or record of proceedings of the commissioners within sixty days after their decision on the claim has been made and notified to the parties, and such petition shall be filed in the District Court within six months after such decision has been rendered.

Proceedings to authorise petition to District Court.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That all lands, the claims to which have been finally rejected by the commissioners in manner herein provided, or which shall be finally decided to be invalid by the District or Supreme Court, and all lands the claims to which shall not have been presented to the said commissioners within two years after the date of this act, shall be deemed, held, and considered as part of the public domain of the United States; and for all claims finally confirmed by the said commissioners, or by the said District or Supreme Court, a patent shall issue to the claimant upon his presenting to the general land office an authentic certificate of such confirmation, and a plat or survey of the said land, duly certified and approved by the surveyor-general of California, whose duty it shall be to cause all private claims which shall be finally confirmed to be accurately surveyed, and to furnish plats of the same; and in the location of the said claims, the said surveyor-general shall have the same power and authority as are conferred on the register of the land office and receiver of the public moneys of Louisiana, by the sixth section of the act "to create the office of surveyor of the public lands for the State of Louisiana," approved third March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one: *Provided, always*, That if the title of the claimant to such lands shall be contested by any other person, it shall and may be lawful for such person to present a petition to the district judge of the United States for the district in which the lands are situated, plainly and distinctly setting forth his title thereto, and praying the said judge to hear and determine the same, a copy of which petition shall be served upon the adverse party thirty days before the time appointed for hearing the same. *And provided, further*, That it shall and may be lawful for the district judge of the United States, upon the hearing of such petition,

All lands in California to which claims are not established to be taken as public lands.

Patent to issue for lands, claims to which are confirmed.

Location and survey of claims.

1831, ch. 116. Provision where a claim is contested by some other person.

Injunction in such case.

to grant an injunction to restrain the party at whose instance the claim to the said lands has been confirmed, from suing out a patent for the same, until the title thereto shall have been finally decided, a copy of which order shall be transmitted to the commissioner of the general land office, and thereupon no patent shall issue until such decision shall be made, or until sufficient time shall, in the opinion of the said judge, have been allowed for obtaining the same; and thereafter the said injunction shall be dissolved.

This act not to extend to certain lots.

Provision for the case of such lots.

Proceedings to be conclusive only as between U. S. and the claimants.

Report on tenure of mission lands and those held by certain Indians.

Compensation. Commissioners. Secretary. Clerks.

Secretary to receive no fees except in certain cases.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act shall not extend to any town lot, farm lot, or pasture lot, held under a grant from any corporation or town to which lands may have been granted for the establishment of a town by the Spanish or Mexican government, or the lawful authorities thereof, nor to any city, or town, or village lot, which city, town, or village existed on the seventh day of July, eighteen hundred and forty-six; but the claim for the same shall be presented by the corporate authorities of the said town, or where the land on which the said city, town, or village was originally granted to an individual, the claim shall be presented by or in the name of such individual, and the fact of the existence of the said city, town, or village on the said seventh July, eighteen hundred and forty-six, being duly proved, shall be prima facie evidence of a grant to such corporation, or to the individual under whom the said lot-holders claim; and where any city, town, or village shall be in existence at the time of passing this act, the claim for the land embraced within the limits of the same may be made by the corporate authority of the said city, town, or village.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the final decrees rendered by the said commissioners, or by the District or Supreme Court of the United States, or any patent to be issued under this act, shall be conclusive between the United States and the said claimants only, and shall not affect the interests of third persons.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners herein provided for to ascertain and report to the Secretary of the Interior the tenure by which the mission lands are held, and those held by civilized Indians, and those who are engaged in agriculture or labor of any kind, and also those which are occupied and cultivated by Pueblos or Rancheros Indians.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That each commissioner appointed under this act shall be allowed and paid at the rate of six thousand dollars per annum; that the secretary of the commissioners shall be allowed and paid at the rate of four thousand dollars per annum; and the clerks herein provided for shall be allowed and paid at the rate of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum; the aforesaid salaries to commence from the day of the notification by the commissioners of the first meeting of the board.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That the secretary of the board shall receive no fee except for furnishing certified copies of any paper or record, and for issuing writs of subpoena. For furnishing certified copies of any paper or record, he shall receive twenty cents for every hundred words, and for issuing writs of subpoena, fifty cents for each witness; which fees shall be equally divided between the said secretary and the assistant clerk.

APPROVED, March 3, 1851.

CHAP. XLII. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act allowing Compensation to the Members of the Senate, Members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to the Delegates of the Territories, and repealing all other Laws on that Subject."* (a)

March 3, 1851.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, no member of the Senate shall be entitled to receive compensation for his attendance at the Senate, in the recess of Congress, during such meeting of the Senate as may be called on the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and on the fourth day of March in every fourth year thereafter, other than the eight dollars per diem for attendance, now allowed by law: *Provided,* That this act shall not apply to a senator, not a member of either house of Congress at the expiration of the Congress preceding such called session of the Senate.

No senator to receive mileage for the session commencing March 4, 1853, and every four years thereafter, if he was a member of Congress in the preceding session.

APPROVED, March 3, 1851.

CHAP. XLIII. — *An Act to limit the Liability of Ship-Owners, and for other Purposes.* (b)

March 3, 1851.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no owner or owners of any ship or vessel shall be subject or liable to answer for or make good to any one or more person or persons any loss or damage which may happen to any goods or merchandize whatsoever, which shall be shipped, taken in, or put on board any such ship or vessel, by reason or by means of any fire happening to or on board the said ship or vessel, unless such fire is caused by the design or neglect of such owner or owners: *Provided,* That nothing in this act contained shall prevent the parties from making such contract as they please, extending or limiting the liability of ship-owners.

Owners not liable for damage by fire not caused by their neglect.

Parties may vary their liabilities by contract.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That if any shipper or shippers of platina, gold, gold dust, silver, bullion, or other precious metals, coins, jewelry, bills of any bank or public body, diamonds or other precious stones, shall lade the same on board of any ship or vessel, without, at the time of such lading, giving to the master, agent, owner or owners of the ship or vessel receiving the same, a note in writing of the true character and value thereof, and have the same entered on the bill of lading therefor, the master and owner or owners of the said vessel shall not be liable, as carriers thereof, in any form or manner. Nor shall any such master or owners be liable for any such valuable goods beyond the value and according to the character thereof so notified and entered.

Owners not liable for certain valuable articles, unless notice is given, &c.

Limit of liability in case of such notice.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the liability of the owner or owners of any ship or vessel, for any embezzlement, loss, or destruction, by the master, officers, mariners, passengers, or any other person or persons, of any property, goods, or merchandize, shipped or put on board of such ship or vessel, or for any loss, damage, or injury by collision, or for any act, matter, or thing, loss, damage, or forfeiture, done, occasioned, or incurred, without the privity or knowledge of such owner or owners, shall in no case exceed the amount or value of the interest of such owner or owners respectively, in such ship or vessel, and her freight then pending.

Liability of owners for certain losses not to exceed the value of their interest in the vessel.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That if any such embezzlement,

(a) For previous acts on the subject, see note in vol. i. p. 70, and Stat. 1850, ch. 90.

(b) See the case of New Jersey Steam Navigation Co. v. Merchants Bank, 6 Howard, R. 344.

Proceedings where there are several shippers, and the loss exceeds the value of the ship and her freight.

loss, or destruction, shall be suffered by several freighters or owners of goods, wares, or merchandize, or any property whatever; on the same voyage, and the whole value of the ship or vessel, and her freight for the voyage, shall not be sufficient to make compensation to each of them, they shall receive compensation from the owner or owners of the ship or vessel, in proportion to their respective losses; and for that purpose the said freighters and owners of the property, and the owner or owners of the ship or vessel, or any of them, may take the appropriate proceedings in any court, for the purpose of apportioning the sum for which the owner or owners of the ship or vessel may be liable amongst the parties entitled thereto. And it shall be deemed a sufficient compliance with the requirements of this act, on the part of such owner or owners, if he or they shall transfer his or their interest in such vessel and freight, for the benefit of such claimants, to a trustee, to be appointed by any court of competent jurisdiction, to act as such trustee for the person or persons who may prove to be legally entitled thereto, from and after which transfer, all claims and proceedings against the owner or owners shall cease.

Owner may abandon his interest to a trustee appointed by court for the benefit of the losers.

Charterers, in certain cases, to be deemed the owners.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the charterer or charterers of any ship or vessel, in case he or they shall man, victual and navigate such vessel at his or their own expense, or by his or their own procurement, shall be deemed the owner or owners of such vessel within the meaning of this act; and such ship or vessel, when so chartered, shall be liable in the same manner as if navigated by the owner or owners thereof.

Remedies against masters, &c., for misconduct, &c., not taken away.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in the preceding sections shall be construed to take away or affect the remedy to which any party may be entitled, against the master, officers, or mariners, for or on account of any embezzlement, injury, loss, or destruction of goods, wares, merchandize, or other property, put on board any ship or vessel, or on account of any negligence, fraud, or other malversation of such master, officers, or mariners, respectively, nor shall any thing herein contained lessen or take away any responsibility to which any master or mariner of any ship or vessel may now by law be liable, notwithstanding such master or mariner may be an owner or part owner of the ship or vessel.

Penalty for shipping oil of vitriol, &c., without giving notice.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That any person or persons shipping oil of vitriol, unslacked lime, inflammable matches, or gunpowder, in a ship or vessel taking cargo for divers persons on freight, without delivering, at the time of shipment, a note in writing, expressing the nature and character of such merchandize, to the master, mate, officer, or person in charge of the lading of the ship or vessel, shall forfeit to the United States one thousand dollars.

Act not to apply to canal boats, &c., or to vessels employed in river navigation.

This act shall not apply to the owner or owners of any canal boat, barge, or lighter, or to any vessel of any description whatsoever, used in rivers or inland navigation.

APPROVED, March 3, 1851.

March 3, 1851.

CHAP. XLIV. — *An Act providing for an additional Term of the United States Circuit and District Courts at Chicago, in the District of Illinois. (a)*

Terms of courts in Illinois.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a term of the Circuit Court, and a term of the District Court of the United States for the District of Illinois, shall be held at the city of Chicago, in said district, commencing on the first Tuesday of October in each

(a) For previous acts respecting courts in Illinois, see note in vol. iv. p. 468, and Stat. 1819, ch. 70; 1824, ch. 38; 1831, ch. 10; 1848, ch. 35.

year, and a term of each of said courts shall likewise be held at said city, commencing on the third Tuesday of April, in each year; and special terms of said courts, or either of them, may be held at said city of Chicago at such other times as the district judge of the United States for the district of Illinois may appoint; and process may be made returnable to any general or special term of said District or Circuit Court at said city of Chicago, at any succeeding term thereof, notwithstanding a term of the said courts may, in the mean time, be held at the seat of government of the State of Illinois, or elsewhere.

Special terms.

Return of process.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the clerk of said Circuit and District Courts shall keep a clerk's office for said courts at Chicago, and all the records and papers pertaining to business in said courts at Chicago shall be kept therein; and he shall appoint a deputy clerk of said courts, to reside in said city of Chicago.

A clerk's office to be kept at Chicago, and a deputy clerk to be appointed and reside there.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the judge of the District Court of the United States for the district of Illinois may make such rules and regulations for the regulation of the terms of said court, and the process thereof, and the business, and the fees and costs to be taxed therein, as he shall deem expedient, and revise and alter the same when necessary.

Rules and regulations for such courts, process, &c.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the terms of the Circuit Court and the terms of the District Court of the United States for the district of Illinois, now required to be annually held in said district on the first Monday of June, and the first Monday of December, be hereafter held on the first Monday of July, and the third Monday of December, annually, and that all causes, motions, and proceedings pending in said courts, which may have been continued, and all process which may have issued therefrom returnable to the next June term of the said Circuit and District Courts, shall be considered and held as returnable, and continued to the new July terms of the said courts provided for in this section.

Terms of court.

APPROVED, March 3, 1851.

CHAP. XLVIII. — *An Act to establish certain Post-Roads in the United States, and the Territories thereof.*

March 3, 1851.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following roads be, and the same are hereby, declared post-roads, to wit:—

Maine.—From Houlton, via Smyrna, to Aroostook road, in Aroostook county.

Maine.

From Portsmouth in New Hampshire, to Kittery in Maine.

From Dennysville, via Charlotte, to Calias. From East Thomaston to the Island of Matinicus.

Massachusetts.—From Hingham, Plymouth county, via the north part of Cohasset, to Hull.

Massachusetts.

Vermont.—From Danby, Rutland county, via Mount Tabor, to Weston, Windsor county.

Vermont.

From East Thomaston to the Island of Malinicees.

From Dennysville, via Charlotte, Baring, to Calais.

From Jonesville, via Huntington, Starksboro', Bristol, to New Haven, Addison county.

New Hampshire.—From Wakefield, Carroll county, via East Wakefield, Glidden's Corner, to Effingham.

New Hampshire.

New York.—From the city of Albany, in Albany county, to the lower aqueduct on the Mohawk River.

New York.

From Albany, via Bethlehem, New Scotland, Coeymans, Westerloo, to Granville in Greene county.

From Utica, via Frankfort Hill, Jerico, Cedar Lake, North Winfield, West Winfield, Wood's Corners, Spooner's Corners, Huntley's Corners, West Exeter, to Burlington Flatts.

From Newport, Herkimer county, via Norway, to Graysville.

From Warrensburg, in Warren county, to Athol, and from Johnsbury to Wellstown, in Hamilton county.

From Clayville, Oneida county, to West Winfield, in Herkimer county

From Eaton to Georgetown, Madison county.

From Canisteo, Steuben county, via Bennett's Creek, Greenwood, Rough and Ready, to Whitesville.

From Nunda, Livingston county, via River road, to Caneada, Alleghany county.

From Rockland, Sullivan county, to Beaverkill, Delaware county.

From Almond, via McHenry's Valley, and Collins' Settlement, to Phillipsville, Alleghany county, New York.

From Great Bend, via Evansville, to French Creek, Jefferson county.

From Sinclairsville, Chautauque county, to Charlotte Centre.

From East Lawrence, via Glenmore, to West Branch, Oneida county.

From Friendsville, Pennsylvania, to Binghamton, New York. From Union, Broom county, New York, to Friendsville, Pennsylvania.

New Jersey.

New Jersey. — From the city of New Brunswick, Middlesex county, via Black Horse, South Brunswick, to Cranberry.

From the city of Trenton, via Allentown, Imlaystown, Dounsville, and Manchester, to Tom's River, Ocean county.

From Lawrenceville, Mercer county, via Baker's Basin, and Evert's Corner, to Dutch Neck.

From Millville, Cumberland county, via Port Elizabeth, Dennis' Creek, Cape May Court-House, Rio Grande, and Cold Spring, to Cape Island.

From Princeton, via Blawenburgh and Harlingen, to Griggstown, in Somerset county.

From Milford to Little York, Hunterdon county.

Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania. — From Elderton, Armstrong county, via South Bend, West Lebanon, and Clarksburg, to Blairville, Indiana county.

From Tinker Run, Westmoreland county, via Guffey's Salt Works, to Elizabethtown, in Alleghany county.

From West Newton, Westmoreland county, via Guffey's Salt Works, to Pittsburg, Alleghany county.

From Hopewell post-office, Bedford county, via Broadtop, Beaverton, Glasgow, to Mill Creek, Huntingdon county.

From Orbisonia, Huntingdon county, via Scottsville, New Grenada, Speersville, to Rayshill, Bedford county.

From Wemesboro', via Long Street, to Lancaster Court-House, Lancaster county.

From city of Lancaster, via Neffsville, Litiz, Warwick, Lexington, Willow Bank Mills, Brickersville, Elizabeth Furnace, and Sheafertown, to borough of Lebanon, in Lebanon county.

From Meadville, Crawford county, via Chapmanville, Titusville, and Enterprise, to Steam Mill post-office, Warren county.

From Tionista, Venango county, via Hawley's Saw Mill, to Tidiute, Warren county.

From Manheim, via Sporting Hill, to Mount Joy, Lancaster county.

From Mercer, in Mercer county, via New Hamburg, to West Greenville.

From the mouth of Spruce Creek, Huntingdon county, via Philipsburg, and George Reylees, to Clearfield borough, Clearfield county.

From Union, in Broom county, New York, to Friendsville, in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania.

From Bloomsburg, Columbia county, via Buckhorn, Jerseytown, White Hall, and Bull's Tavern, to Muncey, Lycoming county.

From Binghamton, New York, to Friendsville, in Pennsylvania.

From Pignea, Lancaster county, to New Holland.

From Reamstown, in Lancaster county, via Fry's Mill, and Terre Hill post-office, to Churchtown.

From Titusville, Crawford county, via Chapmanville and Sugar Lake, to Meadville.

From Warren, in Warren county, to Little Valley, in New York.

From Gratz, Dauphin county, via Klingerstown, Spread Eagle, to Upper Mahantango, in Schuylkill county.

From Tremont, Schuylkill county, to Pine Grove.

From Middletown, Dauphin county, to Hummelstown.

From Manheim, via Stouffer's Store, to Brickersville, Lancaster county.

From Somerset, via Somerset Furnace, to Johnstown, Cambria county.

From Jones's Mills, Westmoreland county, to Salt Lick, Fayette county.

From Canton, Bradford county, via Union, to Blockhouse, in Tioga county.

From Erie, Pennsylvania, via McKean's Corners, Wells's Corners, Venango, & Saegerstown, to Meadville, Pennsylvania.

From Columbus, Warren county, Pennsylvania, via Cock, Erie county, to Spartansburg, Crawford county, Pennsylvania.

From Fairview, Erie county, via Sterret's Mills and Franklin, to Edinboro' in same county.

Virginia.—From White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier county, to Mountain Grove, Bath county. Virginia.

From Clendenin, Kenawha county, via Valley of Sandy, Otter Creek, to Braxton Court-House.

From Braxton Court-House, Braxton county, via Holly, Fork Lick, Stroud's Glades, and Beaver Creek, to Nichols Court-House.

From Charlestown, Jefferson county, to Berryville, Clarke county.

From Winchester, via White Post, to Front Royal.

From Horn Town to Chincoteague Island, Accomac county.

From Callaghan's, Alleghany county, to Sweet Springs, Monroe county.

From Newmarket, Shenandoah county, via Page and Rappahannock county Court-House, to Warrenton, Fauquier county.

From Winchester, in Frederick county, via Capon Springs, Hampshire county, to Moorefield, Hardy county.

North Carolina.—From Jefferson to Richard Gentry's, on New River. North Carolina.

From Mount Airy, via Judesville, to Gap Civil.

From Slatersville to Mount Ulla. From Jonesville to Judesville.

From Sugar Grove, up Cove Creek, and down Roans Creek, to Taylorsville, in the State of Tennessee.

From Taylorsville, in Tennessee, via Carter's Forge, Baker's Gap, to Sugar Grove, in North Carolina.

From Asheville, Buncombe county, up Riem's Creek, and down Joy, to Democrat.

From Mosely Hall, via Jericho, to Strabane.

From Slatersville, via Taylorville and Lenoir, to Jonesboro', in Tennessee.

From Union Institute, in Randolph county, by Fair Grove and Medway, in Davidson county.

South Carolina.—From Newberry Court-House, via Reynosa, Huntington, Cross Anchor, Woodruff's and Chicks' Springs, to Merrittsville. South Carolina.

- Georgia. From Rocky Mount, Fairfield district, to Lancaster Court-House.
Georgia. — From Sharpe's Store, Lowndes county, via Shank's Ferry, Randal Fulson's, Robert N. Parish's, Lott Whiddon's, to Vienna, Dooly county.
 From Monticello, via Cardes', Littles' and Gaines'.
 From Toombsboro', Wilkinson county, via Milton, Stephenville, to Cool Springs.
 From Laurens, Pulaski county, to Hawkinsville.
 From Oglethorpe, via Pointdexter & Tazewell, to Columbus, Georgia.
 From Oglethorpe to Vienna, in Dooly county.
 From Americus, Sumter county, via Cuthbert, to Fort Gaines, Early county.
 From Dr. Swinney's, via Starkville, to Lumpkin.
 From Carnesville, via Isaac David's and Nathan Gunnells', to Jefferson, Jackson county. From Polk, Clinch county, via Carter's Bridge, to Alpaka post-office, Lowndes county, Georgia.
- Kentucky. *Kentucky.* — From Columbia, Adair county, to Campbellsville, Taylor county. From Glasgow, Barren county, via Frederick, Fountain Run and Enon, to Lafayette, Tennessee.
 From Russellville, Logan county, to Hartford, Ohio county.
- Tennessee. *Tennessee.* — From Dyersburg, via Etam, Merriwether's Ridge, to Troy.
 From Dyersburg, via Green's Meeting-house, Yorkville, Mount Prospect, to Dresden.
 From and along the Johnson and Carter, Ashe and Caldwell turnpike roads, between Jonesboro', Tennessee, and Charlotte, North Carolina.
 From Lafayette, via Red Sulphur Springs, to Lodi, in Jackson county.
 From Winchester to Manchester, Tennessee. From Nashville to Arrington post-office, Williamson county.
- Indiana. *Indiana.* — From Point Commerce, in Greene county, to Sullivan, in Sullivan county.
 From Montpelier, in Blackford county, to Bluffton, in Wells county.
 From Deerfield, in Randolph county, via New Lancaster, to Fort Recovery, in Mercer county. From Bluffton, in Wells county, via Murray, Uniontown, Chappien, to Roanock, in Huntington county, Ohio.
 From Richmond, in Wayne county, via Washington, Hagerstown, to Newcastle, in Henry county.
 From Indianapolis, via Clarkestown, Eagletown, Baxleytown, Noomanda, Alto, to Kokomo, in Howard county.
 From Delphi to Burlington, in Carroll county.
 From Middleton, in Henry county, via Huff's Cross Roads, Yorktown, Jacob W. Miller's and Jacob Hatfield's, to Wheeling, in Delaware county.
 From Plymouth, Marshall county, to Knox, in Stark county.
 From Auburn, De Kalb county, through the centre of Salem, Fairfield, and Richmond Townships, to Flint post-office, Steuben county.
 From Lagro, Wabash county, via New Holland, Mount Etna, Warren, to Camden, Jay county. From Vevay, in Switzerland county, via Creig's & Indian Kentuck, to Madison, in Jefferson county. From Auburn, county seat of De Kalb county, northward, till it intersects a route commencing at Clarksville, Ohio, and running to White Pigeon post-office, at Jackson.
- Ohio. *Ohio.* — From Toledo, in Lucas county, via Oregon, to Woodville, in Sandusky county.
 From Cleveland, via East Euclid, Mayfield, Chester Cross Roads,

Munson, Claridon, East Claridon, Huntsburgh, Windsor, Orwell, Colebrook, Lindenville, Williamsfield, in Ohio, South Shenango, Hart's Cross Roads, to Meadville, in Pennsylvania.

From Hamilton, Butler county, via Millville, to Reily.

From Defiance, via Ayersville, New Bavaria, Medary and Gilboa, to Findley.

From Williamsburg, Clermont county, to New Hope, Brown county.

From Painesville, Lake county, via Little Mountain, Mitchell's Mills, Chardon, Claridon, Burton, to Parkman Village.

From Richmond, via William Smyth's Mills, J. W. Grafton's Store, to Moore's Salt Works, Jefferson county.

From Shelby, in Richland county, via De Kalb, Sulphur Springs, to Broken Sword, Crawford county.

From Bonn, via Kidd's Salt Petre, to Masterton, Monroe county.

From Washington to Goodehope, Fayette county.

From Mount Vernon, via Milledburg, to Massillon.

From Fremont, Sandusky county, on the Plank Road, via Riley, Lawrence, Castalia, and Venice, to Sandusky City, Erie county.

From Senecaville, Guernsey county, to Kennonsburgh.

From Spring Valley, Greene county, via New Burlington, to Lumberton, Clinton county.

From Bainbridge, via Greenfield, New Martinsburg, Buena Vista and Plymouth, to Jamestown.

From Kalida to Medary, Putnam county.

From Vaughnsville, Putnam county, to Section Ten, Allen county.

Illinois. — From Rock Island, via Moline, in Rock Island county, Cleveland Ferry, Green River post-office, Genesee, Canada Settlement, Bul Bony Grove, Indiantown, to Peru, in La Salle county.

Illinois.

From Robinson, in Crawford county, to Marshall, in Clark county.

From Farmington, in Fulton county, via Uniontown, Brush Creek, Hartford, Berwick, Ellison, Olena, to Warren.

From Rushville, in Schuyler county, via Willson's Ferry, to Lagrange, in Brown county.

From Vermont, via Marietta, Lee, Centre, Virgil, to Woodstock, in Fulton county.

From Hutsonville, in Crawford county, to intersect the Palestine and Greenup route, at or near Elkton.

From Middleport, in Iroquois county, via Wool, Quitman, Butler, and Heater, to Urbanna, Champagne county. From New Harmony, Indiana, to Chester, Illinois.

From Edwardsville to Decatur.

Missouri. — From Tulby, via Monticello, Edina, Kirksville, Fry's Mills, Frilan, to Trenton, in Grundy county. From Lebanon to Union.

Missouri.

From Clinton, Henry county, via George W. Brumits', William Crawfords', James Boon's, to West Point.

From Oceola, in St. Clair county, via Sac River Mills, and Fremont to Greenfield.

From Spanish Prairie to Iberia, in Miller county.

From Bolivar to Fort Scott.

From Glasgow to Bloomington.

From Canton, Lewis county, via Edina, to Kirksville, Adair county.

From Erie, Camden county, via Lebanon, to Oakland, Laclede county.

From Canton, via Memphis, to Lancaster.

From Clinton to Harrisonville. From St. Charles to Mexico. From Fayette, via Boonsborough, Howard county, to Arrow Rock. From

La Grange, Lewis county, to New Ark, Knox county.

From La Grange, Lewis county, to Houston, Marion county.

Mississippi.

Mississippi.—From Columbia, Marion county, via Fordsville, to Covington, in Louisiana.

From Liberty to Natchez. From Vicksburg to Benton. From Vicksburg to Deer Creek post-office.

From Greensboro' to Louisville. From Malcom, Jefferson county, via Cadeville, to Meadville, Franklin county.

Arkansas.

Arkansas.—From Pine Bluffs, Jefferson county, via Southwest Crossing, Saline River, to Chambersville, in Calhoun county.

From county seat of Montgomery county, to Waldron, in Scott county.

From Princeton, Dallas county, via Moro post-office, Little Bay, Miller's Bluffs, to Eldorado, in Union county.

From Grand Lake, county of Chicot, via De Bastrop, Hamburg, Fountain Hill, Long View, to Warren.

From Hillsboro', in county of Union, via Holly Springs, to Marion, in Union Parish, Louisiana.

From Powhattan, via Gabriel Frost's, to Gatesville.

From Round Pond post-office, Independence county, via Military Road crossing White River at Russell's Ferry, Sulphur Rock, through Hamilton, Hogan's Settlement, in Black River township, through Frost's Settlement, to Smithville, in Lawrence county.

From Cadron, in Conway county, to Clinton, in Van Buren county.

From Brownsville, via Pigeon Roost, to Des Arc.

From Duvall's Bluffs, via Richwoods and Bear Skin Pond, to Little Rock.

From Pine Bluff to Bastrop, Louisiana. From Pine Bluff, via Little Rock, Perryville, Danville, the crossing of the State Road, to Fort Smith, the present weekly mail from Little Rock to Danville, and from Danville to Boonville, be suspended.

From Forsyth, Missouri, to Lebanon, Arkansas. From Grand Lake to Warren.

From Arkadelphia, to the county seat of Montgomery county, & to Waldron, in Scott county.

From Little Rock, via Arkadelphia, to Washington, instead of passing, as at present, through Raymond.

From Princeton to Eldorado. From Bastrop, Louisiana, via Hamburg and Monticello, to Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

From Antoine, in Clark county, via Murfreesboro' and Wilton, in Pike county, and Center Point and Paraclifta, in Sevier county, Arkansas, to Clarksville, in Texas.

From Clarksville, Arkansas, via Tatton, Ewbanks, on Mulberry River, to St. Paul's, on White River.

From Charleston, in Franklin county, via Epplers, in the narrows of Big Creek, in Crawford county, to Waldron, in Scott county.

From Little Rock, via the mouth of Cache River, Oakland, St. Francis and Marion, to Memphis, Tennessee.

From Camden, via Woodlawn, Leake's Store, and Fitz's Store, to Lewisville, Arkansas.

From Pine Bluff, via White Oak Bluff, on Saline River, to Chambersville, in Calhoun county, Arkansas.

From Stewart's Store, via Yate's, to Cogburns, in Clark county.

From Amity, in Clarke county, to Caddo Cove, Montgomery county.

From Clinton, Van Buren county, via the Meadows, Locust Grove, in Searcy county, and Big Flats, to Buffalo city, in Marion county.

From Batesville, Independence county, to Fayetteville, Washington county.

From St. Louis, Missouri, to Batesville, state of Arkansas.

From Clarksville, Johnson county, via settlements on Big Mulberry & Big Buffalo, and Osage Creeks, to Osage post-office, Carroll county, Arkansas.

- Michigan.* — From Romeo, Macomb county, via Draperville, Albertsonville, Lynn, Merrillville, to Port Huron, St. Clair county. Michigan.
- From Grand Rapids, in Kent county, via Grandville, Georgetown, Allendale and Ottawa, to Grand Haven, in Ottawa county.
- Wisconsin.* — From Green Bay, via Kewanee, to Twin Rivers. Wisconsin.
- From Beaver Dam to Dekora.
- From Patch Grove, via Milton and Fillmore, to Cassville.
- From Berlin, via Willow Creek, Poysipi, Pine River, and Lind, to Waupaka.
- From Ozaukee, via Sanksville, Newberg, Newark, Patrick Connelly's house, Theresa, Mayville, and Horrikon, to Beaver Dam.
- From Oshkosh to Waupaka.
- From Freedom to Reedsburg.
- From Menaska, via Hortonia, to Okonto.
- From Beaver Dam, via Elba and Portland, to Astalan.
- From Oshkosh, via Little River, to Plover Portage.
- From Beaver Dam, via Springfield, to Wyocena.
- From Menaska to Bridgeport.
- From Ezhoocah, (Prescott,) via Willow River, to St. Croix Falls.
- From Prescott, at the mouth of Lake St. Croix, via Willow River and Osceola, to the Falls of St. Croix.
- Oregon.* — From Salem to Nesmith's Mills. Oregon.
- From Jacob Spore's to Elijah Bristoe's, in Benton county.
- From Harrison Wright's, on Molatto, to Syracuse.
- From Oregon City to Philip Foster's, Clackamas county.
- From the Cowlitz Settlements, in Lewis county, to Olympia.
- Alabama.* — From Hollywood, on the eastern shore of Mobile Bay, via the Navy Yard, to Pensacola, in Florida. Alabama.
- From Tusculumbia, Franklin county, via Newport, Chickasaw, and Eastport, to Point Smith.
- From Mount Pinson, Jefferson county, to Tussville, Blount county.
- From Leighton, via Mount Hope, to Kinloch, Lawrence county.
- From Troy, Pike county, via Orion, Carter's Hill, and Pine Level, to Montgomery.
- From West Point, Georgia, to Talladega, Alabama.
- Louisiana.* — From New Orleans to Vicksburg, daily. Louisiana.
- From New Orleans to Terre au Bouf, parish of St. Bernard.
- From New Orleans to Pointe a la Hache, parish of Plaquemine.
- Florida.* — From Key West, Florida, to Mobile, Alabama, monthly. Florida.
- From Marianna to Ocheesee, tri-weekly.
- From Marianna to Abes' Spring, tri-weekly.
- From New Orleans, Louisiana, via Pensacola, Apalachicola, St. Marks, and Cedar Key, to Key West.
- Texas.* — From Gum Spring, Smith county, to Canton, in Vanzandt county. Texas.
- From White Oak, Hopkins county, via Woodland, Quitman, and Belzora, to Tyler, Smith county.
- From San Augustine, via Port Windham, to Woodville, Tyler county.
- From Anderson, Grimes county, via White Sulphur Spring, F. S. Chamy's, Daniel F. McMahan's, Rogers Furnace, Stewart, Joseph Henson's, to Springfield, Limestone county. From Shelbyville, via Caledonia, to Henderson, instead of present route.
- From Austin to San Elizario. From Tyler, Smith county, to Athens.
- From Clarksville, by county sites of Wood and Vanzandt counties, to Athens, Henderson county.
- Iowa.* — From Keokuk, via Camargo, String Prairie, Croton, to Farmington. Iowa.

From Bloomfield, Davis county, via Centreville, Wayne, Decatur, Ringgold, Taylor, Page, and Frémont counties, to Fort Kearney.

From Mayville, Missouri, to Nodoway, in Iowa.

From Centreville, in Apponose county, to St. Johns, Dodge county.

From Keokuk, via Summerville, Charleston, Primrose, Harrisburg, Winchester, Birmingham, Libertyville, Ashland, Agency City, Dahlo-nega, to Oskaloosa.

From Muscatine, via Tipton, Pioneer, Grove, and Anamosa, to Prairie du Chien.

From Davenport, Scott county, via Centre Grove, John Boydston's, and Pedee, to Iowa City county, Iowa.

From Fort Madison, Iowa, via Appanoose, Pontoosue, Dallas City, Camp Creek, to La Harp.

From Fort Madison, via West Point and Salem, to Fairfield, Iowa.

From Keokuk, via Camargo and Croton, to Farmington.

From Keokuk, via Franklin, to Salem. From Centreville, through the counties of Wayne, Decatur, Ringgold, Taylor, Page, & Frémont, to the Missouri River. From Fort Des Moines, via Garden Grove, & Nine Eagles, to Princeton, Missouri. From Muscatine, via Seventy-Seven, Yatton, Richmond, & Wassonville, to the county seat of Poweshick county.

From Dodgeville to Pleasant Grove, Des Moines county. From Hardin, via Alamakee, Dry Ford, & Fuller's, to De Kora, in Winneshick county. From Keosauqua, via Union Corner, south side of Fox River, to Bloomfield.

From La Harpe, to Blandensville, Illinois.

California.

California. — From Eureka, via Trinidad City and Klamath City, to Klamath Diggings.

From San Francisco, via Benicia and Junction, to Stockton.

From Sacramento City, via Boston, Nicholas, Eliza, and Yuba City, to Marysville.

From Marysville to the Gold Diggings on the Bear, Yuba, and Feather Rivers.

From Sacramento City to the Gold Diggings on the American River and its forks.

From Sacramento City to the Gold Diggings on Upper Sacramento River.

From San Francisco, via Benicia, to Sacramento City.

From San Francisco, via Santa Clara, to San Jose.

From San Francisco, via Sansililo, San Raphael, Petaluma, Sonoma, and Napa, to Benicia.

From San José, via Redwood, to Santa Cruz.

From San José, via Mission of San José, Amadors, and Martinez, to Benicia.

From Stockton, via San Joaquin City, Grayson, Tuolumne City, and Empire City, to Sacramento City.

From San José, via Gildroy's and San Juan, to Monterey.

From Monterey, via San Juan and Pachecos, to Mariposas.

From Monterey, via Soledad, San Miguel, San Louis Obispo, Dana's, Santa Ynes, Santa Barbara, and San Buena Ventura, to Los Angeles.

From Los Angeles, via Santa Anna, San Juan, Capistrana, and Santa Margarita, to San Diego.

From Los Angeles, via San Gabriel, Rolando, Chimo, Temecula, and Aqua Caliente, to Gila Town. From Los Angeles to San Pedro.

From Stockton, via Emory's Ferry, Knights, Mountain Inn, Jamestown, Sonora, Hawkins Bar, and Aqua Frio, to Mariposas.

From Stockton, via Ranche, Louise, Double Springs, Mockulumne Hill, Murphy's Diggings, Carson Creek, and Mormon Gulch, to Sonora.

From Stockton, via Lairds, to Sacramento. From Sacramento, via Patterson's, Mississippi Bar, Mormon Island, Greenwood Valley, Columa, Weberville, Salmon, Georgetown, and Placerville, to Ringgold.

From Sacramento City, via Dr. Traxton's, Nantucket, and Mud Springs, to Logtown.

From Sacramento City, via Daylor's, Dry Creek, and Jackson, to Volcano.

From Sacramento City, via Vernon, Nicholas, Yuba City, and Eliza, to Marysville.

From Sacramento City, via Fremont, Cache Creek, Colusi's, Monroe's, Ide's, and Cottonwood Creek, to Redding's Springs.

From Sacramento City, via Ohphir, Aulum, Illinoistown, and Rough and Ready, to Nevada City.

From Marysville, via Foster's Bar, to Downieville.

From Marysville, via Veazie City, Hamilton, and Bidwell's Bar to Toll's Diggins.

From Redding's Diggins, via Weavertown Big Bar, on the Trinidad, South Trinidad, Redwood, and Union Town, to (Humbolt's Bay,) Eureka.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized to enter into contracts, or to make suitable arrangements for transporting through any foreign country the mails of the United States, running from and to any point in the said United States: *Provided*, That such contracts as shall be made under the authority conferred by this section, shall not be for a longer period than four years, and that, in making them, the Postmaster-General shall be bound to select the speediest, safest, and most economical route: *Provided, further*, That such contracts shall be subject to be revoked and annulled, whenever any new road or canal shall be cut or opened, affording a speedier, more economical, and equally as safe means of communication between the point of departure and the point of destination of the mail to be transported; and that, in such case, a fair indemnity be awarded to the parties concerned: *And provided, further*, That, before making such contracts, notice shall be given during sixty days, by advertisements in the usual manner, for inviting proposals for mail contracts.

Authority to contract for operating routes through other countries.

Proviso as to term and kind of contracts.

Provision for revoking contracts on paying indemnity.

Advertisements for proposals.

APPROVED, March 3, 1851.

RESOLUTIONS.

Dec. 24, 1850.

[No. 1.]—*A Resolution for the Appointment of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.*

Vacancies in the board of regents of the Smithsonian Institution filled.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the vacancies in the board of regents of the Smithsonian Institution of the class "other than members of Congress," be filled by the reappointment of the late incumbents, viz.: Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, and Joseph G. Totten, of the city of Washington. (a)

APPROVED, December 24, 1850.

Feb. 27, 1851.

[No. 2.]—*A Resolution directing the Distribution of the Works of Alexander Hamilton, and for other Purposes.*

Distribution of the works of Alexander Hamilton.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the secretary of the Senate and the clerk of the House of Representatives be, and they hereby are, directed to distribute, by mail or otherwise, the works now being published by authority of Congress, known as the works of Alexander Hamilton, in the manner following, to wit: To the President of the United States, one copy; to the libraries of the different departments, of the Postmaster-General and the Attorney-General, one copy each; to each member of the present Senate and House of Representatives, one copy; to the office of the secretary of the Senate, five copies; to the library of the House of Representatives, ten copies; to the library of Congress, six copies; to the libraries of the States and Territories of the Union, each one copy; to the Smithsonian Institution, one copy; to the Military Academy and the Naval School at Annapolis, each one copy; to the joint committee on the library for the purpose of international exchange, twelve copies; to Mrs. Eliza Hamilton, five copies; to such colleges and literary institutions as shall be designated by the present committee on the library, one hundred and twenty copies.

Sale of undistributed copies. 1848, ch. 166.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved,* That as the appropriation heretofore made for the editing and publication of said papers is inadequate, the joint committee on the library be, and they hereby are, empowered to sell the undistributed residue of the copies of said work; and that the proceeds of such sale be applied by said committee, in aid of the said appropriation, to defray the expense of editing and publishing said works.

Distribution of works of John Adams. 1850, ch. 90.

SEC. 3. *And be it further resolved,* That the works of the late John Adams, published and being published, for which the Congress of the United States have subscribed, be distributed in the same manner as is herein provided for the distribution of the works of the late Alexander Hamilton, except the five copies to Mrs. Eliza Hamilton.

(a) See act of 1846, ch. 178, § 3, and joint resolutions of Aug. 10, 1846, No. 23; Dec. 19, 1848, No. 1.

SEC. 4. *And be it further resolved*, That the clerk of the House of Representatives be, and he is hereby, instructed to deliver to each member of the present Congress one copy of the eighth volume of the American Archives, and for this purpose he shall use the two hundred and nineteen volumes of the Archives, paid for at the last session of Congress, and purchase a sufficient number of volumes to supply the deficiency.

Each member of the present Congress to have one copy of vol. viii. American Archives.

APPROVED, February 27, 1851.

[No. 4.]—*A Resolution for the Relief of Louis Kossuth and his Associates, Exiles from Hungary.*

March 3, 1851.

WHEREAS, the people of the United States sincerely sympathize with the Hungarian exiles, Kossuth and his associates, and fully appreciate the magnanimous conduct of the Turkish government in receiving and treating those noble exiles with kindness and hospitality, and whereas, if it be the wish of these exiles to emigrate to the United States, and the will of the Sultan to permit them to leave his dominions, therefore,

Preamble.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, requested to authorize the employment of some one of the public vessels which may be now cruising in the Mediterranean, to receive and convey to the United States the said Louis Kossuth and his associates in captivity.

Kossuth and his associates to be received and brought to this country in a public vessel.

APPROVED, March 3, 1851.

[No. 5.]—*A Resolution changing the Mode of appointing Clerks of the Treasurers of the Mints of the United States.*

March 3, 1851.

WHEREAS, by existing laws, the treasurers of the United States' mint are required to give bond in heavy penalties for the faithful performance of their duties, and of those under them; and whereas, it is but just the selection of their clerks should be under their control; therefore,

Preamble.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the second section of the act, approved March third, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, entitled "An Act to establish branches of the mint of the United States," as vests the appointment of the clerks of the treasurer in the superintendent of each mint, be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and that the several treasurers of the United States' mint be, and they are hereby, authorized to appoint their own clerks, subject, however, to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasurers of the mint to have the appointment of their own clerks, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. 1835, ch. 39, § 2.

APPROVED, March 3, 1851.

[No. 6.]—*Joint Resolution explaining the Acts of seventh July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, March third, eighteen hundred and forty-three, and June seventeenth, eighteen hundred and forty-four.*

March 3, 1851.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the benefits of the acts of July seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, granting pensions for five years; of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and forty-three, granting pensions for one year; and of the act of June seventeenth, eighteen hundred and forty-four, extending the act of March

The benefits of the acts of 1838, ch. 189; 1843, ch. 102; and 1844, ch. 102, granting pensions to widows, extended to

those whose husbands died after the passage of those acts.

Proviso.

third, eighteen hundred and forty-three, for the term of four years, to certain widows, shall not be withheld from any widow whose husband died since the passage of either of said acts, if said widow shall be otherwise entitled to the same: *Provided*, That no pension shall be granted to said widow for the same time her husband received one.

APPROVED, March 3, 1851.

March 3, 1851. [No. 8.] — *A Resolution providing for auditing and settling the Accounts of the Public Printers during the Recess of Congress.*

Auditing and settlement of accounts of public printers during coming recess of Congress.

Res. No. 10.
Proviso.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the secretary of the Senate and the clerk of the House, and the clerk of the committee on printing, jointly be, and they hereby are, authorized and empowered to examine, audit, and pass upon all accounts for printing and binding, to make a pro rata reduction in the compensation allowed, or to refuse the work altogether, should it be inferior to the standard, and in all things to possess the same power over the public printing and binding as is conferred upon the joint committee on printing by the joint resolution, approved August third, eighteen hundred and forty-six: *Provided*, That the authority hereby conferred shall only be exercised during the next recess of Congress, and shall cease at the commencement of the next session of Congress.

APPROVED, March 3, 1851.

PRIVATE ACTS.

LIST

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CONTAINED IN VOLUME NINTH.

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THE
LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

PRIVATE ACTS OF THE TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES,

Passed at the first Session, which was begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the 1st Day of December, 1845, and ended on the 10th Day of August, 1846.

JAMES K. POLK, President; GEORGE M. DALLAS, Vice-President, and President of the Senate up to the 8th Day of August, 1846; DAVID R. ATCHISON, President of the Senate *pro tempore* on and after August 8th, 1846; JOHN W. DAVIS, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHAPTER V. — *An Act for the Relief of James Bogardus.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the patent granted to James Bogardus, bearing date on the eighteenth day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, for his invention of a new and useful mill, now known as "Bogardus' Excentric Universal Mill," be and the same is hereby renewed and extended for the term of fourteen years from and after the eighteenth day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and the Commissioner of Patents is hereby directed to make a certificate of such renewal and extension.

APPROVED, January 14, 1846.

STATUTE I.
Jan. 14, 1846.

Patent of James Bogardus renewed and extended.

CHAP. IX. — *An Act for the Relief of William Elliot, junior, of Fulton County, State of Illinois.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That William Elliot, junior, of Fulton county, State of Illinois, be and he is hereby permitted to enter, at the minimum price per acre, the north-west quarter of section thirty, in township numbered five, north of range numbered four, east of the fourth principal meridian, the same being within the Quincy land district in said State; and upon the payment of the purchase money therefor, a final certificate and patent shall issue as in other cases: *Provided,* That if any *bond fide* assignment or sale of said tract were made by said William Elliot, junior, after his errone-

March 11, 1846.

William Elliot Jun. permitted to enter a quarter section of land.

Final certificate and patent to issue.

Proviso, in case of assignment.

ous entry thereof in February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, then said patent shall inure to the benefit of such purchaser or assignee of said William, notwithstanding said original entry may have been subsequently cancelled by order of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

APPROVED, March 11, 1846.

April 27, 1846. CHAP. XII. — *An Act for the Relief of David F. Williamson, of Pope County, State of Arkansas.*

Entry of section in the name of David F. Williamson confirmed, and a patent to issue.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the entry of the north-west quarter of section number twenty-nine, in township number eight north of range number twenty west, in the name of David F. Williamson, made at the Johnson Court-House land office, in the State of Arkansas, per certificate number six hundred and seventeen of that office, be, and the same is hereby, confirmed, and a patent shall issue thereon as in other cases.

APPROVED, April 27, 1846.

May 13, 1846. CHAP. XVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Charles W. Bingley, of Charleston, South Carolina.*

Register to be issued under the name of "Jane Gano," for the barque *Emile*.

Proof to be furnished that the barque has been repaired in the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That under the special circumstances of the case, as set forth in the report of the committee of the Senate on this subject, there shall be issued, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, a register under the name of "*Jane Gano*" for the barque *Emile*, built in France, but now owned by Charles W. Bingley, a citizen of the United States, and now lying at the port of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina, unseaworthy, whenever the said Charles W. Bingley shall furnish the Secretary of the Treasury with satisfactory proof that the said barque has been repaired in the United States, and that the costs of repairing her by her present owner exceeds three fourths of the original cost of building a vessel of the same tonnage in the United States.

APPROVED, May 13, 1846.

May 13, 1846.

CHAP. XIX. — *An Act for the Relief of George Wentling.*

George Wentling to be placed on the pension roll.
1832, ch. 125.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, authorized and required to place the name of George Wentling on the pension roll, at the rate prescribed by the act of June seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, for two years' service as a major during the war of the Revolution; and that his pension commence according to the provisions of said act.

APPROVED, May 13, 1846.

May 22, 1846.

1843, ch. 43.

CHAP. XXIV. — *An Act to amend an Act approved February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-three, entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act for the Relief of George Mayfield,' approved July twenty-seventh, 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 a patent shall

issue to George Mayfield for the west half and south-east quarter of section seventeen, township twenty-six, range five west, and the south-west quarter of section eight, township twenty-six, range five west, in the district of lands subject to sale at Grenada, Mississippi, any thing in the act of which this is amendatory to the contrary notwithstanding.

APPROVED, May 22, 1846.

A patent to issue to George Mayfield for land in the Grenada land district.

CHAP. XXVII.—*An Act for the Relief of the legal Representatives of George Duval, a Cherokee Indian.*

June 6, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to pay to the legal representatives of George Duval, deceased, (a Cherokee,) the just value of the [cattle, horses, and hogs, (*)] *calash and horses* of the said Duval, destroyed or taken away by citizens of the United States within the limits of the State of Arkansas.

Payment to George Duval.

APPROVED, June 6, 1846.

CHAP. XXX.—*An Act to authorize the Justices of the County Court of Bates County, in the State of Missouri, to enter a certain Quarter Section of Land for a County Seat.*

June 19, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the justices of the County Court of the county of Bates, in the State of Missouri, be, and they are hereby, authorized to enter with the register and receiver of the land office at Clinton, in said State, for the use of said county, whereon the county seat thereof has been located, the north-east quarter of section seventeen, in township, numbered thirty-eight north, of range numbered thirty west; and on payment of the minimum price therefor within twelve months after the passage of this act, a patent shall issue therefor as in other cases.

Justices of Bates county may enter land for a county seat.

APPROVED, June 19, 1846.

CHAP. XXXII.—*An Act for the Relief of Asenath Canney.*

June 19, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War cause to be issued to Asenath Canney, formerly Asenath Nayson, a warrant for two hundred acres of land, in the place of land warrant number eight hundred and ninety-five, heretofore issued in the name of Ruth Quinby, the devisee of Nathaniel Nayson, late of South Berwick, in the county of York, and State of Maine, deceased, who was a lieutenant in the Massachusetts continental line; which warrant, so heretofore issued, is now lost, and the right to which land was heretofore given by Ruth Ranson to said Asenath.

A warrant for 200 acres of land to be issued to Asenath Canney in lieu of one heretofore issued and lost.

APPROVED, June 19, 1846.

CHAP. XXXIX.—*An Act for the Relief of James Wyman.*

July 15, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary

(*) The words in brackets were, by a clerical error, wrongly engrossed, "calash and horses." The error is rectified by the joint resolution of June 19, 1846, post, 32.

Pension of \$6
per month al-
lowed James
Wyman.

of War be, and is hereby, directed to place the name of James Wyman upon the roll of invalid pensioners, and cause to be paid to him six dollars per month, out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated, commencing from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and to continue during his natural life.

APPROVED, July 15, 1846.

July 15, 1846.

CHAP. XL.—*An Act for the Relief of Joseph Kemball.*

Joseph Kemball
to be paid \$198.
47, balance due
on a due bill for
work done by
him, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to pay to Joseph Kemball, or his legal representatives, the sum of one hundred and ninety-eight dollars and forty-seven cents, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, being the balance still due on one of Thomas Tupper's due bills of twelve hundred and sixty-two dollars and forty-seven cents, after deducting a credit of thirty-nine dollars and forty-seven cents, given by him for work done on Madison barracks, at Detroit, in eighteen hundred and sixteen; one thousand and twenty-three dollars and eighty-six cents of which was allowed to the credit of the assignees under the act for the relief of Jesse Smith and others, passed June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

APPROVED, July 15, 1846.

1836, ch. 91.

July 15, 1846.

CHAP. XLI.—*An Act for the Relief of James Mains.*

Pension of \$6
per month al-
lowed to James
Mains.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to place the name of James Mains upon the roll of invalid pensioners, and cause to be paid to him six dollars per month, out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated, commencing from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and to continue during his natural life.

APPROVED, July 15, 1846.

July 15, 1846.

CHAP. XLII.—*An Act for the Relief of Benjamin Harris, of La Salle County, State of Illinois.*

Benjamin Har-
ris permitted to
enter at the min-
imum price cer-
tain land in the
Dixon land dis-
trict, Illinois.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Benjamin Harris, of La Salle county, State of Illinois, be, and he is hereby, permitted to enter, at the minimum price per acre, the south-east fraction of the north-west quarter of section twelve, in township numbered thirty-three north, range numbered three east, of the third principal meridian, in the Dixon land district in said State, heretofore entered by said Benjamin Harris as a preëmption under the act of the nineteenth of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and which entry has been cancelled for irregularity; and on the payment of the purchase money therefor, a final certificate and patent shall issue as in other cases: *Provided, however,* If any transfer or assignment of the right of the said Harris has been made by him to any other person, the privilege hereby granted shall extend to and be exercised by his assignee.

APPROVED, July 15, 1846.

1834, ch. 54.

Patent to issue.
Proviso, in case
of an assignment.

CHAP. XLIII.—*An Act for the Relief of George D. Spencer.*

July 15, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay to George D. Spencer, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of seventy-six dollars and twenty-three cents, being the balance due for taking the census of two precincts in the county of Montgomery, in the State of Maryland, in the year eighteen hundred and forty.

George D. Spencer to be paid balance due him for taking the census of two precincts in Montgomery county, Md.

APPROVED, July 15, 1846.

CHAP. XLIV.—*An Act for the Relief of Semington Buffenbarger.*

July 15, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of fifty dollars, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid to Semington Buffenbarger, of South Charleston, in the county of Clark, in the State of Ohio, it being for money wrongfully received by the receiver of the land office at Waupaukonetta district, in said State of Ohio, for the north-east quarter of the north-east quarter of section four, in township number six south, of range number eight east.

\$50, wrongfully received of S. Buffenbarger, to be refunded.

APPROVED, July 15, 1846.

CHAP. XLV.—*An Act for the Relief of Sampson Brown.*

July 15, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, required to place upon the roll of invalid pensions the name of Sampson Brown, and that he pay him at the rate of six dollars per month for and during his natural life, commencing on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

Pension of \$6 per month allowed Sampson Brown

APPROVED, July 15, 1846.

CHAP. XLVI.—*An Act for the Relief of Adam McCulloch.*

July 15, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized to pay, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Adam McCulloch, the sum of three hundred dollars, if it shall be ascertained by the solicitor of the treasury that the legal title of Goat Island, in the State of Maine, (whereon a lighthouse has been built by the United States,) is in the said Adam McCulloch, and he, the said Adam McCulloch, will first convey his title to said Goat Island to the United States.

A. McCulloch to be paid \$300 for his legal title to Goat Island, Maine, on conveying the same to U. S.

APPROVED, July 15, 1846.

CHAP. XLVII.—*An Act for the Relief [of] Daniel Ingalls.*

July 15, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary

Daniel Ingalls to be placed on the pension roll. 1832, ch. 126.

of War be directed to place the name of Daniel Ingalls on the pension roll, at the rate prescribed by the act of June seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, for two years' service as a private; and that his pension commence, according to the provisions of said act, on the eighteenth December, eighteen hundred and forty-three.

APPROVED, July 15, 1846.

July 15, 1846.

CHAP. XLVIII.—*An Act for the Relief of John E. Holland.*

John E. Holland's account for travelling expenses to be audited and paid.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, directed to cause the account of John E. Holland, for his travelling expenses when ordered on board the ship *Vandalia*, as captain's clerk, in August, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, to be audited and settled in the same manner as if the same had been claimed within six years, and to pay the sum found to be due out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, July 15, 1846.

July 15, 1846.

CHAP. XLIX.—*An Act for the Relief of John G. Pierie.*

J. G. Pierie to be paid \$102.25, the amount exacted at the N. Y. custom-house on brig Aldrick, as foreign tonnage.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury pay to John G. Pierie, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred and two dollars and twenty-five cents, being the sum exacted on the entry of the brig Aldrick at the New York custom-house, as foreign tonnage, because of having foreign seamen, who were shipped from Oporto, from necessity.

APPROVED, July 15, 1846.

July 15, 1846.

CHAP. L.—*An Act for the Relief of Joseph M. Rhea, of the County of Sullivan, in the State of Tennessee.*

Pension of \$4 per month allowed Joseph M. Rhea.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed and required to place the name of Joseph M. Rhea, of the State of Tennessee, upon the roll of invalid pensioners, and that he pay him at the rate of four dollars per month, during his natural life, commencing on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

APPROVED, July 15, 1846.

July 15, 1846.

CHAP. LI.—*An Act for the Relief of Arthur R. Frogge, of Fentress County, Tennessee.*

Pension of \$3.50 per month allowed to A. R. Frogge.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, required to place upon the invalid pension roll of the United States the name of Arthur R. Frogge; and that he pay him at the rate of eight dollars and fifty cents per month, for and during his natural life, commencing on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

APPROVED, July 15, 1846.

CHAP. LII. — *An Act for the Relief of Joseph Watson.*

July 15, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorized and directed to place the name of Joseph Watson on the roll of invalid pensioners; and that he be paid at the rate of four dollars per month during his life, to commence on the sixth day of December, eighteen hundred and forty-five.

Pension of \$4 per month allowed to Joseph Watson.

APPROVED, July 15, 1846.

CHAP. LIII. — *An Act for the Relief of John Ficklin.*

July 15, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorized and directed to place the name of John Ficklin on the roll of invalid pensioners; and that he be paid a pension, at the rate of eight dollars per month, during his life, to commence on the twenty-second day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-four.

Pension of \$8 per month allowed to John Ficklin.

APPROVED, July 15, 1846.

CHAP. LIV. — *An Act for the Relief of James Davidson, of the County of Fentress, in the State of Tennessee.*

July 15, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, required to place upon the roll of invalid pensions the name of James Davidson, and that he pay him at the rate of six dollars per month for and during his natural life, commencing on the first January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

Pension of \$6 per month allowed to James Davidson.

APPROVED, July 15, 1846.

CHAP. LV. — *An Act for the Relief of William McCauley.*

July 15, 1846

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to place the name of William McCauley upon the roll of invalid pensioners, and cause to be paid to him six dollars per month, out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated, commencing from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

Pension of \$6 per month allowed to William McCauley.

APPROVED, July 15, 1846.

CHAP. LVII. — *An Act for the Relief of Nathaniel Stafford.*

July 15 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, directed to cause to be paid to the legally authorized guardian of Nathaniel Stafford, of Vermont, who became insane by exposure and extreme hardship in the military service of the United States, the amount of arrearage which may be found due to him, at the rate of eight dollars per month from the seventeenth of May, eighteen hundred and fourteen, to the thirtieth day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-six, at which time his pension, already allowed, commenced under existing laws.

Arrearage due Nathaniel Stafford to be paid to his legally authorized guardian.

APPROVED, July 15, 1846.

July 18, 1846.

CHAP. LVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Isabella Baldrige, Widow of Captain John Baldrige.*

Name of Isabella Baldrige to be placed on the pension roll.

To be paid at the rate of \$480 per annum.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be directed to place the name of Isabella Baldrige, widow of John Baldrige, deceased, an officer in the revolutionary war, on the pension roll, and that she be paid, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, a pension, for the service of her husband as a captain in the revolutionary war, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, commencing on the fourth of September, eighteen hundred and forty-three.

APPROVED, July 18, 1846.

July 18, 1846.

CHAP. LIX. — *An Act for the Relief of Charles M. McKenzie.*

Charles M. McKenzie authorized to locate 80 acres of U. S. land in Michigan, on executing a release to the U. S. of 75 acres.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Charles M. McKenzie be, and he is hereby, authorized to locate eighty acres of land in any of the unlocated lands of the United States, in the State of Michigan, subject to private entry, on his executing a deed of release of seventy-five acres to the United States, being that part of the south half of the south-east quarter of section twenty-seven, township five, range one east, in the State of Michigan, not used or occupied by the said Charles M. McKenzie, being land covered by water; which deed of release shall be deposited with the register of the land office at Detroit, Michigan, and the receipt and certificate of said register shall be sufficient evidence to the register of any other land office in the State of Michigan, when the said McKenzie may desire to locate said eighty acres of land, of his compliance with the requisitions of this act.

APPROVED, July 18, 1846.

July 21, 1846.

CHAP. LXII. — *An Act for the Relief of Benjamin Ballard.*

Benjamin Ballard confirmed in his claim to certain lots of land in Louisiana, entered in the name of William Moyslin, and to a lot of land entered in the name of Elizabeth Parker.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Benjamin Ballard, of the State of Louisiana be, and he is hereby, confirmed in his claim, by mesne conveyances, to lots numbered one and four, section thirty-five, township sixteen, range twelve, containing ninety acres and sixty hundredths, entered in the name of William Moyslin; and to the north-west fractional quarter section twenty-seven, township sixteen, range twelve, containing sixty-two acres and fifty-two hundredths, entered in the name of Elizabeth Parker—both situated on the Red River, and sold at the Natchitoches land office on the eighth of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty. And the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby directed to issue patents to the said Ballard for the land so above described

APPROVED, July 21, 1846.

July 21, 1846.

CHAP. LXIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Robert Barclay, of Missouri.*

Robert Barclay authorized to enter certain lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Robert Barclay, of Missouri, be, and he hereby is, authorized to enter, at any land office in the State of Missouri, six hundred and forty acres of any un-

improved land, subject to sale at private entry, according to the divisions of the public surveys; the said six hundred and forty acres being in lieu of, and to be accepted as full compensation for, the concession of eight hundred arpens granted to him by the order of Delasus, the lieutenant-governor of the Province of Louisiana, dated March sixth, one thousand eight hundred and two, which have been sold by the government of the United States as public lands.

APPROVED, July 21, 1846.

CHAP. LXIX. — *An Act for the Relief of Abraham B. Fannin.*

July 29, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to settle, upon principles of justice and equity, the accounts of Abraham B. Fannin, formerly collector of the customs for the district of Savannah, in the State of Georgia: *Provided,* That the credits which may be given in such settlement on account of expenses incurred by and allowed to him per annum, as collector aforesaid, shall not exceed the expenses incurred by and allowed per annum to his successor in said office, nor make any balance due from or payable by the United States to said Fannin.

Accounts of A. B. Fannin to be audited and settled.

Proviso.

APPROVED, July 29, 1846.

CHAP. LXX. — *An Act for the Relief of Amos Kendall.*

July 29, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first auditor and comptroller of the treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to settle the account of Amos Kendall, late Postmaster-General of the United States, for such counsel fees as said Amos Kendall has paid, or bound himself to pay, and all other necessary and usual expenses incurred, and not repaid by the plaintiffs, by reason of the suit instituted against him by William B. Stokes and others, in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, and decided in his favor by the Supreme Court of the United States at January term, eighteen hundred and forty-five; and that the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, whatever sums of money may be allowed to him by said accounting officers pursuant to the provisions of this act.

Account of Amos Kendall for counsel fees and other expenses to be audited and settled.

to be paid the amount found to be due to him.

APPROVED, July 29, 1846.

CHAP. LXXI. — *An Act for the Relief of Mrs. Pike, Widow of the late General Pike.*

July 29, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of three thousand dollars, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid to Mrs. Zebulon Montgomery Pike, widow of the late General Pike, for compensation for two years' extraordinary services in two exploring expeditions by the said General (then Lieutenant) Pike to the sources of the Mississippi, in eighteen hundred and five and eighteen hundred and six, and to the sources of the Arkansas and Great Platte, and through New Mexico, in eighteen hundred and six and eighteen hundred and seven.

Mrs. Zebulon M. Pike to be paid \$3,000 for two years' service of her husband in two exploring expeditions.

APPROVED, July 29, 1846.

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July 29, 1846.

CHAP. LXXII.—*An Act for the Relief of Nathaniel Phillips.*

A pension of \$4 per month allowed to Nathaniel Phillips.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, directed to place the name of Nathaniel Phillips on the roll of invalid pensioners, and that he be paid, during his natural life, a pension at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

APPROVED, July 29, 1846.

July 29, 1846.

CHAP. LXXIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Harriet L. Catching.*

Release from a judgment obtained against H. L. Catching by the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Harriet L. Catching be, and she is hereby, released from the payment of a judgment obtained against her by the United States in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi, on the sixteenth day of November, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine: *Provided,* She pay all costs of said suit.

APPROVED, July 29, 1846.

Aug. 3, 1846.

CHAP. LXXIX.—*An Act for the Relief of the legal Representatives of Pierre Menard, Josiah T. Betts, Jacob Feaman, and Edmund Roberts, of the State of Illinois, Sureties of Felix St. Vrain, late Indian Agent, deceased.*

\$427.40, due F. St. Vrain, deceased, with interest, to be refunded to his sureties.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be refunded to the legal representatives of Pierre Menard, Josiah T. Betts, Jacob Feaman, and Edmund Roberts, sureties of Felix St. Vrain, late Indian agent, and now deceased, the sum of four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and forty cents, being the amount of salary of said St. Vrain remaining unpaid at the time of his death, and the sum of two hundred dollars, paid by him to Mr. Farnham, to hand to gunsmith and blacksmith, and for which his account was never credited, with six per cent. interest per annum from the thirteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, being the time when the execution against the sureties of said St. Vrain was satisfied; the said sums and interest to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby required to pay the said sums of money and interest to the above-named persons, in the same proportions and amounts as they severally paid towards the satisfaction and discharge of said judgment, to be ascertained by him in such manner as he may direct.

APPROVED, August 3, 1846.

Aug. 3, 1846.

CHAP. LXXX.—*An Act for the Relief of John Keith, of New York.*

John Keith to be placed on the revolutionary pension roll.
1832, ch. 126.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be directed to place the name of John Keith, of Madison county, New York, on the roll of revolutionary pensioners, under the act of the seventh of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and allow him a pension for six months' service as a private, in pursuance of said act.

APPROVED, August 3, 1846.

CHAP. LXXXI.—*An Act for the Relief of John Chasseaud, the Consul of the United States for Syria and Palestine.*

Aug. 3, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to pay to John Chasseaud, consul of the United States for Syria and Palestine, whatever amount there may be due said Chasseaud for salary while acting as consul aforesaid, and which the Secretary of the Treasury has no authority in law to pay, in consequence of a failure on the part of said Chasseaud to furnish the department of state with the bond and two sureties required by law, although he performed the duties of consul, and was recognized as such by the government of the United States.

Amount due for salary to be paid to John Chasseaud.

APPROVED, August 3, 1846.

CHAP. LXXXIII.—*An Act for the Relief of James Low.*

Aug. 4, 1846

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, directed to place the name of James Low on the pension roll of invalid pensioners, at the rate of six dollars per month, commencing on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

Pension of \$6 per month allowed to James Low.

APPROVED, August 4, 1846.

CHAP. LXXXVI.—*An Act to provide for the final Settlement of the Accounts of John Crowell, late Agent for the Creek Indians.*

Aug. 6, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That nothing in the act of the third of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, entitled "An Act making Appropriations for the civil and diplomatic Expenses of the Government for the Year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and for other Purposes," shall be construed as a bar to the settlement of the accounts of John Crowell, late agent of the Creek nation of Indians; and for the payment of any sum or sums of money, if any, found due to the said Crowell, or to his heirs or legal representatives, by the proper accounting officers, the necessary amount is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Nothing in act of 1845, ch. 71; to be construed as a bar to settlement of the accounts of John Crowell.

Appropriation.

APPROVED, August, 6, 1846.

CHAP. LXXXVII.—*An Act for the Relief of Harriet Ward.*

Aug. 6, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy cause the name of Harriet Ward to be placed upon the naval pension roll, under the act of third of March, eighteen hundred and seventeen, at the rate of nine dollars and fifty cents per month, commencing on the first day of January, anno Domini eighteen hundred and forty-six.

Pension of \$9.50 per month allowed to Harriet Ward.
1817, ch. 60.

APPROVED, August 6, 1846.

Aug. 6, 1846.

CHAP. LXXXVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Ebenezer Ballard.*

Pension of \$3-00 per month allowed to Ebenezer Ballard.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, directed to place the name of Ebenezer Ballard on the pension roll of invalid pensioners, at the rate of eight dollars per month, commencing on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

APPROVED, August 6, 1846.

Aug. 6, 1846.

CHAP. XCI. — *An Act to provide for the Confirmation of certain Settlement Claims in the Greensburg Land District, Louisiana.*

The 2d proviso of § 3, of act of 1832, ch. 128, not to apply to the reports of Cosby and Skipwith, on certain settlement claims, which are hereby confirmed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second proviso of the third section of the Act of eight of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-two, entitled "An Act supplementary to the several Acts for adjusting the Claims to Land and establishing Land Offices in the Districts east of the Island of New Orleans," shall not apply to the reports dated eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and twenty, and twenty-fourth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, of Cosby and Skipwith, on settlement claims in that part of Louisiana which lies east of the Mississippi River and west of Pearl River; but such claims which, according to the said reports, were inhabited or cultivated, or where the date of settlement was before the fifteenth April, eighteen hundred and thirteen, are hereby confirmed under the other restrictions of said third section; but this confirmation shall in no manner affect prior rights, and shall only amount to a relinquishment on the part of the United States.

APPROVED, August 6, 1846.

Aug. 7, 1846.

CHAP. XCIII. — *An Act for the Relief of the Heirs of Robert Fulton.*

\$76,300 to be paid in full of the claims of Robert Fulton.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury pay to the heirs of Robert Fulton seventy-six thousand three hundred dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, in full of the claims of the said Robert Fulton against the United States, due at the time of the death of the said Fulton, for inventing floating steam batteries, and superintending the construction of the steam frigate Fulton, for the detention of, and damages to, his steamboat Vesuvius, and for the great benefits conferred on the country by his improvements in the application of steam to navigation.

APPROVED, August 7, 1846.

Aug. 8, 1846.

CHAP. CXI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Richard Elliott.*

Richard Elliott to be placed on the pension roll.

1832, ch. 126.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to place Richard Elliott, of the city of Washington, District of Columbia, on the pension list of revolutionary pensioners, under the act of the 7th of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and allow him a pension for six months' service, in pursuance of said act.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

CHAP. CXII. — *An Act for the Relief of Patrick Masterson.*

Aug. 8, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to place the name of Patrick Masterson, of Lawrence-county, Kentucky, upon the revolutionary pension roll, under the act of eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and grant him a pension of twenty dollars per annum, for six months' service, according to the provisions of said act.

Patrick Masterson to be placed on the pension roll. . . .
1832, ch. 126.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

CHAP. CXIII. — *An Act for the Relief of William Gump.*

Aug. 8, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorized and directed to place the name of William Gump on the roll of invalid pensioners, and that he be paid at the rate of eight dollars per month during his life, to commence on the sixth day of July, eighteen hundred and forty-three.

Wm. Gump allowed a pension of \$8 per month.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

CHAP. CXIV. — *An Act granting a Pension to Orris Crosby.*

Aug. 8, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War cause the name of Orris Crosby, of Illinois, to be placed upon the roll of invalid pensioners, at the rate of eight dollars per month, during his natural life; said pension to commence on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

Pension of \$8 per month allowed to Orris Crosby

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

CHAP. CXV. — *An Act for the Relief of Griffen Kelly.*

Aug. 8, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the name of Griffen Kelly be placed upon the roll of invalid pensions, and that he be allowed and paid the sum of eight dollars per month, for and during his life, to be computed from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

Pension of \$8 per month allowed to Griffen Kelly.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

CHAP. CXVI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Joseph Dusseau.*

Aug. 8, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be directed to place the name of Joseph Dusseau, of Michigan, upon the list of invalid pensioners, at the rate of six dollars per month, and that he be entitled to receive the same from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-six, for and during his natural life.

Pension of \$6 per month allowed to Joseph Dusseau.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Aug. 8, 1846.

CHAP. CXVII. — *An Act for the Relief of William B. Lang.*

Wm. B. Lang to be paid \$415.22, provided requisite proof be given to Secretary of the Treasury.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to pay to William B. Lang, of Boston, Massachusetts, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of four hundred and fifteen dollars and twenty-two cents: *Provided,* It shall be proved to his satisfaction that the collector of the customs for the port of Boston has assessed and collected from the said William B. Lang, on the importation of sheet-steel, duties to this amount, greater than the said steel was liable by law to be charged with.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Aug. 8, 1846.

CHAP. CXVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Samuel Jorden.*

Samuel Jorden to be placed on the pension roll. 1832, ch. 126.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to place the name of Samuel Jorden, of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, upon the pension roll, according to the provisions of the act of eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and grant him a certificate for nine months' service; that is to say, for thirty dollars per annum during his natural life, beginning on the first day of January, anno Domini eighteen hundred and forty-four.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Aug. 8, 1846.

CHAP. CXIX. — *An Act for the Relief of Wiley B. Parnell, of Blount county, Alabama, and James A. Whiteside, of Illinois.*

Wiley B. Parnell authorized to surrender the certificate for lands entered under a mistake, and to enter other lands in lieu thereof.

Application to be made within six months.

His entry not to interfere with rights of others.

James A. Whiteside authorized to surrender a certain patent for lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Wiley B. Parnell of Blount county, Alabama, be, and he is hereby, authorized to surrender the certificate that issued to him from the Huntsville land office, in said State, for the north-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section number thirty-two, township number twelve, range number two west, in said land district, entered by the said Parnell on the fourth day of December, eighteen hundred and forty-four, under a mistake; and, upon the surrender of said certificate, or the patent for said tract of land, if it has issued, under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner of the General Land Office may prescribe, the said Wiley B. Parnell is hereby authorized to enter, in lieu thereof, the south-west quarter of the north-east quarter of said section, township, and range, it being the tract the said Wiley B. Parnell intended to enter: *Provided,* That application is made by the said Wiley B. Parnell, under the provisions of this act, within six months after the passage of the same: *And provided further,* That the entry shall not be made to the prejudice of the rights of any other person or persons.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That James A. Whiteside, of the county of Hardin, in the State of Illinois, be, and he is hereby, authorized to surrender the patent issued to him from the Shawnee-town land district, in said State, for the south-west quarter of the north-east quarter of section eight, in township eleven south, of range eight east, in said land district, entered and patented by the said Whiteside, on the twenty-eighth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; and upon the surrender of said patent for the said tract of

land, under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner of the General Land Office may prescribe, the said James A. Whiteside is hereby authorized to locate and enter, in lieu thereof, an equal quantity of land to that so surrendered, any where in the said land district unsold, and to which no preëmption right attaches: *Provided*, That said entry shall be made within six months after the passage of this act.

Authorized to enter lands in lieu thereof.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

CHAP. CXX. — *An Act for the Relief of Peter Rife.*

Aug. 8, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to place the name of Peter Rife, of Wythe county, Virginia, upon the revolutionary pension roll, and pay him a pension of thirty dollars per annum, commencing on the first day of January, anno Domini eighteen hundred and forty-four.

Peter Rife to receive a pension of \$30 per annum.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

CHAP. CXXI. — *An Act for the Relief of Jose Carxillo.*

Aug. 8, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to issue to Jose Carxillo, of the county of Hancock and State of Mississippi, a patent to the north-west quarter of section twenty-six, of township nine, range sixteen west, in the Augusta land district of Mississippi.

Patent for certain land in Augusta, Mississippi, land district, to be issued to Jose Carxillo.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

CHAP. CXXII. — *An Act for the Relief of Mary Campbell, Widow of John Campbell.*

Aug. 8, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Mary Campbell, of the county of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, widow of John Campbell, late a soldier of the revolutionary war, be placed upon the pension roll under the provisions of the act of Congress passed July four, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and that she be paid a pension at the rate of thirty dollars annually, in accordance with the provisions of said act, to commence the ninth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

Mary Campbell to receive a pension of \$30 per annum.

1836, ch. 362.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

CHAP. CXXIII. — *An Act for the Relief of the Heirs or legal Representatives of Thomas Kelly.*

Aug. 8, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office be, and is hereby, authorized to issue to the legal representatives of Thomas Kelly a duplicate warrant, in lieu of warrant number nine hundred and fifty-nine, for one hundred acres of land.

Duplicate warrant to be issued to Thomas Kelly in lieu of warrant No. 959.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Aug. 8, 1846.

CHAP. CXXIV.—*An Act for the Relief of Lewis Laing.*

Pension of \$3 per month allowed to Lewis Laing.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorized and directed to place the name of Lewis Laing on the roll of invalid pensioners, and that he be paid at the rate of eight dollars per month during his life, to commence on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Aug. 8, 1846.

CHAP. CXXV.—*An Act for the Relief of William Moss.*

Warrant for 640 acres of land to be issued to Wm. Moss.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall be, and is hereby, authorized and required to issue a warrant in favor of William Moss, for six hundred and forty acres of land, to be located upon any unlocated land belonging to the United States, and now subject to entry.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Aug. 8, 1846.

CHAP. CXXVI.—*An Act for the Relief of Elizabeth Betts, of the City of New York.*

Elizabeth Betts to receive a pension of \$50 per annum.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to place the name of Elizabeth Betts on the revolutionary pension roll at the rate of fifty dollars per annum, for fifteen months' service of her husband, Preserved Betts; and that her pension commence the twenty-fifth December, eighteen hundred and forty-three.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Aug. 8, 1846.

CHAP. CXXVII.—*An Act for the Relief of Thomas Ap Catesby Jones.*

Thomas Ap Catesby Jones to be paid \$1,501.78, being balance due on the settlement of his accounts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay to Thomas Ap Catesby Jones, out of any money not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one thousand five hundred and one dollars and seventy-eight cents, it being the balance due him on his accounts as rendered to the United States.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Aug. 8, 1846.

CHAP. CXXVIII.—*An Act for the Relief of the Owners of the Ship Herald, of Baltimore.*

Extra tonnage duties charged upon the ship Herald to be refunded.

1817, ch. 31.

Proviso. That the Secretary of the Treasury is satisfied.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to refund to Thomas Harris Hodges, administrator of John H. Hodges, in behalf of the owners of the ship Herald, Captain Pullen, of Baltimore, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the extra tonnage duty charged upon that ship by the collector of the port of New York, on her arrival from Amsterdam, in September, eighteen hundred and forty-four, for a violation of the sixth section of the navigation act of the first of March, eighteen hundred and seventeen: *Provided,* That the said Hodges shall satisfy the Secretary of the Treasury that

he is legally entitled to receive the same, and that the violation of the navigation act aforesaid was rendered necessary to enable the master to return with his vessel to the United States.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

CHAP. CXXIX.—*An Act for the Relief of Margaret Gwinnup, of Hamilton County, Ohio.* Aug. 8, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place the name of Margaret Gwinnup, of Hamilton county, Ohio, on the pension roll, under the act of July seven, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and pay her at the rate of one hundred and twenty dollars per annum.

Margaret Gwinnup to receive a pension of \$120 per annum.
1836, ch. 189.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

CHAP. CXXX.—*An Act for the Relief of Isaiah Parker.* Aug. 8, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, required and authorized to pay Isaiah Parker the sum of three hundred and twenty-eight dollars, for arrears of pension from March fourth, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, to October thirty-one, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, at the rate of two dollars per month, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Isaiah Parker to be paid \$328 for arrears of pension due him.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

CHAP. CXXXI.—*An Act for the Relief of the Owner and Crew of the Schooner Tancred.* Aug. 8, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the collector of the customs for the District of Marblehead, in the State of Massachusetts, is hereby authorized to pay Glover Broughton, owner of the schooner Tancred, and to the persons composing her crew, or their legal representatives, such sum as said vessel would have been entitled to receive had she been engaged more than four months in the cod fisheries during the season of eighteen hundred and forty-four, and which was prevented by the loss of said vessel, which sum shall be distributed according to law: *Provided,* It shall be proved, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the provisions of law relating to fishing bounties, other than such as require the actual employment of the vessel at sea for a term or terms of time, shall have been complied with.

Collector at Marblehead to pay owner and crew of schr. Tancred such sum as they would have been entitled to had said vessel been engaged more than four months in cod fishery.

Proviso.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

CHAP. CXXXII.—*An Act for the Relief of Captain John Patton.* Aug. 8, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorized and directed to place the name of John Patton on the roll of invalid pensioners, and that he be paid at the rate of

Pension of \$20 per month allowed to John Patton.

twenty dollars per month during his life, to commence on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Aug. 8, 1846.

CHAP. CXXXIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Lois Mattison, of the County of Jefferson, State of New York.*

Lois Mattison to receive a pension of \$40 per annum.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to place the name of Lois Mattison on the pension list, at the rate of forty dollars per annum, to commence the fifteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Aug. 8, 1846.

CHAP. CXXXIV.—*An Act for the Relief of Leah Gray.*

Leah Gray to receive a pension of \$96 per annum.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to place the name of Leah Gray on the roll of revolutionary pensions, at the rate of ninety-six dollars a year, commencing on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Aug. 8, 1846.

CHAP. CXXXV.—*An Act for the Relief of William Pool.*

Pension of \$4 per month allowed to Wm. Pool.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, directed to place the name of William Pool on the pension list of invalid pensioners of the United States; and that said William Pool be entitled to receive a pension at the rate of four dollars per month from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Aug. 8, 1846.

CHAP. CXXXVI.—*An Act for the Relief of John McAllister.*

John McAllister to be paid \$50 as an encouragement for his enlistment in the army.
1814, ch. 7.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury pay, out of any unappropriated money, to John McAllister, of Troup county, Georgia, the sum of fifty dollars, that being the amount still due him as encouragement for his enlistment into the army of the United States, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved twenty-seventh January, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Aug. 8, 1846.

CHAP. CXXXVII.—*An Act for the Relief of James Journey.*

James Journey confirmed in his title to tract of land.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That James Journey, who claims title, by virtue of a Spanish concession for four hundred arpens, to the north-east quarter of section thirty, and the north-west

quarter of section twenty-nine, both in township forty-seven north, and range one west, in Warren county, Missouri, be confirmed in the same, and that a patent issue to him therefor; and that he also be permitted, without paying any thing therefor, to enter with the register and receiver of the St. Louis land district forty acres on any of the unappropriated public lands now in market in said district, in full satisfaction of the remainder of said four hundred arpens: *Provided*, That said entry shall not interfere with any rights of any other persons.
APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Patent to issue.

Proviso.

CHAP. CXXXVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of John G. McCloud, of Linn County, Iowa.*

Aug. 8, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That John G. McCloud be, and he is hereby, permitted to enter, within one year from the date of the passage of this bill, at the proper land office, at the minimum price of the public lands, the north-west quarter of the north-east quarter of section number sixteen, in township eighty-three north, of range seven west, containing forty acres.

John G. McCloud permitted to enter a quarter section of land.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the authority having charge of the said school land is hereby authorized to select, and report to the register and receiver of the district in which said land is situate, other unappropriated lands of the United States subject to private entry in the said Territory, of a similar quantity to that which shall have been entered by said John G. McCloud, for the use of schools for the inhabitants of said township, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, That two thirds of the legal voters (including such females as may be heads of families) of said township sign a petition consenting that the said John G. McCloud may enter the before-mentioned forty-acre tract of land, and cause the same to be presented to the register of the proper district.

Authority having charge of school land to report to register and receiver.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

CHAP. CXXXIX. — *An Act for the Relief of John Carr, John Batty, and Samuel Stevenson, Seamen on board the Whale Ship Margaret.*

Aug. 8, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury pay to John Carr, John Batty, and Samuel Stevenson, for their detention under the authority of the United States, five hundred and thirty-eight days each, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per day, amounting to two thousand and sixteen dollars and fifty cents, to give evidence on the trial of Harper, Rodman, Latham, and Hummstor, for mutiny and setting fire to the above-named ship whilst on a whaling voyage in the Pacific Ocean; and that the same be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

John Carr, John Batty, and Samuel Stevenson to be paid \$2,016.50 for their detention under the authority of the U. S. to give evidence, &c.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

CHAP. CXL. — *An Act for the Relief of John Milsted, of Escambia County, Florida.*

Aug. 8, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That John Milsted be authorized to surrender the evidence of title issued to him by the United States for the north-east quarter of the south-east quarter of

John Milsted authorized to surrender evidence of title to a quar-

ter section of land, and to enter other land in lieu thereof.

Entry to be made in six months.
Proviso.

section twenty-five, in township three north, of range twenty-three west, entered by him at the land office at Tallahassee, in the Territory (now State) of Florida, by mistake; and upon the surrender of such evidence of title, under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner of the General Land Office may prescribe, the said John Milsted shall be authorized to enter, in lieu thereof, the north-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section twenty-five, in township three north of range thirty-two west, it being the tract that the said John Milsted intended to enter: *Provided*, That the said entry shall be made within six months after the passage of this act: *And provided further*, The said entry shall not be made to the prejudice of the rights of any other person or persons.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Aug. 8, 1846.

CHAP. CXXI.—*An Act for the Relief of Daniel H. Warren.*

Pension of \$6 per month allowed to Daniel H. Warren.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and hereby is, directed to place the name of Daniel H. Warren upon the roll of invalid pensioners, and to pay him a pension at the rate of six dollars per month, to commence on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and to continue during his natural life.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Aug. 8, 1846.

CHAP. CXXII.—*An Act for the Relief of Patrick Kelly, senior, of the County of Indiana, State of Pennsylvania.*

Patrick Kelly to be placed on the pension roll. 1832, ch. 126.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to place the name of Patrick Kelly, senior, on the pension roll, according to the act of seventh June, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, for six months' service as a private, and that his pension commence the twenty-sixth September, eighteen hundred and forty-five.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Aug. 8, 1846.

CHAP. CXXIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Solomon Russell, of the County of Somerset, in the State of Maine.*

Duplicate to land warrant 705 to be issued to Solomon Russell.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to issue to Solomon Russell a duplicate to land warrant number seven hundred and five; and that said Russell have leave to locate the same upon any vacant land belonging to the United States, subject to private entry, so as not to interfere with preëmption rights.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Aug. 8, 1846.

CHAP. CXXIV.—*An Act for the Relief of the Heirs of Doctor John Gray, deceased.*

Legal representatives of Dr. John Gray, to be paid \$5,000.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, required to pay to the legal repre-

representatives of Dr John Gray, deceased, late of Calvert county, in the State of Maryland, the sum of five thousand dollars, out of any moneys remaining in the treasury otherwise unappropriated.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

CHAP. CXLV. — *An Act for the Relief of Nathan Smith, Charles K. Smith, and others.*

Aug. 8, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the collector of the customs for the District of Stonington, in the State of Connecticut, is hereby authorized to pay to Nathan Smith, Charles K. Smith, owners of the fishing-schooner Washington, of Stonington, and to the persons composing her late crew, such allowance, to be distributed according to law, as they would have been entitled to receive had she completed her fishing term; the said schooner having been driven on shore in a gale, by which she was prevented from accomplishing the full term required by law to entitle her to the bounty.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Collector of Stonington authorized to pay to owners of schr. Washington such allowance as they would have been entitled to had their schooner completed her term of fishing service.

CHAP. CXLVI. — *An Act for the Relief of Amos Hunting.*

Aug. 8, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to place the name of Amos Hunting on the revolutionary pension roll, under the act of the seventh June, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, for six months' service as a private.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Amos Hunting placed upon the pension roll. 1832, ch. 162.

CHAP. CXLVII. — *An Act for the Relief of Richard Hargreave Lee.*

Aug. 8, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to pay to Richard Hargreave Lee, of Buffalo, in the State of New York, one hundred and sixty dollars, or so much thereof as shall satisfactorily appear to said secretary to be the moiety of the penalty of four hundred dollars paid by said Lee, by mistake, for a breach of the revenue laws committed by him on the thirtieth of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, after deducting from said penalty of four hundred dollars the amount of the true penalty which ought to have been paid by said Lee, according to the provisions of the act of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Secretary of Treasury authorized to refund to R. H. L. \$160, paid by him through mistake.

1823, ch. 58.

CHAP. CXLVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Aquilla Goodwin.*

Aug. 8, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the name of Aquilla Goodwin be placed upon the roll of invalid pensioners, and that he be allowed and paid the sum of six dollars per month, for and during his life, to be computed from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Pension of \$6 per month allowed to Aquilla Goodwin.

Aug. 8, 1846.

CHAP. CXLIX.—*An Act for the Relief of John R. Williams.*

J. R. Williams to be credited \$2,000 for damages done to his farm in 1813 and 1814.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to credit John R. Williams, as on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fourteen, on his bonds and mortgage, given by him to the United States in eighteen hundred and twelve, and still held by them, to secure the payment of three thousand two hundred dollars, with interest till paid, being the amount of the purchase money of a farm when sold to him at auction by the United States, in eighteen hundred and eleven, the sum of two thousand dollars, it being for damages done to his farm, known by the name of the Springwell farm, situate in the then Territory, now State of Michigan, while in the occupancy of the United States troops, in the years eighteen hundred and thirteen and eighteen hundred and fourteen, and in full payment of said damages.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Aug. 8, 1846.

CHAP. CL.—*An Act for the Relief of Eli Merrill.*

Warrant for 160 acres of land to be issued to Eli Merrill, in lieu of one heretofore issued.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That upon the surrender to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, by Eli Merrill, of letters patent issued to said Eli Merrill for a tract of land containing one hundred and sixty acres, being the north-west quarter of section twenty-six, of township five north, in range one west, in the tract appropriated for military bounties in the Territory of Illinois, and upon due proof made that said Merrill has made no conveyance of said land, the said Commissioner of the General Land Office shall be, and is hereby, authorized and required to issue a warrant in favor of said Eli Merrill for one hundred and sixty acres of land to be located upon any unlocated land belonging to the United States and now subject to entry.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Aug. 8, 1846.

CHAP. CL.I.—*An Act for the Relief of Gregory Thomas and others.*

Persons attached to the pilot-boat Washington, to be paid \$300 for injuries sustained by the boat by a collision with the U. S. steamer Colonel Harney.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to pay, or cause to be paid, to Gregory Thomas, of the city of New York, for himself and the other owners and pilots who were attached to the pilot-boat Washington, of that port, on the first October, eighteen hundred and forty-four, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of eight hundred dollars, being three hundred dollars for expenses incurred by them for repairs, and five hundred dollars for detention occasioned by injuries to their said pilot boat, by a collision with the United States Steamer Colonel Harney, on the ocean, on the night of the first October, eighteen hundred and forty-four.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Aug. 8, 1846.

CHAP. CL.II.—*An Act for the Relief of James Gee.*

James Gee to be paid \$4 per month from Sept. 22, 1837, to Dec. 3, 1842.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, authorized and required to pay to James Gee, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, an arrearage of pension at the rate of four dollars per month, from the twenty-second day of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, to the third day of December, eighteen hundred and forty-two.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

CHAP. CLIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Mary Segar, of Jefferson County, State of New York.*

Aug. 8, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to place the name of Mary Phelps on the revolutionary pension roll, at the rate of twenty dollars per annum, to commence the eighth day of August, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, for six months' service of her husband, Peter Segar.

Mary Phelps to receive a pension of \$20 per annum.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

CHAP. CLIV. — *An Act for the Relief of Samuel D. Walker, of Baltimore.*

Aug. 8, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Samuel D. Walker, the sum of six hundred and sixteen dollars and twenty-seven cents, being the amount of duty levied (on four hundred and forty-one seroons of Spanish leaf tobacco) by the act of second of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three: *Provided*, That satisfactory proof shall be furnished to the Secretary of the Treasury that said duties were paid, and not returned in debentures on the exportation of said tobacco.

S. D. Walker to be paid \$1616.27, being an amount of duty levied by act of 1833, ch. 55.

Proviso.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

CHAP. CLV. — *An Act for the Relief of Ebenezer Conant, of the County of Jefferson, State of New York.*

Aug. 8, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to place the name of Ebenezer Conant on the pension list, at the rate of forty dollars per annum, to commence the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

Ebenezer Conant to receive a pension of \$40 per annum.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

CHAP. CLVI. — *An Act to confirm an Entry of Land made by the Administrator of James Anderson, deceased, of Iowa Territory.*

Aug. 8, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the entry of fractional section sixteen, in township number sixty-nine north, of range number two west, in the Des Moines land district, in the Territory of Iowa, made by the administrator of the estate of the late James Anderson, deceased, of Iowa Territory, under the provisions of an act of Congress for the relief of said Anderson, approved seven-teenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-four, be, and the same is hereby, confirmed and allowed: *Provided*, nevertheless, That the consent of two thirds of the legal voters in said township shall be first obtained thereto.

Entry of land, made by the administrator of James Anderson, confirmed. 1844, ch. 142.

Proviso.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

CHAP. CLVII. — *An Act for the Relief of Justin Jacobs.*

Aug. 8, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, directed to place the name of Justin

Justin Jacobs to receive a pen-

tion of \$8 per month. Jacobs, late a laborer of ordnance in the service of the United States, on the roll of invalid pensioners, and to pay him eight dollars per month, to commence on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty six, and to continue during his natural life.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Aug. 8, 1846.

CHAP. CLVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Samuel D. Enochs.*

Sam. D. Enochs to be paid \$80 for a mare lost in the service of the U. S.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to pay, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Samuel D. Enochs, the sum of eighty dollars, in full compensation for his mare, which ran off, and has never since been heard of, while he was separated from her to do guard duty on foot in the service of the United States.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Aug. 8, 1846.

CHAP. CLIX. — *An Act for the Relief of the Heirs and legal Representatives of Cyrus Turner, deceased.*

Legal representatives of Cyrus Turner to be paid \$1,500 for depredations committed by Sioux Indians.

Said sum to be deducted from Sioux annuities.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be paid to the heirs and legal representatives of Cyrus Turner, deceased, the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; which sum of money shall be in full of all demands for depredations and injuries committed by that band of Sioux Indians known and designated as the North Sursitons or Lake Traverse Indians; which sum of money shall be deducted from any annuity which may now be, or hereafter may become, due from this government to said band of Indians.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Aug. 8, 1846.

CHAP. CLX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Abraham Ansman.*

Pension of \$6 per month allowed to Abraham Ansman.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to place the name of Abraham Ansman, of Clermont county, in the State of Ohio, on the roll of invalid pensions, at the rate of six dollars per month, to continue during his natural life, and commence from the first day of January, anno Domini eighteen hundred and forty-six.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Aug. 8, 1846.

CHAP. CLXI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Elijah C. Babbit.*

Pension of \$4 per month allowed to E. C. Babbit.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby directed to place the name of Elijah C. Babbit on the list of invalid pensioners of the United States; and that said Babbit be entitled to receive a pension of four dollars per month, from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and to continue during his natural life.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

CHAP. CLXII.—*An Act for the Relief of Langtry and Jenkins.*

Aug. 8, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury pay to Langtry and Jenkins, of the State of Tennessee, or their legal representatives, the sum of one thousand four hundred and forty-three dollars and sixty-five cents, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; it being for damage sustained by them in consequence of the violation of a contract on the part of the government agents, in refusing to receive three thousand pairs of shoes contracted to be received at the Cherokee Agency in the summer of eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, for the use of poor and destitute Cherokees, to equip them for their removal west.

Langtry & Jenkins to be paid \$1,443-65, for damages sustained by them in consequence of a violation of contract by the agents of the government.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

CHAP. CLXIII.—*An Act for the Relief of the legal Representatives of John Ruddle.*

Aug. 8, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the legal representatives of John Ruddle be, and are hereby, authorized, by law, to enter three hundred and fifty arpens of any unlocated land now subject to entry in the State of Missouri.

Legal representatives of John Ruddle authorized to enter 350 arpens of land in Missouri.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

CHAP. CLXIV.—*An Act for the Relief of Benjamin Allen.*

Aug. 8, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the name of Benjamin Allen be placed upon the roll of invalid pensioners, and that he be allowed and paid the sum of six dollars per month for and during his life, to be computed from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

Pension of \$6 per month allowed to Benj. Allen.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

CHAP. CLXV.—*An Act granting a Pension to John Campbell, of Garland, in the State of Maine.*

Aug. 8, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be directed to place the name of John Campbell, of Garland, in the State of Maine, upon the list of invalid pensioners, at the rate of four dollars per month, during his natural life; said pension to commence on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

Pension of \$4 per month allowed to John Campbell.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

CHAP. CLXVI.—*An Act for the Relief of Surranus Cobb.*

Aug. 8, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is required to place the name of Surranus Cobb on the invalid pension roll, at the rate of four dollars per month, during his natural life, commencing on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

Pension of \$4 per month allowed to Surranus Cobb.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

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Aug. 8, 1846.

CHAP. CLXVII. — *An Act for the Relief of Mary Phelps, of the County of Genesee, State of New York.*

Mary Phelps allowed a pension of \$96 per annum.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to place the name of Mary Phelps on the revolutionary pension roll, at the rate of ninety-six dollars per annum, to commence the seventeenth day of February, eighteen hundred and forty-five, for two years' service of her husband, Richard Austen.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Aug. 8, 1846.

CHAP. CLXVIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Daniel Pratt.*

Pension of \$4 per month allowed to Daniel Pratt.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place the name of Daniel Pratt on the invalid pension roll of the United States, and that he pay him, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of four dollars per month, from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, during his natural life.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Aug. 8, 1846.

CHAP. CLXXI. — *An Act to authorize the constituted Authorities of the County of Polk, in the Territory of Iowa, to enter a Quarter Section of Land for a Seat of Justice.*

Authorities of the county of Polk authorized to enter quarter section of land upon which fort Des Moines is situated for a seat of justice.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the constituted authorities of the county of Polk, in the Territory of Iowa, be, and are hereby, authorized to enter, by legal subdivisions, the quarter section of land upon which Fort Des Moines, in the Territory of Iowa, is situated, upon paying to the proper register and receiver therefor one dollar and a quarter per acre: *Provided,* That the seat of justice of said county is located on said tract of land.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Aug. 8, 1846.

CHAP. CLXXII. — *An Act authorizing the Inhabitants of Township one, of Range thirteen east, Seneca County, Ohio, to relinquish certain Lands selected for Schools, and to obtain others in Lieu of them.*

School trustees of township 1, range 13 east, Seneca Co., Ohio, authorized, on relinquishing certain lands, to select others in lieu thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, on the relinquishment to the United States by the proper school trustees of township one, of range thirteen east, in Seneca county, Ohio, of all the right, title, and interest, of the inhabitants of said township to the east half and north-west quarter of section eight, in township ten south, of range nine east, containing four hundred and eighty acres, and Cedar Point, on Cedar Island, in Lake Erie, containing thirty-four acres and eighty-nine hundredths of an acre, heretofore selected for them as school lands, under the provisions of the act of twentieth May, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, entitled "An Act to appropriate Lands for the support of Schools in certain Townships and fractional Townships, not heretofore provided for," the said school trustees

be, and they are hereby, authorized to select and enter, free of cost, a quantity not exceeding five hundred and fourteen acres of the lands belonging to the United States, within the limits of the late Wyandott cession, or of any of the land districts in the State of Ohio, in tracts conforming to the subdivisions into which the lands shall be represented on the plats of survey: *Provided*, That the selections hereby authorized to be made shall not embrace lands upon which the assessed improvements of Indians have been made.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, when the lands here authorized to be selected or entered shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, they shall be held by the inhabitants of the township herein first designated, by the same tenure, and upon the same terms, for the support of schools in said township, as if they had been selected under the provisions of the before-recited act of twentieth May, eighteen hundred and twenty-six.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Proviso.

Said lands to be held for schools.

1826, ch. 83.

CHAP. CLXXIII. — *An Act authorizing the Trustees of Tymochtee Township, Wyandott County, Ohio, to select Lands for Schools within the Wyandott Cession.*

Aug. 8, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the school trustees of township one south, of range fourteen east, in Wyandott county, Ohio, be, and hereby are, authorized to select and enter, free of cost, two hundred and twenty-five acres of land, within the Wyandott cession, or of any other lands, within the State of Ohio, belonging to the United States, in tracts conforming to the subdivisions into which the lands shall be represented on the plots of survey: *Provided*, The selections hereby authorized to be made shall not embrace lands upon which the assessed improvements of Indians have been made.

Trustees of Tymochtee township, Ohio, authorized to select lands for schools in the Wyandott cession.

Proviso.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, when the lands hereby authorized to be selected and entered shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, they shall be held by the inhabitants of the township herein designated by the same tenure, and upon the same terms, for the support of schools in said township, as if they had been selected under the provisions of the general school law of the twentieth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

To be held as if selected under school law of May, 1826.

1826, ch. 83.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

CHAP. CLXXIV. — *An Act to refund to certain Persons an excess of Duty exacted on the Importation of Foreign Merchandise.*

Aug. 8, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and required to pay to Manice, Phelps, and Company, and Manice, Gold, and Company, merchants of the city of New York, any excess of duty paid by them to the collector of the port of New York, upon the importation of certain Thibet shawls, worsted Valenciens, worsted and cotton erminetts, brochellas, pincettas, and cashmaretts, since the fourteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, beyond what the same were legally chargeable with; and to pay to Halsted, Haines, and Company, merchants of the city of New York, any excess of duty paid by them in the years eighteen hundred and thirty-three, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, eighteen hundred and

Excess of duty collected on certain importations of foreign merchandise to be refunded.

Manice, Phelps, & Co.
Manice, Gold, & Co.

Halsted, Haines, & Co.

thirty-eight, and eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, upon the importation of woove shirts, worsted cravats, and silk twists, beyond what the same were by law chargeable with, an [and] interest thereon from said time of payment; and also to pay to Edward Hardy, of the city of New York, any excess of duty paid by him on the importation, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, of woove shirts and drawers, worsted Guernsey frocks, and cotton and merino and worsted shirts and drawers, beyond what the same were chargeable with, and interest thereon from said time of payment; and also to pay to George Trull any ~~excess~~ excess of duty paid by him on the importation, in the years eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and eighteen hundred and forty, of woove shirts and drawers, beyond what was legally chargeable thereon, and interest on such excess from said time of payment; and also to pay to Smith, Thurger, and Company, merchants of the city of New York, any excess of duty paid by them on the importation of jute grass, under the name of India matting, India weed, hemp carpeting, and jute carpeting, in the years eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, eighteen hundred and forty, and eighteen hundred and forty-one, beyond what the same were legally chargeable with, and interest on such excess; and also to pay to Jonathan Little, assignee of Whiley and Taylor, merchants of the city of New York, any excess of duty paid by them upon the importation of silk twist, in the years eighteen hundred and thirty-eight and eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, beyond what the same was legally chargeable with; said several sums to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That, if either of the persons hereinbefore named is in any manner indebted to the United States, the sum so payable to such indebted person, or so much thereof as will be necessary, shall be retained in set-off to such indebtedness.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to refund to the several persons entitled thereto such sums of money as have been illegally exacted by collectors of the customs, under the sanction of the treasury department, for duties on imported merchandise, since the third of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-three: *Provided*, That, before any such refunding, the Secretary shall be satisfied, by decisions of the courts of the United States upon the principle involved, that such duties were illegally exacted: *And provided, also*, That such decisions of the courts shall have been adopted or acquiesced in by the treasury department as its rule of construction.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Edward Hardy.

George Trull.

Smith, Thurger, & Co.

Jonathan Little, assignee.

Proviso as to off-set.

All duties illegally collected to be refunded.

Proviso.

Proviso.

Aug. 10, 1846.

CHAP. CLXXXI. — *An Act for the Relief of the Heirs and Legal Representatives of Richard C. Allen, deceased.*

Heirs or legal representatives of R. C. Allen authorized to enter and patent one section of land in Florida.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the heirs or legal representatives of Richard C. Allen, deceased, late of the Territory (now State) of Florida, be authorized to enter and patent, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, one section of public land, according to legal sub-divisions, subject to sale in the State of Florida, to which there may be no pre-emption right, in full satisfaction of all claims for the services and expenses of said Allen in locating lands reserved for a seminary of learning in said State.

APPROVED, August 10, 1846.

CHAP. CLXXXII.— *An Act to allow Elijah White Reimbursement of Expenses incurred by him as acting Sub-Agent of Indian Affairs west of the Rocky Mountains.*

Aug. 10, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorized and required to allow and pay to Elijah White, and that he be also authorized and required to audit, allow, and pay, the accounts of said White, presented to the war department for payment upon the principles of right and justice, and that the sum of two thousand one hundred and seventy-six dollars and fifty-nine cents be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purposes aforesaid.

Secretary of War authorized to audit, allow, and pay, the account of Elijah White, on principles of equity and justice.

APPROVED, August 10, 1846.

CHAP. CLXXXIII.— *An Act for the Relief of Abraham Horbach.*

Aug. 10, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Abraham Horbach, the sum of five thousand dollars, with lawful interest from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, being the amount of a draft drawn by James Reeside on the post-office department, dated the eighteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, payable on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and accepted by the treasurer of the post-office department; which said draft was endorsed by said Abraham Horbach, at the instance of the said James Reeside, and the amount drawn from the Bank of Philadelphia, and, at maturity, said draft was protested for non-payment, and said Horbach became liable to pay, in consequence of his endorsement, and did pay, the full amount of said draft.

Secretary of the Treasury authorized to pay A. Horbach \$5000, with interest, for a draft drawn by Jas. Reeside, and accepted by the treasurer of the post-office department, &c.

APPROVED, August 10, 1846.

CHAP. CLXXXIV.— *An Act for the Relief of Henry Etting.*

Aug. 10, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the treasury be, and hereby are, directed, in settling the accounts of Henry Etting, as purser in the United States Navy, to allow him the sum of two thousand six hundred and six dollars, being a portion of the amount expended by him in prosecuting a suit against the Commercial Bank of New Orleans, to recover public moneys deposited therein

Henry Etting allowed \$2,606 in settlement of his accounts.

APPROVED, August 10, 1846.

CHAP. CLXXXV.— *An Act for the Relief of Richard Kidd and Benjamin Kidd.*

Aug. 10, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Joshua Coit, of the city of New York, attorney of Richard Kidd and Benjamin Kidd, the balance remaining unpaid, and interest thereon, of a judgment recovered by said Richard Kidd and Benjamin Kidd, in

Secretary of Treasury to pay attorney of R. and B. Kidd balance due on a judgment.

the Circuit court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, against Samuel Swartwout, late collector of the port of New York, for the recovery of duties illegally exacted on the importation of certain wheat and flour of American growth or origin, in the years eighteen hundred and thirty-six and eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, a part of which judgment has been heretofore paid.

APPROVED, August 10, 1846.

Aug. 10, 1846.

CHAP. CLXXXVI. — *An Act for the Relief of James Erwin, of Arkansas, and others.*

Secretary of War authorized to allow and pay James Erwin for losses sustained on a contract.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to investigate, audit, allow, and pay, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to James Irwin, of Arkansas, a fair and full remuneration for the actual losses he sustained in consequence of a contract he made with the United States in September, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, to supply provisions and transportation for the use of the Creek Indians expected to emigrate from the eastern to the western side of the Mississippi River, but who did not emigrate.

Also to allow and pay him and the heirs of D. Greathouse for losses sustained on a contract.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to investigate, audit, allow, and pay, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to James Erwin, and to the heirs or legal representatives of Daniel Greathouse, deceased, a full and fair remuneration for the actual losses sustained in consequence of a contract made by said Erwin and said Daniel Greathouse, in his lifetime, and the United States, in December, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, to supply provisions and transportation for the use of the Seminole Indians expected to emigrate from the eastern to the western side of the Mississippi River, but who failed to emigrate: *Provided,* The amount allowed as damages, in consequence of the non-use of the provisions furnished, shall not exceed the difference between their cost at the place or places where they were to have been delivered, and the amount for which they were afterwards sold.

Proviso.

APPROVED, August 10, 1846.

Aug. 10, 1846.

CHAP. CLXXXVII. — *An Act for the Relief of John Jones, surviving Partner of John Jones and Charles Souder.*

Secretary to ascertain and pay J. Jones amount of damages sustained as contractor, &c.; also the amount for extra work and materials in constructing a wall around Peapatch Island.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to ascertain the actual amount of damages sustained by John Jones and Charles Souder, contractors with others for constructing a stone wall and embankment around the Peapatch Island, in the State of Delaware, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty, caused by the storm and overflow of that island on the twenty-ninth of November of that year, to which the works of the constructors of said wall and embankment were exposed by the failure on the part of the United States to furnish stone sufficient to construct said wall within the time limited in said contract; as well as the amount of extra work done and materials furnished and used, or conveyed to the place of construction by them, in repairing said damages or building said wall and embankment, upon such evidence as is usually received by the accounting officers of the departments in similar cases.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Secretary be, and he is hereby, directed to ascertain the amount of extra work done and materials furnished by John Jones, but not paid for, in constructing a cistern or other works on the said island, in the years eighteen hundred and twenty-nine and eighteen hundred and thirty, and pay to the said John Jones, surviving partner of J. Jones and C. Souder, such sum or sums of money as will afford him such indemnity for said losses, damages, and extra work, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, as it may appear that they, upon principles of law and equity, were justly entitled to.

Also, amount of extra work and materials furnished by John Jones to be paid him.

Indemnity to be made on equitable principles.

APPROVED, August 10, 1846.

CHAP. CLXXXVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Alexis Ayot.*

Aug. 10, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to place the name of Alexis Ayot on the list of invalid pensioners, and to pay him at the rate of ten dollars per month, to commence on the twenty-fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and forty-four.

Pension of \$10 per month allowed to Alexis Ayot.

APPROVED, August 10, 1846.

RESOLUTIONS.

May 29 1846.[No. 7.]—*A Resolution for the Relief of Peter Gorman.*

Accounts of
Peter Gorman to
be settled—bal-
ance found due
him to be paid.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury cause the account of Peter Gorman, for all the work actually done by him in grading, gravelling, paving, stone work, and otherwise repairing and improving the roads from the Capitol to the navy yard and Congress burial-ground, according to the measurement of the city surveyor, and at the rates specified in the contracts, to be audited and settled, as also his account for an additional culvert, and for gravel and rolling; and that the Secretary of the Treasury pay the balance due thereon, after deducting the amount already received by the said Peter Gorman from the former appropriation, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, May 29, 1846.

June 19, 1846.[No. 8.]—*A Resolution to correct a clerical Error in the Act approved June sixth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, "for the Relief of the legal Representatives of George Duval, a Cherokee Indian."*

Clerical error,
in act of June 6,
1846, to be cor-
rected.

Ante, p. 3.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the words "calash and horses of the said Duval," where they occur in the "Act for the Relief of the legal Representatives of George Duval, a Cherokee Indian," approved June sixth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, shall read and be held to mean, cattle, horses, and hogs, of the said Duval; the word "calash" having been erroneously written for the word cattle, and the word hogs erroneously omitted in said act

APPROVED, June 19, 1846

July 21, 1846.[No. 13.]—*A Resolution for the Relief of Lewis De Russey, late a Paymaster of the Army of the United States.*

Accounting of-
ficers of the
treasury to set-
tle accounts of
L. De Russey.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized and required, in the settlement of the accounts of Lewis De Russey, of Louisiana, for funds placed in his hands in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, for the Indian service, a credit for such amount of said funds as he may satisfy such officers was lost, without any fault on his part, by the explosion in and sinking of the steamboat Black Hawk, in the River Mississippi, in said year, the boat in which the said De Russey was transporting said funds to their place of expenditure.

APPROVED, July 21, 1846.

[No. 15.]—*A Resolution authorizing the Sale of certain Land at Baton Rouge to the State of Louisiana.*

July 23, 1846.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to sell and convey, (for the use and benefit of the State of Louisiana,) to the three commissioners appointed by the Legislature of said State to select a site on which to erect a State house, two or more acres of the tract of land owned by the United States, lying in the parish of East Baton Rouge, State of Louisiana, above and adjoining the town of Baton Rouge: *Provided,* That, in the judgment of the President of the United States, said sale may be made without detriment to the public interest.

APPROVED, July 23, 1846.

Secretary of War authorized to sell State of Louisiana certain land near Baton Rouge, for a site for State house

[No. 18.]—*A Resolution for the Relief of Putney and Riddle.*

Aug. 4, 1846.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purpose of a final settlement of the accounts of Putney and Riddle, the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to cause the papers and evidence now on file to be reëxamined by the proper accounting officer of the department; and if it shall appear that the government failed to fulfil its contract with the said Putney and Riddle, he shall then restate the account upon principles of equity and justice, according to the evidence on file. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the balance, if any, which shall appear to be due, after deducting what the said Putney and Riddle have already received.

APPROVED, August 4, 1846.

Secretary of War to cause the papers and evidence in support of the claim of Putney and Riddle to be reëxamined, &c.

Balance appearing to be due to be paid.

[No. 19.]—*Joint Resolution for the Relief of Seth M. Leavenworth.*

Aug. 6, 1846.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General be authorized and required to inquire into and ascertain the amount of damages (if any) sustained by Seth M. Leavenworth, mail contractor on route two thousand five hundred and four, by reason of the transfer of the contract for carrying the mail on said route from said Leavenworth to John Orchard, on the twentieth of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight; and the Postmaster-General is required to pay such damages ascertained out of the current appropriation for mail transportation; and the said Leavenworth shall be allowed the term of two years to make his proof of such damages.

APPROVED, August 6, 1846.

Postmaster-General to ascertain the damages sustained by S. M. Leavenworth, by reason of the transfer of his contract.

Amount of such damages to be paid him.

Two years allowed him to make his proof.

[No. 21.]—*Joint Resolution for the Relief of John B. Denton and Curtis Humphreys.*

Aug. 8, 1846.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That John B. Denton and Curtis Humphreys, and their guarantors, be relieved from any supposed responsibility they may have incurred by reason of the

J. B. Denton and Curtis Humphreys relieved from responsibility for failure to comply with

their contract
with the post-
office depart-
ment.

failure of the said John B. Denton and Curtis Humphreys to comply with their contract with the post-office department.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Aug. 8, 1846.

[No. 22.]—*Joint Resolution for the Relief of Shelden B. Hayes.*

Shelden B.
Hayes to be paid
\$342 67 due him
for mail services.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, required to pay Shelden B. Hayes, out of the revenues of the post-office department, the sum of three hundred and forty-two dollars and sixty-seven cents, it being a balance due him for mail services upon route Washington to Bedford, Pennsylvania, in the winter of eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Aug. 10, 1846.

1842, ch. 200.

[No. 25.]—*A Resolution declaratory of the Act passed twenty-third August, eighteen hundred and forty-two, entitled "An Act for the Relief of Charles F. Sibbald."*

Claim of Chas.
F. Sibbald to be
audited and set-
tled.

1842, ch. 200.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in carrying into effect the act entitled "An Act for the Relief of Charles F. Sibbald," passed twenty-third August, eighteen hundred and forty-two, the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to audit and liquidate the claims and demands of said Sibbald, upon principles of law and equity, and in such manner as to secure to said Sibbald an indemnification for the injuries and damages sustained by him, occasioned by the interference of the agents of the government with his property and rights, and on such proofs as are usually received in similar cases by the accounting officers of the government.

APPROVED, August 10, 1846.

PRIVATE ACTS OF THE TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

Passed at the second Session, which was begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the 7th Day of December, 1846, and ended on the 3d Day of March, 1847.

JAMES K. POLK, President; GEORGE M. DALLAS, Vice-President, and President of the Senate; JOHN W. DAVIS, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

STATUTE II.

Jan. 26, 1847.

CHAP. IV. — *An Act for the Relief of Julius Eldred, Elisha Eldred, and Francis E. Eldred for Expenses and Services in removing the Copper Rock from Lake Superior.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to allow and settle upon just and equitable terms the account of Julius Eldred and sons for their time, services, and expenses, in purchasing and removing from the Ontonagon River of Lake Superior to Detroit the mass of native copper, commonly called the copper rock, taken from said Eldred and sons, in eighteen hundred and forty-three, by order of the Secretary of War, and removed to the city of Washington; and that the amount so allowed be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, January 26, 1847.

Certain expenses of Julius Eldred and others, to be paid.

CHAP. X. — *An Act for the Relief of Thomas Blanchard.*

Feb. 15, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of Patents be, and he is hereby, required to extend to Thomas Blanchard, a citizen of the United States, his executors and administrators, his patent for a machine for turning or cutting irregular forms out of wood, iron, brass, or other materials or substance which can be cut by ordinary tools, for and during the term of fourteen years from the twentieth day of January, anno Domini eighteen hundred and forty-eight, the day on which said patent will expire, in which extension the Commissioner may include any improvements in said machine made by the said Thomas Blanchard prior to the date of such extension, on his paying into the treasury, to the account of the patent fund, the duty required by the eighteenth section of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to promote the Progress of the useful Arts, and to repeal all Acts and Parts of Acts heretofore made for that Purpose," approved July the fourth, anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty-six, on applications for the extension of patents: *Provided,* That such extension shall inure to the use and benefit of the said Thomas Blanchard, his executors and administrators, and to no other

Patent of Thomas Blanchard for cutting irregular forms out of wood, brass, or iron, &c., extended for 14 years, from 20th January, 1843.

1836, ch. 357.

Proviso.

persons whomsoever, except that a bona fide assignee of the invention, by virtue of an assignment from the patentee heretofore made, shall have the benefit of this act upon just, reasonable, and equitable terms, according to his interest therein. And if the said Thomas Blanchard, his executors or administrators, cannot agree with such assignee, the terms shall be ascertained and determined by the Circuit Court of the United States for the district in which such assignee resides, to be decreed upon a bill to be filed by such assignee for that purpose: *And provided, further*, That no assignee shall have the benefit of this act unless he shall, within ninety days from the date of its passage, agree with the said Thomas Blanchard, his executors or administrators, as to the consideration upon which he is to have it, or file his bill in the circuit court aforesaid, in order that the amount to be paid therefor, and the terms of such payment, may be decreed in conformity with the intent and meaning of this act: *Provided*, That the rights of the United States to use said invention, obtained by assignment or contract with said Blanchard, shall be and are hereby reserved to the same extent as they would have been if this act had not been passed.

APPROVED, February 15, 1847.

Feb. 18, 1847.

CHAP. XI. — *An Act to extend the Time for selling the Lands granted to the Kentucky Asylum for teaching the Deaf and Dumb.*

The further time of five years allowed for selling the lands heretofore granted the Kentucky Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.

Proviso

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the further time of five years, from and after the expiration of that time heretofore allowed, be, and the same is hereby, allowed and permitted the trustees of the Centre College of Kentucky, who are also trustees of the Kentucky Asylum for teaching the Deaf and Dumb, to sell the lands heretofore granted said asylum, and confirmed to said trustees for the use of said asylum by acts of Congress heretofore passed: *Provided*, That the provisions of this act shall not extend to any lands, heretofore granted, lying in the State of Arkansas.

APPROVED, February 18, 1847.

Feb. 18, 1847.

CHAP. XII. — *An Act for the Relief of Thomas Brownell.*

Thomas Brownell to be placed on the roll of navy pensioners, and to be paid at the rate of \$10 per month.

1841, ch. 8.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the name of Thomas Brownell be placed upon the roll of navy pensioners, and that he be paid ten dollars a month, commencing on the first day of October, eighteen hundred and forty, for disability incurred by him while in the discharge of his duty as master on board the Lawrence, under command of Commodore Perry, in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen; the payment of said pension to be subject to the provisions of the second section of an act passed August sixteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-one, entitled "An Act for the Payment of Navy Pensions."

APPROVED, February 18, 1847.

Feb. 20, 1847.

CHAP. XIV. — *An Act for the Relief of Joshua Shaw.*

The Secretary of War to examine the claim

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to examine the

claims of Joshua Shaw upon the government of the United States, and report to the proper officers of the treasury, for payment, such amount as may be found due him, upon principles of justice and equity, not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars; which amount is hereby directed to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, as a full compensation for the past and future use of his invention of percussion caps and locks for small arms, and percussion locks and wafer primers to be applied to the firing of cannon.

APPROVED, February 20, 1847.

of Joshua Shaw and to report such amount as may be due him, not exceeding \$25,000.

The amount found due to be paid him as full compensation.

CHAP. XV.—*An Act granting a Pension to Patrick Kelly.*

Feb. 20, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be directed to place the name of Patrick Kelly upon the invalid pension roll; and that a pension be granted to said Patrick Kelly, at the rate of eight dollars a month, from and after the eighth day of May, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

APPROVED, February 20, 1847.

A pension of \$8 a month allowed Patrick Kelly.

CHAP. XVIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Ray Tompkins and others, the Children and Heirs-at-Law of the late Daniel D. Tompkins.*

Feb. 22, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the children and heirs of Daniel D. Tompkins, late governor of the State of New York, deceased, the sum of forty-nine thousand seven hundred and ninety-five dollars and two cents.

APPROVED, February 22, 1847.

The sum of \$49,795 02 to be paid to heirs, &c., of D. D. Tompkins.

CHAP. XIX.—*An Act to authorize the Issuing of a new Register for the American Barque Pons, of Philadelphia, by the name of the Cordelia.*

Feb. 23, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be issued, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, a new register for the American barque Pons, by the name of the Cordelia, of Philadelphia, which vessel was recently sold in that city, in pursuance of an order of the United States District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, as having been unlawfully engaged in the slave trade, and is now owned by Edward Harris Miles: *Provided,* That this act shall not be so construed as to dispense with the requirements of existing laws relating to new registers to be issued to vessels, except as to the name thereof; and that satisfactory evidence of a full compliance with those requirements shall be furnished to the Secretary of the Treasury before a new register shall be issued, as herein provided.

APPROVED, February 23, 1847.

A new register to be issued for the barque Pons, by the name of the Cordelia.

Proviso as to register.

Feb. 25, 1847.

CHAP. XXII. — *An Act to authorize the Issuing of a Register to the Brigantine Ocean Queen.*

A register to be issued for the brigantine Ocean Queen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be issued, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, a register for the brigantine Ocean Queen, formerly a British colonial vessel, but now owned by Trusten P. McColley and Hiram W. McColley, citizens of the State of Delaware; and which said vessel, having been wrecked and condemned on Cape Henlopen beach, was purchased by them, and which they have caused to be repaired and refitted for sea again: *Provided,* It shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that the cost of the repairs made in the United States, after the purchase of the said vessel by the present owners, exceeds three fourths of the original cost of building a vessel of the same tonnage in the United States.

Proviso.

APPROVED, February 25, 1847.

Feb. 25, 1847.

CHAP. XXIII. — *An Act for the Relief of George Gordon.*

Entries of certain lands by George Gordon, and by Zachariah C. Poor, legalized and confirmed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the entry and purchase by George Gordon, at the land office at St. Louis, Missouri, of the south-west quarter of section thirty-two, in township numbered forty-six, of range numbered six east, as per receiver's certificate numbered eight thousand three hundred and sixty-seven, and the entry and purchase by Zachariah C. Poor, at the same land office, of the south-east quarter of section thirty-one, in township numbered forty-six, of range numbered six east, as per receiver's certificate number eight thousand three hundred and sixty-six, and by the said Poor assigned to said Gordon, and which said entries have been cancelled for irregularity, at the General Land Office, be, and the same are hereby, confirmed and legalized, and a patent or patents shall issue therefor to the said George Gordon, or his assignee, as in other cases.

Patents to issue.

APPROVED, February 25, 1847.

Feb. 25, 1847.

CHAP. XXIV. — *An Act to grant a Right of Preemption to Philip F. Dering and Robert H. Champion to a Tract of Mineral Land.*

The right of preemption to certain lands granted to P. F. Dering and R. H. Champion.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, granted to Philip F. Dering and Robert H. Champion, of the county of Iowa, and Territory of Wisconsin, the right of preemption to the north-east quarter, and east half of the north-west quarter, of section numbered twenty-six, in township numbered one north, of range numbered one east, of the fourth principal meridian, being the land now occupied by them under a lease from the United States as mineral land: *Provided,* That said Dering and Champion shall make full payment for the same at the proper land office within six months after the passage of this act: *And provided, further,* That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to affect the lawful claims of any other person or persons to the same, by virtue of existing laws.

Proviso as to payment.

Proviso.

APPROVED, February 25, 1847.

CHAP. XXV. — *An Act for the Relief of John Stockton, late a Lieutenant in the Army of the United States.* Feb. 25, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the judgment rendered in the Circuit Court of the United States in the District of Michigan, in the case of the "United States of America versus John Stockton," against the said John Stockton, for the sum of seven hundred and seven dollars and fifty-five cents, be, and the same is hereby, forever released and discharged.

Release of judgment rendered against John Stockton for \$707 55

APPROVED, February 25, 1847.

CHAP. XXVI. — *An Act for the Relief of Peter Frost.* Feb. 25, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be required to place the name of Peter Frost, of Waterboro, in the State of Maine, upon the roll of invalid pensioners, and that he be allowed at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence the first day of July, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

A pension of \$8 per month allowed Peter Frost.

APPROVED, February 25, 1847.

CHAP. XXVII. — *An Act for the Relief of George Roush.* Feb. 25, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to place the name of George Roush, of Mason county, Virginia, on the roll of revolutionary pensioners of the United States, and allow him, during his natural life, the sum of eighty dollars per annum, as other pensioners.

A pension of \$80 per annum allowed George Roush.

APPROVED, February 25, 1847.

CHAP. XXVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of James S. Conway.* Feb. 25, 1847

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper law officer of the Government of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, to cause a release to be entered in the case of the United States vs. James S. Conway, for the balance now owing by said Conway, in virtue of a judgment heretofore obtained against him in the District Court of the United States for the District of Arkansas.

The balance on a judgment now owing by J. S. Conway to the United States released.

APPROVED, February 25, 1847.

CHAP. XXIX. — *An Act for the Relief of Andrew Moore.* Feb. 25, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorized and directed to place the name of Andrew Moore on the roll of invalid pensioners, and that he be paid at the rate of twenty dollars per month during his life, to commence on the sixteenth day of December, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

A pension of \$20 per month allowed Andrew Moore.

APPROVED, February 25, 1847.

Feb. 25, 1847.

CHAP. XXX.—*An Act granting a Pension to Joseph Morrison.*

A pension of \$17 per month allowed Joseph Morrison.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be granted to Joseph Morrison, late first lieutenant in the thirty-third regiment of infantry, a pension, at the rate of seventeen dollars a month, to commence on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and to continue during his natural life—the said Morrison having been wounded in battle while acting as lieutenant of marines on board the brig *Eagle*, in the action on Lake Champlain, September eleventh, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

APPROVED, February 25, 1847.

March 2, 1847.

CHAP. XXXVIII.—*An Act further to extend the Charter of the Union Bank of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia.*

Act to extend the charter of said bank further extended. 1838, ch. 88.

Proviso.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act, entitled "An Act to extend the Charter of the Union Bank of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia," approved the twenty-fifth day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, be, and the same is hereby, further extended to the first day of July, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-nine, until which time said act shall be in full force, for the sole purpose of enabling the president and directors of the said bank, for the time being, to close its affairs: *Provided,* That said bank shall not exercise any banking privileges, or any other powers, except to collect and pay its debts, and close up its business

APPROVED, March 2, 1847.

March 2, 1847.

CHAP. XLI.—*An Act for the Relief of Hobson Johns.*

Secretary of the Navy to audit and adjust the account of Hobson Johns.

Such further compensation to be allowed him as is just and equitable.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to audit and adjust the account of Hobson Johns for tobacco furnished the navy under his contract with the department, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-five, and if the said Secretary shall be satisfied that said Johns entered into said contract under a mistake as to the standard sample furnished by the department, in consequence of a new and superior sample having been substituted by the department for the one originally shown said Johns, of which substitution he was, at the time of making said contract, ignorant, the said Secretary shall allow said Johns such further compensation, over and above the price stipulated in said contract, as shall be just and equitable; which allowance, when so ascertained, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to pay out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, March 2, 1847.

March 2, 1847.

CHAP. XLII.—*An Act for the Relief of Elijah White, and others.*

Secretary of War authorized to pay them the amount of their

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorized to pay to Elijah White, Charles Saxton, Orris Brown, M. S. Chapman, the respective losses sustained by them, not

exceeding in the aggregate the sum of one thousand and eighty-one dollars, being the value of property forcibly taken from them by the Pawnee Indians at or near the head of Grand Island, on the Platte or Nebraska River; and that the sum of one thousand and eighty-one dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose aforesaid.

APPROVED, March 2, 1847.

respective losses, not exceeding in the aggregate \$1,081.

CHAP. XLIII. — *An Act for the Relief of the Bank of [the] Metropolis.*

March 2, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to the Bank of the Metropolis the sum of three thousand three hundred and seventy-one dollars and ninety-four cents, with interest thereon from the sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight; which sum and interest, in an action commenced by the United States, at the instance of the Post-Office Department, in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, for the county of Washington, against the said bank, to recover the amount of money therein on deposit at the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, for the service of said department, and in which action the said bank filed, by way of set-off, certain demands arising from acceptances of said department in favor of certain contractors, discounted and held by the bank, and protested for non-payment, and also a certain demand arising from an overdraft made on said bank by the agent for disbursing the fund appropriated for the contingent expenses of said Post-Office Department, was found by the jury, under instructions from the court, to be due from the United States to the said bank; and on which finding, a writ of error was taken by the United States from the judgment of the said court, and the said judgment affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, at January term, eighteen hundred and forty-one.

Secretary of the Treasury directed to pay Bank of Metropolis \$3,371 94, with interest from 6th March, 1838.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Treasurer of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit the said Bank of the Metropolis for the amounts charged by it in his account therewith, for the service of the said Post-Office Department, under date of the tenth day of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, the same being the amounts of said set-offs, so established in said action, as follows, to wit:

Treasurer directed to credit the Bank of Metropolis for the amounts charged by it in his account therewith as follows.

For one acceptance in favor of James Reeside, contractor, dated seventeenth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, at ninety days, for four thousand five hundred dollars, with interest to tenth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and cost of protest, four thousand nine hundred and sixty-six dollars, and seventy-five cents.

For acceptance in favor of James Reeside.

For one acceptance in favor of James Reeside, contractor, dated twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, at ninety days, for one thousand dollars, with interest to tenth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and cost of protests, one thousand one hundred and five dollars and twenty-five cents.

For acceptance in favor of James Reeside, dated October 20, 1835, for \$1,000, &c., \$1,105 25.

For one acceptance in favor of James Reeside, contractor, dated twenty-third October, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, at ninety days, for four thousand five hundred dollars, with interest to tenth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven; and cost of protest, four thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine dollars and seventy-five cents.

For acceptance in favor of James Reeside, dated October 23, 1835, for \$4,500, &c., \$4,969 75.

For one acceptance in favor of James Reeside, contractor, dated twenty-eighth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, at ninety days, for three thousand dollars, with interest to tenth October,

For acceptance in favor of James Reeside, dated October 28, 1835,

for \$3,000, &c.,
\$3,321 25.

For acceptance
in favor of Edwin
Porter, dated 24
April, 1835, for
\$10,000, &c.,
\$11,355 08.

For overdraft
by Edmund F.
Brown.

Auditor for the
Post-Office De-
partment to al-
low a corres-
ponding credit
to the Treasurer.

Amount to be
reimbursed to
Treasurer.

Amounts of
acceptances to
be charged to
contractors.

Amount of
overdraft to be
charged to said
agent.

eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and cost of protest, three thousand three hundred and twenty-one dollars and twenty-five cents.

For one acceptance in favor of Edwin Porter, dated twenty-fourth April, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, at ninety days, for ten thousand dollars, with interest to tenth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and cost of protest, eleven thousand three hundred and fifty dollars, and eight cents.

For overdraft of Edmund F. Brown, agent for disbursing the contingent fund of the Post-Office Department, six hundred and eleven dollars and fifty-two cents.

And that the auditor of the treasury for the Post-Office Department be, and he is hereby, directed to allow a corresponding credit to the said treasurer for the amounts so to be charged in his account for the service of the said department.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the amount of the said five acceptances of the said department, for which it was adjudged by the said Circuit and Supreme Courts that the United States were liable in law, and for which it appeared no service had been rendered by the said contractors to the said department, and the amount of the overdraft of said agent, in respect to a fund not chargeable to the revenues of said department, the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to reimburse and pay to the said treasurer less the said sum of three thousand three hundred and seventy-one dollars and ninety-four cents, directed to be paid by the first section of this act, in order that the said amount may be replaced to his credit in the proper depository for the service of the Post-Office Department, and that the said sums, so to be paid to the said bank and reimbursed to the Treasurer of the United States, be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the said auditor of the treasury for the Post-Office Department be, and he is hereby, directed to charge the amounts of the said acceptances to the contractors, respectively, in whose favor they were severally given; and that the comptroller of the treasurer be, and he is hereby, directed to charge the amount of the said overdraft to the said agent for disbursing the contingent fund of the Post-Office Department.

APPROVED, March 2, 1847.

March 2, 1847.

CHAP. XLIV. — *An Act confirming the Claim of the Heirs and legal Representatives of Pierre Dufresne to a Tract of Land.*

Claim of heirs
of Pierre Du-
fresne to a tract
of land confirm-
ed.

Proviso.

Proviso.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the claim of the heirs and legal representatives of Pierre Dufresne to a tract of land situate on the Bayou Siard, in the State of Louisiana, containing six acres in front, with a depth of forty acres, bounded on the west by the lands of Francis Duval, be, and the same is hereby, confirmed: *Provided*, That the said confirmation shall amount only to a relinquishment of all the right and claim of the United States to the said tract of land: *And provided, also*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect the claim or claims of any individual or individuals, or of any body politic or corporate.

APPROVED, March 2, 1847.

CHAP. XLV.—*An Act for the Relief of William B. Keene.*

March 2, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the entry heretofore made at the land office at Ouachita, in the State of Louisiana, of the east half of the south-east quarter of section twenty-six, in township twenty north, of range twelve east, by certificate number four thousand eight hundred and seventeen, be, and the same is hereby, confirmed, and a patent shall be issued therefor in the same manner as for other lands entered at the same office.

Entry of a certain tract of land made by William B. Keene, confirmed.

Patent to issue.

APPROVED, March 2, 1847.

CHAP. XLVI.—*An Act for the Relief of the Heirs of Louis de la Houssaye, deceased.*

March 2, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the heirs and legal representatives of Louis de la Houssaye, deceased, be authorized and permitted to locate the tract of land confirmed to them by an act entitled "An Act for the Relief of the Heirs and legal Representatives of Louis de la Houssaye," approved second March, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, upon any vacant public land in the Opelousas land district, in Louisiana: *Provided,* That said lands shall not be located in less quantities than a quarter of a section.

Heirs, &c. of Louis de la Houssaye authorized to locate the tract of land confirmed to them upon any vacant land.

1827, ch. 54.

Proviso.

APPROVED, March 2, 1847.

CHAP. LVIII.—*An Act relinquishing to the City of Madison, in the State of Indiana, all the Right and Title of the United States to a certain Strip of unsurveyed Land lying within the Limits of said City, and bordering on the Ohio River.*

March 3, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to all that unsurveyed strip or parcel of land lying and being in the county of Jefferson, and State of Indiana, bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at the southeast corner of fractional section number one; thence westwardly, along the south line of fractional sections one, two, and three, all in township "three" north, of range "ten" east, until said line strikes the south-west corner of said fractional section numbered "three;" thence from the corner last mentioned, due south, to low-water mark on the Ohio river; thence eastwardly, up and following the meanderings of the river at low-water mark, to a point directly opposite the south-east corner of said fractional section numbered one; thence north, from the point last aforesaid, to the place of beginning of the lands, lying and being in the Jeffersonville land district, be, and the same is hereby vested in the city of Madison, for the sole use and benefit of said city.

Boundaries of a tract of land hereby relinquished to the city of Madison.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

CHAP. LXV.—*An Act to authorize the constituted Authorities of the City of Dubuque, in the State of Iowa, to enter certain Islands between the Landings of said City and the main Channel of the Mississippi River.*

March 3, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the constituted authorities of the city of Dubuque, in the State of Iowa, be,

Authorities of the city of Du-

buque authorized to enter certain islands in the Mississippi.

Proviso.

and they are hereby, authorized, to enter the islands in the Mississippi River, opposite the said city, which are fractions within sections nineteen and thirty, in township eighty-nine north, in range three east, and in section twenty-five, township eighty-nine north, range two east, at the minimum price of the public lands: *Provided*, Said entries shall be made within six months from the passage of this act.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

March 3, 1847.

CHAP. LXVIII.—*An Act for the Relief of the Administrators of Joseph Edson, deceased, late Marshal of the District of Vermont.*

§424 91 to be paid to administrators of J. Edson, being the amount of certain fees due him while U. S. marshal, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be paid to the administrators of Joseph Edson, deceased, late marshal of the district of Vermont, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of four hundred and twenty-four dollars and ninety-one cents, being the amount of fees due him on certain executions in favor of the United States, which were executed by him while marshal aforesaid; and which fees were charged by him in his account, and disallowed by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

March 3, 1847.

CHAP. LXIX.—*An Act for the Relief of Francis Sommerauer.*

Pension of \$3 per month allowed to Francis Sommerauer.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War place the name of Francis Sommerauer on the invalid pension roll, and pay him at the rate of eight dollars per month, for and during his natural life, commencing from and after the twenty-fifth February, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

March 3, 1847.

CHAP. LXX.—*An Act for the Relief of the Citizens of Beetown, in the Territory of Wisconsin.*

Citizens of Beetown authorized to enter a certain quantity of land.

Entry, how made.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the citizens of the town of Beetown, in the Territory of Wisconsin, shall be entitled to enter, at the proper land office, the north-east quarter, and the north-east quarter of the south-east quarter, of section thirty, in township number four north, in range, four west, in said Territory, at the minimum price, for the use and benefit of the occupants thereof, according to their respective interests: *Provided*, that such entry may be made in the name of the corporate authorities of said town; and if said town shall not be incorporated, in the name of the district judge of the district in which such town is situated, in trust for the use and benefit of the citizens of said town, the execution of which trust as to the disposal of the lots in such town, and the proceeds of the sales thereof, to be conducted under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Legislature of the Territory or State of Wisconsin.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

March 3, 1847.

CHAP. LXXIV. — *An Act for the Relief of William Causey.*

Pension of \$4 per month allowed to William Causey.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place the name of William Causey, of Guilford county, North Carolina, on the roll of invalid pensioners, and to pay him a pension at the rate of four dollars per month, from the ninth day of February, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

March 3, 1847.

CHAP. LXXV. — *An Act for the Relief of the legal Representatives of Simon Spaulding, deceased.*

Representatives of Simon Spaulding to be paid the amount of a final settlement certificate, and interest, which has been lost.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be paid, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Byron Kingsbury, administrator of Simon Spaulding, deceased, the amount of final settlement certificate number one hundred and sixty-seven, dated July twenty-eight, seventeen hundred and eighty-three, issued to said Simon Spaulding, for seven hundred and sixty dollars, together with interest thereon from twenty-second March, seventeen hundred and eighty-three; which said certificate is proven to have been lost, and appears, by the books of the treasury, to be outstanding and unpaid.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

March 3, 1847.

CHAP. LXXVI. — *An Act granting a Pension to Silas Chatfield.*

Pension of \$20 per month allowed to Silas Chatfield.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War place the name of Silas Chatfield, of Illinois, upon the roll of invalid pensions, at the rate of twenty dollars per month, and that he be entitled to receive the same from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-six, during his natural life.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

March 3, 1847.

CHAP. LXXVII. — *An Act for the Relief of the Assignees of the late Bank of Alexandria.*

Accounting officers to close the account against Bank of Alexandria, when satisfied that the principal of the debt due by it has been paid.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper officers of the Treasury Department, when they shall be satisfied that the principal of the debt owing by the late Bank of Alexandria to the United States has been paid, be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to close the account against the said bank, its trustees and assignees, upon the books of the Treasury Department.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

March 3, 1847.

CHAP. LXXVIII. — *An Act to increase the Pension of Roswell Hale.*

Pension of Roswell Hale in-

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the pension of Roswell Hale be increased so that he shall be entitled to receive,

from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-six, the sum of eight dollars per month during his natural life, in lieu of the pension which he now receives under the act of the twenty-third April, eighteen hundred.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

creased, from 1 January 1846, to \$8 per month.

CHAP. LXXIX. — *An Act to provide for the final Settlement of the Accounts of John Spencer, late Receiver of public Moneys at Fort Wayne, Indiana.*

March 3, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized and required to audit and settle the accounts of John Spencer, late receiver of public moneys at Fort Wayne, Indiana, upon principles of equity and justice; and that whatever sum or sums of money, if any, be found due said Spencer, shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

Accounts of John Spencer to be settled upon principles of justice and equity.

CHAP. LXXX. — *An Act authorizing a Register to be issued to the Brig Leveret.*

March 3, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized, under such regulations as he shall prescribe, to cause a register to be issued to the brig Leveret, formerly a British vessel, which was wrecked on the coast of New Jersey in the month of November, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and afterwards sold at auction under the directions of Christopher Murray, agent for the underwriters, and purchased by Russel Sturges, a citizen of the United States: *Provided,* It shall be proved, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the treasury, that the cost of the repairs made in the United States by the said Russel Sturges, her present owner, after the purchase aforesaid, shall be equal to three fourths of the original cost of building a vessel of the same tonnage and materials in the United States.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

Register to be issued to brig Leveret.

Proviso.

CHAP. LXXXI. — *An Act for the Relief of Bernard O'Neill.*

March 3, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to pay to Bernard O'Neill, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two thousand dollars, in full compensation for the use of the government of his land since eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, and for sand and for wood taken therefrom for the use of the United States; and in full for any other damages at any time heretofore done to said lands by agents of the United States.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

\$2,000 to be paid to E. O'Neill for the use of his land since 1827, and for sand and wood taken therefrom.

CHAP. LXXXII. — *An Act for the Relief of the legal Representatives of John Lauson, deceased.*

March 3, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, required to pay to the legal

Representatives of John Lauson

to be paid \$55 for services of deceased as a private in the army.

1845, ch. 71.

representatives of John Lauson, deceased, the sum of fifty-five dollars, it being for services rendered as a private in the army of the United States, from the first of May, eighteen hundred and seventeen, to thirtieth March, eighteen hundred and eighteen, the time of the death of the intestate, and which said sum appears to be due to said intestate upon the books of the War Department, any thing in the fourth section of the act approved on the third day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-five, to the contrary notwithstanding.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847

March 3, 1847.

Solicitor of Treasury to examine claims of John Pickett and others upon principles of justice and equity, and report result to Congress.

CHAP. LXXXIII. — *An Act for the Relief of John Pickett and others.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Solicitor of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to examine the case of John Pickett and others, owners of the brig Albert, and ascertain what is due to the claimants, (if any thing,) upon principles of law and equity, and to report to Congress at its next session the result of his examination.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

March 3, 1847.

Patent to be issued to Isaac Guess for his entry as a preemption of certain land in the Columbus district, Mississippi.

CHAP. LXXXIV. — *An Act for the Relief of Isaac Guess.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to issue to Isaac Guess, of Mississippi, a patent to the west half of the north-west quarter of section thirty-five, township fifteen north, of range five east, and for the east half of the north-east quarter of section three, township fourteen north, of range five east, in the State of Mississippi, within the Columbus land district; the same being the land entered and paid for by said Guess as a preemption.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

March 3, 1847.

Pension of \$12 per month allowed to James Jones.

CHAP. LXXXV. — *An Act for the Relief of James Jones, of the City of Brooklyn.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place the name of James Jones on the pension roll of invalid pensioners, at the rate of twelve dollars per month, to commence on the second June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

March 3, 1847.

Josiah Haskell to be paid \$645 30 for his services on the Sandy Bay breakwater.

CHAP. LXXXVI. — *An Act for the Relief of Josiah Haskell.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to pay, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of six hundred and forty-five dollars and thirty cents to Josiah Haskell, it

being in full compensation for his services on the Sandy Bay break-water, within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

CHAP. LXXXVII. — *An Act for the Relief of the Heirs of Sergeant-Major John Champe.* March 3, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury pay, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the full amount of five years' commutation pay of an ensign of infantry in the army of the Revolution to the children of Sergeant-Major John Champe, late of the army of the Revolution, (Lee's legion;) and in case of the death of any of the children of said Sergeant-Major John Champe, leaving a child or children now living, then to such surviving child or children, in the same proportion their said deceased parent would have taken if living.

Commutation pay of an ensign to be paid to heirs of John Champe.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

CHAP. LXXXVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Henry La Reintree.* March 3, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to pay Henry La Reintree the sum of three hundred dollars, for his services as interpreter.

Henry La Reintree to be paid \$300 for services as interpreter.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

CHAP. LXXXIX. — *An Act for the Relief of Catharine Stevenson.* March 3, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby required to issue a pension certificate to Catharine Stevenson, of the county of Knox, Ohio, granting to her, as the widow of George Stevenson, deceased, who was a pensioner under the act of the seventh of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, a pension, with the full benefit of the law of the seventh of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, entitled "An Act granting Half-Pay and Pensions to certain Widows;" also, the full benefit of the acts of the third March, eighteen hundred and forty-three, and the seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-four, "granting" and "extending" pensions to the widows of certain revolutionary soldiers.

Pension certificate to be issued to Catharine Stevenson.

1838, ch. 189.

1843, ch. 102.

1844, ch. 102.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

CHAP. XC. — *An Act for the Relief of Frederick Hopkins, of the County of Chenango, in the State of New York.* March 3, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to place the name of Frederick Hopkins on the pension roll, according to the act of seventh June, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, for two years' service as a private, and that his pension commence on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-four.

Frederick Hopkins to be placed on the pension roll.

1832, ch. 126.

To commence 1st January, 1844.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

March 3, 1847. CHAP. XCI. — *An Act for the Relief of the legal Representatives of James H. Clark.*

Representatives of James H. Clark to be paid \$3,060 94, in full satisfaction of all his claims against the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be allowed and paid to the legal representatives of James H. Clark, late a purser in the navy, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three thousand and sixty dollars and ninety-four cents, in full satisfaction for all his claims against the government to April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, as exhibited in his statement thereof.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

March 3, 1847.

CHAP. XCII. — *An Act for the Relief of Doctor Clark Lillybridge.*

Settlement of accounts of Dr. Clark Lillybridge. 1846, ch. 175.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the fourth section of an act entitled "An Act making Appropriations for the civil and diplomatic Expenses of the Government, for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and for other Purposes," shall be considered as no bar by the proper accounting officers of the treasury to the fair and equitable settlement of the accounts of Doctor Clark Lillybridge, for services performed as physician in the Cherokee emigration.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

March 3, 1847.

CHAP. XCIII. — *An Act for the Relief of John Speakman.*

John Speakman to be paid \$741 60, in full for all losses under a certain contract with the government.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to pay to John Speakman, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of seven hundred and forty-one dollars and sixty cents, in full compensation for all losses he may have sustained by reason of any action of the government affecting his contract to line gunpowder barrels with India rubber cloth, for the use of the United States.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

March 3, 1847.

CHAP. XCIV. — *An Act for the Relief of John Van Slyck.*

Pension of \$6 per month allowed to John Van Slyck.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to place the name of John Van Slyck on the roll of invalid pensioners, and to pay him six dollars per month, to commence on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and to continue during his natural life.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

March 3, 1847.

CHAP. XCV. — *An Act for the Relief of Zachariah Simmons, of the State of Tennessee.*

Pension of \$6 per month allowed to Zachariah Simmons.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, required to place the name of Zachariah

Simmons upon the pension roll; and that he pay him at the rate of six dollars per month during his natural life, commencing upon the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

CHAP. XCVI. — *An Act for the Relief of Thomas N. Newell.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury pay Captain Thomas N. Newell, of the navy, the extra expenses incurred by him for board and attendance, incurred between the second February and the sixth April, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, in consequence of a wound received on board of the frigate Java, in the discharge of his duty, while at Port Mahon, on the second February, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

March 3, 1847.

Thomas N. Newell to be paid the extra expenses incurred by him in consequence of a wound received in the discharge of his duty.

CHAP. XCVII. — *An Act for the Relief of Elizabeth Adams.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to place Elizabeth Adams, widow of Passed Midshipman Adams, late of the United States navy, on the pension roll, at the highest rate prescribed, and that her pension commence from the eighth day of November, eighteen hundred and forty-two.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

March 3, 1847.

Elizabeth Adams to be placed on the pension roll.

Pension to commence from Nov. 8, 1842.

CHAP. XCVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Susan Brum.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, directed to place the name of Susan Brum, widow of Philip Brum, upon the navy pension list, at the rate of twenty dollars a month, commencing on the first day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-three, and continuing during her natural life.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

March 3, 1847.

Pension of \$20 per month allowed to Susan Brum.

CHAP. XCIX. — *An Act for the Benefit of James Williams.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers be authorized and required to settle with James Williams, one of the sureties of Henry Ashton, late marshal of the District of Columbia, all fees and sums of money due and payable by the United States, out of any fund whatever, for services rendered and money advanced and paid by said James Williams while acting as jailer under said Henry Ashton, and which had not been paid or credited to the said Henry Ashton; and, having ascertained the amount so due, to credit the same upon the judgment in favor of the United States against said Williams as surety of said Ashton, as if paid by Williams at the time interest begins to run: *Provided, however,* That nothing herein shall be so construed as to authorize payment to Williams in any other manner than by a credit on said judgment.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

March 3, 1847.

James Williams to be allowed certain credits on a judgment against him.

Proviso.

March 3, 1847.

CHAP. C.—*An Act for the Relief of Jonathan Hoyt.*

Pension of \$8 per month allowed to Jonathan Hoyt.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to place the name of Jonathan Hoyt on the roll of invalid pensioners, and to pay him eight dollars per month, from and after the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and to discontinue from that time the payment allowed to him by an act of Congress passed in eighteen hundred and thirty.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

March 3, 1847.

CHAP. CI.—*An Act for the Relief of Edith Ramey.*

Pension certificate to be issued to Edith Ramey.

1838, ch. 189.

1843, ch. 102.

1844, ch. 102.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby required to issue a pension certificate to Edith Ramey, of Muskingum county, in the State of Ohio, granting to her, as the widow of John Ramey, deceased, who was a pensioner of the revolution, a pension, with the full benefit of the act of the seventh of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, entitled "An Act granting Half-Pay and Pensions to certain Widows;" also the full benefit of the acts of the third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-three, and the seventeenth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-four, granting and extending pensions to the widows of certain revolutionary soldiers.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

March 3, 1847.

CHAP. CII.—*An Act for the Relief of William T. Walthall.*

Accounts of William T. Walthall as acting professor of mathematics to be settled from 24th May, 1843, to 25th February, 1845.

Also to be allowed the amount of his board and medical attendance while sick at Hong Kong.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury be directed and required to audit and settle the account of William T. Walthall, for his services as acting professor of mathematics, from the twenty-fourth day of May, anno Domini eighteen hundred and forty-three, to the twenty-fifth day of February, anno Domini eighteen hundred and forty-five, inclusive; and that he include also in said settlement, and allow to said Walthall, the amounts allowed and paid by the purser of the frigate Brandywine, on account of his board and medicine and medical attendance at Hong Kong, in China, during the time when, by advice of the naval surgeon, he was left sick ashore at that place in the absence of the East India squadron.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

March 3, 1847.

CHAP. CIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Elizabeth Fitch.*

Elizabeth Fitch to be placed on the pension roll.

1836, ch. 362.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to place the name of Elizabeth Fitch on the pension roll, under the act of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six; and that he cause her to be paid, agreeably to said act, for seven months' service by her late husband as assistant surgeon in the revolutionary war.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

CHAP. CIV.—*An Act for the Relief of Wilfred Knott.*

March 3, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place the name of Wilfred Knott on the list of invalid pensioners, and to pay him a pension at the rate of eight dollars a month during his natural life, commencing from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

Pension of \$8 per month allowed to Wilfred Knott.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847..

CHAP. CV.—*An Act for the Relief of Elizabeth Calkins, the Widow of Silas Winans.*

March 3, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to place the name of Elizabeth Calkins on the revolutionary pension roll, under the act of seventh July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, for two years' service of her said husband, to commence the first January, eighteen hundred and forty-five.

Elizabeth Calkins to be placed on the pension roll.
1838, ch. 189.

APPROVED March 3, 1847.

CHAP. CVI.—*An Act for the Relief of Harvey Reynolds.*

March 3, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act approved third of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, entitled "An Act for the Relief of Harvey Reynolds," be, and the same is hereby, so modified and repealed as to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the said Harvey Reynolds the sum of eight dollars per month for and during his natural life, commencing on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

A pension of \$8 per month allowed to Harvey Reynolds.

1839, ch. 119.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

CHAP. CVII.—*An Act for the Relief of John C. Stewart and others.*

March 3, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay five hundred and seventy-five dollars, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to John C. Stewart, and other watchmen employed in the years eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and eighteen hundred and forty, to watch the Treasury Building, and to build and maintain fires in the rooms of the same; the said sum of money to be equally divided between the said watchmen by the Secretary of the Treasury.

John C. Stewart and others to be paid \$575 for services as watchmen of the Treasury Building in 1838, 1839, and 1840.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

CHAP. CVIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Ann Clayton.*

March 3, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby required to place Ann Clayton, of Maskingum

Ann Clayton to be placed on the pension roll.

county, Ohio, on the pension roll, granting her a pension and the pay of a lieutenant, as the widow of Henry Clayton, deceased, who was a pensioner, and who was a lieutenant in the revolution, in lieu of the pension and pay of a private, which she now receives as such widow, commencing for such lieutenant's pay from the fifteenth day of October, eighteen hundred and forty-five.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

March 3, 1847.

CIX.—*An Act for the Relief of Mary Segar, and for the Relief of Elisha Denison, Administrator of Phenix Carpenter Ellis.*

Act of 8th August, 1846, ch. 153, for relief of Mary Segar amended.

1846, ch. 153.

Pension payable to Phenix Carpenter Ellis to be paid to his administrator.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act entitled "An Act for the Relief of Mary Segar, of Jefferson County, New York," passed August eighth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, be so amended that, in the first section, for the words "Mary Phelps," shall be substituted "Mary Segar, now of Lewis county, New York."

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War be authorized and required to pay, out of the moneys appropriated for the payment of revolutionary pensions, to Elisha Denison, of New York, administrator of Phenix Carpenter Ellis, deceased, the amount of pension payable to said Phenix Carpenter Ellis from the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, to the seventh day of December of the same year, at the rate of ten dollars a month, being the rate which he was entitled to draw as sergeant of infantry in the Connecticut line of the army of the revolution.*

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

March 3, 1847.

CHAP. CX.—*An Act for the Relief of W. P. S. Sanger and George F. De La Roche.*

W. P. S. Sanger and George F. De La Roche to be paid the amount of their expenses while making certain surveys and examinations by order of Secretary of Navy.

1843, ch. 83.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby, authorized and required to allow to William P. S. Sanger and George F. De La Roche the amounts paid by them for expenses incurred, in obedience to an order from the Navy Department, dated October thirty, eighteen hundred and forty-three, directing them to make the surveys and examinations required by the act of third March, eighteen hundred and forty-three, in reference to the construction of a dry dock at New York; which expenses the Secretary of the Navy expressly stipulated should be paid.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

March 3, 1847.

CHAP. CXI.—*An Act for the Relief of the Widow and Heirs of John B. Chaudonia.*

Widow of John B. Chaudonia authorized to enter a half-section of land.

Patent to issue.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Mary L. Chaudonia, for and in consideration of services rendered by her husband, John B. Chaudonia, to the United States, during the late war, be, and she is hereby, authorized to enter, in any land office in the State of Indiana, without paying money therefor, any unappropriated half-section of public land liable to entry at private sale; for which she shall be entitled to, and shall receive, a patent from the United States vesting the title thereof, in fee simple, in her and her heirs.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That Charles B. Chaudonia and Mary L. Breset, children and heirs of John B. Chaudonia, deceased, for and in consideration of services rendered by their father to the United States during the late war, be, and they are hereby, authorized to enter, in any land office in the State of Indiana, without paying money therefor, each for themselves, one quarter-section of any unappropriated public lands liable to entry at private sale; for which they shall be entitled to, and shall receive, a patent from the United States vesting the titles thereof, in fee simple, in them and their heirs.

Children and heirs of John B. Chaudonia authorized to enter each a quarter section of land

Patents to issue

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

CHAP. CXII.—*An Act for the Relief of James H. Conley.*

March 3, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one thousand and fifty-eight dollars and ninety-six cents, to be paid to James H. Conley, or his legal representative, in full payment for his services, as acting carpenter on board the United States steamship Princeton, from the eighth day of September, eighteen hundred and forty-three, to the seventh day of January, eighteen [hundred] and forty-six.

James H. Conley to be paid \$1058, 96 in full, for services as carpenter on board the United States steamship Princeton.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

CHAP. CXIII.—*An Act for the Relief of the legal Representatives of William Bunce, deceased.*

March 3, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the legal representatives of William Bunce, deceased, one thousand dollars, they giving a receipt in full for the damage sustained by the deceased aforesaid in the burning of his buildings on Palm Island, Florida, by the order of Brigadier-General Armistead, of the United States army.

Representatives of Wm. Bunce to be paid \$1000 for damages sustained in the burning of buildings on Palm Island, Florida.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

CHAP. CXIV.—*An Act for the Relief of the legal Representatives of the late Joseph E. Primeau and Thomas J. Chapman.*

March 3, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of nine hundred and seventy-six dollars and ninety-one cents be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, as payment in full to the legal representatives of the late Joseph E. Primeau and Thomas J. Chapman, known formerly as the firm of Primeau and Chapman, for spoliations committed on said firm by the Yancton Indians of the Sioux tribe, in the latter part of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

Representatives of Primeau and Chapman to be paid \$976 91 for spoliations committed by the Yancton Indians.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

March 3, 1847.

CHAP. CXV. — *An Act for the Relief of Jacob L. Vance.*

Jacob L. Vance to be paid \$50 for horse lost in the service of United States.

Also \$54 for the services of his wagon and team.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Jacob L. Vance, of the State of Ohio, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of fifty dollars, being in full compensation for a horse lost in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, while in the service of the United States; also the sum of fifty-four dollars, being in full compensation for the use of his team of four horses and a wagon eighteen days in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen, which said team was employed in conveying flour to the army of the United States.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

March 3, 1847.

CHAP. CXVI. — *An Act for the Relief of James Green, of the County of Fauquier, State of Virginia.*

Pension of \$144 per annum from June 15, 1840, allowed to James Green.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, required to place the name of James Green upon the roll of revolutionary pensioners; and that he pay him at the rate of one hundred and forty-four dollars per annum, for and during his natural life, commencing on the fifteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty, that being the time at which he was stricken from the said pension roll by the Commissioner of Pensions.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

March 3, 1847.

CHAP. CXVII. — *An Act for the Relief of George B. Russell and others.*

Accounting officers to ascertain and pay George B. Russell and others, the amount of their claims for provisions and clothing furnished the Cherokee Indians.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be directed to ascertain, by competent and satisfactory proof, the amount of the claims, respectively, of George B. Russell, George M. Lavender, George E. Mountcarth, John M. Bruce, R. J. Loyless, John Dawson, and S. C. Newman, and that the same be paid to them, or their heirs, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; it being for bread, meat, and clothing furnished the Cherokee Indians, to induce them to accept Ridge's treaty, and under the appointment and authority of Benjamin F. Curry, superintendent of Cherokee removals.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

March 3, 1847.

CHAP. CXVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Lewis C. Sartori.*

Lewis C. Sartori to be paid \$806 30, with interest, for his services as professor of mathematics on board the frigate Constitution.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and is hereby, appropriated the sum of eight hundred and six dollars and thirty cents, with interest from the eighth day of December, eighteen hundred and forty-two, to be paid to Lewis C. Sartori, of Philadelphia, or his legal representative, in full payment for his services as professor of mathematics on board the United States frigate Constitution, from the tenth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, to the twenty-fifth day of April, eighteen hundred and forty-one.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

CHAP. CXIX. — *An Act for the Relief of Captain James Pennoyer.*

March 3, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to make, or cause to be made, a full and accurate estimate of the value of the United States brig Porpoise, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, together with that of all the property of every description on board of her at and before the twelfth day of November, eighteen hundred and thirty-six; and, the same being ascertained, to pay over the one equal half part of such gross amount to the said Captain James Pennoyer, as a full and complete compensation for his services in saving the said brig Porpoise, her officers, and crew; and that the said sum be paid out [of] any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Value of the United States brig Porpoise, her tackle, &c., to be estimated, and one half part of gross amount to be paid Captain Pennoyer, as compensation for saving her, her officers, and crew.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

CHAP. CXX. — *An Act for the Relief of Joseph Gideon.*

March 3, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be and is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five hundred and ninety-seven dollars and twenty-six cents, to be paid to Joseph Gideon, of the city of New York, or his legal representative, in full payment for his services as an acting purser on board the United States brig Porpoise, from the twenty-seventh of April to the thirtieth of November, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

Joseph Gideon to be paid \$597 26 for his services as acting purser on board the United States brig Porpoise.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

CHAP. CXXI. — *An Act for the Relief of Job Hawkins.*

March 3, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorized, and he is hereby required, to place Job Hawkins, of the State of Massachusetts, on the roll of revolutionary pensioners, in conformity with the act of the seventh day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, allowing pensions to the surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution; and that the pension hereby allowed to him be paid as other pensions are, and so as to include any amount which was due to him when he was dropped from the rolls on the fourth of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, at which time the pension now allowed is to commence.

Job Hawkins to be placed on the revolutionary pension roll. 1832, ch. 126.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

CHAP. CXXII. — *An Act for the Relief of the Estates of Benjamin Metoyer and François Gaiennie, deceased.*

March 3, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to examine into the circumstances of the estates of Benjamin Metoyer and François Gaiennie, deceased, and to adjust and settle the claim upon the said estates aforesaid, in behalf of the United States, and to discharge such claims upon such terms as he shall think most for the interest of the United States.

Secretary of the Treasury to examine and adjust the claim of the United States upon B. Metoyer and F. Gaiennie.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

March 3, 1847.

CHAP. CXXIII.—*An Act for the Relief of the Heirs of Hyacinth Lasselle.*

Preamble.

Whereas, by an act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act for the Relief of Hyacinth Lasselle," approved the twenty-first day of July, in the year eighteen hundred and forty, the said Hyacinth Lasselle was authorized to locate five hundred and sixty acres of land at any land office in the State of Indiana, at any time prior to the fourth day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-three, by paying the minimum price fixed for such lands, for eighteen acres and forty-six hundredths of an acre, part and parcel of said tract of five hundred and sixty acres: and whereas, also, the said Hyacinth Lasselle has deceased without perfecting the location of said land: Therefore—

1840, ch. 100.

Hyacinth Lasselle authorized to locate a certain tract of land at any time prior to 4th March, 1849.

Proviso.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the heirs of the said Lasselle to locate the said tract of land in said act contemplated, at any time prior to the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, at any land office in said State of Indiana, after any lands therein may have been offered at public sale, by paying the said minimum price for the said eighteen acres and forty-six hundredths, as by said act is provided: *Provided,* That no tract of land shall be selected, in virtue of this act, upon which there may be improvements made, without the consent of such person or persons who have made such improvements first obtained in writing, and filed with the proper land officers where the location may be made.

Act for relief of Jubal B. Hancock amended. 1842, ch. 154.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the act entitled "An Act for the Relief of Jubal B. Hancock" be so amended that the time allowed for the location of the land therein specified be extended to thirtieth day of December, eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

March 3, 1847.

CHAP. CXXIV.—*An Act for the Relief of Thankful Reynolds.*

Pension of \$30 per annum allowed to Thankful Reynolds.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to place the name of Thankful Reynolds on the revolutionary pension roll, at the rate of eighty dollars per annum, to commence the first January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and to be continued five years.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

March 3, 1847.

CHAP. CXXV.—*An Act for the Relief of Joseph Warren Newcomb.*

Joseph W. Newcomb to be paid \$3,321 48, the balance due Major-General Warren, under resolutions of Congress of July 1, 1780.

Proviso.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Joseph Warren Newcomb, only descendant and heir of Major-General Joseph Warren, who was killed at Bunker Hill, the balance due and unpaid, under resolutions of Congress of the first day of July, seventeen hundred and eighty, being the sum of eight thousand three hundred and twenty-one dollars and forty-eight cents: *Provided,* That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be satisfied that the said Newcomb is the only surviving heir.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

RESOLUTIONS.

[No. 1.]—*Joint Resolution authorizing and directing the Examination and Settlement of the Claims of Alexander M. Cumming.*

Feb. 18, 1847.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department be directed to examine and audit the claims of Alexander M. Cumming, of New Jersey, late mail contractor on routes nine hundred and fifty-one, and nine hundred and fifty-two, between the cities of Philadelphia and New York, between the years eighteen hundred and thirty-five, and eighteen hundred and thirty-nine; and it shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General to pay to him the balance (if any) that may be justly and legally due him under the contracts and orders from the Department and its agents, out of the current appropriation for mail transportation.

Accounts of A. M. Cumming, under contracts with the Post-Office Department to be examined and audited, and the amount found legally due him to be paid.

APPROVED, February 18, 1847.

[No. 2.]—*Joint Resolution for the Relief of John and Charles Bruce.*

Feb. 22, 1847.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of Patents be, and he is hereby, authorized to grant a new patent to John and Charles Bruce, of Jersey City, State of New Jersey, for the term of seven years from and after the passage of this resolution, for their machine secured to them by letters patent bearing date the thirteenth day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-two; the same to be granted under the same provisions and restrictions as are now provided by law for applications for original letters patent, except so far as the existing laws prohibit and invalidate the grant of letters patent for inventions which have been before patented, or used for more than two years before the date of application for letters patent: *Provided,* Upon an examination of the case, the said Commissioner shall deem the parties hereto entitled to a patent.

New patent for the term of seven years to be granted to John and Charles Bruce for their machine patented March 13, 1832.

Proviso.

APPROVED, February 22, 1847.

[No. 3.]—*A Resolution to correct an Error in the Act of June seventeenth, eighteen hundred and forty-four, for the Relief of Mary Ann Linton.*

Feb. 25, 1847.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the error in the act of June seventeenth, eighteen hundred and forty-four, for the relief of Mary Ann Linton, in the words "who was lately a pensioner of the United States, under the act of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two," and any expression contained in said act, shall not be so construed as to prevent said Mary Ann Linton from receiving the same rate of pension as is allowed to widows by the general act of July seventh, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, in cases where their husbands have served two years as captains of infantry.

Pension of Mary Ann Linton. 1844, ch. 132.

1838, ch. 189.

APPROVED, February 25, 1847.

March 2, 1847.

[No. 6.] — *Joint Resolution for the Settlement of the Accounts of Purser G. R. Barry.*

Accounts of G. R. Barry to be settled, and certain items charged to him credited.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the treasury be authorized to settle the accounts of the United States ship Boston, Captain Pendergrast, and pass to the credit of the purser, G. R. Barry, the items charged to him in the reconciling statement of his accounts.

APPROVED, March 2, 1847.

March 3, 1847.

[No. 13.] — *Joint Resolution for the Relief of the Children of Stephen Johnson, deceased.*

Register and receiver of land office at Sandusky to receive a certificate granted to heirs of Stephen Johnson, under the act of 1840, ch. 96, in payment for any one half-section of vacant land in the Wyandot reserve.

Proviso, as to price.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office cause the register and receiver at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, to receive a certificate of the heirs of Stephen Johnson, granted to them under "An Act for the Relief of the Heirs [children] of Stephen Johnson, deceased," approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and forty, in payment for any half-section of land in the Wyandot reserve not otherwise appropriated: Provided, the minimum price of said half-section shall not exceed two dollars and fifty cents per acre.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

March 3, 1847.

[No. 14.] — *Joint Resolution for the Relief of William B. Stokes, surviving Partner of John N. C. Stockton and Company.*

Postmaster-General to pay Wm. B. Stokes such compensation as shall be an adequate remuneration for carrying the mail in Florida in the years 1835 and 1836.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, directed to pay to William B. Stokes, surviving partner of John N. C. Stockton and Company, for carrying the mail in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-six, on the lower or Florida route, in consequence of the interruption of the mail by the Creek hostilities on the upper route, such compensation as shall be established to be an adequate remuneration for the same, taking into consideration the value of the services performed, and the loss to the said contractors by the exclusion of passengers, as directed by the then Postmaster-General; and it shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General to pay the amount so allowed out of the current appropriation for mail transportation.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

March 3, 1847.

[No. 15.] — *Joint Resolution for the Relief of M. A. Price and E. A. White.*

Accounts of M. A. Price and E. A. White for mail transportation to be audited and settled.

Rates at which they shall be paid.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause the account of M. A. Price and E. A. White, of the State of Tennessee, for mail transportation, to be audited and settled; and to pay to the said Price and White, out of the fund appropriated for mail transportation, the same rate of compensation from the first day of January to the first day of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, as was allowed and paid them from the first of June to the thirty-first of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

APPROVED, March 3, 1847.

PRIVATE ACTS OF THE THIRTIETH CONGRESS

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

Passed at the first Session, which was begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday the 6th Day of December, 1847, and ended on the 14th Day of August, 1848.

JAMES K. POLK, President; GEORGE M. DALLAS, Vice-President, and President of the Senate; DAVID R. ATCHISON, President of the Senate on and after the twenty-ninth day of July, 1848; ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHAP. II. — *An Act to authorize the issuing of a Register to the Barque Canton.* Jan. 14, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be issued, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, a register for the barque Canton, formerly a Haytien vessel, but now owned by William T. Sayward, J. R. Kimball, and H. C. Lowell, citizens of the State of Maine; and which said vessel, having been wrecked and condemned on one of the Muscle Ridge Islands, was purchased by them, and which they have caused to be repaired and refitted for sea again: Provided, It shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that the cost of the repairs made in the United States, after the purchase of the said vessel by the present owners, exceeds three fourths of the original cost of building a vessel of the same tonnage in the United States.

A register to be issued.

Proviso as to cost of repairs

APPROVED, January 14, 1848.

CHAP. III. — *An Act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to grant a Register to the Barque Sarah and Eliza.* Jan. 24, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be issued, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, a register for the barque Sarah and Eliza, formerly a British vessel, but now owned by Joshua T. Jones, Charles H. Jones, and Thomas Bell, citizens of the State of New York; and which said vessel, having been wrecked and condemned on the coast of Maryland, was purchased by them, got off, and towed to New York, repaired, and refitted for sea: Provided, It shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that the cost thereof, after the purchase of the said vessel by the present owners, exceeds three fourths of the original cost of building a vessel of the same tonnage in the United States.

A register to be issued.

Proviso as to cost of repairs.

APPROVED, January 24, 1848.

CHAP. IX. — *An Act to authorize the Issue of a Register to the Barque Wilmet.* Feb. 15, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be issued,

A register to be issued.

Proviso as to
cost of repairs.

under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, a register for the barque Wilhamet, formerly a British vessel, but now owned by A. G. Benson and John Benson, citizens of the State of New York: said vessel, having been wrecked and condemned on Rockaway Beach, Long Island, was purchased by the aforesaid citizens of the United States, and has been repaired and refitted for sea: *Provided*, It shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that the cost of the repairs made in the United States, after the purchase of the said vessel by the present owners, exceeds three fourths of the original cost of building a vessel of the same tonnage in the United States.

APPROVED, February 15, 1848.

Feb. 15, 1848.

CHAP. XI.—*An Act for the Relief of Joseph and Lindley Ward.*

Commissioner
of Indian Affairs
to adjust and settle
the claims of
J. and L. Ward.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of Indian Affairs be, and he is hereby, authorized to adjust and settle the claims of Lindley and Joseph Ward, arising upon their contract with the United States to furnish rations for the emigrating Indians of the Potawatomie tribe, in eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, according to the principles set forth in the report accompanying this bill; and that the same be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Appropriation.

APPROVED, February 15, 1848.

Feb. 22, 1848.

CHAP. XIV.—*An Act to authorize the issuing of a Register or Enrolment to the Schooner Robert Henry.*

A register to be
issued

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be issued, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, a register or enrolment for the schooner Robert Henry, formerly a British vessel, but now owned by John P. Baldwin, a citizen of the State of Florida; and which said vessel, having been wrecked on the Florida Reef, and condemned and sold, was purchased by him, and which he has caused to be repaired and refitted for sea again: *Provided*, It shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that the cost of repairing and refitting said schooner in the United States, after her purchase by the present owner, exceeds three fourths of the original cost of building a vessel of the same tonnage in the United States.

Proviso as to
cost of repairs.

APPROVED, February 22, 1848.

March 9, 1848.

CHAP. XVI.—*An Act granting the Franking Privilege to Louisa Catharine Adams.*

Franking privilege
granted to
Mrs. Adams.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all letters and packets carried by post to and from Louisa Catharine Adams, widow of the late John Quincy Adams, be conveyed free of postage during her natural life.

APPROVED, March 9, 1848.

March 14, 1848.

CHAP. XX.—*An Act for the Relief of the Administratrix of Elisha L. Keen, deceased.*

Secretary of the
Treasury to pay

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary

of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to pay, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the administratrix of Elisha L. Keen, such sums as the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury may decide to be justly due said Keen, not exceeding the sum of five hundred and ninety-four dollars, being a balance alleged to be due said Keen, and credited on the books of the Fourth Auditor for advances to the United States in the years eighteen hundred and thirteen and eighteen hundred and fourteen.

APPROVED, March 14, 1848.

her such sum as the Fourth Auditor may decide to be justly due the deceased, not exceeding \$594.

CHAP. XXI.—*An Act providing for the Payment of the Claim of Walter R. Johnson against the United States.*

March 14, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be paid to Walter R. Johnson, from any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of six hundred and eleven dollars and thirty-one cents, which will be in full for his services, and payments made by him in researches and experiments on American coal, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy.

APPROVED, March 14, 1848.

\$611 31 cents to be paid him in full for his services, &c.

CHAP. XXII.—*An Act for the Relief of the Heirs of John Paul Jones.*

March 21, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the accounts of the late Commodore John Paul Jones with the United States be referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, to adjust and pay, out of any money or stock of the United States in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, upon the principles of justice and equity, according to acts in similar cases, and applicable thereto.

Accounts of the late Commodore John Paul Jones to be adjusted.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby instructed to pay to the legal representatives of the said John Paul Jones, and the officers, seamen, and marines of the squadron under his command, being citizens of the United States, or their representatives, out of any moneys or stock of the United States in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, their respective proportions of the value, as estimated by Benjamin Franklin, of three prizes captured by the squadron under the command of the said Jones, and delivered up to Great Britain by Denmark, in seventeen hundred and seventy-nine; to be apportioned on the basis of the distribution of a settlement made with the captors, for prizes captured by the said squadron, and received from the court of France, and confirmed by Congress in seventeen hundred and eighty-seven; deducting, however, from the share of Captain Peter Landais the sum received by him or his legal representatives under an act of Congress approved the twenty-eighth of March, eighteen hundred and six: *Provided,* That in ascertaining the amount due the heirs of said Paul Jones, if any, no interest shall be allowed on such claim.

Prize money to be paid to the legal representatives of said Jones, and of the officers and seamen under his command.

Deduction from the share of Captain Landais. 1806, ch. 18. Proviso.

APPROVED, March 21, 1848.

CHAP. XXV.—*An Act in addition to an Act for the Relief [of] Walter Loomis and Abel Gay, approved July second, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.*

March 29, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to settle, upon princi-

1836, ch. 337.

Secretary of the Treasury author-

ized to settle their accounts upon principles of justice and equity.

Appropriation.

ples of equity, the accounts of Walter Loomis and Abel Gay, so far as they are original contractors, for making the Cumberland road, and so far as they contracted to make the said road, or any part thereof, different from the original contract, and for keeping the same in repair; and to pay any balance that may be found due to them, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, March 29, 1848.

April 4, 1848.

CHAP. XXVII.—*An Act to provide for the Compensation of Samuel Leech, for Services in the Investigation of suspended Sales in the Mineral Point District, Wisconsin.*

\$550 to be paid him in full for services performed by him under instructions from General Land Office.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Samuel Leech, the sum of five hundred and fifty dollars, in full compensation for services performed by him pursuant to instructions from the General Land Office, in taking testimony at Mineral Point, Wisconsin, during the past year; and for making a report in the cases of entry in that land district, in which patents have been withheld, on account of alleged frauds in making said entries.

APPROVED, April 4, 1848.

April 8, 1848.

CHAP. XXIX.—*An Act granting a Pension to Patrick Walker.*

A pension of \$40 per month granted to Patrick Walker in lieu of the pension he now receives.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be allowed and paid Patrick Walker, a soldier of the first regiment of artillery in the war with Mexico, a pension at the rate of forty dollars per month, in lieu of the pension he now receives, to commence on the twenty-eighth of October last, and to continue for one year; the said Walker having lost his right arm, and nearly the whole of his left hand, by a cannon-ball, in the action at Churusco, on the twentieth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

APPROVED, April 8, 1848.

April 12, 1848.

CHAP. XXX.—*An Act for the Relief of the legal Representatives of George Fisher, deceased.*

The Second Auditor to examine and adjust their claims on principles of equity and justice, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Second Auditor of the Treasury of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to examine and adjust the claims of the legal representatives of George Fisher, deceased, on principles of equity and justice, and having due regard to the proofs, for the value of property taken or destroyed by the troops of the United States engaged in suppressing Indian hostilities in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen; and that the said legal representatives be paid for the same out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Amount found due to be paid them.

Losses caused by United States troops and Indians, respectively, to be apportioned in such manner as to afford a fair and full indemnity for losses caused by said troops.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That if it shall be found impracticable for the claimants to furnish distinct proof as to the specific quantity of property respectively taken or destroyed by the troops and by the Indians, it shall be lawful for the said accounting officer to apportion the losses caused by said troops and Indians respectively, in such manner as from the proofs he may think just and equitable, so as to afford a fair and full indemnity for all losses and injuries occasioned by said troops, and allow the claimants accordingly:

Provided, That nothing herein contained shall authorize any payment for property destroyed by Indians.

APPROVED, April 12, 1848.

Proviso: property destroyed by Indians not to be paid for.

CHAP. XXXI. — *An Act for the Relief of Peter Engels, Senior.*

April 12, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to place the name of Peter Engels, senior, on the pension roll, and to allow and pay him a pension for a total disability during his natural life, to commence on the fifteenth day of December, eighteen hundred and forty-five

APPROVED, April 12, 1848.

A pension for total disability granted to Peter Engels.

CHAP. XXXIII. — *An Act to authorize the issuing of a Register to the Brig Palmetto.*

April 19, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be issued, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, a register for the brig Palmetto, formerly a vessel called the Roger Bontemps, but now owned by Moses D. Hyams, S. B. Barnard, James Vidal, and A. H. Abraham, of the State of South Carolina; and which said vessel, having been condemned at Charleston, in said State, in consequence of injuries sustained at sea, was purchased by them, and which they have repaired and refitted for sea again: *Provided*, It shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that the cost of the repairs made in the United States, after the purchase of the said vessel by the present owners, exceeds three fourths of the original cost of building a vessel of the same tonnage in the United States.

APPROVED, April 19, 1848.

A register to be issued.

Proviso as to cost of repairs.

CHAP. XXXIV. — *An Act to change the Name of Photius Kavasales to that of Photius Fisk.*

May 3, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Photius Kavasales, a chaplain in the navy of the United States, of the District of Columbia, be, and he is hereby, authorized, from and after the passage of this act, to take and use the name of Photius Fisk; and that the name of said Photius Kavasales be hereafter Photius Fisk: by which name all acts and engagements done or made by him may be enforced, and have the same effect and operation in law, as if his name had originally been Photius Fisk.

APPROVED, May 3, 1848.

Photius Kavasales may take the name of Photius Fisk.

CHAP. XXXVII. — *An Act for the Relief of Christopher Cunningham.*

May 9, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to place the name of Christopher Cunningham, now resident of New Orleans, Louisiana, on the list of invalid pensioners; and that the said Cunningham receive a pension at the rate of eight dollars a month, to commence from and after the passage of this act.

APPROVED, May 9, 1848.

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Name of C. Cunningham to be placed on the list of invalid pensioners.

May 9, 1848.

CHAP. XXXVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Mrs. Harriet Barney.*

Pension renewed for five years from 1st December, 1843.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the pension heretofore allowed Harriet Barney, and which expired on the first day of December, eighteen hundred and forty-three, shall be, and the same is hereby, renewed for five years, to be computed from and after the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

APPROVED, May 9, 1848.

May 9, 1848.

CHAP. XXXIX. — *An Act for the Relief of John Black, late Consul of the United States at the City of Mexico.*

John Black to be paid for his diplomatic services in Mexico, at the rate of compensation allowed by law to chargé d'affaires.

Also to be paid such additional sum as may be found due for extraordinary expenditures incurred by him. Proviso.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be paid to John Black, late consul of the United States at the city of Mexico, the rate of compensation allowed by law to a chargé d'affaires of the United States, for his diplomatic services to the United States in Mexico during the suspension of diplomatic intercourse between Mexico and the United States, from the tenth of May, eighteen hundred and forty-five, to the third day of April, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, inclusive, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That there be paid, as aforesaid, to the aforesaid John Black, such additional sum as may be found due by the proper accounting officers of the treasury, to cover his extraordinary expenditures incurred by him, the said Black, in consequence of his forcible expulsion from Mexico, and in bringing with him to the United States the archives of legation of the United States: *Provided, however,* That the sum thus allowed for indemnity shall not exceed eleven hundred and twenty-four dollars.

APPROVED, May 9, 1848.

May 17, 1848.

CHAP. XLV. — *An Act to authorize the issuing of a Register to the Brig Encarnacion.*

A register to be issued.

Proviso as to cost of repairs.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be issued, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, a register to the brig Encarnacion, formerly a Danish vessel, but now owned by John B. Brown, Jedediah Jewett, and Mark P. Emery, of Portland, in the State of Maine, citizens of the United States, the said vessel having sustained great damage on a voyage from St. Thomas to Portland, and the aforesaid owners having caused the said vessel to be repaired and refitted for sea at great expense: *Provided,* It shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that the cost of the repairs and refitting said vessel in the United States exceeds three fourths of the original cost of building a vessel of the same tonnage in the United States.

APPROVED, May 17, 1848.

May 17, 1848.

CHAP. XLVI. — *An Act for the Relief of William P. Brady.*

A pension of \$10 per month allowed to William P. Brady.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to place the name of William P. Brady, of the State of Pennsylvania, on the roll of invalid pensioners, and that he be allowed a pension of ten dollars a month

from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, to continue during his natural life.

APPROVED, May 17, 1848.

CHAP. LI. — *An Act for the Relief of John Mitchell.*

May 29, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, required to place the name of John Mitchell on the roll of invalid pensions, and that he pay him semi-annually at the rate of ten dollars per month, for and during his natural life, commencing on the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

A pension of \$10 per month allowed to John Mitchell.

APPROVED, May 29, 1848.

CHAP. LII. — *An Act for the Relief of Mary Brown, Widow of Jacob Brown.*

May 29, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby required to issue a pension certificate to Mary Brown, of Clarksburgh, in the State of Massachusetts, aged seventy-four years, and was born before the close of the revolution, and widow of Jacob Brown, senior, a revolutionary pensioner, deceased, granting to her a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month, commencing on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and continuing during her natural life.

Secretary of War to issue a pension certificate to Mary Brown for a pension of \$8 per month.

APPROVED, May 29, 1848.

CHAP. LIII. — *An Act to provide for the Purchase of the Manuscript Papers of the late James Madison, former President of the United States.*

May 31, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to purchase of Mrs. D. P. Madison, widow of the late James Madison, formerly President of the United States, all the unpublished manuscript papers of the said James Madison now belonging to and in her possession; and upon delivery thereof to the Secretary of State, with a proper conveyance of title to the United States, the said sum of money, upon the certificate of the Secretary of State of the delivery and conveyance of said papers, shall be paid at the treasury, agreeably to the wishes of the said Mrs. Madison, and in the manner following, namely: five thousand dollars of said sum of twenty-five thousand dollars to be paid to her; and the residue of twenty thousand to James Buchanan, now Secretary of State, John Y. Mason, Secretary of the Navy, and Richard Smith, Esq., of Washington city, to be held, put out to interest, vested in stocks, or otherwise managed and disposed of by them, or the survivor or survivors of them, as trustees for the said Mrs. Madison, according to their best discretion and her best advantage—the interest or profit arising from the said principal sum to be paid over to her as the same accrues—the said principal sum to be and remain inalienable during her lifetime, as a permanent fund for her maintenance, but subject to be disposed of as she may please by her last will and testament.

\$25,000 appropriated for the purchase of all the unpublished manuscripts of the late James Madison.

Manner in which the above sum is to be paid to Mrs. Madison.

APPROVED, May 31, 1848.

CHAP. LVI. — *An Act for the Relief of Edward Bolon.*

May 31, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary

\$1174 to be paid Edward Bolon for expenses incurred and compensation for keeping two prisoners of the United States.

of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, or cause to be paid, to Edward Bolon, of Florida, or his legal representatives, eleven hundred and seventy-four dollars, as reimbursement of expenses and compensation for services in keeping two prisoners of the United States, named Passmore, in the jail of Calhoun county, Florida; the same to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, May 31, 1848.

May 31, 1848.

CHAP. LVII. — *An Act for the Relief of Thomas Brownell.*

\$50 63 to be allowed in the settlement of the accounts of Thomas Brownell, for that sum paid by him for medical services rendered to officers and seamen of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury are hereby directed to allow to Thomas Brownell, in the settlement of his accounts, the sum of fifty dollars and sixty-three cents, being the amount paid by him while in command of the naval station at Sackett's Harbor, for medical services rendered to the officers and seamen attached to that station.

APPROVED, May 31, 1848.

May 31, 1848.

CHAP. LVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Samuel W. Bell, a Native of the Cherokee Nation.*

The Secretary of War to pay Samuel W. Bell the amount of his expenses incurred in going to and returning from Florida in 1837.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War pay to Samuel W. Bell, a native of the Cherokee nation of Indians, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, his expenses incurred in going to and returning from Florida, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and such daily pay for the time he was engaged on such mission, up to the time of his return to the Cherokee nation, as was paid to Richard Fields for similar services.

APPROVED, May 31, 1848.

May 31, 1848.

CHAP. LIX. — *An Act for the Relief of Reynolds May.*

Reynolds May released and discharged from the payment of a judgment obtained against him by the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Reynolds May, of the State of Arkansas, be, and he hereby is, released and discharged from the payment of a judgment obtained against him by the United States in the District Court for the district of Arkansas, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-six, on his recognizance for five hundred dollars, and from the payment of all costs and expenses attending the same.

APPROVED, May 31, 1848.

June 13, 1848.

CHAP. LXII. — *An Act for the Relief of Fernando Fellanny.*

A pension of \$8 per month allowed to Fernando Fellanny.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War cause the name of Fernando Fellanny to be placed upon the pension roll, under the act providing pensions for persons disabled by wounds in the military service of the United States, at the rate of eight dollars per month during his natural life, to commence on the twenty-third day of December, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

APPROVED, June 13, 1848.

CHAP. LXIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Jones and Boker.*

June 13, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Jones and Boker, of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, the sum of eleven hundred dollars, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, in full satisfaction of their claim for eight treasury notes, of which they were the lawful owners, and which were abstracted and stolen from the mail at the post-office at Fayetteville, in the State of Arkansas: one of five hundred dollars, five of one hundred dollars each, and two of fifty dollars each; and, for a more particular description of said notes, reference may be had to the report accompanying this bill; and which said notes, after being altered and forged, were by some person unknown presented to and redeemed by the Bank of America, as the fiscal agent of the United States.

APPROVED, June 13, 1848.

\$1100 to be paid Jones and Boker, in full for their claim for eight treasury notes belonging to them, which were stolen, &c.

CHAP. LXIV. — *An Act for the Relief of Richard Bloss and others.*

June 13, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized, after ascertaining and deducting all the costs, charges, and expenses incurred by the United States in and about the arrest, detention, and commitment of Thaddeus P. Haskell, to the custody of the marshal of the United States for the northern district of the State of New York, in October, eighteen hundred and forty-five, on a charge for passing counterfeit money, to repay to the bail of said Thaddeus, Richard Bloss, and others, the amount paid by them on the forfeited recognizance and bond for the appearance of said Thaddeus; the said Thaddeus having since his default been retaken and convicted and imprisoned for said offence.

APPROVED, June 13, 1848.

The Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain and pay Richard Bloss and others the amount of their forfeited recognizances for the appearance of Thaddeus P. Haskell, after deducting all costs, charges, &c.

CHAP. LXV. — *An Act for the Relief of Joseph Wilson.*

June 13, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby, authorized to allow to Joseph Wilson, a purser in the United States navy, in the settlement of his accounts, for such deficiency as he shall show to exist by reason of his making his deposits of the public money in the Phoenix Bank, at Charlestown, Massachusetts, subsequent to the twenty-fifth of February, eighteen hundred and forty-two, after a final liquidation and distribution of the effects of said bank shall have been made; and shall also allow to said Wilson such reasonable and proper expenses as he has actually incurred and paid, or may incur and pay, in a suit now pending in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, and prosecuting the same to final judgment, brought to enforce the supposed priority of the claims of the United States over other creditors upon the assets of said bank in the hands of trustees; the proper evidence thereof being furnished by said Wilson to the accounting officers aforesaid.

APPROVED, June 13, 1848.

Joseph Wilson to be allowed, in the settlement of his accounts, for deficiencies caused by making his deposits in the Phoenix Bank, of Charlestown, Massachusetts.

Certain expenses to be allowed.

June 13, 1848.

CHAP. LXVI. — *An Act for the Relief of Charles L. Dell.*

The claim of Charles L. Dell, for military services in the Seminole war, to be settled.

Amount found due to be paid him.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury, under the direction of the Secretary of War, settle the claim of Charles L. Dell, of Florida, for military services performed during the Seminole war, between the twenty-third of May and the twenty-ninth of November, eighteen hundred and forty, making to him such compensation for pay and allowances as shall appear to be just; and that the amount which shall be so ascertained to be due, to be paid to him, notwithstanding the want of a muster roll bearing his name, and that the same shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, June 13, 1848.

June 24, 1848.

CHAP. LXIX. — *An Act for the Relief of W. B. Slaughter, late Secretary of the Territory of Wisconsin.**

The accounts of W. B. Slaughter to be settled on principles of justice and equity.

Balance found due to be paid him, provided that it shall not exceed \$1731 51.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the Treasury Department be authorized and directed to settle the accounts of W. B. Slaughter, late Secretary of the Territory of Wisconsin, upon the principles of equity and justice; and that they cause to be paid to him the balance, if any be due him, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided,* That such balance shall not exceed the sum of one thousand seven hundred and thirty-one dollars and fifty-one cents.

APPROVED, June 24, 1848.

June 26, 1848.

CHAP. LXXV. — *An Act for the Relief of the legal Representatives of James Brown, deceased.*

Such portion of the sum of \$4149 66, appropriated for their relief, as remains unpaid, to be paid the legal representatives of James Brown.

1834, ch. 201.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized to pay to the legal representatives of James Brown, deceased, such portion of the sum of four thousand one hundred and forty-nine dollars and sixty-six cents, appropriated by an act of Congress, approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, entitled "An Act for the relief of the legal representatives of James Brown," as remains due and unpaid; such payment to be made to such of the legal representatives of said James Brown as shall prove to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that they, as such representatives, are entitled under such act.

APPROVED, June 26, 1848.

June 26, 1848.

CHAP. LXXVI. — *An Act for the Relief of Silas Waterman.*

A pension of \$4 per month allowed Silas Waterman.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, required to place the name of Silas Waterman on the roll of invalid pensions, and that he pay him at the rate of four dollars per month, for and during his natural life, commencing on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

APPROVED, June 26, 1848.

CHAP. LXXVII.—*An Act for the Relief of the legal Heirs of John Snyder, deceased.* June 26, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the legal heirs of John Snyder, deceased, a private of Captain Sadlier's company of the sixth regiment of infantry, who enlisted the twelfth of June, eighteen hundred and twelve, for five years, and died whilst in service, on the twenty-seventh of January, eighteen hundred and thirteen, be, and they are hereby, authorized to enter at the proper land office in any of the States and Territories in which the same may lie, one hundred and sixty acres of land.

APPROVED, June 26, 1848.

Heirs of John Snyder, deceased, authorized to enter 160 acres of land.

CHAP. LXXVIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Phineas Capen, Administrator of John Cox, deceased, of Boston.* June 26, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of four hundred and thirty-six dollars and twenty-eight cents be, and the same is hereby, directed to be paid, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Phineas Capen, legal administrator of John Cox, late of Boston, deceased; it being the amount due to the said John Cox, deceased, by the United States, for his services on board of one of its ships, and which said sum was fraudulently obtained from the treasury officers by a person unknown to, and unauthorized by, the heirs and the legal administrator of said John Cox, deceased.

APPROVED, June 26, 1848.

\$486 28, being the amount due John Cox, deceased, to be paid his administrator.

CHAP. LXXX.—*An Act to change the Name of the Steamboat "Charles Downing," to the "Calhoun."* June 28, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the collector of the port of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina, be, and he hereby is, authorized to issue an enrolment and license for the steamboat now called the "Charles Downing," in the name of the "Calhoun;" the owner thereof, William A. Carson, paying the usual fees, and complying in all respects with the laws regulating the granting of enrolments and licenses to vessels employed in the coasting trade: said enrolment shall state, in addition to the usual description, that the former name of said steamboat was the Charles Downing, and that it was changed by authority of this act.

APPROVED, June 28, 1848.

Name of steamboat "Charles Downing" to be changed to the "Calhoun."

CHAP. LXXXI.—*An Act to authorize the issuing a Register to the Schooner "James."* June 28, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be issued, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, a register or enrolment for the schooner "James," formerly a British vessel, but now owned by Timothy Carman, a citizen of South Oyster Bay, Queen's county, State of New York, and which said vessel, having been wrecked and condemned on the south shore of Long Island, was purchased by him, and which he has caused to be repaired: *Provided,* It shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that the cost of the repairs made in the United States after the purchase of

A register to be issued.

Proviso, as to cost of repairs.

the said vessel by the present owner exceeds three fourths of the original cost of building a vessel of the same tonnage in the United States.
APPROVED, June 28, 1848.

June 28, 1848. CHAP. LXXXIV.—*An Act to authorize the Settlement of the Account of Joseph Nourse, deceased.*

The account of Joseph Nourse to be settled in conformity with decree of court of the United States for the District of Columbia.

Balance found due to be paid to his legal representatives.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the treasury be, and are hereby, authorized to settle the account of Joseph Nourse, in conformity with the award and decree of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, as affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, and that any balance which may be found due him on said decree be paid to his legal representatives out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, June 28, 1848.

June 28, 1848. CHAP. LXXXV.—*An Act for the Relief of Edna Hickman, Wife of Alexander D. Peck.*

Title to two arpens of land in Louisiana confirmed to Edna Hickman.

Proviso.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the title to two tracts of land, ten arpens front by forty deep, each, in all amounting to eight hundred acres, situated on the Bayou Bartholomew, in the parish of Morehouse, State of Louisiana, being a part of a Spanish grant to Baron de Bastrop, of date first June, seventeen hundred and ninety-seven, be, and the same is hereby, confirmed to Edna Hickman: *Provided,* That this act shall not be so construed as in any manner to confirm any part of said de Bastrop grant, save the two tracts, or to affect the rights of third persons in said two tracts hereby confirmed.

APPROVED, June 28, 1848.

June 28, 1848.

CHAP. LXXXVI.—*An Act for the Relief of William Ralston.*

\$681 81 to be paid William Ralston for services as chaplain to the regiment of Tennessee cavalry.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, instructed to pay to William Ralston, of Tennessee, the sum of six hundred and eighty-one dollars and eighty-one cents, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, it being in full compensation for his services as chaplain to the regiment of Tennessee cavalry, from the sixth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, to April twenty-one, eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

APPROVED, June 28, 1848.

June 28, 1848.

CHAP. LXXXVII.—*An Act for the Relief of Barclay and Livingston, and Smith, Thurgar, and Company.*

Excess of duties paid by Barclay and Livingston, and Smith, Thurgar, and Company, on jute grass to be refunded.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to pay to Barclay and Livingston, and Smith, Thurgar, and Company, merchants in the city of New York, any excess of duty paid by them to the collector of the port of New York, upon the importations of jute grass, under the name of India matting, India weed, hemp carpeting,

or jute carpeting, under the tariff law of eighteen hundred and forty-two, and imported in the years eighteen hundred and forty-two, eighteen hundred and forty-three, eighteen hundred and forty-four, and eighteen hundred and forty-five, beyond what the same were legally chargeable with; said sum to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, The total amount does not exceed twelve hundred dollars; and that if either of the persons hereinbefore named is in any manner indebted to the United States, the sum so payable to such indebted person, or so much thereof as will be necessary, shall be retained in set-off to such indebtedness.

APPROVED, June 28, 1848.

1842, ch. 270.

Proviso.

CHAP. LXXXVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Russell Goss.**

June 28, 1848.

by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place the name of Russell Goss, of the State of Tennessee, on the roll of invalid pensioners, and to pay him during his life a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month from the first of July, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

APPROVED, June 28, 1848.

* See chapter 97 for this act correctly enrolled.

CHAP. LXXXIX. — *An Act for the Relief of Thomas Scott, Register of the Land Office at Chillicothe, Ohio, for Services connected with the Duties of his Office.*

June 28, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, directed to pay, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Thomas Scott, late register of the land office at Chillicothe, Ohio, such amount as may be a reasonable compensation for extra labor performed by persons employed by him, in consequence of the transfer to said office of the business of certain other land offices, under the act approved June twelfth, eighteen hundred and forty: *Provided*, That the whole amount so paid shall not exceed five hundred dollars.

APPROVED, June 28, 1848.

The Secretary of the Treasury to pay Thomas Scott such amount as may be a reasonable compensation for extra labor performed by persons employed by him.

Proviso: whole amount not to exceed \$500.

CHAP. XCI. — *An Act for the Relief of Jonathan Fitzwater.*

July 1, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to place the name of Jonathan Fitzwater on the roll of invalid pensioners, and pay him at the rate of twenty dollars per month during his natural life, to commence on the eighteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

APPROVED, July 1, 1848.

A pension of twenty dollars per month allowed Jonathan Fitzwater.

CHAP. XCV. — *An Act for the Relief of Stalker and Hill.*

July 5, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to audit and adjust the claim of Gilbert Stalker and N. B. Hill, for a steamboat called the "James Boatwright," which was sunk in Indian River, in

The Secretary of the Treasury to audit and adjust the accounts of Stalker and

Hill for a steam-boat sunk in the service of the United States, &c.

Florida, in the month of April, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, while in the service of the United States, as represented by them, by reason of her bottom being eaten through by the worms which infest those waters, and which was prevented from being repaired after she had been ascertained to have been seriously injured, and application had been made for her relief to the officer under whose command she was, in consequence of the exigency of the public service; and that the said Secretary, on finding the facts aforesaid to be true, pay the said Stalker and Hill whatever damage they may have sustained by the loss of the steamboat aforesaid, estimating the value of the said steamboat not to exceed fifteen thousand dollars, and deducting therefrom what, in his judgment, it would have cost to overhaul and repair the said steamboat at the time application was made to take her to Charleston for repairs, including the expense of taking her there, and the value of the engine saved from the wreck of said steamboat; and that the said Secretary be authorized to take additional evidence upon any or all of the points arising in the case, if deemed necessary.

APPROVED, July 5, 1848.

July 8, 1848.

CHAP. XCVI. — *An Act to incorporate the Washington Gas Light Company.*

Washington Gas Light Company incorporated.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That John F. Callan, Jacob Bigelow, B. B. French, W. H. Harover, M. P. Callan, W. A. Bradley, and W. H. English, and their present and future associates, are hereby declared to be a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of the "Washington Gas Light Company," and by the same name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in all courts of law and equity in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; and to make and have a common seal, and the same to break, alter, and renew at pleasure; to ordain and establish such by-laws, ordinances, and regulations, and generally to do every act and thing necessary to carry into effect this act, or to promote the objects and design of this corporation.

Capital stock not to exceed \$50,000.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the capital stock of this corporation shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars; that a share in the same shall be twenty dollars; and books of subscription to the said capital stock, or to such portions thereof as from time to time may, by the directors for the time being, be deemed proper and necessary, shall be opened by the appointment or under the direction of the directors hereinafter named, subject to such rules, limitations, and conditions, as by them shall be prescribed; and the stock of the said corporation shall be deemed personal property.

Affairs, &c., of said corporation to be managed by five directors—how they are to be chosen.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the stock, property, and affairs of the said corporation shall be managed and conducted by or under the direction of five directors, being stockholders; that the said directors shall hold their offices for one year from the second Monday, and shall be elected on the first Monday in January, in each year, at such time and place in the city of Washington as a majority of the directors for the time being shall appoint; and that notice of such election shall be published in at least two of the public newspapers printed in the city of Washington, at least fourteen days previous to the time of holding such election; and every such election shall be by ballot, and by such of the stockholders who shall attend for that purpose, either in person or by proxy; and each stockholder shall be entitled to one vote for each share of the stock which he or she may have held in his or her own name for at least fourteen days before the time of voting; and the persons having the greatest number of votes

shall be the directors; and if it shall happen that two or more persons have an equal number of votes, the directors in office at the time of such election shall, by a plurality of votes, given by ballot, determine which of the persons so having an equal number of votes shall be director or directors, so as to complete the whole number to be chosen; and the directors so chosen shall, as soon as may be thereafter, proceed by ballot to elect one of their number for their president; and whenever any vacancy shall happen, the same shall be filled up by the remaining directors, by plurality of votes, until the next annual election.

Directors to choose one of their number for president.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That John F. Callan, Jacob Bigelow, B. B. French, W. H. Harover, M. P. Callan, and W. A. Bradley, shall be the first directors of the said company, who shall hold their offices until the second Monday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and until others are chosen in their places; and they shall proceed to choose their president at such time and place as they, or a majority of them, shall determine.

Five persons who shall be directors until January, 1849.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That in case it shall at any time happen that an election for directors shall not take place on the day appointed by this act for that purpose, the said corporation shall not, for that cause, or for any nonuser, be deemed to be dissolved, but it shall and may be lawful to hold an election for directors on any other day, in such manner as shall be provided for by the by-laws of the said corporation.

This corporation not to be dissolved in case of failure to elect directors on the day herein designated.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the directors, or a majority of them, to require payment of the subscription to the capital stock of the said corporation, at such times and in such proportions as they, or a majority of them, shall deem fit, under the penalty of forfeiting all previous payment or payments thereon; and that previous notice of the instalments required to be paid shall be published at least fourteen days in two of the public newspapers printed in the city of Washington.

Manner in which the capital stock shall be paid in.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the president and directors shall have full power and authority to manufacture, make, and sell gas, to be made of coal, oil, tar, peat, pitch, or turpentine, or other material, and to be used for the purpose of lighting the city of Washington, or the streets thereof, and any buildings, manufactories, or houses, therein contained and situate, and to lay pipes for the purpose of conducting gas in any of the streets, avenues, and alleys of the said city; and, also, that the said company will so conduct the manufactories of gas as not to injure private property or create a nuisance: *Provided, however*, That the said pipes shall be laid subject to such conditions, and in compliance with such regulations, as the corporation of Washington may from time to time prescribe: *And provided further*, That the right to erect or put up any buildings, works, or apparatus for the manufacture of gas shall be subject to such terms, conditions, restrictions, and regulations as the said corporation of Washington may or shall, from time to time, prescribe or direct.

Forfeiture for non-payment.

Powers and duties of the president and directors.

Proviso.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons shall wilfully do, or cause to be done, any act or acts whatever, whereby the works of said corporation, or any pipe, conduit, plug, cock, reservoir, or any engine, machine, or structure, or any matter or thing appertaining to the same, shall be stopped, obstructed, impaired, weakened, injured, or destroyed, the person or persons so offending shall forfeit and pay to the said corporation double the amount of the damage sustained by means of such offence or injury, to be recovered in the name of the said corporation, with costs of suit, in any action of debt, to be brought in any court having cognizance thereof.

Penalty for wilfully injuring or damaging works erected by said company.

Nothing in this act to be so construed as to prevent any person or persons, or company, from engaging in the business specified in the 7th section of this act.

Said corporation prohibited from making, issuing, or putting in circulation notes, checks, drafts, &c., intended to circulate as money.

Stockholders to be individually liable for debts and engagements of said corporation.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent any person or persons, nor any incorporated company hereafter to be created by Congress for that purpose, from engaging in and pursuing the business specified in the seventh section of this act; and that it shall be lawful for Congress, at any time hereafter, to alter, amend, or repeal this act.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to authorize the said Washington Gas Light Company to make, issue, or put in circulation any bill, draft, check, order, promissory note, change ticket, or any thing else promising or agreeing to pay money, intended to circulate as money, or the tendency of which shall be to circulate as money or currency; and the violation of any one of the provisions of this section shall be a forfeiture of the charter herein granted, and a fine of fifty dollars against each of the directors voting for the same.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That each of the stockholders in the Washington Gas Light Company shall be held liable in his or her individual capacity for all the debts and liabilities of the said company, however contracted or incurred, to be recovered by suit as other debts or liabilities, before the court or tribunal having jurisdiction of the case.

APPROVED, July 8, 1848.

July 8, 1848.

CHAP. XCVII.—*An Act for the Relief of Russell Goss.*

A pension of eight dollars per month allowed Russell Goss.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place the name of Russell Goss, of the State of Tennessee, on the roll of invalid pensioners, and to pay him during his life a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month, from the first of July, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

APPROVED, July 8, 1848.

July 17, 1848.

CHAP. CIII.—*An Act to conform to the legal Representatives of Joseph Dutailis the Location of a certain New Madrid Certificate.*

Location under a New Madrid certificate confirmed.

Patent to issue.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the location by the legal representatives or assignee of Joseph Dutailis, under a New Madrid certificate, numbered fifty-two, (52,) of the south half of section eighteen, in township forty-nine north, range nine west, in the State of Missouri, be, and the same is hereby, confirmed, and a patent may issue therefor as in other cases.

APPROVED, July 17, 1848.

July 20, 1848.

CHAP. CVI.—*An Act for the Relief of William T. Holland.*

William T. Holland to be paid the mileage allowed to witnesses in the courts of the United States from Rio de Janeiro to Richmond, Virginia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury pay to William T. Holland, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the mileage allowed by law to witnesses attending the courts of the United States from the city of Rio de Janeiro, in the empire of Brazil, to the city of Richmond, in the State of Virginia.

APPROVED, July 20, 1848.

CHAP. CVII. — *An Act for the Relief of Jose Argote Villalobos, Marie Rose, François Felix, Marquis de Fougères, or their Heirs or legal Representatives.*

July 20, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Jose Argote Villalobos, Marie Rose, François Felix, Marquis de Fougères, or their heirs or legal representatives, or such thereof as may be deemed to be proper parties therefor, may, within one year from the passage of this act, reinstate, or have reinstated on the docket of the Supreme Court of the United States, an appeal to the said Supreme Court from a certain decree of the Superior Court of the district of East Florida, in the late Territory of Florida, rendered on the tenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, in favor of the United States, rejecting certain claim or grant for certain lands in said State, and said Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction of said appeal, and proceed to hear and determine such appeal, the same as if the appeal heretofore taken and dismissed by said Supreme Court or Court of Error in the proceedings respecting said appeal by the officers of said Superior Court had not been irregular, and as if the time limited by law had not elapsed; it appearing that some of said parties have died, some residents of France, and some minors, and that delay in taking said appeal in due time has been occasioned thereby.

Jose Argote Villalobos and others, authorized to have reinstated on the docket of the Supreme Court of the United States an appeal from a certain decree of the Superior Court of the eastern district of Florida in favor of the United States.

APPROVED, July 20, 1848.

CHAP. CIX. — *An Act to authorize the Sale of a Part of Public Reservation numbered Thirteen, in the City of Washington, and for other Purposes.*

July 25, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of Public Buildings in the city of Washington be, and he is hereby, authorized to sell to the vestry of Washington parish such portion of the public reservation of land in the city of Washington, numbered thirteen, called the Hospital Square, as the said vestry may desire to purchase, for the purpose of enlarging the Washington parish burial-ground, not exceeding six acres: *Provided*, The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall be of opinion that the said land can be sold without injury to the public service; and, upon payment being made to the said Commissioner for the said land, at the same price per acre which the United States received for the adjoining square of ground, numbered eleven hundred and fifteen, he shall execute a conveyance therefor to the said vestry, in the same manner as he now conveys public lands when sold.

Sale of a portion of public reservation No. 13 to the vestry of Washington parish authorized.

Proviso.

Upon payment of purchase money, deed of conveyance to be executed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the vestry of Washington parish shall have authority to enclose, possess, and occupy so much of Nineteenth Street east as passes between square numbered eleven hundred and fifteen, in the city of Washington, (the present burial-ground,) and the land proposed by the first section of this act to be sold; and also, with the consent of the corporate authority of the city of Washington, the said vestry may enclose, possess, and occupy so much of any street or streets as may pass between the said square numbered eleven hundred and fifteen, and any other whole square of ground of which it may become the possessor, for the sole purpose of enlarging the said burial-ground.

Said vestry may enclose and occupy portions of certain streets;

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the vestry of Washington parish shall have power to hold and enjoy forever any land which it may purchase or possess for the extension of the Washington parish burial-ground: *Provided*, The whole quantity shall not exceed thirty acres, any thing in any former act to the contrary notwithstanding;

And may hold and enjoy forever any land it may purchase for extension of burial-ground.
Proviso.

and the said vestry may, from time to time, sell or otherwise dispose of the said ground for the purposes of burial.

Government of the United States to have the right to purchase a portion of said ground for a burial-ground for members of Congress and public officers.

Proviso.

United States not to be subject to any expense for enclosures, &c.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the government of the United States shall be entitled to purchase from the said vestry; and to occupy as a burial-ground, for members of Congress and such other members of the United States government as the President shall deem it expedient and proper to allow, a portion of the land hereinbefore authorized to be sold, not exceeding one fourth part thereof, and which portion shall be laid out in some compact form, and at such place as the Secretaries aforesaid shall select: *Provided*, That the ground so authorized to be purchased and used by the government shall be paid for from time to time, as it is actually used, at the price demanded by the vestry, for grave-sites in other parts of the same ground: *And provided, also*, That this reservation of the right to purchase to the extent aforesaid shall not be held to subject the United States to any part of the expense of putting up or keeping up the enclosures of the said burying-ground, or other expense incident thereto.

APPROVED, July 25, 1848.

July 25, 1848.

CHAP. CXII. — *An Act to confirm the Location and to grant a Quarter Section of Public Lands for the County Site of Hillsborough County, State of Florida.*

Confirmation of location and grant of a quarter section of land to Hillsborough county, Florida, for county site.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the location of the county commissioners of the county of Hillsborough, in the State of Florida, of one hundred and sixty acres of land for the county site of said county, at Tampa, viz.: beginning on the east bank of Hillsborough River, at the point where the reduced military reservation, as made by Major L. Whiting, September fourteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, strikes the same; thence up said river, binding thereon, to a point at least half a mile in a straight line from the beginning; thence north-easterly to a point from whence a line running parallel to said straight line, and striking the line of said reduced reservation; and thence along the lines of said reservation to the place of beginning — shall include between said river and said lines one hundred and sixty acres of land; and the same is hereby granted to the said commissioners of the said county, and their successors in office, for the use of said county, the proceeds of sales to be applied to the building of a court-house and jail, and other public buildings for said county; and the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall cause said one hundred and sixty acres of land, granted as aforesaid, to be surveyed, and the survey confirmed, as soon as practicable; and a patent shall issue therefor to said commissioners, for the use of said county, as aforesaid, referring to this act.

APPROVED, July 25, 1848.

Proceeds of sales — how to be applied.

July 25, 1848.

CHAP. CXIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Alfred White.*

Postmaster-General to pay Alfred White \$54 45 cents, the amount of a judgment recovered against him.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, directed to pay, from the revenues of the Post-Office Department appropriated for mail transportation, to Alfred White, of Mississippi, the sum of fifty-four dollars and forty-five cents, that sum having been paid by him in satisfaction of a judgment recovered against him by the United States, in the District Court for the southern district of Mississippi; and which said sum, included in said judgment, was over and above what appears to have been due

from said White to the Post-Office Department, for whose benefit said judgment was recovered.

APPROVED, July 25, 1848.

CHAP. CXIV.—*An Act for the Relief of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia.* July 25, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to cancel and give up six several bonds of the Central Railroad Company of Georgia, falling due on the third day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-three, which said several bonds were required and given contrary to the true intent and meaning of the several acts under which they were taken.

Secretary of the Treasury to cancel and give up six several bonds illegally taken from Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia.

APPROVED, July 25, 1848.

CHAP. CXV.—*An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to make a Compromise and Settlement with the Securities of Francis D. Newcomb, late Surveyor-General of the State of Louisiana.* July 25, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to make such an equitable settlement and compromise with the securities of Francis D. Newcomb, late surveyor-general of the State of Louisiana, as he shall, under the circumstances, deem advisable; and on their paying or securing to his satisfaction the sum agreed to be paid by them, to discharge them fully from all liability as such securities.

Secretary of the Treasury authorized to make a settlement and compromise with the securities of F. D. Newcomb.

APPROVED, July 25, 1848.

CHAP. CXVI.—*An Act for the Relief of the Heirs of Moses White.* July 25, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, directed to allow and pay to the heirs-at-law of Moses White, deceased, late a pensioner on the revolutionary invalid pension roll, the amount of his invalid pension, from the third of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, to the thirty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, during which time said pension was withheld or discontinued in consequence of said Moses taking the benefit of the act entitled "An Act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the Revolution," approved May fifteenth, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.

Secretary of War to pay to the heirs of Moses White the amount of his invalid pension from 3d March, 1826, to 31st May, 1830.

1828, ch. 53.

APPROVED, July 25, 1848.

CHAP. CXVII.—*An Act for the Relief of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New York.* July 25, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the judgment rendered in the District Court of the United States for the southern district of New York, in the case of the United States against the managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, so far as the same remains unpaid, be, and the same is hereby, forever

Release of a judgment rendered against said society in favor of the United States.

released and discharged; and that the proper law officer of the United States in said court cause satisfaction thereof to be entered of record.
APPROVED, July 25, 1848.

Aug. 5, 1848.

CHAP. CXXIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Bent, St. Vrain, and Company.*

The claim of Bent, St. Vrain, and Company to be settled on principles of equity and justice.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby, directed to audit and settle the claim of Bent, St. Vrain, and Company, on principles of equity and justice, for provisions collected for the use of a detachment of United States troops on the waters of the upper Arkansas, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-three, under a contract made with Major Lee, commissary of subsistence at St. Louis, and recommended to be allowed by General Gibson, Commissary-General of Subsistence, by letter to the Second Comptroller, dated May twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and forty-four; and that the amount found due to the said Bent, St. Vrain, and Company, be paid to them out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Amount found due them to be paid.

APPROVED, August 5, 1848.

Aug. 5, 1848.

CHAP. CXXIV.—*An Act for the Relief of John Anderson.*

\$2333 82 to be paid John Anderson for lead improperly received from him as rent of a lead mine which belonged to him at the time rent was paid.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of two thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and eighty-two and a half cents be paid to John Anderson, of Jefferson county, Missouri, for forty-eight thousand five hundred and seventy-four pounds of lead, received by the agent of the United States as rent for the use of a lead mine which belonged to said Anderson at the time the rent was paid.

APPROVED, August 5, 1848.

Aug. 5, 1848.

CHAP. CXXV.—*An Act for the Relief of Bennet M. Dell.*

\$750 to be paid Bennet M. Dell for a building at Newnansville, Florida, taken for the use of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury pay to Bennet M. Dell, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars, being for the value of a certain building at Newnansville, in Florida, which was taken for the use of the United States by order of Colonel Francis R. Sanchez, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-five, and continued in the use of the United States as a blockhouse and magazine until eighteen hundred and forty-one, when it was abandoned and pulled down.

APPROVED, August 5, 1848.

Aug. 5, 1848.

CHAP. CXXVI.—*An Act for the Relief of E. G. Smith.*

Commissioner of Patents to pay E. G. Smith such compensation for extra services as he may deem a fair remuneration for the labors performed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of Patents be authorized to pay E. G. Smith, from the patent fund, such compensation for extra service, out of office hours, rendered by him in the preparation of the agricultural report in eighteen hundred and forty-four and eighteen hundred and forty-five, as in the Commissioner's judgment is a fair remuneration for the labor per-

formed, on satisfactory proof being furnished him of the number of hours so employed, and according to the usual rate for similar services
 APPROVED, August 5, 1848.

CHAP. CXXVII.—*An Act for the Relief of John Manly.*

Aug. 5, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and required to place the name of John Manly on the pension list of revolutionary pensioners, and to pay him a pension at the rate of twelve dollars per month from the fourth of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

A pension of \$12 per month allowed to John Manly

APPROVED, August 5, 1848.

CHAP. CXXVIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Charles Cappel.*

Aug. 5, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Charles Cappel, of the parish of Avoyelles, State of Louisiana, his heirs and assigns, be forever confirmed in the title, use, and possession of all that certain tract, lot and parcel of land situate within the said parish of Avoyelles, at Marksville, in the prairie, and embraced within the grant of the Spanish government to Noel Soileau, lying within section numbered twenty-seven, of township two north, of range four east, as described upon the plat of the public survey of the lands of the south-western district of Louisiana, to wit: that tract occupied by the said Charles Cappel, containing two hundred superficial arpents, five arpents front by forty arpents deep, not heretofore confirmed to any other claimant.

Title of Charles Cappel to a certain tract of land in the parish of Avoyelles, Louisiana, confirmed.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury cause the said tract of two hundred superficial arpents to be surveyed, and a patent to issue to said Cappel, his heirs and assigns, for the same.

Tract to be surveyed and patent to issue.

APPROVED, August 5, 1848.

CHAP. CXXIX.—*An Act for the Relief of Robert Ellis.*

Aug. 5, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, required to pay to Robert Ellis, of the State of Tennessee, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of sixty-six dollars per annum, for and during his natural life, in addition to the thirty dollars per annum now paid him under the act of seventh of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, in consequence of wounds received by him in the war of the Revolution; said pension to commence from and after the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

A pension of \$66 per annum allowed Robert Ellis in addition to the pension he now receives.

APPROVED, August 5, 1848.

CHAP. CXXX.—*An Act for the Relief of Amzy Judd.*

Aug. 5, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury pay, out of any unappropriated money, to Amzy Judd, of the county of Onondaga, New York, the sum of twenty-four dollars, that being the amount still due him as encouragement for his enlistment into the army of the United States under the provisions of the

Amzy Judd to be paid \$24, being the amount still due him on his bounty for enlistment in the army.

1813, ch. 12.

act of Congress approved January twentieth, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

A warrant to issue to him for 160 acres of land.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall be, and is hereby, authorized and required to issue a warrant in favor of Amzy Judd, for one hundred and sixty acres of land, to be located upon any unlocated land belonging to the United States, and now subject to entry.

APPROVED, August 5, 1848.

Aug. 5, 1848.

CHAP. CXXXI. — *An Act for the Relief of Catharine Fulton, of Washington County, Pennsylvania.*

Name of Catharine Fulton to be placed on the revolutionary pension roll.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to place the name of Catharine Fulton upon the revolutionary pension roll, under the rates fixed by the acts of the seventh of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-three, as the widow of Captain Samuel Fulton, for twelve months' service as a captain in the revolutionary army; and that her pension commence on the first of January, eighteen hundred and forty-five.

APPROVED, August 5, 1848

Aug. 5, 1848.

CHAP. CXXXII. — *An Act for the Relief of the legal Representative of William McKenzie, late a Seaman on board the United States Ship Vincennes.*

The sum due to William McKenzie, deceased, to be paid to his legal representative on presentation of duly certified copies of letters testamentary or of administration.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum due to William McKenzie, late a seaman on board of the United States ship Vincennes, at the time of his death, as determined by the proper accounting officers of the treasury, may, and shall be, paid to the legal representative of the said William McKenzie, on such representative presenting to the proper officer an exemplification or duly certified copy of letters testamentary, or letters of administration, granted, or which shall be granted, to such representative by any State court of competent jurisdiction and authority to grant the same.

APPROVED, August 5, 1848.

Aug. 5, 1848.

CHAP. CXXXIII. — *An Act for the Relief of J. Throckmorton.*

The claim of J. Throckmorton for loss sustained by rescinding of a certain contract to be audited and adjusted.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to audit and adjust the claim of J. Throckmorton against the United States, for any damage or loss sustained by him in consequence of the rescinding of a certain contract on the twentieth August, one thousand eight hundred and forty, without any fault and against the wish of the said Throckmorton; which contract was entered into between him and Major McRae, a quartermaster of the army of the United States, on the sixteenth day of August, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and forty, who was duly authorized to make the said contract; and by the terms of which contract the said Throckmorton, as master of the steamer Chippewa, was required to transport Brigadier-General Atkinson, together with eight companies of the infantry of the United States army, from Jefferson barracks, near St. Louis, to Fort Crawford, in Wisconsin, and to furnish two keel boats of the first class, in addition to the steamer, for the use of the said troops; for which he was to

receive as compensation the sum of two hundred dollars per day, to commence on the twenty-first of the same August; and that, upon an adjustment of the said claim, the sum found due to the said Throckmorton, not to exceed one thousand dollars, be paid to him out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, August 5, 1848.

CHAP. CXXXIV. — *An Act for the Relief of Elijah H. Willis.*

Aug. 5, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the collector of Plymouth, in the State of North Carolina, is hereby authorized to pay Elijah H. Willis the sum of twenty-six dollars and sixty-five cents for his services as inspector and measurer, in the discharge of the cargo of schooner Carpenter's Son, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-five; and that the Secretary of the Treasury allow to the collector aforesaid, in his account with the United States, the sum of twenty-six dollars and sixty-five cents aforesaid.

Collector of Plymouth, North Carolina, to pay Elijah H. Willis \$26 65 for his services as inspector and measurer in the year 1845.

APPROVED, August 5, 1848.

CHAP. CXXXV. — *An Act for the Relief of Benjamin White.*

Aug. 5, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby directed and authorized to give to Benjamin White a land warrant for one hundred and sixty acres of land for military services rendered by him in the late war with Great Britain, which warrant may be located on any quarter section of public land now open to private entry.

Land warrant to issue to Benjamin White for 160 acres of land for military services in the late war with Great Britain.

APPROVED, August 5, 1848.

CHAP. CXXXVI. — *An Act for the Relief of William Culver.*

Aug. 5, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to pay thirteen hundred and seventeen dollars and twenty-one cents, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to William Culver, in full compensation for work on, and for materials furnished for, the United States custom-house at the city of New London, in the State of Connecticut.

William Culver to be paid \$1317 21 in full compensation for work, &c., for the United States custom-house at New London, Conn.

APPROVED, August 5, 1848.

CHAP. CXXXVII. — *An Act for the Relief of the Heirs of Matthew Stewart.*

Aug. 5, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay to the heirs of Matthew Stewart one hundred and forty-eight dollars and forty-eight cents, in full of all demands, under his claims as set forth in the report of Colonel Totten, of the engineer corps, dated nineteenth of January, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and directed to the Hon. John W. Davis; the said sum to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

\$148 48 to be paid heirs of Matthew Stewart in full of all demands under the claims of the deceased against the United States.

APPROVED, August 5, 1848.

Aug. 5, 1848. CHAP. CXXXVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Sarah Stokes, Widow of John Stokes.*

A pension of \$66 63 per annum allowed to Sarah Stokes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and required to place the name of Sarah Stokes on the list of revolutionary pensioners, and to pay her a pension at the rate of sixty-six dollars and sixty-three cents per annum, to commence on the fourth day of September, eighteen hundred and forty.

APPROVED, August 5, 1848.

Aug. 5, 1848. CHAP. CXXXIX. — *An Act for the Relief of Jonathan Moore, of the State of Massachusetts.*

Name of Jonathan Moore to be placed on the roll of revolutionary pensioners.

1832, ch. 126.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to place the name of Jonathan Moore, of the State of Massachusetts, on the roll of revolutionary pensioners, and that he be allowed such pension, under the act of June seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, as would be allowed him if he had served six months; said pension to commence on the fourth of September, eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

APPROVED, August 5, 1848.

Aug. 7, 1848. CHAP. CXL. — *An Act to authorize the issuing a Register to the Bark Mary Teresa.*

A register to issue to bark Mary Teresa.

Proviso as to cost of repairs.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be issued, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, a register for the bark Mary Teresa, formerly a French vessel, but now owned by Nathan Rogers and Charles Butler, citizens of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland; and which said vessel having been wrecked and condemned in the Chesapeake Bay, and has been repaired at great expense: *Provided,* It shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that the cost of the repairs made in the United States exceeds three fourths of the original cost of building a vessel of the same tonnage in the United States.

APPROVED, August 7, 1848.

Aug. 7, 1848. CHAP. CXLII. — *An Act for the Relief of James M. Scantland.*

A pension of \$30 per month allowed James M. Scantland in lieu of the pension he now receives.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War allow and pay to Major James M. Scantland, of Davidson county, Tennessee, the sum of thirty dollars per month during his natural life, instead of the sum now paid him as an invalid pensioner, to commence from the twenty-first day of July, eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

APPROVED, August 7, 1848.

Aug. 7, 1848. CHAP. CXLVI. — *An Act for the Relief of certain Tennessee Volunteers.*

Certain mounted Tennessee volunteers to be

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay,

out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the mounted Tennessee volunteers who served in the companies of Captains Gillespie, Peake, and Vernon, and Rogers, in eighteen hundred and thirty-six, to each the sum of forty cents per day for the use and risk of his horse, and fifteen cents per day for forage, from the first day of November, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, the date of the order of General Wool, until the day they were finally discharged, according to law, from the public service: *Provided*, Said allowances shall be made by the accounting officers upon the same principles and upon like proofs as are required in other cases where similar allowances are made by law.

APPROVED, August 7, 1848.

paid each 40 cents per day for the use and risk of his horse, and 15 cents per day for forage, from 1st November, 1836, till the date of their discharge.

Proviso.

CHAP. CXLVIII.—*An Act to refund a Penalty remitted by the Secretary of the Treasury to John Hardorp.*

Aug. 7, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay to John Hardorp, of the city of New York, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of four hundred and eighteen dollars and sixty cents, being the amount of a certain penalty incurred by him under the seventeenth section of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved thirtieth August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two, and which penalty was remitted by the Secretary of the Treasury on the fifteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

APPROVED, August 7, 1848.

John Hardorp to be paid \$418 60, the amount of a penalty incurred by him which was remitted.

1842, ch. 270.

CHAP. CXLIX.—*An Act for the Relief of Catharine Hoffman.*

Aug. 7, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, required to place the name of Catharine Hoffman, of Baltimore, State of Maryland, widow of the late Lieutenant-Colonel William Hoffman, on the roll of invalid pensions, and pay to her the sum of twenty dollars per month, from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and to continue during her natural life.

APPROVED, August 7, 1848.

A pension of \$20 per month allowed to Catharine Hoffman.

CHAP. CLVII.—*An Act for the Relief of David N. Smith.*

Aug. 11, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorized and directed to place the name of David N. Smith, of New York, on the roll of invalid pensioners, and that he be paid at the rate of eight dollars per month during his life, to commence on the nineteenth day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

APPROVED, August 11, 1848.

A pension of \$8 per month allowed to David N. Smith.

Aug. 11, 1848.

CHAP. CLVIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Oliver C. Harris.*

Letters patent granted to Oliver C. Harris for improvement in paint mills, extended for seven years.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That letters patent granted to Oliver C. Harris on the fifteenth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, for his improvement in paint mills, or manner of grinding paints, indigo, &c., &c., be, and the same are hereby, extended for the term of seven years from and after the passage of this act; and the Commissioner of Patents is hereby directed to renew and extend said patent by making certificate thereon, or upon a certified copy thereof, of such extension; and the Commissioner is hereby directed to cause the same to be entered on record in the Patent Office, and the said patent so extended shall have the same effect in law as if originally granted for twenty-one years, in the form herein provided.

APPROVED, August 11, 1848.

Aug. 11, 1848.

CHAP. CLIX.—*An Act for the Relief of the Red River Railroad Company.*

Certain bonds given by Red River Railroad Company for duties on railroad iron to be cancelled.

Judgments obtained against them on said bonds to be entered "satisfied." *Proviso.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to cancel the several bonds given by the Red River Railroad Company for the duties on certain railroad bars of iron imported for the use of said company, and which bars were imported at New Orleans in the months of February and March, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven; and he is hereby further authorized to enter the judgments satisfied, which have been obtained by the United States against said company on their bonds, upon the defendants paying the costs of said suits: *Provided,* That it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that the said railroad bars have been, and are now, permanently laid down upon the railroad of the aforesaid company.

APPROVED, August 11, 1848.

Aug. 11, 1848.

CHAP. CLX.—*An Act for the Relief of Samuel Cony.*

A pension of \$8 per month allowed to Samuel Cony.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, directed to place on the pension roll the name of Samuel Cony, of Augusta, State of Maine, and to pay him a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month, from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, to continue during his natural life.

APPROVED, August 11, 1848.

Aug. 11, 1848.

CHAP. CLXI.—*An Act for the Relief of Alborne Allen.*

Alborne Allen to be paid a balance due on a contract for building a boat for the government.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be paid to Alborne Allen, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of four hundred and thirty-two dollars, for the balance due on a contract for building a boat called the *Æolus*, on account of the government.

APPROVED, August 11, 1848.

CHAP. CLXII.—*An Act for the Relief of Joseph Perry, a Choctaw Indian, or his Assignees.* Aug. 11, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in lieu of section thirty-five, of township twenty-five, range six east, to which Joseph Perry, a Choctaw Indian, was entitled, and of which he was deprived by operation of the Chickasaw treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and the action of the government of the United States, the said Joseph Perry or his assignees shall be entitled to locate one section of land, in quantities not less than one quarter section by the legal subdivisions, upon any of the public lands not otherwise appropriated, subject to private entry.

Joseph Perry authorized to locate one section of land, in lieu of a section of which he was deprived by the Chickasaw treaty

APPROVED, August 11, 1848.

CHAP. CLXIII.—*An Act for the Relief of the Heirs and Widow of François Gramillion.* Aug. 11, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the claim of the widow and heirs of François Gramillion, to a tract of seventeen arpens front, by forty deep, in the parish of Avoyelles, Louisiana, be, and the same is hereby confirmed, according to a survey executed in February, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, by Kenneth McCrummen, deputy surveyor; and it shall be the duty of the commissioner of the General Land Office to order an official survey to be returned for the said claim, conforming as near as may be to a survey made in February, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, by Kenneth McCrummen, accompanying the petition for confirmation; and upon the return to the General Land Office of an official survey, properly executed and certified, a patent shall issue: *Provided,* That the confirmation and patent shall only operate as a relinquishment of title on the part of the United States, and shall in no way prejudice any adverse rights which may exist to any part of the premises before such official survey shall be made.

The claim of heirs and widow of François Gramillion to a tract of land confirmed.

Proviso.

APPROVED, August 11, 1848.

CHAP. CLXIV.—*An Act for the Relief of John Farnham.*

Aug. 11, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to place the name of John Farnham, of Woolwich, in the county of Lincoln, and State of Maine, on the roll of invalid pensions, and that he pay to him the sum of five dollars per month, to commence on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, to continue during his natural life.

A pension of \$5 per month allowed to John Farnham.

APPROVED, August 11, 1848.

CHAP. CLXV.—*An Act for the Relief of Francis M. Holton.*

Aug. 11, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, required to place the name of Francis M. Holton on the roll of invalid pensions, at the rate of eight dollars per month; and that he be paid at that rate during his natural life, to commence from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

A pension of \$8 per month allowed to Francis M. Holton.

APPROVED, August 11, 1848.

Aug. 12, 1848.

CHAP. CLXX.—*An Act for the Relief of B. O. Tayloe.*

The claims of B. O. Tayloe referred to the Solicitor of the Treasury to ascertain whether the buildings rented by him to the Post-Office Department were returned to him "in a good and tenable condition;" if not, to pay him the amount of damage sustained.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the claims of B. O. Tayloe, as set forth in the report of the Committee of Claims of the House of Representatives of July twenty-four, eighteen hundred and forty-six, be referred to the Solicitor of the Treasury to ascertain, from the proof to be submitted by said Tayloe and by the government, whether the buildings were returned to B. O. Tayloe by the Post-Office Department "in a good and tenable condition;" and if not, to ascertain the amount of damage sustained by said B. O. Tayloe, and the amount so ascertained to have been sustained by said B. O. Tayloe (if any) the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to pay out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, August 12, 1848.

Aug. 12, 1848.

CHAP. CLXXI.—*An Act for the Relief of Charity Herrington.*

Charity Herrington authorized to enter a certain fractional quarter section of land.

Patent to issue. Proviso.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Charity Herrington be authorized and permitted to enter at the minimum price, at the Chicago land office, the north-east fractional quarter of section ten, in township thirty-nine north, of range eight east, of the third principal meridian, and a patent shall issue therefor as in other cases: *Provided,* That this act, and the patent hereby authorized to be granted, shall not have the effect, or be construed, to impair any legal or equitable claim of any person or persons whatsoever to said tract or parcel of land.

APPROVED, August 12, 1848.

Aug. 12, 1848.

CHAP. CLXXII.—*An Act for the Relief of Gustavus Dorr.*

A pension of \$20 per month allowed to Gustavus Dorr.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to place the name of Gustavus Dorr, late captain in the sixth regiment of United States infantry, on the roll of invalid pensioners, and pay to him the sum of twenty dollars per month, during his natural life, commencing on the eighteenth day of November, eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

APPROVED, August 12, 1848.

Aug. 14, 1848.

CHAP. CLXXIV.—*An Act supplementary to "An Act to authorize the Secretary of State to liquidate certain Claims therein mentioned," passed eighteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.*

1814, ch. 68.

Secretary of State to examine, according to principles of equity, the claim of Joseph De la Francia.

1814, ch. 68.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, directed to examine, according to principles of equity and justice, the claim of Joseph De la Francia for advances made, for the use and benefit of the United States, prior to and since the taking of that portion of the late province of West Florida described in the act (approved eighteenth April, eighteen hundred and fourteen) to which this is a supplement, as included within the limits of the State of Louisiana, or of the Mississippi Territory, by the United States; and that such sum of money as he may find to be justly

due to the said De la Francia be paid to him, or his legal representatives, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. Amount found due to be paid him.

APPROVED, August 14, 1848.

CHAP. CLXXVIII. — *An Act for the Payment of the Fourth Regiment in the Second Brigade of the Third Division of the Vermont Militia, for Services at the Battle of Plattsburg.* Aug. 14, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to adjust and settle the claims for one month's services of the officers and soldiers of the fourth regiment in the second brigade of the third division of the militia of the State of Vermont, who served at the battle of Plattsburg on the eleventh day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, for their military services on that occasion, and that the same be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, August 14, 1848.

CHAP. CLXXIX. — *An Act for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of the Officers, Seamen, and Marines of the Brig-of-War Somers.* Aug. 14, 1848.

WHEREAS the United States brig-of-war Somers was foundered at sea, in the offing of the harbor of Vera Cruz, while engaged, under very hazardous circumstances, in the prosecution of hostilities against an enemy of this republic: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the widows, if any such there be, and in case there be no widow, the child or children, and if there be no child, then the parent or parents, and if there are no parents, to the brothers and sisters who were minors and under the age of eighteen years at the time of said loss of the officers, seamen, and marines who were in the service of the United States, and lost in the United States brig-of-war Somers, shall be entitled to, and receive, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum equal to twelve months' pay of their respective deceased relations aforesaid, in addition to the pay due to the said deceased at the date of the loss of said vessel.

APPROVED, August 14, 1848.

CHAP. CLXXXI. — *An Act for the Relief of George V. Mitchell.* Aug. 14, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That George V. Mitchell, late postmaster at Bellsville, Pennsylvania, be, and he hereby is, released from the payment of a judgment obtained against him in the United States Court for the western district of Pennsylvania, held at Williamsport.

APPROVED, August 14, 1848.

CHAP. CLXXXII. — *An Act for the Relief of Ward and Smith.* Aug. 14, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to ascertain

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is justly due
Ward and Smith
for advances
made for the use
of the navy in
California, and
certify the
amount to the
Secretary of the
Treasury, who
shall pay the
same.

what sum should be justly and equitably allowed the firm of Ward and Smith, for advances made by them for the use of the Navy Department in California, in the month of February, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and to certify the amount to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall pay the same out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, August 14, 1848.

Aug. 14, 1848.

CHAP. CLXXXIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Messrs. Cook, Anthony, Mahony, and others.*

Secretary of the
Treasury to pay

To Cook, An-
thony, & Mahony,
\$50;

To Doremus,
Suydams, & Nix-
en, \$150;

To Spellman &
Fraser, \$50;

To West Oliver
& Co., \$100; and

To O. B. White,
\$250, for certain
treasury notes be-
longing to them,

which were
stolen, and after
being altered and
forged, were paid
by the Bank of
America, as the
fiscal agent of the
United States.

Secretary of the
United States of
America in Congress
assembled, That the
Secretary be, and he
is hereby, authorized
and directed to pay,
out of any moneys in
the treasury not
otherwise appropriated,
to Cook, Anthony,
and Mahony, of New
York, fifty dollars;
to Doremus, Suy-
dams, and Nixen, of
New York, one hun-
dred and fifty dol-
lars; to Spellman
and Fraser, of New
York, fifty dollars;
to West Oliver and
Company, of New
York, one hundred
dollars; and to O. B.
White, of New York,
two hundred and
fifty dollars; the
said sums being the
amount of treasury
notes, the property
of the aforesaid
persons, which were
deposited, enclosed
in letters, in the
post-office at Van
Buren, in the State
of Arkansas, in
March, Anno Domini
one thousand eight
hundred and forty-
three, and were
afterwards stolen
from the mail by
one Charles Botsford;
and, after being
altered and forged,
were presented,
by some person
unknown, to the
Bank of America,
in the city of New
York, then acting
as the fiscal agent
of the treasury,
and paid by said
bank, in behalf of
the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Cook, Anthony, and Mahony, of New York, fifty dollars; to Doremus, Suydams, and Nixen, of New York, one hundred and fifty dollars; to Spellman and Fraser, of New York, fifty dollars; to West Oliver and Company, of New York, one hundred dollars; and to O. B. White, of New York, two hundred and fifty dollars; the said sums being the amount of treasury notes, the property of the aforesaid persons, which were deposited, enclosed in letters, in the post-office at Van Buren, in the State of Arkansas, in March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, and were afterwards stolen from the mail by one Charles Botsford; and, after being altered and forged, were presented, by some person unknown, to the Bank of America, in the city of New York, then acting as the fiscal agent of the treasury, and paid by said bank, in behalf of the United States.

APPROVED, August 14, 1848.

Aug. 14, 1848.

CHAP. CLXXXIV. — *An Act for the Relief of Charles M. Gibson.*

Charles M.
Gibson to be paid
\$300 for a wagon
captured and de-
stroyed in Florida
by the Indians.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause the sum of three hundred dollars to be paid to Charles M. Gibson, as remuneration for a wagon captured and destroyed in Middle Florida by the Seminole Indians, in February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, the same to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, August 14, 1848.

Aug. 14, 1848.

CHAP. CLXXXV. — *An Act for the Relief of William Triplett.*

Right to a pre-
emption of a tract
of land in Mis-
souri, confirmed
to William Trip-
lett.

Upon payment
being made for
said land, a patent
to issue.
Proviso.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of William Triplett, of St. Louis county, Missouri, to a preemption of the south-east quarter of section thirty-six, in township forty-five, of range four east, as specified in the certificate of the receiver of the land office at St. Louis, numbered eleven thousand one hundred and seventy-one, held under the act of eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, being the land on which he, the said Triplett, has resided for more than twenty-five years last past, be, and the same is hereby, confirmed and established; and that upon payment being made, or having been made for said land, by said Triplett, a patent shall be issued to him: *Provided*, That all or any previous right acquired, and grants or sales of said

land by the United States, shall be, and the same are hereby, expressly saved and reserved from the operation of this act.

APPROVED, August 14, 1848.

CHAP. CLXXXVI.—*An Act for the Relief of Richard Reynolds.*

Aug. 14, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to place upon the pension list of invalid pensioners of the United States, Corporal Richard Reynolds; and that he be allowed a pension of eight dollars per month, to commence on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

A pension of \$8 per month allowed to Richard Reynolds.

APPROVED, August 14, 1848.

CHAP. CLXXXVII.—*An Act granting a Pension to John Clark.*

Aug. 14, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be allowed and paid to John Clark, a soldier of the forty-fifth regiment of infantry in the late war with Great Britain, a pension at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and to continue during his natural life; the said Clark having been severely injured while in the line of his duty, in September, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

A pension of \$4 per month allowed to John Clark.

APPROVED, August 14, 1848.

CHAP. CLXXXVIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Milledge Galphin, Executor of the last Will and Testament of George Galphin, deceased.*

Aug. 14, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to examine and adjust the claim of the late George Galphin, under the treaty made by the Governor of Georgia with the Creek and Cherokee Indians, in the year seventeen hundred and seventy-three, and to pay the amount which may be found due to Milledge Galphin, executor of the said George Galphin out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

The claim of the late George Galphin under the treaty made with the Creek and Cherokee Indians in 1773 to be adjusted.

Amount found due to be paid to his executor.

APPROVED, August 14, 1848.

CHAP. CLXXXIX.—*An Act for the Payment of Charles Richmond.*

Aug. 14, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury pay to Charles Richmond, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three hundred dollars, in full payment for his services as special marshal in aiding the marshal of the United States for the district of Michigan to preserve the neutral relations of the United States with the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, in eighteen hundred and thirty-nine and eighteen hundred and forty.

Charles Richmond to be paid \$300 in full for his services as special marshal in the district of Michigan in 1839 and 1840.

APPROVED, August 14, 1848.

Aug. 14, 1848.

CHAP. CXG. — *An Act for the Relief of Jesse Turner.*

The title of Jesse Turner to a tract of 150 acres of land in Florida confirmed to him.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, confirmed unto Jesse Turner, of the State of Florida, one hundred and fifty acres of land lying on the north side of Trout Creek, north of the River St. John, to the west of the Bouck house, in the county of Duval, and State of Florida, being the same tract of land surveyed to James Turner by order of the Spanish government on the fifteenth day of December, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and on which the said Jesse Turner has resided upwards of twenty years.

APPROVED, August 14, 1848.

Aug. 14, 1848.

CHAP. CXCI. — *An Act for the Relief of Mary Taylor.*

The name of Mary Taylor to be placed upon the revolutionary pension roll.

1838, ch. 189.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to place the name of Mary Taylor, commonly called Polly Taylor, upon the revolutionary pension roll, at the rates fixed by the act of the seventh of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, as the widow of Jesse Taylor, for services performed by him as a sergeant in the revolutionary army; and that her pension commence on the seventh of April, eighteen hundred and forty-five.

APPROVED, August 14, 1848.

Aug. 14, 1848.

CHAP. CXCII. — *An Act for the Relief of the legal Representatives of Thomas J. V. Owen, deceased.*

Administrator of Thomas J. V. Owen to be paid \$200 for the occupation of the house of the deceased at Chicago during the Black Hawk war, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be paid, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the administrator or other legal representative of the late Thomas J. V. Owen, deceased, the sum of two hundred dollars for the use and occupation of his house at Chicago during the Black Hawk war, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-two, as a cholera hospital.

APPROVED, August 14, 1848.

Aug. 14, 1848.

CHAP. CXCIH. — *An Act for the Relief of William B. Stokes.*

William B. Stokes to be paid from the revenues of the Post-Office Department \$475 for extra mail service performed by John N. C. Stockton & Co., in 1836.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized, and directed to pay from the revenues of the Post-Office Department appropriated for mail transportation, to William B. Stokes, surviving partner of John N. C. Stockton and Company, the sum of four thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars, for extra services performed by said John N. C. Stockton and Company, who were contractors for carrying the mail from Augusta, in the State of Georgia, to Mobile, in Alabama; said services having been rendered during the months of May, June, and July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six; and which said sum shall be in full satisfaction of all claims for said extra services, and of all damages occasioned thereby.

APPROVED, August 14, 1848.

CHAP. CXCIV. — *An Act for the Relief of Samuel Grice.*

Aug. 14, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, such amount of damages as, from the testimony furnished, shall appear to have been sustained by Samuel Grice, in consequence of the seizure of his boat by an officer of the United States army, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-six, so far as said damages have not arisen from the negligence of said Grice.

APPROVED, August 14, 1848.

Samuel Grice to be paid the amount of damages sustained by him in consequence of the seizure of his boat by an officer of the United States army in 1836.

CHAP. CXCIV. — *An Act for the Relief of Frederic Durrive.*

Aug. 14, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Frederic Durrive be, and he is hereby, confirmed in his purchase of lot number sixteen, in township number seventeen, of range number fifteen east, lying west of the Mississippi River, entered and paid for by him at the land office at New Orleans, containing one hundred and sixty-five acres and eleven-hundredths of an acre, and that a patent be issued to him therefor: *Provided, however,* That said Durrive shall first procure and file with the register of the district the assent in writing of the commissioners of schools, and a majority of the voters, in the township in which said land is situated, to such confirmation.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That if such patent shall be issued to said Durrive, in pursuance of the section aforesaid, then the register of the land office and receiver of public money in said district, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall select and reserve for the use of schools in said township other lands in the same or adjoining township, of the same extent and quality with those described in the first section of this act.

APPROVED, August 14, 1848.

The title of Frederic Durrive to a tract of 165 11-100ths acres of land in Mississippi confirmed to him.

Other school lands to be selected.

CHAP. CXCIV. — *An Act granting a Pension to William Pittman.*

Aug. 14, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby directed to place the name of William Pittman on the list of invalid pensioners of the United States, and that the said Pittman be entitled to receive a pension of eight dollars per month, from the thirteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and to continue during his natural life.

APPROVED, August 14, 1848.

A pension of \$8 per month allowed to William Pittman.

CHAP. CXCIV. — *An Act for the Relief of John P. B. Gratiot and the legal Representatives of Henry Gratiot.*

Aug. 14, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to ascertain whether the lead exacted of John P. B. and Henry Gratiot, as rent, by the United States agents of lead mines, was mined and smelted within the territory and upon the lands of the Ottawa, Pottawatomie, Chippewa, or other tribes of Indians; and, if so, to ascertain the amount, or

Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain the value of certain lead illegally exacted from John P. B. Gratiot and others as rent by the

agents of United States, and after deducting therefrom the amount which may be due the United States, to pay the balance to said Gratiots.

value, so paid to said agents for the United States by said Henry and John P. B. Gratiot, and, after deducting the amount appearing on the books of the Treasury, or found to be really due from said Gratiots, or either of them, to the United States, to pay the balance, if any, to John P. B. Gratiot and to the legal representatives of Henry Gratiot, deceased, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, August 14, 1848.

Aug. 14, 1848.

CHAP. CXCVIII.—*An Act authorizing the Payment of a Sum of Money to Robert Purkis.*

\$700 to be paid Robert Purkis for having recaptured, alone and unassisted, a vessel called the Little Sarah, together with four seamen of the British navy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to pay, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of seven hundred dollars to Robert Purkis, of the State of Rhode Island, or to his legal representatives; which sum of seven hundred dollars is paid to him as an evidence of the sense entertained by Congress of his valor and good conduct in having recaptured, alone and unassisted, a vessel called the Little Sarah, together with four seamen of the British navy, which prisoners were delivered to the district of Rhode Island, and as a compensation for the prisoners so taken.

APPROVED, 14, 1848.

Aug. 14, 1848.

CHAP. CXCIX.—*An Act for the Relief of William Hogan, Administrator of Michael Hogan, deceased.*

\$16,831 to be paid William Hogan in full compensation for the services of the deceased and moneys advanced by him as agent for the navy department at Valparaiso.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, directed to pay, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to William Hogan, administrator of Michael Hogan, deceased, the sum of sixteen thousand eight hundred and thirty-one dollars and eighty-seven cents, it being in full compensation for the services rendered and moneys advanced by the said Michael Hogan, as agent or factor for the Navy Department at Valparaiso.

APPROVED, August 14, 1848.

Aug. 14, 1848.

CHAP. CC.—*An Act to compensate R. M. Johnson, for the Erection of certain Buildings for the Use of the Choctaw Academy.*

R. M. Johnson to be paid the cost of certain buildings erected by him for the use of Indian students at the Choctaw Academy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorized and required to receive proof of the cost of the buildings erected by Colonel Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, for the use of Indian students at the Choctaw Academy, and when the cost of such buildings shall be so ascertained, to pay the same to said Johnson; and for the purpose aforesaid, the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, August 14, 1848.

CHAP. CCI. — *An Act for the Relief of Benjamin Adams and Company, and others.* Aug. 14, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Benjamin Adams and Company, George Howe and Company, Thomas P. Cushing, Dexter and Almy, Gill Wheelock, and Carter and Coolidge, the additional duties paid by them, severally, over and above five per cent. ad valorem imposed by the act of the second of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, on certain milled and fulled cloths, known by the name of "plains, kerseys, and Kendal cottons," which were imported by them, respectively, under the act of the fourteenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and placed in the public stores, according to the terms of said act, prior to the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three: *Provided,* That satisfactory proof shall be furnished to the Secretary of the Treasury that said goods were in the actual custody of the public officers on the third day of March aforesaid, and that said duties have not been returned in debentures on the exportation of said merchandise: *And provided, also,* That the whole amount to be thus refunded, as having been overpaid, shall not exceed two thousand seven hundred and seventy-six dollars.

APPROVED, August 14, 1848.

Refunding of certain duties paid by B. Adams & Co., T. P. Cushing, Dexter & Almy, Gill Wheelock, Carter & Coolidge.

1842, ch. 270.

Proviso.

The whole amount to be thus refunded not to exceed \$2776.

CHAP. CCII. — *An Act for the Relief of Purser Benjamin J. Cahoon.*

Aug. 14, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the treasury be, and are hereby, authorized to allow to Benjamin J. Cahoon, in the settlement of his accounts as purser, the sum of two hundred and thirty-seven dollars and sixty-seven cents, for the services of Mr. Fleming, late captain's clerk on board the United States frigate Congress, who performed the additional duties of purser's clerk during a part of the late cruise of said frigate.

APPROVED, August 14, 1848.

Benjamin J. Cahoon to be allowed, in the settlement of his accounts, \$237 67 for the services of the captain's clerk on board the frigate Congress as purser's clerk.

CHAP. CCIII. — *An Act granting a Pension to Abigail Garland, Widow of Jacob Garland, deceased.*

Aug. 14, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorized and directed to place the name of Abigail Garland, of Potten, in the province of Canada East, widow of Jacob Garland, on the revolutionary pension roll; and that she be paid at the rate of five dollars per month during her life, to commence on the twenty-eighth of April, eighteen hundred and forty-three.

APPROVED, August 14, 1848.

A pension of \$5 per month allowed Abigail Garland.

CHAP. CCIV. — *An Act for the Relief of Anna J. Hassler.*

Aug. 14, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to place on the navy pension list, under the act of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, the name of Anna J. Hassler, widow of Charles A.

A pension of \$25 per month for the term of five years allowed Anna J. Hassler.

Hassler, deceased, late a surgeon in the United States navy, and that there be paid to her, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of twenty-five dollars per month for the term of five years; pension to commence on the twenty-seventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, on which day her said husband was drowned, while on board the steamer Atlantic.

APPROVED, August 14, 1848.

Aug. 14, 1848.

CHAP. CCV. — *An Act for the Relief of Welcome Parmeter.*

A pension of \$10 per month allowed Welcome Parmeter.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, required to place the name of Welcome Parmeter on the pension roll, and to allow and pay him a pension at the rate of ten dollars per month during his natural life, to commence on the twentieth day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

APPROVED, August 14, 1848.

Aug. 14, 1848.

CHAP. CCVI. — *An Act for the Relief of David Currier.*

A pension of \$4 per month allowed David Currier.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, required to place the name of David Currier, of Andover, in the State of Massachusetts, upon the invalid pension roll, at the rate of four dollars per month, from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

APPROVED, August 14, 1848.

Aug. 14, 1848.

CHAP. CCVII. — *An Act for the Relief of Elizabeth Pistole, Widow of Charles Pistole, deceased.*

The name of Elizabeth Pistole to be placed upon the revolutionary pension roll.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place the name of Elizabeth Pistole, widow of Charles Pistole, who was a private soldier in the revolutionary army, on the revolutionary pension roll, and allow her the same rate of pension as is allowed to the widows of revolutionary soldiers under the act of June seventeen, eighteen hundred and forty-four.

APPROVED, August 14, 1848.

Aug. 14, 1848.

CHAP. CCVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of David A. Watterston.*

David A. Watterston to be paid the amount of his salary for the 4th quarter of the year 1844 and 1st quarter of the year 1845.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized and required to cause to be paid to D. A. Watterston the sum of eighty-seven dollars and eighty-five cents, the same being the amount of his salary for the fourth quarter of the year eighteen hundred and forty-four, and the first quarter of the year eighteen hundred and forty-five, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, August 14, 1848.

CHAP. CCLX. — *An Act for the Relief of David Wilkinson.*

Aug. 14, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to cause to be paid to David Wilkinson the sum of ten thousand dollars, as a remuneration to him for the benefits accruing to the public service from the use of the principle of the gauge and sliding lathe, of which he was the inventor, now in use in the workshops of the government at the different national arsenals and armories; the same to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, August 14, 1848.

David Wilkinson to be paid \$10,000 for the use of the principle of the gauge and sliding lathe invented by him, at the workshops of the government.

CHAP. CCX. — *An Act for the Relief of John Lorimer Graham, late Postmaster in the City of New York.*

Aug. 14, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department credit the account of John Lorimer Graham, late postmaster in the city of New York, with a sum equal to the debit, for his disbursements from the post-office fund, in leasing ground and buildings, and fitting the same for the principal branch post-office in that city, under the direction of Charles A. Wickliffe, late Postmaster-General.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Postmaster-General pay to the said John Lorimer Graham the sum of two thousand seven hundred and four dollars and thirty-one cents, the said Graham having overpaid that amount at said date.

APPROVED, August 14, 1848.

John L. Graham to be credited an amount equal to the debit for his disbursements from the post-office fund in leasing ground and buildings, &c., for the post-office at New York.

\$2704 31 to be paid him out of the post-office fund for that sum overpaid by him

RESOLUTIONS.

March 14, 1848.

[No. 3.] — *A Resolution for the Relief of Betsey McIntosh.*

Secretary of the Treasury to pay to Betsey McIntosh the amount of a certificate issued by the late board of Cherokee commissioners in her favor.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, agreeably to a joint resolution of the fifteenth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-four, "for the relief of certain Indian claimants under the Cherokee treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty-five—thirty-six," the Secretary of the Treasury pay, or cause to be paid, the amount of certificate issued by the late board of Cherokee commissioners under the seventeenth article of said treaty, in favor of Betsey McIntosh, to the said Betsey McIntosh, out of any unexpended appropriation heretofore made under an act approved the second of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, entitled "An Act making further appropriations for carrying into effect certain Indian treaties."

APPROVED, March 14, 1848.

June 16, 1848.

[No. 9.] — *Joint Resolution providing for Payment of the Regiment of Texas Mounted Troops called into the Service of the United States, under the Requisition of Colonel Curtis, in the Year eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and for other Purposes.*

Certain Texas mounted troops mustered into service for six months in 1847, and discharged before joining the army, to receive the pay and allowances of mounted men from the time they arrived at San Antonio till mustered out of service or disbanded.

To be paid also for horses lost by them for want of forage.

Proviso.
1847, ch. 39.

1844, ch. 73.

All horses belonging to volunteers, which were

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to cause to be paid, out of any unexpended appropriations for the prosecution of the war between the United States of America and the republic of Mexico, the regiment of Texas mounted troops which was mustered into the service of the United States for six months, under the requisition of Colonel Curtis, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and discharged before joining the army, the pay and allowances of mounted men, from the time the several companies thereof arrived at San Antonio, the place of rendezvous, until they were mustered out of service, and the usual pay and travelling allowances from the time they left their homes until they reached San Antonio, and from the places where they were mustered out of service until they reached their homes; and the companies of Captains Smith and Hill, until they refused to be mustered out of service, or were disbanded by their respective captains; and also that he cause to be paid to the said regiment the full value of all horses which he shall be satisfied were lost by them for want of forage, during the periods herein specified: *Provided,* That nothing in the act approved second March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, entitled "An Act to amend an act to provide for the payment of horses and other property lost and destroyed in the military service of the United States," approved eighteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, shall be construed to revive the proviso to the second section of the act approved the fifteenth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-four, entitled "An Act making an appropriation for the payment of horses lost by the Missouri volunteers in the Florida war:" *Provided, also,* That all horses belonging to volunteers, which were lost in the Gulf of

Mexico, since the thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and forty-six, by being thrown overboard or otherwise, shall be paid for in the same manner as is provided for the payment of other lost horses in this act.

APPROVED, June 16, 1848.

thrown overboard in the Gulf of Mexico since 13th May, 1846, also to be paid for.

[No. 10.]—*A Resolution in Favor of David Shaw and Solomon T. Corser.*

June 26, 1848.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General be, and hereby is, authorized and required to examine the claim of David Shaw and Solomon T. Corser, contractors for carrying the mail on route number four, from Portland to Augusta, in Maine, and ascertain whether any sum of money is justly and equitably due them for any more expensive service performed by them on said route than was required or contemplated by their contract; and if it shall be found that any sum of money is due them as aforesaid, then that he ascertain the amount thereof, and pay the same out of the revenues of the Post-Office Department: *Provided,* That in no event shall a greater sum than three thousand dollars be allowed and paid on the claim aforesaid.

APPROVED, June 26, 1848.

The Postmaster-General to examine their claim for extra mail service.

The amount ascertained to be due them, if any, to be paid out of the revenues of the Post-Office Department.

Proviso, that no greater sum be allowed than \$3000.

[No. 11.]—*A Resolution to explain an Act passed twenty-fourth June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, entitled "An Act for the Relief of W. B. Slaughter, late Secretary of the Territory of Wisconsin."*

June 28, 1848.

1848, ch. 69.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the words "late Secretary of the Treasury of Wisconsin," where the same occur in the act entitled "An Act for the relief of W. B. Slaughter, late Secretary of the Territory of Wisconsin," approved June twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, be taken to mean, "late Secretary of the Territory of Wisconsin;" and that the said act be construed and executed accordingly.

APPROVED, June 28, 1848.

The words "late Secretary of the Treasury of Wisconsin," in the act for his relief, to be taken to mean "late Secretary of the Territory of Wisconsin."

[No. 14.]—*A Resolution in Relation to the naval Pension of John McGarr.*

July 5, 1848.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he hereby is, authorized to pay to Catharine McGarr, wife of John McGarr, a naval pensioner, the amount of pension which shall appear on the books to be due to him, and not called for by him or any one duly authorized by him.

APPROVED, July 5, 1848.

Catharine McGarr to be paid the amount of pension which shall appear on the books to be due her husband, and not called for by him.

[No. 27.]—*A Resolution authorizing the Submission of certain Claims to Arbitration.*

Aug. 11, 1848.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Solicitor of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized, by and with the approval of the Secretaries of the Treasury and War Departments, to submit the differences between the United States of the one part, and the Catholic Congregation of St. Augustine, Florida, and Benedict Madeore, vicar-general of the Catholic Church of Florida, of the other part, as to certain property specified in the memorials to Congress of the claimants, at this session, to arbitration, and to agree, for the

The claim of the Catholic Congregation of St. Augustine, Florida, and Benedict Madeore, vicar-general of Florida, to certain property specified in their memorial, to be submitted to arbitration.

United States, to such impartial and disinterested citizen learned in the law as said Solicitor and said parties may select, to decide said differences on such terms and conditions, and in such mode, manner, and form, as may be deemed just and proper by said Solicitor and said parties, to be set forth in such submission; and that said Solicitor be directed to defend the rights and interests of the United States before such arbitrator, and to obtain from Havana, or elsewhere, such papers as may be necessary therefor, the decision of said arbitrator to be made before or during the next session of Congress, and, with the evidence on which the same is founded, to be laid before Congress at its next session, for its approval and ratification thereof, or dissent therefrom, and for its further action.

APPROVED, August 11, 1848.

Aug. 14, 1848.

[No. 28.]—*A Resolution for the Relief of H. B. Gaither.*

\$240 to be paid to H. B. Gaither for taking charge of and keeping certain books relating to the payment of the Cherokees in 1841.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorized and required to pay to H. B. Gaither the sum of two hundred and forty dollars, for taking charge of and keeping certain books relating to the payment of the Cherokees, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-one, under an implied contract with William Armstrong, agent for said Indians; and that said sum be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, August 14, 1848.

PRIVATE ACTS OF THE THIRTIETH CONGRESS

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

Passed at the second Session, which was begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday the 4th Day of December, 1848, and ended Saturday, March 3, 1849.

JAMES K. POLK, President; GEORGE M. DALLAS, Vice-President, and President of the Senate; DAVID R. ATCHISON, President of the Senate pro tempore on and after March 2, 1849; ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHAPTER I. — *An Act for the Relief of the Heirs of Jean F. Perry, Josiah Bleakley, Nicholas Jarrot, and Robert Morrison.*

Dec. 21, 1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the register of the land office at Kaskaskia be required to issue certificates of confirmation on the several claims to lands confirmed to the said Jean F. Perry, Josiah Bleakley, Nicholas Jarrot, and Robert Morrison, by the governors of the north-western or Indiana Territories, upon those claims where such certificates have not heretofore issued, which certificates shall be issued to the heirs of the said persons, and shall not exceed in the whole four thousand six hundred acres of land.

Certificates of confirmation on certain land claims to be issued to J. F. Perry and others.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That such certificates may be located in legal subdivisions upon any land subject to private entry in any land office in Illinois, established for the sale of the public lands agreeably to the provisions of the act entitled "An Act confirming certain claims to land in the Illinois Territory, and providing for their location," approved April sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fourteen, and patents shall be issued therefor agreeably to said act.

Where to be located.

1814, ch. 61.

Patents to issue.

APPROVED, December 21, 1848.

CHAP. II. — *An Act for the Relief of Reuben Perry and Thomas P. Ligon.*

Jan. 8, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to ascertain the cost of the stone cornice upon the branch mint erected at Charlotte, in the State of North Carolina, under a contract made by the United States in October, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, with Reuben Perry and Thomas P. Ligon, and, if he shall find that the aforesaid stone cornice was substituted by proper authority, and was beneficial to the building, shall pay the said cost to the said Perry and Ligon in full compensation for said stone cornice.

The Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain the cost of the stone cornice on the branch mint at Charlotte, N. C.

Amount found due to be paid E. Perry and T. P. Ligon.

APPROVED, January 8, 1849.

Jan. 8, 1849.

CHAP. III. — *An Act for the Relief of Hugh Riddle.*

A pension of \$8 per month allowed Hugh Riddle.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the name of Hugh Riddle, of the city and county of Schenectady, and State of New York, be placed on the roll of invalid pensions, and that the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to pay to the said Hugh Riddle the sum of eight dollars per month, to commence on the first day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, during his natural life.

APPROVED, January 8, 1849.

Jan. 8, 1849.

CHAP. IV. — *An Act for the Relief of Elisha Thomason.*

Elisha Thomason allowed to complete his entry and purchase of a certain tract of land.

Proviso.

Other land to be reserved for schools in lieu thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Elisha Thomason is hereby permitted to complete his entry and purchase of the north-east quarter of section sixteen, in township fifteen, range five east, in the land district north of Red River: *Provided, however,* That said Thomason shall first procure and file with the register of the district the assent, in writing, of the commissioners of schools, and a majority of the free white adult male inhabitants of the township in which said land lies, to such entry and purchase.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* If such entry and purchase shall be made by said Thomason in pursuance of the section aforesaid, then the register of the land office and receiver of public money in said district, under the directions of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall select and reserve for the use of schools in said township, other land in the same or adjoining township, of the same extent and quality with those which said Thomason is hereby allowed to enter and purchase as aforesaid.

APPROVED, January 8, 1849.

Jan. 8, 1849.

CHAP. V. — *An Act for the Relief of Zilpha White.*

Zilpha White's name to be placed on the revolutionary pension roll.

To have the benefit of future acts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause the name of Zilpha White, widow of William White, of Tolland, Connecticut, to be placed upon the pension list, for six months' services of her husband as a private soldier in the revolutionary war, her pension to commence on the fourth of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That said Zilpha White shall be entitled to the full benefit of all laws which may hereafter be enacted, continuing in force the acts mentioned in the foregoing section.

APPROVED, January 8, 1849.

Jan. 8, 1849.

CHAP. VI. — *An Act for the Relief of Philip J. Fontané.*

P. J. Fontané to be paid \$1000 in full for balance due him for mason work.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury pay to Philip J. Fontané, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, one thousand dollars in full for balance due him for mason work done at Love Key beacon, under a contract with the collector of Key West.

APPROVED, January 8, 1849.

CHAP. VII. — *An Act for the Relief of Eliza A. Mellon.*

Jan. 8, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby required to place the name of Eliza A. Mellon, widow of the late Captain Charles Mellon, who fell at Fort Mellon, in Florida, upon the pension roll, at the rate of twenty dollars per month, commencing on the eighth day of February, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and continuing during her natural life.

A pension of \$20 per month allowed Eliza A. Mellon.

APPROVED, January 8, 1849.

CHAP. VIII. — *An Act for the Relief of the Heirs of William Evans.*

Jan. 8, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, directed to allow and pay to the heirs of William Evans, a pensioner on the revolutionary invalid pension roll, the amount of his invalid pension from the third day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, to the third day of November, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, during which time his said pension was withheld or discontinued in consequence of his taking the benefit of the act entitled "An Act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the revolution," passed May fifteen, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.

Heirs of Wm. Evans, deceased, to be allowed and paid certain arrearages of pension due to deceased.

1828, ch. 53.

APPROVED, January 8, 1849.

CHAP. IX. — *An Act for the Relief of Charles Waldron.*

Jan. 8, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to pay Charles Waldron the sum of one hundred and ninety-eight dollars and fifty cents, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

\$198 50 to be paid Charles Waldron.

APPROVED, January 8, 1849.

CHAP. X. — *An Act for the Relief of Simon Rodrigues.*

Jan. 8, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the claim of Simon Rodrigues to his ancient settlement of four hundred arpens of land, situate in the parish of St. Tammany, in the State of Louisiana, or to so much thereof as can be located in accordance with the lines of public surveys, and without interference with preëxisting rights, or grants, or sales by the United States, be, and the same is hereby, confirmed.

Claim of Simon Rodrigues to a certain tract of land confirmed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That if any portion of the ancient settlement aforesaid shall be covered by preëxisting rights, or grants, or sales by the United States, the said Simon Rodrigues shall be entitled to enter at the land office of the district within which the said ancient settlement is situate, such quantity of land, not more than equal to such deficit, as he may select, the same not being covered by a preëmption right, and subject to private entry.

If any portion of said land shall be covered by preëxisting rights, or grants, he shall be allowed to enter other lands in lieu thereof.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the acceptance, by the said Simon Rodrigues, of the provisions of this act, entirely, or in part, shall be held as a full satisfaction of his said ancient claim, as in favor of the United States, as also in favor of conflicting claimants, if any such there be.

The acceptance by said Rodrigues of this act to be held as a full satisfaction of his claims.

APPROVED, January 8, 1849

Jan. 8, 1849.

CHAP. XI. — *An Act for the Relief of Archibald Bull and Lemuel S. Finch.*

A. Bull and L. S. Finch to be paid for their services as judge and sheriff in detecting a forgery on the pension fund.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to pay, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Archibald Bull the sum of fifteen dollars and twenty-five cents, and to Lemuel S. Finch the sum of sixty-three dollars and thirty-eight cents, being for services, &c., rendered as judge and as sheriff to the United States, to detect a forgery on the pension fund.

APPROVED, January 8, 1849.

Jan. 8, 1849.

CHAP. XII. — *An Act for the Relief of Colonel Robert Wallace, Aid-de-camp to General William Hull.*

Col. R. Wallace to be paid \$784 in full compensation for his services as aid-de-camp to Brigadier-General William Hull.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to pay to Colonel Robert Wallace, or his legal representative, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of seven hundred and thirty-four dollars, in full compensation for his services as aid-de-camp to Brigadier-General William Hull, commencing May first, eighteen hundred and twelve, and continuing for the period of twelve months; and the further sum of one hundred and eighty dollars for one of the horses alleged to have been taken by the enemy at the surrender of General Hull.

APPROVED, January 8, 1849.

Jan. 8, 1849.

CHAP. XIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Esther Russell.*

Pension of Esther Russell increased.

1832, ch. 126.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be directed to increase the pension of Esther Russell, widow of Philip M. Russell, a surgeon's mate in the army of the revolution, to such sum as would have been allowed her husband for a service of two years as surgeon's mate during the war of the revolution, by virtue of an act passed the seventh day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An Act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution;" said pension, so increased, to commence from the fourth day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and to continue for and during her natural life.

APPROVED, January 8, 1849.

Jan. 10, 1849.

CHAP. XV. — *An Act for the Relief of James B. Davenport.*

Titles to two tracts of land confirmed to Jas. B. Davenport.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the titles to two tracts of land, situated in the parish of Moorhouse, and State of Louisiana, one containing three hundred and eighty arpents, being part of a large tract of land commonly known as the Baron de Bastrop grant, which was assigned and set off to the said James B. Davenport, in the partition of the real estate of his father, the late Josiah Davenport, deceased, by deed bearing date the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and ten; the other containing seven hundred and sixty-six acres of land, being part of a large tract commonly known as "The

Bell Grove" tract, and which was conveyed by Richard Crampton to the said James B. Davenport, by deed bearing date the twenty-eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty, be, and the same are hereby, confirmed, so far as the United States have title thereto, to the said James B. Davenport, his heirs and assigns: *Provided*, That this act shall not be so construed as in any manner to confirm any part of the said De Bastrop grant, save the said two tracts, or to affect the rights of third persons in said two tracts hereby confirmed.

APPROVED, January 10, 1849.

Proviso

CHAP. XVI. — *An Act for the Relief of Anthony Bessee.*

Jan. 10, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the surveyor-general of the State of Louisiana is hereby authorized and directed to locate for Anthony Bessee, in full satisfaction of his six hundred and forty acre confirmed settlement claim, in the parish of East Baton Rouge, Louisiana, the like area, according to the lines of the public surveys, upon any unappropriated land belonging to the United States in the Greensburgh land district, Louisiana, and, upon the return of a certificate of such location to the General Land Office, a patent shall issue to the said Bessee.

Surveyor-general of Louisiana to locate for Anthony Bessee 640 acres of public land.

Patent to issue.

APPROVED, January 10, 1849.

CHAP. XVII. — *An Act to confirm Elizabeth Burriss, her Heirs, or Assigns, in their Title to a Tract of Land.*

Jan. 10, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Elizabeth Burriss, her heirs, or assigns, be, and they are hereby, confirmed in their claim to a tract of land, containing six hundred and forty acres, situate in the Greensburgh land district, in the State of Louisiana, being the same on which said Elizabeth Burriss resided on and previous to the third of March, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and confirmed by commissioner's certificate number two hundred and seven, dated the eighth day of November, eighteen hundred and nineteen, saving and reserving any and all previous confirmations, sales, or grants, made by the United States, conflicting with the said claim of said Elizabeth Burriss; and if any sales of all or a portion of said claim have been made by the United States, the said Elizabeth shall be entitled to select a quantity of land equal to the amount so sold by the United States, by legal subdivisions, elsewhere, within said land district.

Claim of Elizabeth Burriss to a certain tract of land confirmed.

APPROVED, January 10, 1849.

CHAP. XVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of John B. Smith and Simeon Darden.*

Jan. 10, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to pay, or cause to be paid, by the proper disbursing officer, the sum of one hundred dollars, to the said John B. Smith and Simeon Darden, for labor and expenses incurred by them in the pursuit and arrest of John Weaver, who was tried and convicted, in the District Court of the United States for the middle district of Alabama, of the crime of stealing from the mail of the United States.

Messrs. Smith and Darden to be paid \$100 for their services and expenses incurred in the arrest of John Weaver, who was convicted of robbing the mail.

APPROVED, January 10, 1849.

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Jan. 19, 1849.

CHAP. XXI. — *An Act for the Relief of Mrs. Anne W. Angus.*

A pension of \$50 per month allowed Anne W. Angus for 5 years.

Proviso.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a pension of fifty dollars per month, for the term of five years, to commence on the fourth of March next, be paid to Anne W. Angus, widow of Samuel Angus, late a post captain in the navy, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided,* That, in case of the death of said Anne W. Angus during the said term, said grant shall enure to the benefit of her children for the remainder thereof; and in case of her ceasing to be a widow, said grant shall cease altogether.

APPROVED, January 19, 1849.

Jan. 19, 1849.

CHAP. XXII. — *An Act for the Relief of Marcus Fulton Johnson.*

A preëmption allowed M. F. Johnson to a certain tract of land in Louisiana on certain conditions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall be satisfied that the inhabitants of township number eighteen, of range thirteen east, in the Ouachita land district, have abandoned or relinquished their claim to lot or fractional section number thirty-three, in said township, as a selection for school purposes, then and thenceforth the said lot of land last named shall be open to the preëmption claim and location of the said Marcus Fulton Johnson, upon proper proof being made, as is required by existing laws.

APPROVED, January 19, 1849.

Jan. 19, 1849.

CHAP. XXIII. — *An Act for the Relief of James M. Scantland.*

A pension of \$50 per month allowed J. M. Scantland.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War allow and pay to James M. Scantland fifty dollars per month during his natural life, in lieu of the pension now allowed him by law, to commence on the eighteenth December, eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

APPROVED, January 19, 1849.

Jan. 26, 1849.

CHAP. XXVI. — *An Act for the Relief of Joseph Bryan.*

\$282 to be paid Joseph Bryan for certain disbursements.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, directed to pay out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Joseph Bryan, or his legal representative, the sum of two hundred and eighty-two dollars, in full payment for certain disbursements made by Commander J. D. Williamson, of the United States ship Ontario, at Nassau, New Providence, on the ninth and twelfth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

APPROVED, January 26, 1849.

Jan. 26, 1849.

CHAP. XXVII. — *An Act for the Relief of James H. Conley.*

\$222 88 to be paid in full for

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise

appropriated, the sum of two hundred and twenty-two dollars and eighty-eight cents, in addition to the amount appropriated by the "Act for the relief of James H. Conley," approved March three, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, the sum of both of said appropriations to be paid to the said James H. Conley in full payment for his services as acting carpenter on board the United States steam-ship Princeton, from the eighth day of September, eighteen hundred and forty-three, to the seventh day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-six, subject to deduction of such amounts as have already been paid him for his said services, and of his monthly contribution due to the hospital fund.

APPROVED, January 26, 1849.

services of J. H. Conley as acting carpenter on board the U. S. ship Princeton. 1847, ch. 112.

Subject to certain deductions.

CHAP. XXVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Thomas Badger.*

Jan. 26, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to place the name of Thomas Badger, now a resident of the town of Plattsburgh, in the county of Clinton, in the State of New York, on the list of invalid pensioners; and that the said Badger receive a pension at the rate of eight dollars a month, to commence on the fourteenth day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

APPROVED, January 26, 1849.

A pension of \$8 per month allowed Thomas Badger.

CHAP. XXIX. — *An Act for the Relief of Stephen Champlin.*

Jan. 26, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be authorized and directed to allow and pay to Stephen Champlin, a commander in the navy of the United States, his original rate of pension from the time it was reduced, viz., first of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, till it ceased by law, on the twentieth April, eighteen hundred and forty-four, deducting the amount of pension received by him during that period of time; and that the same be payable out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, January 26, 1849.

Arrearages of pension to be paid S. Champlin.

CHAP. XXX. — *An Act for the Relief of Captain Dan Drake Henrie.*

Jan. 26, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to pay, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Captain Dan Drake Henrie, the sum of two thousand dollars; and the proper officer shall issue to the said Henrie land warrants for two sections of land, to be located on any land subject to private land, being for his highly gallant and meritorious services in escaping from the Mexicans, at the hazard of his life, for the express purpose of conveying to the American forces, under General Taylor, news of the approach of large bodies of Mexican forces, under the command of General Santa Anna, which information he did so convey.

APPROVED, January 26, 1849.

Capt. D. D. Henrie to be paid \$2000, and land warrants to issue to him for two sections of land, for meritorious services in war with Mexico.

Jan. 26, 1849.

CHAP. XXXI.—*An Act for the Relief of William Harding.*

\$100, the amt of a certain penalty imposed on Wm. Harding, to be refunded

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to William Harding, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred dollars, to refund that portion of a penalty imposed on said Harding which was paid into the treasury.

APPROVED, January 26, 1849.

Jan. 26, 1849.

CHAP. XXXII.—*An Act granting a Pension to John Morrison.*

A pension of \$20 per annum allowed John Morrison.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, required and directed to place on the pension rolls of the United States John Morrison, of Ohio, county of Cuyahoga; and that there be allowed to him the sum of twenty dollars per annum, to commence on the fourth of March, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and continue during his natural life.

APPROVED, January 26, 1849.

Jan. 26, 1849.

CHAP. XXXIII.—*An Act for the Relief of G. F. de la Roche and William P. S. Sanger.*

The amounts paid by W. P. S. Sanger and Geo. F. de la Roche, for expenses incurred in obedience to a certain order of the Navy Department, to be paid them. 1843, ch. 33.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby, authorized and required to allow to William P. S. Sanger and George F. de la Roche the amounts paid by them for expenses incurred, in obedience to an order from the Navy Department, dated October thirty, eighteen hundred and forty-three, directing them to make the surveys and examinations required by the act of third March, eighteen hundred and forty-three, in reference to the construction of a dry dock at New York; which expenses the Secretary of the Navy expressly stipulated should be paid.

APPROVED, January 26, 1849.

Jan. 26, 1849.

CHAP. XXXIV.—*An Act for the Relief of Elizabeth Mays.*

A pension of \$114 allowed Elizabeth Mays.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a pension of one hundred and fourteen dollars per annum be allowed and paid, in half yearly payments, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Elizabeth Mays, the mother of Wilson Mays, late a carpenter's mate in the Navy of the United States, for and during the period of her natural life and widowhood, and commencing on and from the third day of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

APPROVED, January 26, 1849.

Jan. 26, 1849.

CHAP. XXXV.—*An Act for the Relief of Edward Quinn.*

A pension of \$3 per month al-

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, directed to place the name of Ed-

ward Quinn on the roll of invalid pensioners, and that he be paid, during his natural life, a pension at the rate of three dollars per month, to commence on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

APPROVED, January 26, 1849.

lowed Edward
Quinn.

CHAP. XXXVI. — *An Act to authorize the Issuing of a Register or Enrolment to the Ship Annie Tift.*

Feb. 1, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be issued, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, a register or enrolment for the ship Annie Tift, formerly a British vessel, called the Kestrel, but now owned by Asa F. Tift, a citizen of the State of Florida; and which said vessel, having been wrecked on the Florida reef, and condemned and sold, was purchased by him, and which he has caused to be repaired and refitted for sea again: *Provided,* It shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that the cost of repairing and refitting said ship in the United States after purchase by the present owner, exceeds three fourths of the original cost of building a vessel of the same tonnage in the United States.

APPROVED, February 1, 1849.

A register to
be issued to the
ship Annie Tift.

Proviso.

CHAP. XXXVII. — *An Act for the Relief of the forward Officers of the late Exploring Expedition.*

Feb. 1, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be authorized and directed, in the settlements of the accounts of the forward officers of the late Exploring Expedition, under the command of Charles Wilkes, Esquire, to allow them the extra pay of two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, credited to said officers on the pay-rolls rendered on the arrival of said expedition in the United States, agreeably to the direction of said commander.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the accounting officers of the Treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed, in the settlement of the accounts of Lieutenant Cadwallader Ringgold, late commanding the United States brig Porpoise, attached to the Exploring Expedition, to allow and credit him in the extra pay for scientific duties, at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum, and upon the principle applied to the accounts of Lieutenant W. L. Hudson, then commanding the United States sloop Peacock, attached to said expedition.

APPROVED, February 1, 1849.

Extra pay allowed the forward officers of the Exploring Expedition.

Lieut. Cadwallader Ringgold to be allowed extra pay for scientific services.

CHAP. XXXVIII. — *An Act to provide for the Settlement of the Claim of Henry Washington, late a Deputy Surveyor of the Public Lands in Florida.*

Feb. 1, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized and required to settle and adjust the claims of Henry Washington, late a deputy surveyor of the public lands in Florida, for damages sustained by him on account of the abrogation, by the surveyor-general of the district of Florida, of a contract, made by him on the twenty-

Claims of Henry Washington for damages on account of the abrogation of a contract made with him to be adjusted.

Amount found due to be paid him.

Proviso.

sixth of July, eighteen hundred and forty-five, to make certain surveys of public lands in said district; and such sum or sums of money, if any, as shall be found due to said Washington on account of loss or damage sustained in consequence of the abrogation of said contract, and directly resulting therefrom, shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided, however,* That the damages to be allowed on such settlement shall not exceed the nett profits, had the contract been fully executed by the said Washington.

APPROVED, February 1, 1849.

Feb. 1, 1849.

CHAP. XXXIX. — *An Act for the Relief of Salsy Darby, of Randolph county, and State of Georgia.*

Name of Salsy Darby to be placed on the roll of revolutionary pensioners.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, required to place the name of Salsy Darby, widow of Richard Darby, deceased, upon the roll of revolutionary pensions, and that he pay her the same rate of pension per annum which the said Richard in his lifetime received, commencing upon the fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

APPROVED, February 1, 1849.

Feb. 1, 1849.

CHAP. XL. — *An Act for the Relief of Charles Wilson.*

A pension of sixteen dollars per month allowed Charles Wilson.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, directed to place the name of Charles Wilson (late a sergeant of Company D, second regiment of United States artillery) on the roll of invalid pensioners, at the rate of sixteen dollars per month, to commence on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and continue during his natural life.

APPROVED, February 1, 1849.

Feb. 1, 1849.

CHAP. XLI. — *An Act for the Relief of John Percival, Captain in the Navy of the United States.*

Accounting officers to credit John Percival with the amount charged against him for money paid by the purser of the Constitution to Dr. J. C. Reinhardt.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the accounting officer of the Navy Department, or the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury Department, enter in the account of Captain John Percival a credit equal to the amount there charged against said Percival, for money paid by the purser of the United States frigate Constitution, on her voyage to the Indian Ocean, and elsewhere, in the years eighteen hundred and forty-four and eighteen hundred and forty-five, to Doctor J. C. Reinhardt, as naturalist; and cancel such account and charge against said John Percival, for all money charged as aforesaid against him, whether paid by the purser, or by himself, or by his order, to said Reinhardt or Chandler, acting as naturalist, chaplain, or passed midshipman.

APPROVED, February 1, 1849.

Feb. 1, 1849.

CHAP. XLII. — *An Act for the Relief of Creed Taylor.*

Balance of a judgment re-

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the balance of

a judgment recovered against H. S. Edington, Thomas Moore, and Creed Taylor, in the district court for the district of Arkansas, by the United States, for the benefit of the Post-Office Department, be, and the same is hereby, released and discharged; said judgment being for about the sum of nine hundred dollars, damages and costs, of which the said Taylor has paid five hundred and thirty-five dollars and twenty-six cents, said judgment having been recovered against said Taylor as surety for said Edington, late deputy postmaster at Napoleon, in the State of Arkansas.

APPROVED, February 1, 1849.

covered against Creed Taylor as surety for H. S. Edington released.

CHAP. XLIII.—*An Act to compensate John M. Moore.*

Feb. 1, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby, authorized and required to account with and allow to John M. Moore, late chief clerk in the General Land Office, for the time he discharged the duties of commissioner of said office, the same compensation as is allowed by law to the commissioner for those duties, to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; deducting therefrom the compensation received by said Moore, during said time, as chief clerk.

APPROVED, February 1, 1849.

Accounting officers of the Treasury to allow and pay J. M. Moore for the time he discharged the duties of Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Compensation received by him as chief clerk during said time to be deducted.

CHAP. XLIV.—*An Act for the Relief of Joseph F. Caldwell.*

Feb. 1, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General be hereby directed to pay to Joseph F. Caldwell, out of any money in the treasury derived from the Post-Office Department, and not otherwise appropriated, the sum of eleven hundred and sixty-seven dollars; being the amount due him for carrying the mail of the United States over routes number two thousand and eighty, and one thousand nine hundred and eighty-four, in the State of Virginia, for one year preceding the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, under written contracts with the Postmaster-General.

APPROVED, February 1, 1849.

J. F. Caldwell to be paid out of the funds of the Post-Office Dept. \$1167 for carrying the mail in Virginia, over routes 2080 and 1984.

CHAP. XLV.—*An Act for the Relief of the Owners of the Spanish Brig Restaurador.*

Feb. 1, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to refund to William Howell and Son, in behalf of the owners of the Spanish brig Restaurador, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the discriminating duty charged by the collector of the port of Baltimore, in January, eighteen hundred and forty, on fifteen hundred barrels of flour shipped to the Havana by that vessel: *Provided,* It shall be proved to his satisfaction that the said flour was actually landed at the port of Montevideo.

APPROVED, February 1, 1849.

Certain discriminating duties exacted from owners of the Restaurador to be refunded.

Proviso.

Feb. 1, 1849.

CHAP. XLVI. — *An Act for the Relief of Thomas Douglas, late United States Attorney for East Florida.*

Accounts of
Thomas Douglas
to be audited and
settled.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the treasury be authorized and required to audit and settle the accounts of Thomas Douglas, late attorney of the United States for East Florida, for his services in defending, by direction of the President of the United States, sundry suits founded upon claims to lands in his district, and to allow him just and reasonable compensation for his said services, according to allowances heretofore made for similar services in similar cases; and that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to pay said Thomas Douglas any balance due him on such account, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Amount found
due to be paid
him.

APPROVED, February 1, 1849.

Feb. 2, 1849.

CHAP. XLVII. — *An Act for the Relief of Timothy Cavan.*

A pension of
eight dollars per
month allowed
Timothy Cavan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to place the name of Timothy Cavan, of Monroe county, State of Ohio, on the list of invalid pensioners; and that the said Cavan receive a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month, from the twenty-third day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-four, to continue during his natural life.

APPROVED, February 2, 1849.

Feb. 2, 1849.

CHAP. XLVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of William Plummer, Executor of Starkey Armistead, deceased.*

All further pro-
ceedings on cer-
tain judgments
against Thomas
Turner and oth-
ers in the District
Court of the U.S.
for district of N.
Carolina to be
stayed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no proceedings shall be taken or prosecuted by, or on behalf of, the United States for enforcing a judgment rendered at April term, anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty, of the District Court of the United States for the district of Albemarle, in the district of North Carolina, in behalf of the United States against Thomas Turner, William A. Turner, and William S. Ellison, for eleven hundred dollars, to be discharged on payment of four hundred and eighty dollars and eighty cents, with interest from November twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, and costs, or for enforcing one other judgment rendered in the said court at the same term in behalf of the United States against the said Thomas and William A. Turner for thirteen hundred dollars, to be discharged on payment of six hundred and forty-four dollars and forty cents, with interest from January second, eighteen hundred and thirty, and all costs, or for enforcing two other judgments rendered in the said court at October term, anno Domini eighteen hundred and forty-eight, upon writs of scire facias brought at the instance of the United States upon the first named judgment, the principal, interest, and costs due upon the said first judgment having been paid into the office of the clerk of the said court on the fourteenth November, anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty-five, by William Plummer, executor of Starkey Armistead; but all further proceedings thereon shall be perpetually stayed, and the district attorney of the United States for the district of North Carolina shall cause satisfaction of the said judgments to be duly entered upon the record.

District attor-
ney to enter up
said judgments
as satisfied.

APPROVED, February 2, 1849.

CHAP. XLIX. — *An Act for the Relief of William Fuller and Charles Savage.*

Feb. 10, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of twelve hundred and twenty-nine dollars and seventeen cents be appropriated and paid, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, in full satisfaction of a contract made by William Fuller with the Post-Office Department, for transporting the mail from Decatur to Rome, in the State of Georgia, terminating the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, the same to be paid as follows: unto Charles Savage, assignee of said Fuller, the sum of five hundred and forty-four dollars and forty-five cents of said sum, and the residue to said Fuller.

§1229 17 to be paid in full satisfaction of a contract made by Wm. Fuller with the P. O. Department.

Manner in which the above sum shall be paid.

APPROVED, February 10, 1849.

CHAP. L. — *An Act for the Relief of Jeannette C. Huntington, Widow and sole Executrix of William D. Cheever, deceased.*

Feb. 10, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, directed to pay to Jeanette C. Huntington, widow and sole executrix of William D. Cheever, deceased, twenty-one thousand two hundred and thirty-one dollars and eighteen cents, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, being the amount of his loss on treasury notes while engaged in supplying the army of the United States, under a contract with the Secretary of War, during the years eighteen hundred and fourteen and eighteen hundred and fifteen, and reported by the Secretary of the Treasury to be due.

§21,231 18 to be paid for that amount lost by William B. Cheever, deceased, on treasury notes, &c.

APPROVED, February 10, 1849.

CHAP. LI. — *An Act for the Relief of William Fuller and Orlando Saltmarsh.*

Feb. 10, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department be, and he is hereby, directed to audit and settle the accounts of William Fuller and Orlando Saltmarsh, for services actually rendered by them in carrying the mail on routes number two thousand three hundred and sixty-six, and number two thousand three hundred and eighty, in the State of Georgia, under a contract entered into by the department with James Reeside and George W. Avery for transporting the mail over said routes from first January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, till thirty-first December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, allowing to said Fuller and Saltmarsh the full contract price for said service for the time they continued to perform it. And the Postmaster-General is hereby directed to cause to be paid to said Fuller and Saltmarsh whatsoever sum shall appear to be justly due to them upon said settlement, deducting all payments which may have been heretofore made; and he is hereby further directed and required to correct the accounts of the late James Reeside at the department, by striking from them all credits which may heretofore have been given him for the services above mentioned.

Accounts of Fuller and Saltmarsh for services in carrying the mail under a contract made by the P. O. Department with Reeside and Avery to be audited and settled.

The amount found justly due them to be paid, deducting payments heretofore made.

Accounts of Reeside to be corrected.

APPROVED, February 10, 1849.

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Feb. 19, 1849.

CHAP. LIV. — *An Act to authorize the Secretary of War to make Reparation for the killing of a Caddo Boy by Volunteer Troops in Texas.*

\$500 appropriated to make reparation for the killing of a Caddo boy by certain volunteers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of five hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of War to carry out an agreement made and entered into at Torray's Trading House, in the State of Texas, thirteenth September, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, between R. S. Neighbors, United States special Indian agent, and Colonel P. H. Bell, on the one part, and José Maria Tow-i-ash and Had-i-hah, Caddo Indians, on the other part, to make reparation in money for the killing of a Caddo boy by the volunteer troops in Texas, in the summer of eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

APPROVED, February 19, 1849.

Feb. 19, 1849.

CHAP. LV. — *An Act to relinquish the reversionary Interest of the United States in a certain Indian Reservation in the State of Alabama.*

Reversionary interest of the U. S. in a certain tract of land relinquished to Stephen Steele and James Daniel.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the right, title, and interest, which might accrue or revert, or has accrued or reverted to the United States, to a certain reservation confirmed to the heirs of William Jones, deceased, by the certificate from the United States, bearing date the twelfth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, being known and described as fractional section sixteen, and the south-east and south-west quarters of section nine, in township six, and range five, under a treaty made and concluded at Fort Jackson, on the ninth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and lying in the State of Alabama, be, and the same are hereby relinquished and vested in Stephen Steele and James Daniel, respectively, according to the extent of their several interests therein: *Provided, however,* (and this relinquishment is made upon the condition,) that the said Steele and Daniel, or either of them, have fairly, and in good faith, and for a valuable and adequate consideration, purchased of the said heirs, by authentic and valid deeds, their respective rights in and to the said reservations: *And provided, further,* That no sale or conveyance of said reservation, or any part thereof, by the said reservees, or either of them, shall be deemed regular or valid, nor shall this act have effect, until the President of the United States, or some officer to be by him designated, shall have approved such conveyance, and endorsed his approval thereon.

Proviso.

Proviso.

APPROVED, February 19, 1849.

Feb. 19, 1849.

CHAP. LVI. — *An Act for the Relief of James P. Sexton and Joshua Holden.*

J. P. Sexton and J. Holden allowed to complete their entries to certain tracts of school land.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That James P. Sexton is hereby permitted to complete his entry, and purchase a half-quarter section of land, situate in the land district north of Red River in the State of Louisiana, it being the east half of the south-west quarter of section sixteen, township fifteen, range five east; and Joshua Holden is also authorized to enter the west half of the same quarter-section.

Other land to be reserved in lieu thereof.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the register of the land office and receiver of public moneys in the district

aforesaid, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to select and reserve, for the use of schools in the aforesaid township, other lands of the same extent and quality within the same or the next adjoining township, in lieu of the quarter-section which the said Sexton and the said Holden are hereby permitted to purchase, and which embraces their improvements: *Provided*, That the said Sexton and the said Joshua Holden shall first obtain and file with the register of the district the assent thereto of the commissioners of schools of the parish in which the land lies, and of a majority of the free white male inhabitants of the township, over twenty-one years of age.

APPROVED, February 19, 1849.

Proviso.

CHAP. LVII. — *An Act for the Relief of Levi H. Corson, and for other Purposes.*

Feb. 19, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Levi H. Corson be, and he hereby is, authorized to deposit in the office of the clerk of the northern district of New York, the title of the print of a certain perpetual calendar or almanac, of which he alleges himself to be the original, sole, and only author, inventor, and proprietor, and to pursue the usual legal measures for the purpose of obtaining a copy-right, with like effect, to all intents and purposes, as would have been produced if he had not already, by mistake, proceeded in the southern district of New York, or printed, published, sold, or disposed of the same: *Provided, always*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed to affect in any way whatever the rights of persons, who, by reason of the proceedings heretofore adopted by the said Levi H. Corson, or otherwise, have printed, published, or vended the said work, or have in any manner availed themselves of the said invention, in the absence of a copy-right duly obtained by the authors.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That before the said Levi H. Corson shall avail himself of the benefits of this act, he shall give public notice of the same, in the manner and at the times when publication is made of the copy of the record of his deposit in the office of the clerk of the proper district according to law.

APPROVED, February 19, 1849.

Levi H. Corson authorized to commence anew proceedings for obtaining a copy-right for a perpetual calendar, of which he is the author and inventor, &c.

Proviso.

Public notice to be given by said Corson.

CHAP. LVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of William De Buys, late Postmaster at New Orleans.*

Feb. 19, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Post-Office Department be authorized and directed, in settling the accounts of William De Buys, late postmaster at New Orleans, to allow the said William De Buys such sum, in addition to the regular commissions on postages collected at the post-office in New Orleans, as shall make up to him a compensation, from all sources, at the rate of five thousand dollars per year, from the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, to the seventh of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three: *Provided*, That there is a sufficient surplus of the box rents collected at said office, and accounted for by said postmaster, to cover said allowance.

APPROVED, February 19, 1849.

Accounting officers of the Treasury to make Wm. De Buys certain allowances.

Proviso.

Feb. 19, 1849. CHAP. LIX. — *An Act granting a Pension to Bethiah Healy, Widow of George Healy, deceased.*

Name of Bethiah Healy to be placed on the revolutionary pension roll.

1836, ch. 362.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be directed to place the name of Bethiah Healy, of the city of New York, widow of George Healy, on the revolutionary pension roll; to pay her at the rate of six months' service rendered by her late husband in the revolutionary war as a soldier, under the act of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, in addition to the pension which she now receives, commencing on the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

APPROVED, February 19, 1849.

Feb. 19, 1849. CHAP. LX. — *An Act for the Relief of Sarah D. Caldwell, Wife of James H. Brigham.*

Title of Sarah D. Caldwell to two tracts of land confirmed to her.

Proviso.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the title to two parcels of land,—one containing eight hundred and seventy-five arpens, the other one hundred and seventy-one arpens, being part of a tract of land known as the Baron de Bastrop, which is held by Sarah D. Caldwell, by regular chain of title from De Bastrop,—be confirmed to Sarah D. Caldwell, her heirs and assigns: *Provided,* That this act shall not be so construed as in any manner to confirm any part of said De Bastrop grants save the said two tracts, or to affect the rights of third persons in said two tracts hereby confirmed, or to be any thing more than a mere relinquishment of any title which the United States may have in said tracts of land.

APPROVED, February 19, 1849.

Feb. 22, 1849. CHAP. LXIII. — *An Act continuing the Pension granted to Patrick Walker.*

Pension of Patrick Walker to be continued for his life.

1848, ch. 29.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An Act granting a pension to Patrick Walker," approved on the eighth of April, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, be and the same is hereby revived and continued in force during the natural life of the said Patrick Walker; and there shall be allowed and paid to him a pension at the rate of forty dollars per month during his natural life, in conformity to the provisions of the said act, from and after the twenty-seventh day of October, eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

APPROVED, February 22, 1849.

Feb. 22, 1849.

CHAP. LXIV. — *An Act for the Relief of George Newton.*

\$610 98 to be paid George Newton for certain arrears of pension.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to pay to George Newton, of the town of Johnstown, and State of New York, six hundred and ten dollars and ninety-three cents, for arrears of pension from the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and nineteen, to the seventh day of April, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, being at the rate of two dollars and sixty-six cents and two thirds of a cent per month, out of any money not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, February 22, 1849.

CHAP. LXV. — *An Act for the Relief of Nancy Tompkins.*

Feb. 22, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a pension of one hundred dollars per annum be allowed and paid, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, in half yearly payments, to Nancy Tompkins, the mother of John Place, late a seaman in the navy of the United States, for and during the period of her natural life, commencing from the sixth day of December, eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

A pension of \$100 per annum allowed Nancy Tompkins.

APPROVED, February 22, 1849.

CHAP. LXVI. — *An Act for the Relief of James Glynn and others.*

Feb. 22, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and required to pay, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Lieutenant James Glynn, of the United States navy, and other officers acting under his command in the surveys and preparing charts of Beaufort and Wilmington, or Cape Fear River, in North Carolina, and also Sapelo harbor and river, and Doboy, in Georgia, and preparing charts of the same, the same allowance which has been paid to other officers while engaged in surveying the coast of the United States.

Lieut. James Glynn to be allowed and paid for making certain surveys, and preparing charts of the same, the same allowance which has been paid to other officers for similar services.

APPROVED, February 22, 1849.

CHAP. LXVII. — *An Act for the Relief of Thomas T. Gammage.*

Feb. 22, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to pay to Thomas T. Gammage, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of nine hundred and ninety-four dollars, it being in full compensation for articles taken for the subsistence of volunteers in the United States service, under the command of General William Erwin, in the war against the Creek Indians, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

\$994 to be paid Thomas T. Gammage for articles taken for subsistence of volunteers in the service of the U. S.

APPROVED, February 22, 1849.

CHAP. LXVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Jesse Young.*

Feb. 22, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, required to pay to Jesse Young (whose name is now on the roll of invalid pensions) at the rate of sixteen dollars per month, instead of the pension now received by him, to commence on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

Pension of Jesse Young increased to the rate of \$16 per month.

APPROVED, February 22, 1849.

CHAP. LXIX. — *An Act for the Relief of Nehemiah Brush.*

Feb. 22, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary

A pension of \$8 per month allowed Nehemiah Brush.

of War be, and is hereby directed to place the name of Nehemiah Brush on the roll of invalid pensioners, at the rate of eight dollars per month, during his natural life, and that his pension commence from and after the passage of this act.

APPROVED, February 22, 1849.

Feb. 26, 1849.

CHAP. LXXIII.—*An Act in addition to the Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown Steam Packet Company."*

1829, ch. 56.
Charter of said company extended 20 years.

Proviso, as to repeal, &c. thereof.

No suits, &c., to which the corporation is party, to abate, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown Steam Packet Company," approved the third March, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, be, and the same hereby is, extended and continued in full force and effect for a further period of twenty years, commencing with the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-nine: *Provided, nevertheless,* That Congress may at any time hereafter modify or repeal the same.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That no suit or action depending in any court whatsoever, in which the said corporation is plaintiff or defendant, shall abate or be discontinued by reason of the expiration of the original charter of the said corporation, but the same shall continue and be prosecuted in all respects as if the said charter had not expired; and the president and directors who were in office at the time it expired, shall continue in office under and by virtue of this act, until others shall be duly chosen in their places.

APPROVED, February 26, 1849.

Feb. 26, 1849.

CHAP. LXXIV.—*An Act for the Relief of James Y. Smith.*

\$3,064 to be paid James Y. Smith.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to pay to James Y. Smith the sum of three thousand and sixty-four dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, in full of his claim against the United States, for the use of the steamboat Hyperion, and damage done to her in the transportation of the Georgia troops under command of Major Howard in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and also for provisions and supplies furnished to said troops.

APPROVED, February 26, 1849.

Feb. 26, 1849.

CHAP. LXXV.—*An Act for the Relief of John Hibbert.*

A pension of \$8 per month allowed John Hibbert.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to place the name of John Hibbert, of Wiscasset, in the State of Maine, upon the roll of invalid pensions, and pay to the said Hibbert the sum of eight dollars per month, from the first day of January, anno Domini eighteen hundred and forty-six, during his natural life.

APPROVED, February 26, 1849.

CHAP. LXXVI. — *An Act amendatory of an Act entitled "An Act amendatory of the Act entitled 'An Act to incorporate the Provident Association of Clerks in the Civil Departments of the Government of the United States, in the District of Columbia,' approved, 3d March, 1825.*

March 2, 1849.

1825, ch. 97.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, the funds of "the Provident Association of Clerks" shall be appropriated and paid to the families of deceased members, at the following rates, to wit: To the families of such member as may die at any time during the first five years of their membership, the amount of the subscription which shall have been paid in by such members respectively, with the addition thereto of fifty per centum of the amount so paid in by them; to the families of members dying at any time during the next five years, an additional sum of seven dollars and a half for every quarter of each of said succeeding years; to the families of members dying at any time during the next succeeding ten years, an additional sum of six dollars and twenty-five cents for every quarter of each of said succeeding years; to the families of members dying at any time during the next succeeding five years, an additional sum of five dollars for every quarter of each of said succeeding years; to the families of members dying at any time during the next succeeding ten years, an additional sum of six dollars and twenty-five cents for every quarter of each of said succeeding years; and to the families of members dying at any time after the thirty-fifth year, an additional sum of twelve dollars and fifty cents for every quarter of each of said succeeding years; so that, at the end of the fifth, tenth, twentieth, twenty-fifth, thirty-fifth, and fortieth years respectively, every member dying at either of those periods shall have provided for his family out of the funds of the association the sums of seventy-five, two hundred and twenty-five, four hundred and seventy-five, five hundred and seventy-five, eight hundred and twenty-five, and one thousand and seventy-five dollars respectively.

How the funds of the Provident Association of clerks shall be appropriated.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That, with the consent of three fourths of all the contributing members, the foregoing rates may, at any time, be increased or diminished, and subsequently altered, as may be deemed warranted or required by the then existing funds of the association: *Provided,* That any and every such act of alteration, duly attested by the presiding and recording officers of the association, and under its seal, shall be filed within ten days after the adoption thereof, in the office of clerk of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia for the county of Washington, whose duty it is hereby made to receive and record the same in his office.

Foregoing rates may be increased or diminished with the consent of three fourths of the members.

Alteration to be recorded.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That any member of the association who has been, or may hereafter be, removed from office, may at any time hereafter, and after such removal, discontinue his quarterly payments to the funds of the association, and instead of thereby forfeiting his previous payments, as provided in the original act of incorporation of said association, by such discontinuance, there shall be paid to the family of such member, at his death, such an amount of the said funds as they would have been entitled to had his death occurred at the time he discontinued his payments.

Members removed from office may discontinue their payments without forfeiture.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for a member of said association who has a wife and children to designate his widow as entitled to receive the whole benefit of his membership; if no widow, his children, or such of them as he may designate; and if no child or children, then such person or persons as he may designate, (or adopt,) by giving notice in writing to the president and board of officers of the name or names of such person or persons.

Members may designate the person or persons who shall receive the benefits of his membership.

Inconsistent
acts repealed.

1819, ch. 23.
1825, ch. 97.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the original act of incorporation, and of the act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, amendatory thereof, as is inconsistent with the provisions of the act, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

APPROVED, March 2, 1849.

March 2, 1849.

CHAP. LXXXV.—*An Act granting a Half Section of Land for the Use of Schools within fractional Township Nineteen south, of Range Eighteen west, County of Lowndes, State of Mississippi.*

School commissioners within fractional township 19 south, of range 18 west, to select one half section of land.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the school commissioners, or other authority, having official cognizance over school lands within fractional township nineteen south, of range eighteen west, State of Mississippi, be, and they are hereby, authorized to select by legal subdivisions, from any of the public lands within the said State not otherwise appropriated, a quantity of land not exceeding one half section, for the use and support of schools within the said fractional township.

How lands so selected shall be held.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That when the lands hereby authorized to be selected shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, they shall be held by the inhabitants of the township herein designated by the same tenure, and upon the same terms, for the support of schools in the said township, as if they had been selected under the provisions of the general school law of the twentieth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six: *Provided, nevertheless*, That the said commissioners, or other authority mentioned in the first section of this act, shall not be authorized, by any thing herein contained, to select lands out of the land district in which said fractional township is situated, if there be land within said district applicable to school purposes under the provisions of the act of May twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six.

APPROVED, March 2, 1849.

March 2, 1849.

CHAP. XC.—*An Act for the Benefit of Peter M. Grant.*

Peter M. Grant authorized to return to the Commissioner of the General Land Office a land warrant for 160 acres of land, and to receive another warrant in lieu thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office, on Peter M. Grant's returning to that office land warrant No. thirty thousand and ninety-one, for one hundred and sixty acres of land, and furnishing satisfactory evidence that Jacob Phillips left no kin entitled by law to the said land warrant, in consideration of the services of the said Phillips, deceased, shall issue another land warrant to said Peter M. Grant, executor and devisee of said Jacob Phillips, deceased, for one hundred and sixty acres in lieu of said warrant so to be returned, and shall be *cancelled*.

APPROVED, March 2, 1849.

March 2, 1849.

CHAP. XCI.—*An Act for the Relief of Lizur B. Canfield.*

A pension of \$20 per month allowed Lizur B. Canfield.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the name of Lizur B. Canfield, a captain in the army of the United States during the war with Great Britain, be placed on the roll of invalid pensions, at the rate of twenty dollars a month, commencing the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

APPROVED, March 2, 1849.

CHAP. XCII.—*An Act for the Relief of E. B. Cogswell.*

March 2, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury pay to E. B. Cogswell, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of twelve hundred dollars, for services rendered to the Texas Indians, and for coal and iron furnished to the same, as armorer and public blacksmith, from the twentieth May, eighteen hundred and forty-six, to the twentieth May, eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

\$1200 to be paid E. B. Cogswell for services, &c., to the Texas Indians.

APPROVED, March 2, 1849.

CHAP. XCIII.—*An Act to provide for the final Settlement of the Accounts of Thomas C. Sheldon, lately Receiver of public Moneys at Kalamazoo, Michigan.*

March 2, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized and required to audit and settle the accounts of Thomas C. Sheldon, late receiver of public moneys at Kalamazoo, Michigan, upon principles of equity and justice; and that whatever sum or sums of money, if any, be found due said Sheldon, shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Accounts of Thomas C. Sheldon to be audited and settled upon principles of justice and equity. Amount found due to be paid him.

APPROVED, March 2, 1849.

CHAP. XCIV.—*An Act to provide for the final Settlement of the Accounts of Abraham Edwards, Register of the Land Office at Kalamazoo, Michigan.*

March 2, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized and required to audit and settle the accounts of Abraham Edwards, register of the land office at Kalamazoo, Michigan, upon principles of equity and justice; and that whatever sum or sums of money, if any, be found due said Edwards, shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Accounts of Abraham Edwards to be audited and settled upon principles of justice and equity. Amount found due to be paid him.

APPROVED, March 2, 1849.

CHAP. XCV.—*An Act for the Relief of Joshua Barney, United States Agent.*

March 2, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay Joshua Barney, United States agent for the construction and improvement of roads and harbors in the Territory of Iowa, under the direction of the Topographical Bureau, the sum of one hundred and four dollars and fifty cents, with six per centum interest from the first of January, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, it being an over-payment beyond the appropriation made by Congress for constructing a military road from Dubuque to Keosauqua, on the Des Moines, Iowa Territory.

\$104 50, with interest, to be paid Joshua Barney.

APPROVED, March 2, 1849.

CHAP. XCVI.—*An Act for the Relief of Solomon Davis.*

March 2, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Solomon Davis, of Oregon county, in the State of Missouri, be, and he is hereby, au-

Solomon Davis allowed to enter another lot of

land in lieu of the one heretofore entered and paid for by him.

Proviso.

thorized to enter, in place of the north-west quarter of lot number two, in the south-west quarter of section number six, in township number twenty-four north, range five west, any other lot of land subject to private entry, and that his payment, heretofore made for said north-west quarter of lot number two, shall be taken in part payment for said new entry: *Provided*, That the said Solomon Davis shall first release to the United States all his right, title, interest, and claim to said north-west quarter of lot number two, containing thirty-five acres and thirty-six hundredths, more or less, and shall further show, before said release, that the title to said lot number two is still in him, the said Davis, and that the said lot has not been in any way encumbered by mortgage, judgment, taxes, or in any other manner, and that the title thereto is in every respect as good as when the same was entered by the said Davis.

APPROVED, March 2, 1849.

March 2, 1849.

CHAP. XCVII. — *An Act for the Relief of the Citizens of Cedar Bluff, in the State of Alabama, and for other Purposes.*

Commissioners of Cherokee Co., Ala., authorized to enter 150 acres of land on which the town of Cedar Bluff is situated.

Proviso: how said land shall be sold and proceeds applied.

Such entry not to interfere with or disturb the titles of certain purchasers to lots heretofore sold in said town.

Said commissioners to make titles to said lots to the owners.

Patent to issue.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioner of the county of Cherokee, in the State of Alabama, be, and they are hereby, authorized to enter the tract of land lying on the Coosa River, whereon the town of Cedar Bluff (formerly called Jefferson) is situated, in said county, containing one hundred and fifty acres, according to the survey of S. R. Russell, on the payment by the commissioners of said county of the minimum price, as in other cases: *Provided*, That said commissioners shall sell in lots, on reasonable notice, (not less than sixty days,) to the highest bidder, all that portion of said tract of land not hereinafter referred to and embraced, make titles to the purchasers, and apply the proceeds of said sale for the common benefit of said county of Cherokee.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That neither the entry nor the right of entry of said tract of land, by said commissioners, shall interfere with or disturb the titles of purchasers to the lots heretofore sold in said town by the county commissioners of said county of Cherokee, who have paid, or may, within twelve months, complete payment of, according to the terms of sale, the sum of the first instalment on the amount for which said lots were purchased; but in all such cases, without further action of any kind, the right and title of the purchasers to the lots thus purchased and paid for, together with all the improvements thereon, are hereby fully confirmed to and vested in said purchasers, their heirs at law, and *bona fide* vendees and assignees. And the said commissioners are hereby authorized and required (should they enter said tract of land on the terms above named) to make titles to said lots to the owners thereof, according to the description by which the same were known and distinguished in the plan of said town of Cedar Bluff.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That (should said commissioners enter said tract of land on the terms above named) the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to issue, to said commissioners of said county of Cherokee, a patent for said tract of land, for the uses and purposes herein before mentioned.

APPROVED, March 2, 1849.

March 2, 1849.

CHAP. XCVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of A. C. Bryan and others*

Payments to be made for horses

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to pay, out of any

moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, in full payment for horses captured in Mexico, to A. C. Bryan, the sum of sixty dollars; to Alfred Argabright, the sum of sixty dollars; to B. A. Chapman, the sum of fifty-five dollars; to Charles E. Mooney, the sum of fifty dollars; to David C. Jones, the sum of sixty dollars; to William D. Radcliffe, the sum of seventy dollars; to John J. Finch, the sum of sixty-five dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay the value of any horses and equipments that may have been lost in consequence of their having fallen into the possession of the Mexicans at the surrender of the commands of Major John P. Gaines, Major Solon Borland, and Captain William J. Heady; the owners satisfactorily proving their loss on that occasion, and also the value of the horses and accoutrements thus captured and lost.

APPROVED, March 2, 1849.

captured in Mexico, to A. C. Bryan, Alfred Argabright, B. A. Chapman, Chas. E. Mooney, David C. Jones, William D. Radcliffe, and John J. Finch.

Secretary of the Treasury to pay the value of any horses captured in Mexico at the surrender of the commands of Majors Gaines and Borland and Captain Heady.

CHAP. XCIX. — *An Act for the Relief of B. O. Payne, of Albany, New York.*

March 2, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the name of B. O. Payne, of Albany, in the State of New York, be placed on the roll of invalid pensions, and that the Secretary of War be directed to pay to him a pension, at the rate of twenty dollars per month, from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, and to continue during his natural life.

APPROVED, March 2, 1849.

A pension of \$20 per month allowed B. O. Payne.

CHAP. CXVI. — *An Act to grant to the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company the Right of Way through the Public Lands of the United States.*

March 3, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of way shall be, and is hereby, granted to the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company, over and through any of the public lands of the United States, in the State of Florida, over which the road authorized by said State may pass; and the said company is hereby authorized to survey and mark through the said public lands to be held by them for the track of said road one hundred feet in width; and, furthermore, an additional quantity of twenty-five feet in width on each side of said road along the same.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said company shall have the right to take from the public lands in the vicinity of said road all such materials of earth, stone, or wood, as may be necessary or convenient from time to time for the actual construction and repair of said road or any part thereof.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be, and is hereby, granted to said company all necessary sites for watering-places, depots, and workshops, along the line of said road, so far as the places convenient for the same may fall upon the public lands: *Provided*, That no one depot or watering-place shall contain over five square acres, and that said sites shall not be nearer to each other than ten miles along the line of said road: *Provided*, That the grants herein contained, as well of the use of the public lands as of the materials for the construction of said road, shall cease and determine, unless the

Right of way through the lands of the U. S. granted to the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company.

Said company may take from the public lands such materials as may be necessary.

All necessary sites for watering places, depots, &c., granted to said company. *Proviso.*

Proviso.

Proviso.

road be begun within two years and completed within six years thereafter: *And provided, moreover*, That if the said road shall at [any] time after its completion be discontinued or abandoned by the said company, the grants hereby made shall cease and determine.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CXVII. — *An Act to grant the Right of Way to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company.*

Right of way through the lands of the U. S. granted to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of way is hereby granted to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company for the railroad contemplated by said company to be constructed from Mobile to its northern terminus on the Ohio or Mississippi Rivers, at or near the mouth of of the Ohio, and the said company is hereby authorized to locate said road through any of the public lands of the United States which may lie on the route which may be selected for the location of said road; and the said company is hereby authorized to survey and mark through the said public lands the track of said road one hundred feet in width, and, furthermore, an additional quantity of twenty-five feet in width on each side of said road along the same, which land shall be reserved from sale, and the title whereof shall be vested in the State wherein such land shall lie, for the use of said railroad company forever, and for no other use whatever.

Said company may take from the public lands such materials as are necessary.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company shall have the privilege, and the same is hereby granted to them, to cut and use all such timber, and to use all earth, stone, sand, gravel, mineral, and other materials on the public lands of the United States, which may be necessary for the construction or repair of said road, and to build bridges, or construct buildings, truss work, or other erections, such as the same may require, and use such water as may be wanted, and cross such streams as shall be necessary for the completion and use of said road: *Provided*, That the said railroad company, when the said railroad shall be completed, shall carry the mails of the United States on such terms as the Postmaster-General shall be able to contract, for similar services, with other railroad companies.

Proviso, as to transportation of mails of the U.S.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CXIX. — *An Act to authorize the Citizens of Ozark County, Missouri, to enter less than a Quarter Section of Land for the Seat of Justice in said County.*

Citizens of Ozark county authorized to enter a lot of land for seat of justice for said county.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the county of Ozark, in the State of Missouri, may enter by preëmption less than a quarter section of land, to be taken by legal subdivision. Said entry, except as to quantity, shall be made according to the provisions of the act of Congress, approved May twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, entitled "An Act granting to the counties or parishes of each State and Territory of the United States in which the public lands are situated, the right of preëmption to quarter sections of land for seats of justice within the same."

1824, ch. 169.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CXXVIII. — *An Act to incorporate the Oak Hill Cemetery, in the District of Columbia.*

March 3, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Lorenzo Thomas, John Marbury, Senior, Edward M. Linthicum, and George Poe, Jr., together with such other persons as may become proprietors of lots in the hereinafter mentioned cemetery, of a size not less each than three hundred square feet, and their successors and assigns, be, and they are made hereby, a body politic and corporate in law, under the name, style, and title of "The Oak Hill Cemetery Company," and by that name shall be able, and capable in law, to have and use a common seal, to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, and to do all such other things as are incident to a corporation.

Oak Hill Cemetery Company, D. C., incorporated.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said Lorenzo Thomas, John Marbury, Senior, Edward M. Linthicum, and George Poe, Jr., shall be managers of the said corporation, and shall continue so to be until the first Monday in June, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-two, on which day, and on the same day in every succeeding year thereafter, there shall be a general meeting of the proprietors of lots in the said cemetery, who are members of the said corporation, of whom twenty, appearing in person or by proxy, shall form a quorum to transact all business; and at such meeting on that day, in each and every year, the said proprietors of lots, each being entitled to one vote, and no more, shall elect four persons from among their own number to be managers of the said corporation for one year from the day of their election, and until other managers shall be duly elected in their place; and if there shall, from any cause whatsoever, be a failure on the part of the proprietors of lots to make such election on any of the days aforesaid, the managers holding over shall appoint some other time for proprietors of lots to meet and make such election, and shall give at least six days' previous notice of the time and place so appointed, by an advertisement in some convenient newspaper, and the managers then elected shall serve until the recurrence of the regular election, and until others have been elected in their place; and in the event of any vacancy in the board of managers by death, resignation, removal from the county, or otherwise, the continuing members of the said board shall have power to choose from among the proprietors of lots in the said cemetery a manager to fill such vacancy, and the person so chosen shall have power to act in the premises, in connection with the continuing managers, in every respect as if he had been originally appointed to said office by this act, or elected to the same by the proprietors of lots at a general meeting; and a majority of the said board of managers shall form a quorum to do all business.

Managers: when and how to be chosen.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation may acquire, take, and hold, in fee simple, by gift or grant, all that portion of a lot of ground in Washington county, in the District of Columbia, commonly called the Rock of Dunbarton, which is bounded on the south by the northern boundary line of Georgetown, on the west by lands of Captain William M. Boyce, on the north by Rock Creek, and on the east by land of the heirs of Lewis Grant Davidson, deceased, containing about fifteen acres, and any other lands adjacent thereto, not exceeding in the whole fifty acres; and may take and hold any personal estate, not exceeding ten thousand dollars in value, which said land and personal estate shall be devoted and applied to purposes connected with, and appropriate to, the objects of a cemetery or burial-place, the establishing, maintaining, and improving of which is hereby declared to be the only object for which said corporation is created.

Said corporation may acquire and hold in fee simple certain lands.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said board of man-

President and other officers: how to be chosen. Powers and duties of board of managers.

agers shall choose one of their own body to be president thereof, who shall be also president of the said corporation. They shall have power to appoint all officers and agents necessary for the due and regular transaction of the business of said institution, to assign to them, severally, their duties, to fix their compensation, and to require, if deemed expedient, of any of their said officers, a bond with approved security for the faithful performance of their duties. They shall have power to lay out and ornament the cemetery grounds; to erect all necessary enclosures and buildings; to lay out, sell, and dispose of burial lots; to make such by-laws, rules, and regulations as they may deem proper for conducting the affairs of said company, for the government of lot-holders and visitors to the cemetery; and for the sale and conveyance of lots in the said cemetery by individual proprietors; and in general they shall have the management, superintendence, and care of the property, expenditures, business, and prudential concerns of the said corporation, and they shall make a report of their doings to the said corporation at each annual meeting of the said proprietors of lots.

Special meetings of said corporation provided for.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That special meetings of the members of the said corporation for the transaction of business may be called by the board of managers, or by any five of such members, by advertisement to be inserted in some convenient newspaper, two weeks before the day appointed for such meeting, in which shall be set forth the time, and place, and object of such meeting.

How lots in said cemetery shall be held.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That every lot conveyed in said cemetery shall be held by the proprietor thereof, for the purpose of sepulture only, and for no other purpose, and shall be deemed real estate, and shall not be subject to the payment of any assessment or tax whatsoever, nor subject to execution or attachment for any debt; and the proceeds of the sale of burial lots in the said cemetery shall, after deducting the annual expenses of cemetery establishment, be applied solely to the improvement, extension, ornament, and preservation of the said cemetery, and shall not be made a source of profit to the proprietors of lots, or members of said corporation.

Penalties for injuries or trespasses committed against said cemetery and its appurtenances.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall unlawfully destroy, mutilate, deface, injure, or remove any tomb, monument, grave-stone, or other structure, placed in the said cemetery, or any fence, railing, or other work, for the protection or ornament of any tomb, monument, grave-stone, or other structure aforesaid, or of any cemetery lot within the limits of the ground belonging to the said corporation, or of the ground set apart for the cemetery; or shall unlawfully destroy, break, or remove, cut, or injure, any tree, shrub, or plant, within the limits of said cemetery; or shall shoot or discharge any gun, or other firearm, within the said limits, or at any object within the same, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof before any justice of the peace, or other court of competent jurisdiction within Washington county aforesaid, be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars, or more than fifty, according to the nature and aggravation of the offence; and such offender shall also be liable, in an action of trespass, to be brought against him in any court of competent jurisdiction in the name of the said corporation, to pay all such damages as shall have been occasioned by his unlawful act or acts; which money, when recovered, shall be applied by the said corporation, under the direction of the board of managers, to the reparation and restoration of the property destroyed or injured as above, and members of the said corporation shall be witnesses in such suit; and if any person shall unlawfully open any tomb or grave in the lands of the said Oak Hill Cemetery Company, or shall clandestinely remove, or attempt to remove, any body or remains therefrom, such person, on conviction thereof in any court of competent

jurisdiction within the county where the said cemetery is situated, shall be sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the penitentiary of the District of Columbia, at hard labor, for a term not less than one year, or more than five, and pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, at the discretion of the said court.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That lots in the said cemetery shall be indivisible, and upon the death of any proprietor of any lot in the said cemetery, he or she being a member of said corporation, the devisee of such lot, or the heir at law, as the case may be, shall be entitled to all the privileges of membership as aforesaid; and if there be more than one devisee, or heir at law, of each lot, the board of managers for the time being shall designate which of the said devisees or heirs at law shall represent the said lot, and vote in the meetings of the corporation; which designation shall continue in force until by death, removal, or other sufficient cause, another designation shall become necessary; and in making such designation the managers shall, as far as they conveniently may, give the preference to males over females, and to proximity of blood, and priority of age, having due regard, however, to proximity of residence.

How lots in said cemetery shall descend on the death of proprietors thereof.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the said corporation to take and hold any grant, donation, or bequest, upon trust, to apply the income thereof, under the direction of the board of managers, for the embellishment, preservation, renewal, or repair of any tomb, monument, grave-stone, or other structure, fence, railing, or other enclosure, in or around any cemetery lot, or for the planting and cultivation of any trees, shrubs, flowers, or plants, in or around any cemetery lot, according to the terms of such grant, donation, or bequest; and any court having equity jurisdiction within the county in which said cemetery is situated shall have full power and jurisdiction to compel the due performance of such trust, or any of them, upon a bill filed by the proprietor of any lot in said cemetery for that purpose.

Grants, donations, bequests, &c., how to be held and applied.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the said cemetery property shall be, and the same is hereby, declared to be forever inalienable by the said corporation, and to be exempted from all public assessments and taxes, so long as the same shall remain dedicated to the purposes of a cemetery.

Said cemetery property to be inalienable, and to be exempt from taxes, &c.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CXXX.—*An Act for the Relief of James Hotchkiss.*

March 3, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That James Hotchkiss be, and he is hereby, authorized to enter at the Chicago Land Office, in the State of Illinois, at the minimum price, the north-east quarter of section thirty-one, in township thirty-nine north, and range eight east, of the third principal meridian: *Provided*, That said Hotchkiss, at the time of said entry and purchase, shall satisfy the register and receiver of said land district that there are no adverse or other claimants to said tract of land, or to any part thereof.

James Hotchkiss authorized to enter a quarter section of land.

Proviso.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CXXXI.—*An Act for the Relief of Mary Mac Rea, Widow of Lieutenant Colonel William Mac Rea, late of the United States Army, deceased.*

March 3, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in considera-

Pension to Mary Mac Rea for

services of her
husband Lt. Col.
Wm. Mac Rea.

tion of the long, arduous, and faithful services of William Mac Rea, late of the United States army, deceased, commencing in seventeen hundred and ninety-one, and continuing through the Indian wars on the north-western frontier of the United States, in which he was distinguished for gallantry and good conduct, and was severely wounded in battle, and also through the late war with Great Britain, in which he rendered valuable and efficient service, as well in battle as in preparation of the means of defence, to the period of his death, while in service, in eighteen hundred and thirty-two, comprising a period of more than forty years' continuous service, embracing two wars, and of the destitute condition of his widow, there be granted and paid to Mary Mac Rea, widow of the said Lieutenant-Colonel William Mac Rea, annually, for five years, in semiannual payments, a sum equal to one half the pay to which the said William Mac Rea was entitled at the time of his decease, commencing on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-six, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, She should live so long.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CXXXII. — *An Act for the Relief of James G. Carson.*

James G. Carson authorized to make and complete his purchase of a certain lot of land in the district of Ouachita, Louisiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That James G. Carson be, and he is hereby, authorized and permitted to make and complete his purchase of lot numbered sixteen, of township numbered nineteen, of range thirteen east, in the district of lands north of Red River, subject to entry and sale at Ouachita, in the State of Louisiana, by paying at the said land office the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for the same; and it is hereby made the duty of the United States officer at the said office to receive from him the said price, and issue to him a certificate therefor, upon which he shall be entitled to a patent, as in other cases of purchases of land from the government.

Selections heretofore made in said district for use of schools, in lieu of lot 16, confirmed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the selection heretofore made, under the directions and approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, of lots numbered twenty-five, twenty-six, and twenty-seven, in said township nineteen, for the use of schools, in lieu of lot sixteen, be, and the same is hereby, confirmed.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CXXXIII. — *An Act for the Relief of William L. Wigent.*

William L. Wigent authorized to enter and purchase a certain tract of land in Illinois.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That William L. Wigent be, and he is hereby, authorized to enter and purchase, at the minimum price of the public lands, the south-east quarter of section numbered twelve, in township numbered thirty-five north, range numbered eleven east, of the third principal meridian, in the north-eastern land district of Illinois; it being the same tract of land on which the said Wigent resides, and has improved and cultivated: *Provided*, The said Wigent, at the time of said entry and purchase, shall satisfy the register and receiver of said land district that there are no adverse or other claimants to said tract of land, or to any part of the same.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CXXXIV. — *An Act for the Relief of Henry D. Garrison.*

March 3, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of eight hundred dollars be paid to Henry D. Garrison, under the direction of the Secretary of War, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, on due and satisfactory proof being furnished that the claim of Wah-in-gun for said sum in schedule B, annexed to the treaty with the Saginaw band of Chippewa Indians, on the fourteenth day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, has been regularly and legally transferred to him.

H. D. Garrison to be paid \$800 on account of the claim of Wah-in-gun, under the treaty with the Saginaw band of Chippewas.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CXXXV. — *An Act for the Relief of the Owners of the Schooner Ticonic.*

March 3, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to pay to Henry Williams, Benjamin A. G. Fuller, and George Williams, owners of the schooner Ticonic, or their legal representatives, the sum of thirty-eight hundred dollars, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, as compensation for the loss of said schooner, while employed in the service of the United States, during the attack on Vera Cruz, in March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

\$3800 to be paid owners of the Ticonic for the loss of their schooner while in service of the U. S.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CXXXVI. — *An Act for the Relief of P. Chouteau, Junior, and Company.*

March 3, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorized to pay P. Chouteau, Junior, and Company, the sum of nine thousand six hundred dollars, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; and that the amount, when paid, be charged to the fund, under the control of government, created for the benefit of the Shawnee Indians, by the seventh article of the treaty of the eighth of August, eighteen hundred and thirty-one.

P. Chouteau, Jr. & Co., to be paid \$9600 out of the fund created for the benefit of the Shawnee Indians.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CXXXVII. — *An Act for the Relief of George Center.*

March 3, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to ascertain, by the best evidence which the nature of the case will admit of, the value of the houses and other property of George Center, destroyed at Micanopy, Florida, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-six, by order of Lieutenant-Colonel B. K. Peirce, the commanding officer at that post, to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy; and that the amount so ascertained be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided,* That the sum so to be paid shall not exceed five thousand five hundred and sixty-nine dollars and eighty cents.

The Secretary of War to ascertain the value of the buildings of George Center at Micanopy, Fla., destroyed by order of Lieut. Col. Peirce, &c.

Amount so ascertained to be paid him.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

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March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CXXXVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Mary G. Leverett.*

A pension of \$80 per annum allowed Mary G. Leverett.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the list of revolutionary pensioners the name of Mary G. Leverett, widow of Thomas Leverett, and that she be paid a pension at the rate of eighty dollars per annum, during her natural life, commencing on the fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CXXXIX. — *An Act for the Relief of John P. Skinner and the legal Representatives of Isaac Green.*

John P. Skinner, &c., to be paid \$6313 34, the amount of a judgment recovered against them as sureties of Thos. Emerson.

Proviso.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to pay, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to John P. Skinner and the legal representatives of Isaac Green the sum of eight thousand three hundred and thirteen dollars and thirty-four cents, being the amount received by the United States on a judgment recovered by them against the said John P. Skinner and Isaac Green, in his lifetime, as sureties of Thomas Emerson: *Provided,* That nothing in this act shall be construed to discharge the said Emerson from liability under said judgment.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CXL. — *An Act for the Relief of John F. Ohl.*

The Secretary of the Treasury directed to cancel two duty bonds given by John F. Ohl, amounting to \$2148 79.

Also to repay to him a sum not exceeding \$420 for duties paid by him on goods which were destroyed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to direct the cancellation of two separate bonds given for the payment of duties at the port of Philadelphia, by John F. Ohl as principal, and Lewis Mayer as surety, dated respectively the eighth day of November, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, to wit: one numbered seven thousand one hundred and five, for the sum of one thousand and seventy-four dollars and seventy-nine cents, and the other numbered seven thousand one hundred and six, for the sum of one thousand and seventy-four dollars, making in the aggregate two thousand one hundred and forty-eight dollars and seventy-nine cents; and also to repay to the said John F. Ohl, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum of money not exceeding four hundred and twenty dollars, on the production of satisfactory proof to the Secretary of the Treasury going to show that said sum, or any portion thereof, has heretofore been paid to the United States, for or on account of duties, on any of the articles of merchandise destroyed in the manner set forth in the papers attached to House report No. seven hundred and twenty-five, first session, thirtieth Congress.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CXLI. — *An Act for the Relief of the President and Directors of the Union Bank of Florida.*

Secretary of Treasury to pay

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary

of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to pay, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the President and Directors of the Union Bank of Florida, the sum of two thousand four hundred and seventy-four dollars and two cents, and interest thereon from the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, in full payment for money advanced by them to the governor of Florida, to provide for the defence of the people of said territory against the attacks of the hostile Indians.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

the President and Directors of the Union Bank of Florida, \$2474.02, with interest, for advances made by them to the governor of Florida, to provide against attacks of hostile Indians.

CHAP. CXLII.—*An Act for the Relief of Sidney Flower, of Louisiana, and for other Purposes.*

March 3, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Sidney Flower be, and he is hereby, authorized to enter, at the minimum price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, lot number three in township one (north) of range eight east, containing one hundred and fifty-nine and sixty-eight one hundred acres, in the district north of Red River, Louisiana: *Provided,* As said lot has been selected for schools, that a majority of the male inhabitants of the township shall assent to the purchase, by filing an instrument to that effect in the local land office.

Sidney Flower authorized to enter 159 68-100 acres of land in Louisiana.

Proviso.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That upon such an instrument being filed in the aforesaid office, the proper authorities shall have the right to select an equal area for schools on other public lands, in the same land district.

Other school lands to be selected in lieu thereof.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CXLIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Joel Thacker.*

March 3, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the name of Joel Thacker, a private in the Virginia militia in the service of the United States during the war with Great Britain, be placed upon the roll of invalid pensions at the rate of four dollars a month, commencing on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-six, to continue during life.

A pension of \$4 per month allowed Joel Thacker.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CXLIV.—*An Act for the Relief of James Moorehead.*

March 3, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed and required to pay to James Moorehead, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, such amount as shall fully compensate and remunerate said Moorehead for all damages and losses sustained by reason of the suspension by the government of the erection of a dam in the Ohio, from a point on Wells Island to a point on the Virginia shore. But before any payment is made to said Moorehead, the said Secretary shall cause the witnesses, on the part of the said Moorehead, to be cross-examined, and take testimony on behalf of the government; should he deem it proper to do so.

Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain and pay the amount of damages incurred and losses sustained by James Moorehead on account of the suspension of the erection of a dam in the Ohio River. Secretary of the Treasury to examine testimony in the case.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CXLV. — *An Act for the Relief of William Gott.*

A pension of four dollars per month allowed Wm. Gott.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, required to place the name of William Gott, of Leeds, in the county of Kennebec and State of Maine, on the roll of invalid pensions, and pay to him the sum of four dollars per month, during his natural life.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CXLVI. — *An Act for the Relief of Doctor Adolphus Wislizenus.*

Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain and pay Dr. Adolphus Wislizenus the value of certain medicines furnished by him to the army of the U. S. in Mexico.

Also to pay him at the rate of \$90 per month for the time he acted as assistant surgeon.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to ascertain what was the value at Chihuahua, in Mexico, on the third day of April, anno Domini eighteen hundred and forty-seven, of the medicines furnished to the army of the United States by Doctor Adolphus Wislizenus, as certified by Lieutenant Kribben, by the direction of his superior officer, approved by Colonel A. W. Doniphan, and specified in a schedule annexed to House report number four hundred and four, first session, thirtieth Congress, and marked "B—1," and to pay to Doctor Wislizenus the amount so ascertained, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; also, out of the same funds, to pay the aforesaid Doctor Adolphus Wislizenus, at the rate of ninety dollars per month, the amount due to him for the time during which he acted as assistant surgeon, under a contract with Colonel D. D. Mitchell, of the United States army.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CXLVII. — *An Act for the Relief of Samuel A. Grier.*

Samuel A. Grier to be paid \$462 10, the amount collected from him under execution, on a judgment against him as surety for a postmaster.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Samuel A. Grier, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of four hundred and sixty-two dollars and ten cents; it being the sum by him paid to a district marshal of the United States upon an execution issued in favor of said States, less sixty dollars and eighty-one cents, which was the amount owed by the postmaster for which he was security, and less fifty-two dollars and two cents, cost of suit.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CXLVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of David Thomas, of Philadelphia.*

David Thomas to be paid \$141 54, the amount of duties illegally exacted from him.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to David Thomas, of the city of Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred and forty-one dollars and fifty-four cents, it being in repayment of duties erroneously demanded and obtained of him on listings imported by said Thomas from foreign countries.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CXLIX. — *An Act for the Relief of Polly Dameron, Widow of Charles Dameron, deceased.* March 3, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, required to place the name of Polly Dameron, widow of Charles Dameron, deceased, upon the revolutionary pension roll, under the act of seventh July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight; and that he pay her at the rate of eighty dollars per annum for and during her natural life; said pension to commence on the fourth of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

A pension of \$80 per annum to be paid to Polly Dameron.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CL. — *An Act for the Relief of Catharine Clark.* March 3, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the name of Catharine Clark (widow of Joseph Clark, a seaman in the navy of the United States, and wounded in the service of the same during the war with Tripoli) be placed on the roll of invalid pensions, at the rate of eight dollars per month, commencing on the first of January, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, to continue during her natural life.

A pension of \$8 a month allowed Catharine Clark.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CL. — *An Act for the Relief of Captain Alexander McEwen.* March 3, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, required to place the name of Alexander McEwen on the roll of invalid pensions, and that he pay him, semi-annually, at the rate of ten dollars per month, for and during his natural life, commencing on the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

A pension of \$10 per month allowed Captain Alexr. McEwen.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CLII. — *An Act for the Relief of Maurice R. Simonds.* March 3, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the name of Maurice R. Simonds, lately serving under General Taylor in Mexico, be placed on the roll of invalid pensions, at the rate of eight dollars a month, commencing the first day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, to continue during his natural life.

A pension of \$8 a month allowed Maurice R. Simonds.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CLIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Major Charles Larrabee.* March 3, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War cause to be paid to Major Charles Larrabee a pension at the rate of forty dollars per month, in lieu of the pension now allowed him, to commence on the fourth day of September, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and continue during his natural life.

Major C. Larrabee to be paid a pension of \$40 per month in lieu of the pension now allowed him.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

March 3, 1849. CHAP. CLIV. — *An Act for the Relief of Alexander Montgomery, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster of the Army.*

Alexr. Montgomery to be paid \$6000 for losses actually sustained by him as disbursing officer of the U. S.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of six thousand dollars be, and is hereby, appropriated, out of any unexpended money in the treasury of the United States, to indemnify Alexander Montgomery, captain and assistant quartermaster, for losses actually sustained as a disbursing officer of the United States in the war with Mexico.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CLV. — *An Act for the Relief of Jesse Washington Jackson.*

A pension of \$8 per month allowed Jesse Washington Jackson.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the name of Jesse Washington Jackson, a soldier in the army of the United States during the war with Great Britain, be placed upon the roll of invalid pensions, at the rate of eight dollars a month, commencing the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CLVI. — *An Act for the Relief of Elizabeth S. Cobbs.*

A pension of \$25 per month allowed Elizabeth S. Cobbs.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the name of Elizabeth S. Cobbs, widow of the late Waddy V. Cobbs, then a major in the army of the United States, be placed on the roll of invalid pensions, at the rate of twenty-five dollars a month, commencing the first of January, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, to continue during her natural life.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CLVII. — *An Act for the Relief of the legal Representatives of Captain George R. Shoemaker, deceased.*

Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain the amount due Captain George R. Shoemaker, deceased, under contract, for his services, and pay the same to his legal representatives.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, instructed to ascertain what amount of money is due Captain George R. Shoemaker, under contract, for his services, and to pay such amount so due to the legal representatives of the said Shoemaker, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CLVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Robert Ramsay.*

Robert Ramsay to be paid a pension of \$8 per month, in lieu of the pension now allowed him.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, required to pay to Robert Ramsay, whose name is now on the roll of navy pensioners, the sum of eight dollars per month, from the first day of January, anno Domini eighteen hundred and forty-eight, instead of the sum which the said Ramsay has heretofore received, and that the same be continued during his natural life.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CLIX. — *An Act for the Relief of Daniel Robinson.*

March 3, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby, instructed to ascertain the amount of damages sustained by Daniel Robinson, of Gloucester, Massachusetts, in consequence of a violation, on the part of the United States, of a contract made between the United States and the said Daniel Robinson, and to pay to him, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the said amount of damages by him sustained.

Accounting officers to ascertain and pay the amount of damages sustained by Daniel Robinson in consequence of a violation of a contract, by the U. S., made with him.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849,

CHAP. CLX. — *An Act for the Relief of Noah A. Phelps.*

March 3, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Noah A. Phelps, of Connecticut, the sum of four hundred and sixteen dollars and thirteen cents, it being the sum awarded to him by the District Court of the United States for the district of Connecticut, on the fourth Tuesday of May, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

Noah A. Phelps to be paid \$416 13, it being the sum awarded him by the District Court of the U. S. for district of Connecticut.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CLXI. — *An Act for the Relief of H. Carrington, Executor of Paulina Le Grand, deceased.*

March 3, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to pay to H. Carrington, executor of the last will of Paulina Le Grand, deceased, the half yearly pension of three hundred dollars, which was due and owing to the said Paulina, in September, anno Domino eighteen hundred and forty-four; and which pension was duly demanded by the said Paulina in her lifetime, but not paid, because the necessary appropriation had not been made.

The Secretary of War to pay H. Carrington the half yearly pension due to Paulina Le Grand, deceased.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CLXII. — *An Act for the Relief of Hervey Jones.*

March 3, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the name of Hervey Jones, a private in the militia of New York during the last war, be placed upon the list of invalid pensioners, at the rate of eight dollars per month, commencing the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and to continue during his natural life.

A pension of \$8 per month allowed Hervey Jones.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CLXIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Eve Boggs.*

March 3, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorized and directed to place the name of Eve Boggs, of the county of Davidson, and State of North Carolina, widow of John

A pension of \$80 per annum allowed Eve Boggs.

Boggs, on the revolutionary pension roll, and that she be paid at the rate of eighty dollars per annum, during her life, to commence on the fourth day of September, eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CLXIV. — *An Act for the Relief of Satterlee Clark.*

\$15,632 61 to be paid Satterlee Clark.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is, authorized to pay to Satterlee Clark, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of fifteen thousand six hundred and thirty-two dollars and sixty-one cents.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CLXV. — *An Act for the Relief of John Campbell.*

John Campbell to be paid \$288 for arrears of pension.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be paid to John Campbell, of Penobscot county, Maine, the sum of two hundred and eighty-eight dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, it being for arrears of pension from January, eighteen hundred and forty, to January, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CLXVI. — *An Act for the Relief of William P. Yonge.*

\$214 96 to be paid William P. Yonge.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to William P. Yonge, the sum of two hundred and fourteen dollars and ninety-six cents.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CLXVII. — *An Act for the Relief of John W. Hockett.*

\$303 52 to be paid John W. Hockett, in full for work done upon the national road under contract with the U. S.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to John W. Hockett, of Illinois, late a contractor upon the Cumberland road in the said State, the sum of three hundred and three dollars and fifty-two cents, being the amount in full due and unpaid to him for work done upon the national road, in pursuance with and according to contract with the United States.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CLXVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Mary Buck.*

A pension of \$10 per month allowed Mary Buck.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place the name of Mary Buck, of Bucksport, in the State of Maine, upon the revolutionary pension roll, and pay her, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of ten dollars per month, commencing

on the fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven; and to continue during her natural life.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CLXIX. — *An Act for the Relief of Lowry Williams.*

March 3, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury pay to Lowry Williams, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, nineteen hundred and sixty dollars and fifty cents, being the amount of a certificate, number four thousand and sixty-eight, for that amount still due and unpaid to the said Williams, under the Cherokee treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

Lowry Williams to be paid \$1960 50, the amount of a certificate still due and unpaid under the Cherokee treaty of 1835.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CLXX. — *An Act for the Relief of John Savage.*

March 3, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the name of John Savage, a soldier in the army during the war with Great Britain, be placed on the roll of invalid pensioners, at the rate of four dollars a month, commencing on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, to continue during his natural life.

A pension of \$4 per month allowed John Savage.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CLXXI. — *An Act for the Relief of Andrew Flanagan.*

March 3, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, required to place on the roll of invalid pensioners the name of Andrew Flanagan, of Fayette, Pennsylvania, a lieutenant in the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, and that he pay him a pension of seventeen dollars per month, to commence on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and continue during his natural life.

A pension of \$17 per month allowed Andrew Flanagan.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CLXXII. — *An Act for the Relief of William H. Wilson.*

March 3, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be directed to place the name of William H. Wilson, of the State of Virginia, on the roll of invalid pensioners, and pay to him, from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty, four dollars per month, during his natural life, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

A pension of \$4 per month allowed William H. Wilson.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CLXXIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Charles McLane, of Missouri.*

March 3, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the claim of Charles McLane to seven hundred and forty-eight arpens and sixty-

Ancient settlement claim of Charles McLane

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to 748 arpens and 68 perches of land confirmed to him.

This confirmation not to impair any adverse recognized claim.

After survey and return of plat to General Land Office, patent to issue.

eight perches, which is entered as number thirty-three in the second class of the decisions of the late board of commissioners in Missouri, but which has since been shown to be an ancient and continued settlement claim, be and the same is hereby, confirmed, according to the original survey in eighteen hundred and six.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That this confirmation is in no manner to impair or affect any interfering adverse recognized claim, if any such should be found to exist when a retracing and connection by survey of the original lines of said claim shall be made by the proper officer of the United States, pursuant to this confirmation; and that after such survey shall be made, and an official plat of the same returned to the General Land Office, a relinquishment patent shall be issued, in which shall be saved and protected any adverse interfering right, if such exist.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CLXXIV. — *An Act for the Relief of James Fugate.*

A pension of \$4 per month allowed James Fugate.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the name of James Fugate, a soldier in the militia of Kentucky during the war with Great Britain, be placed upon the list of invalid pensioners, at the rate of four dollars a month, to commence on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CLXXV. — *An Act for the Relief of Thomas H. Noble.*

\$234 62½ to be paid Thomas H. Noble, in full for charcoal, furnished by him to the U. States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to pay to Thomas H. Noble, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two hundred and eighty-four dollars and sixty-two and a half cents, it being in full compensation for one thousand nine hundred and sixty-three bushels of charcoal furnished by him to the United States, at fourteen and a half cents per bushel, which was the contract price.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CLXXVI. — *An Act for the Relief of Peter Shaffer.*

\$372 46 to be paid Peter Shaffer, in full for work done by him upon the Cumberland road.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Peter Shaffer, the sum of three hundred and seventy-two dollars, and forty-six cents, in full compensation for work done by him (by contract) upon the Cumberland road within the State of Illinois.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CLXXVII. — *An Act for the Relief of John J. Young, a Commander in the Navy of the United States.*

Name of John J. Young to be

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary

of the Navy cause the name of John J. Young, a commander in the navy of the United States, to be placed upon the navy pension list, and the same amount paid to said John J. Young which was paid to him prior to the act of Congress of first August, eighteen hundred and forty-one, to wit: twenty-five dollars per month. Said payment to be made according to the rules and regulations now existing, and commencing on the first of August, eighteen hundred and forty-one, the time when the pension of said Young was suspended; which payments shall be made from the navy pension fund, or out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

placed on the navy pension list, and a pension of \$25 per month to be paid him.
1841, ch. 4.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CLXXVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Charles Benns.*

March 3, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury pay to Charles Benns, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, so much as remains undisturbed in the treasury of the United States, the sum of three hundred and eighty-seven dollars and twenty cents; being the nett amount paid into the treasury from the sale of his effects, which had been seized for non-payment of duties, in full discharge and satisfaction of his claim, specified in the accompanying report.

\$387 20 to be paid Charles Benns, in full satisfaction of his claim against the U. States.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CLXXIX. — *An Act for the Relief of James Norris, and for other Purposes.*

March 3, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, directed to place the name of James Norris, of Sandwich, in the State of New Hampshire, on the roll of invalid pensioners, and pay him a pension at such rate per year as is provided by law for the total disability of an of an assistant surgeon in the navy of the United States, to commence on the first day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and continue during his natural life.

Name of James Norris to be placed on the invalid pension roll.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That there be, and hereby are, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated the following sums, for the government of the Territory of Minnesota:

Appropriation for the government of Territory of Minnesota, viz.:

For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, nine thousand dollars.

Salaries of governor and other officers, Contingencies.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

Pay and mileage of members of legislature, officers, and attendants, and other incidental expenses.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, pay of officers and attendants, printing, stationery, fuel, and other incidental expenses, thirteen thousand seven hundred dollars.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CLXXX. — *An Act for the Relief of James F. Sothoron.*

March 3, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary

Secretary of the Treasury to as-

certain the value of certain tobacco owned by James F. Sothoron which was destroyed by the British troops during the war of 1812.

Amount to be paid to his legal representatives.

of the Treasury be directed to ascertain the then value of the tobacco owned by the late James F. Sothoron, and which was destroyed by the British troops during the late war, and to pay the amount thereof, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the legal representatives of the said James F. Sothoron, deceased, as a full indemnity for the loss of personal property destroyed by the enemy during the late war with Great Britain, in consequence of the occupation of said Sothoron's buildings by the American forces by order of their commanding officer.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CLXXXI.—*An Act for the Relief of Peter Capella, Administrator of Andrew Capella, deceased, and for the Relief of John Capo, and for the Relief of Elijah Petty and Hannah Petty, his Wife, Heirs of John Beardon, deceased.*

The judge of the District Court of the U. S. for the northern district of Florida to adjudicate the claims of Peter Capella and others.

1834, ch. 87.

Proviso.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the judge of the District Court of the United States for the northern district of Florida be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to receive and adjudicate the claim of Peter Capella, administrator of Andrew Capella; and also the claim of John Capo, and also the claim of Elijah Petty and Hannah, his wife, heirs of John Beardon, and also the claim of Francis P. Ferreira, administrator of Francis Pass, deceased, under the provisions of the act of Congress of the twenty-sixth day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, entitled "An Act for the relief of certain inhabitants of East Florida," and that said several claims may be settled by the treasury as are other cases under said act: *Provided, however,* That the petition for the allowance of such claim shall be presented to said judge, by the proper parties entitled to prefer the same, within one year from the passage of this act: *And provided, also,* That said parties shall respectively allege in such petition, and prove to said judge, reasonable cause for such petition not having been presented within the time prescribed and enacted by said act of June twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CLXXXII.—*An Act for the Relief of Thomas W. Chinn and others.*

Thomas W. Chinn and others discharged from the payment of one third of a judgment rendered against them upon their paying, or securing the payment, of residue of said judgment.

Proviso.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to discharge Thomas W. Chinn and Micajah Courtney and the other sureties of Thomas Gibbs Morgan, late collector for the district of Mississippi, from the payment of one third of the principal and interest of a judgment rendered against them in the Circuit Court of the United States in and for the fifth circuit and district of Louisiana, upon their paying or securing the payment of the residue of said judgment to the satisfaction of said Secretary: *Provided,* The Secretary of the Treasury shall not be authorized to make the compromise of this claim as aforesaid, unless he shall be satisfied that, from the party's pecuniary ability, said collector and his sureties, the said claim is not collectable;

and, also, that it is for the interest of the United States such compromise be made.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CLXXXIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Thomas Talbot and others.*

March 3, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis, Missouri, be authorized and required to ascertain, by proof, the number and value of the horses, mules, asses, and other property, forcibly taken from Thomas Talbot, Elisha Stanley, William Wolfskill, James Collins, Edwin M. Ryland, James Fielding, and Solomon Houck, by the Pawnee Indians, on the night of the twelfth day of October, anno Domini eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, at a place about twenty-five miles west of the Pawnee fork of the Arkansas River, and report the same to the Secretary of War, whose duty it shall be to pay over to the parties aforesaid the value of the property they respectively lost, and for that purpose the sum of four thousand one hundred and fifty-five dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis directed to ascertain the value of horses and other property taken from Thomas Talbot and others by the Pawnee Indians, and report the same to the Secretary of War.

\$4155 appropriated to pay the amount to the parties respectively.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CLXXXIV. — *An Act for the Relief of Amelia Couvillion, of Louisiana.*

March 3, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Mrs. Amelia Couvillion, wife of Zenen St. Romain, be, and she is hereby, authorized to enter as a preëmption, and at the minimum price of public lands, the area, in legal subdivisions of one quarter section, so as to embrace her present actual settlement and "a certain improvement on a piece of public land, situated in the parish of Avoyelles, on Bayou Des Glaises," in the State of Louisiana, it appearing from an official certificate, dated the sixteenth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, of the recorder of said parish, that the said Mrs. Amelia Couvillion became the purchaser at sheriff's sale of all the right, title, and interest of her said husband in the aforesaid improvement: *Provided, however,* That the right hereby allowed be subject to any valid adverse claim, if such exist, to any part of the land.

Amelia Couvillion authorized to enter as a preëmption a certain tract of land in Louisiana.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CLXXXV. — *An Act for the Relief of Polly Aldrich.*

March 3, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be required to place the name of Polly Aldrich upon the pension roll, and that the said Polly Aldrich be entitled to receive the sum of forty dollars a year, during her natural life, to commence on the fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, in consideration of the services of her deceased husband, Clark Aldrich, (as a private in the revolutionary war,) for twelve months.

A pension of \$40 per annum allowed Polly Aldrich.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

March 3, 1849.

CHAP. CLXXXVI.—*An Act for the Relief of Daniel Wilson.*

A pension of
\$8 per month
allowed Daniel
Wilson.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to place the name of Daniel Wilson, of the county of Kane, and the State of Illinois, on the roll of invalid pensions, and pay him a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month, from the first day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven, to continue during his natural life.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

RESOLUTIONS.

[No. 3.]—*A Resolution to defray the Expenses of certain Chippewa Indians and their Interpreter.* Feb. 22, 1849.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of six thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of a certain delegation of Chippewa Indians and their interpreter, in coming to Washington city upon business of their tribe with the government of the United States, and their expenses whilst engaged in such business in the city, and on their return home; the money to be paid into the hands of the chiefs of said delegation, or to an agent to be appointed by the Secretary of War, at his option, to conduct said Indians on the way home as far as Detroit, who shall be allowed a reasonable compensation for such services out of the money appropriated as aforesaid.

APPROVED, February 22, 1849.

Appropriation for defraying the expenses of a delegation of Chippewa Indians to Washington.

[No. 4.]—*Joint Resolution Concerning the Settlement of the Accounts of William Speiden, Purser in the Navy of the United States.* Feb. 22, 1849.

By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the treasury, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, be, and they are hereby, authorized to settle the accounts of William Speiden, purser in the navy of the United States, and to credit him with such portion of the amount of the provisions, clothing, small stores, and money, and such other things as belong appropriately to the custody of the pursers' department, with which he stands charged on the books of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, as they shall be satisfied was inevitably lost with the loss of the United States vessel Peacock, at the mouth of the Columbia River, in eighteen hundred and forty-one, and that he be fully exonerated, by such credit, from all liability on account of the provisions, clothing, small stores, money, and any other articles with which he stands charged, proved to have been lost on board said vessel.

APPROVED, February 22, 1849.

See page 145 for this resolution correctly enrolled.

[No. 5.]—*Joint Resolution for the Relief of John B. Nevitt, of Adams County, Mississippi.* Feb. 22, 1849.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, within six months after the passage of this joint resolution, to cause an accurate survey

Commissioner of General Land Office to cause a survey to be

made of certain lands in Adams county, Miss.

And when surveyed, to notify John B. Nevitt of the number of acres vacant, and allow him or his legal representatives to enter the same at the minimum price.

to be made of certain unsurveyed lands lying in township seven and eight, of range three west, in Adams county, Mississippi, and more particularly known as a triangular slip lying between the lands granted to Joseph Bernard, and surveyed for his representatives, in the year eighteen hundred and six, on the north, and the lands, marked on the maps of the Surveyor-General's office, south of Tennessee, as Balsar Shillings, and now occupied and owned by John B. Nevitt on the south; and when so surveyed, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner, as aforesaid, to notify the said John B. Nevitt of the number of acres ascertained to be vacant, and if the said Nevitt, or, in case of his death, his legal representatives, shall, within six months next succeeding such notice, offer to pay to the receiver of the Land Office of the district within which said lands lie, one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for the same, it shall be the duty of the receiver aforesaid to accept such offer, and, on payment being made, to give a receipt therefor, as in other cases of land entries, and on the presentation of said receipt to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, he shall cause a patent to issue, as in all other cases of lands paid for.

APPROVED, February 22, 1849.

Feb. 22, 1849.

[No. 6.] — *Joint Resolution authorizing a Settlement of the Accounts of Thomas M. Howe, late Pension Agent at Pittsburg, upon equitable Principles.*

Accounts of T. M. Howe to be settled on principles of justice and equity.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby, authorized to settle and adjust the accounts of Thomas M. Howe, late pension agent at Pittsburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, according to the principles of equity; and to admit the vouchers without regard to strict legal rules, if to them it shall appear that said vouchers are in all other respects correct.

APPROVED, February 22, 1849.

Feb. 22, 1849.

[No. 7.] — *A Joint Resolution for the Relief of H. M. Barney.*

Postmaster-General, in adjusting his accounts, to charge H. M. Barney nothing for receipts of his office during the 4th quarter of 1847.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General, in the adjustment of the accounts of H. M. Barney, postmaster at Brimfield, Peoria county, Illinois, be required to charge Barney nothing for the receipts of his office during the quarter ending the thirty-first of December, eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

APPROVED, February 22, 1849.

Feb. 26, 1849.

[No. 8.] — *Joint Resolution for the Relief of J. Melville Gilliss and others.*

Accounting officers of the treasury, in settling the accounts of Lieut. J. M. Gilliss, and his assistants, to allow

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the treasury are hereby authorized and directed, in settling the accounts of Lieutenant J. Melville Gilliss, of the navy, for the time during which he had charge of the depot of charts at Washington, and also in settling the accounts of those officers of the navy who were employed as additional assistants of Lieutenant Gilliss, for making

astronomical and scientific observations in connection with the objects of the late surveying and exploring expedition, to allow him and each of them, respectively, such extra pay as was allowed by the act of one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, chapter one hundred, to the officers attached to that expedition.

APPROVED, February 26, 1849.

to each of them
certain extra
pay.

[No. 9.] — *Joint Resolution concerning the Settlement of the Accounts of William Speiden, Purser in the Navy of the United States.*

Feb. 26, 1849.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the treasury, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, be, and they are hereby, authorized to settle the accounts of William Speiden, purser in the navy of the United States, and to credit him with such portion of the amount of the provisions, clothing, small stores, and money, and such other things as belong appropriately to the custody of the purser's department, with which he stands charged on the books of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, as they shall be satisfied was inevitably lost with the loss of the United States vessel Peacock, at the mouth of the Columbia River, in eighteen hundred and forty-one; and that he be fully exonerated, by such credit, from all liability on account of the provisions, clothing, small stores, money, and any other articles with which he stands charged, proved to have been lost on board said vessel.

APPROVED, February 26, 1849.

Accounting officers of the treasury to settle his accounts and credit him with the amount of such provisions, clothing, stores, money, &c., as was lost with the loss of the U. S. vessel Peacock.

[No. 13.] — *A Resolution to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to make an equitable Settlement with the Sureties of Robert T. Lytle, late Surveyor-General of the District of Ohio.*

March 2, 1849.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to make an equitable settlement with the sureties of Robert T. Lytle, late Surveyor-General of the district of Ohio, as he shall, under the circumstances, deem just, and on their paying such sum as after said settlement may be due to discharge said sureties from further liability, or on securing to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury such balance, to give such further time for the payment of the same as he may deem advisable.

APPROVED, March 2, 1849.

Secretary of the Treasury to make an equitable settlement with the sureties of R. T. Lytle, &c.

[No. 21.] — *A Resolution respecting the Claims of A. S. & A. W. Benson.*

March 3, 1849.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and is hereby, authorized to adjust and settle, upon principles of equity and justice, the claims of A. S. & A. W. Benson, arising out of contracts made with the Navy Department for the transportation of naval stores to the Pacific.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

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Accounts of A. S. & A. W. Benson to be adjusted and settled upon principles of justice and equity.

March 3, 1849.

[No. 22.] — *Joint Resolution for the Relief of George R. Smith.*

Geo. R. Smith
to be paid \$780
for carrying the
mail on routes
4666 and 4670,
from 15th Aug-
1844, to 1st July,
1846.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General pay to George R. Smith, of Missouri, the sum of seven hundred and eighty dollars, as full compensation for carrying the mail once per week oftener than originally contracted by him, on routes forty-six hundred and sixty-five and forty-six hundred and seventy, from the fifteenth day of August, eighteen hundred and forty-four, until the first day of July eighteen hundred and forty-six.

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

PRIVATE ACTS OF THE THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

Passed at the first Session, which was begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the 3d day of December, 1849, and ended Monday, the 30th day of September, 1850.

ZACHARY TAYLOR, President until his death, July 9, 1850; MILLARD FILLMORE, President after July 9, 1850; MILLARD FILLMORE, Vice-President until July 9, 1850; WILLIAM R. KING, President of the Senate on and after July 11, 1850.

CHAP. II.—*An Act to enable the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, to hold certain Property for the Purposes therein recited.* Feb. 14, 1850.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, be, and they are hereby, enabled to hold the property on Montgomery Street, in said town, now used and occupied by the religious congregation, of which they are the regularly appointed trustees, for the purposes and to the intents expressed in the conveyance from the heirs of Anthony Holmead, deceased, to the said trustees, bearing date the seventh day of November, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-nine, and recorded in Liber J. A. S., number eight, folios four hundred et sequitur, one of the land records for Washington county, in the District of Columbia.

APPROVED, February 14, 1850.

The trustees of the M. E. Church of Georgetown, D. C., enabled to hold the property on Montgomery Street, for religious purposes.

CHAP. IV.—*An Act for the Relief of Conrad W. Faber, Leopold Bierwirth, and Theodore Vietor.* March 6, 1850.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Conrad W. Faber, Leopold Bierwirth, and Theodore Vietor, of the city of New York, be, and they are hereby, released and discharged from the obligations of two bonds executed by them to the United States, on the twenty-fourth day of May, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, the one as principals, and the other as sureties, and that both of said bonds be discharged, and that the Secretary of the Treasury cause the same to be cancelled and delivered up to the obligors in said bonds.

APPROVED, March 6, 1850.

C. W. Faber and others released from bonds executed by them to the United States.

March 29, 1850.

CHAP. V.—*An Act for the Relief of Thomas Dennis.*

A pension of \$30 per month granted to Thomas Dennis.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, granted to Thomas Dennis, of the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, who, whilst engaged in the discharge of his duty as a seaman, on board of the United States ship Princeton, on the fifth day of September, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, when at Gibraltar, and while in the act of firing a salute, had both his arms blown off, in lieu of any pension or allowance to which he may now be entitled by law, a pension of thirty dollars per month, to commence on the first day of August, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, and to continue during his natural life, to be paid out of the navy pension fund.

APPROVED, March 29, 1850.

April 19, 1850.

CHAP. VII.—*An Act to grant a Register to the Barque "Royal Saxon."*

A register granted for the barque Royal Saxon, a British built vessel.

Proviso.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury a register issue for the barque "Royal Saxon," a British built vessel, but now owned by David U. Brown, of Baltimore, a citizen of the United States; having been by him purchased at a sale under decree of the District Court of the United States for Maryland district, and having incurred a large outlay for repairs and refitting in the United States: *Provided,* The Secretary of the Treasury shall be satisfied that said repairs and refitting will amount, or shall have amounted, to at least three fourths of the value in the United States of said vessel as so repaired and refitted.

APPROVED, April 19, 1850.

April 19, 1850.

CHAP. VIII.—*An Act for the Relief of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company.*

Time of payment of duties on iron rails extended.

Payment to be secured by bonds of company and personal security.

Proviso.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to extend the time of payment of duties, upon all iron rails now or hereafter to be imported at the port of Wilmington, North Carolina, by the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, for the use of said company, so that the same shall be made by four equal annual payments or instalments; which annual instalments and payments are first to be reserved by the Postmaster-General for the use of the treasury, out of any monies which may be due said Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, for mail service to be performed by them; and further, that before the delivery of any such iron rails, the payments so deferred shall be secured, by the bonds of said company, with good personal security, to be approved of by the United States district judge for the State of North Carolina, and such authority given in writing to secure the reservation and payment by the Post-Office Department as may be satisfactory by the Secretary aforesaid.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That this act be in force from and after its passage: *Provided,* That this act shall only extend to iron already imported, and to be imported within two years from the passage of this act.

APPROVED, April 19, 1850.

CHAP. IX.—*An Act for the Relief of Brown & Tarbox.*

May 6, 1850.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, directed to allow and pay to Brown & Tarbox, from the revenues of the Post-Office Department, appropriated for mail transportation, the sum of eight hundred and four dollars and eighty-four cents, for temporary mail service on route number six thousand one hundred and forty-nine, in the State of Texas, from the first day of July to the twenty-third day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

APPROVED, May 6, 1850.

The P. M. General directed to pay Brown and Tarbox \$804 84 for mail service.

CHAP. XIII.—*An Act giving the Assent of Congress to the Leasing of a Portion of the Margin of the Black Warrior River for the Purposes therein mentioned.*

May 23, 1850.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of Congress be, and it is hereby, given to the corporation of the city of Tuscaloosa to lease to the Tuscaloosa Plank Road Company so much of the margin of the Black Warrior River at the termination of said road as may be necessary for a warehouse and landing on said river, any thing contained in the act of Congress of the twenty-sixth May, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, "granting to the corporation of Tuscaloosa certain lots and privileges over the reservations and commons in said town," to the contrary notwithstanding.

APPROVED, May 23, 1850.

Margin of Black Warrior River to be used for certain purposes. 1824, ch. 193.

CHAP. XIV.—*An Act for the Relief of Smith and Hersey.*

May 23, 1850.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to cause to be cancelled and given up three several bonds given to the United States for the payment of duties, at the port of Portland and Falmouth, on merchandize imported by Smith and Hersey, of the city of Portland, in Maine, to wit: the first numbered twenty-four, signed by Smith and Hersey and Lewis Mitchell, and dated March eighth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, on which is due and unpaid the sum of one thousand and fifty-four dollars and eight cents; the second, numbered twenty-eight, signed by Smith and Hersey and Eli Sargent, and dated March eleventh, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, on which is due and unpaid the sum of four hundred and ninety-four dollars and forty-eight cents; the third, numbered ninety-three, signed by Smith and Hersey and Nathaniel Gordon, and dated June third, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, on which is due and unpaid the sum of five hundred and eight dollars and twenty cents, making in the aggregate the sum of two thousand and fifty-six dollars and seventy-six cents, which bonds were given for the duties on three cargoes of molasses, imported by Smith and Hersey, in the brig *Elmira* and barque *Maria Hersey*; six hundred and seven hogsheads thereof, on which the duties amount to the said sum of two thousand and fifty-six dollars and seventy-six cents, having been destroyed by fire on the ninth day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, while in warehouse, and under the exclusive control of the government: *Provided,* That satisfactory evidence shall be produced to the Secretary of the Treasury of the destruction of the said molasses as aforesaid.

APPROVED, May 23, 1850.

Certain bonds for the payment of duties to be cancelled and given up to Smith and Hersey.

Proviso.

May 23, 1850.

CHAP. XV.—*An Act to authorize the issuing of a Register to the Barque "Cornwallis."*

Register au-
thorized to be
given to the
barque Cornwal-
lis.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be issued, under direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, a register for the barque Cornwallis, formerly a British vessel, called the "Cornwallis, of Cornwallis, of Nova Scotia," of the burthen of about three hundred and twelve tons; which vessel was stranded on the eastern part of the Island of Nantucket, when on a voyage from Halifax, Nova Scotia, to New York city, in October, eighteen hundred and forty-nine. That said vessel, after much labor, was got off and carried into the harbor of Nantucket, where she was thoroughly repaired, and placed in a condition to be sea-worthy in all respects, and after such repairs, was carried to New York, where she now lies. She is owned by Thomas S. Winslow, an American citizen, resident of said city of New York:

Proviso.

Provided, That it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the cost of the repairs of said vessel made in the United States, subsequently to her shipwreck aforesaid, exceeds three fourths of her value after having been so repaired.

APPROVED, May 23, 1850.

June 5, 1850.

CHAP. XVIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Jesse Sutton.*

One thousand
dollars appropri-
ated for relief of
Jesse Sutton.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury pay to Jesse Sutton, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one thousand dollars, for services rendered, and coal, iron, and steel furnished the Texas Indians, as public blacksmith, from the twentieth of May, eighteen hundred and forty-six, to the twentieth of May, eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

APPROVED, June 5, 1850.

June 17, 1850.

CHAP. XXI.—*An Act for the Relief of James T. Shackelford.*

Title confirmed
in a specified
tract of land, and
patent to be is-
sued therefor to
J. T. Shackle-
ford.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That James T. Shackelford, of the State of Alabama, be, and he is hereby, confirmed in the following described tract of land, to wit: the south-east quarter of section number sixteen, in township numbered seventeen, in range numbered one west, in the district of lands subject to entry at the land office at Demopolis, in the said State of Alabama, and that the commissioner of the general land office, upon the passage of this act, shall issue a patent for the same: *Provided,* The said commissioner shall be first satisfied that the said James T. Shackelford has purchased the interest in the said tract of land of the person who originally entered the same: *And provided, further,* That the said patent shall operate only as a relinquishment on the part of the United States of all right and title to the said land.

Proviso.

Further pro-
viso.

APPROVED, June 17, 1850.

July 18, 1850.

CHAP. XXVI.—*An Act for the Relief of William B. Crews.*

Accounting offi-
cers of the treas-
ury directed to

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby, directed to ascertain

whether William B. Crews has been paid for all military services rendered by him to the United States, from the eighth of August, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, to February fourteen, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, by examining the proper officers and other persons, as well as the proper rolls of the company to which he belonged. And the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to pay, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to said Crews, such sum of money as may be found his due: *Provided*, The same does not exceed the sum of eighty dollars, and the same shall be in full of all claims by said Crews against the United States.

ascertain whether William B. Crews has been paid for his military services, &c.

Proviso: whole amount not to exceed \$80.

APPROVED, July 18, 1850.

CHAP. XXXII. — *An Act for the Relief of Jacob Zimmerman.*

July 29, 1850.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to place the name of Jacob Zimmerman on the roll of invalid pensioners, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the twenty-fifth day of April, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and continue during his natural life.

Jacob Zimmerman allowed a pension of \$8 per month.

APPROVED, July 29, 1850.

CHAP. XXXIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Richard H. Barrett.*

July 29, 1850.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Richard H. Barrett shall be entitled to the north-east quarter, section twenty-eighth, township ten, south range twenty-six east, in the St. Augustine district in the State of Florida: *Provided*, That it shall not interfere with any other private claimant, and that a patent for the same shall be issued accordingly.

Land patent to issue to R. H. Barrett for a quarter section of land.
Proviso.

APPROVED, July 29, 1850.

CHAP. XXXIV. — *An Act to refund the Fine imposed on the late Dr. Thomas Cooper, under the Sedition Law, to his Heirs.*

July 29, 1850.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to refund to the heirs of Thomas Cooper, deceased, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, four hundred dollars, being the fine imposed upon the said Thomas Cooper under the sedition law passed the fourteenth day of July, seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, together with interest thereon, at the rate of six per centum per annum from the first day of November, eighteen hundred, until paid.

Fine refunded to heirs of Dr. Thomas Cooper, with interest.

APPROVED, July 29, 1850.

CHAP. XXXV. — *An Act for the Relief of Joseph P. Williams.*

July 29, 1850.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the entry of the south-west quarter of section twenty-five, in township number thirteen, north, of range ten east, in the district of lands subject to sale at Helena, in the State of Arkansas, by Joseph P. Williams, of the county of Mississippi and State aforesaid, be, and the same is hereby, con-

Land title confirmed to J. P. Williams.

Proviso. *Provided*, That, before this act shall take effect, the said Joseph P. Williams shall surrender to the commissioner of the general land office Choctaw certificate number thirteen, and Cherokee pre-emption certificate number eighty-eight, or, in such manner as the said commissioner shall direct, secure the government against the validity of the same, and prove, also, that there are no conflicting claims to said land.

APPROVED, July 29, 1850.

Aug. 10, 1850.

CHAP. XXXVI. — *An Act for the Relief of Benjamin P. Smith.*

Pension of \$4 per month granted to B. P. Smith.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the name of Benjamin P. Smith, a drafted soldier of the New York militia, in the service of the United States, during the late war with Great Britain, be placed on the roll of invalid pensions at the rate of four dollars per month, commencing on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty, to continue during his natural life.

APPROVED, August 10, 1850.

Aug. 10, 1850.

CHAP. XXXVII. — *An Act for the Relief of William Maxwell, late Marshal for the District of Georgia.*

A judgment against William Maxwell to be cancelled.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, required to cause to be cancelled and satisfied, upon the records of the District Court of the United States for the district of Georgia, a judgment rendered in behalf of the United States of America, against William Maxwell, late marshal for the district of Georgia, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty cents, with interest from the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, which judgment was rendered against him in the said District Court, on the twenty-ninth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty; and that the said William Maxwell be, and he is hereby, forever relieved and discharged from the same.

APPROVED, August 10, 1850.

Aug. 10, 1850.

CHAP. XXXVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of Isaac Seymour.*

Pension of \$8 per month granted to Isaac Seymour.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be authorized, and is hereby required, to place the name of Isaac Seymour, of the State of Mississippi, on the invalid pension roll, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the first day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and to continue during his natural life.

APPROVED, August 10, 1850.

Aug. 17, 1850.

CHAP. XLI. — *An Act for the Relief of Eliphas C. Brown.*

A pension of \$8 per month allowed to E. C. Brown.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the name of Eliphas C. Brown, a soldier in the service of the United States during

the war in Florida, be placed on the roll of invalid pensions, at the rate of eight dollars a month, commencing the first of January, eighteen hundred and forty-six, to continue during his natural life.

APPROVED, August 17, 1850.

CHAP. XLII. — *An Act for the further Relief of John Mitchell.*

Aug. 17, 1850.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the pension allowed to John Mitchell, by the act for his relief, approved the 29th day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, be increased, and that he be paid, semi-annually, from and after the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, at the rate of twenty dollars per month, during his life; and the Secretary of War is hereby required to make said payment accordingly.

Pension of John Mitchell increased to \$20 per month.

APPROVED, August 17, 1850.

CHAP. XLV. — *An Act for the Relief of Camfield Averill.*

Aug. 30, 1850.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the name of Camfield Averill, a drafted militia man, of the State of New York, in the service of the United States, during the war with Great Britain, be placed on the roll of invalid pensions, at the rate of eight dollars a month, commencing July first, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, to continue during his natural life.

A pension of \$8 per month allowed Camfield Averill.

APPROVED, August 30, 1850.

CHAP. XLVI. — *An Act for the Relief of Al-lo-lah and his legal Representatives and their Grantees.*

Aug. 30, 1850.

Whereas, in the survey and location of the section of land granted to "Al-lo-lah," by the twelfth article of the treaty concluded at the Forks of the Wabash, Indiana, on the sixth November, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and ratified February eighth, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, between the United States and the Miami tribe of Indians, a mistake was made, whereby the same was located below and adjoining the section granted to Mais-shir-goim Mi-yah, and on the same creek, and not above, as required by the provisions of said treaty; and whereas, since the erroneous location of said reserve, the section described in said treaty has been sold and conveyed to bona fide purchasers by the United States; and whereas, since the death of said Al-lo-lah, his legal heirs have sold and conveyed their interest in said reservation to Cot-te-se-pawn and his heirs —

Preamble.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the title of the lawful heirs of Cot-te-se-pawn in and to the reserve situate in township twenty-seven, north of range seven east of the second principal meridian, Indiana, surveyed and designated as survey number twenty-one, containing six hundred and forty acres, according to the map of Indian grants certified by the surveyor-general on the second of September, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty, be confirmed as fully and effectually as if the same had been originally reserved to Al-lo-lah by the treaty above recited; and that upon the surrender of the patent heretofore issued to the said Al-lo-lah, another patent be issued therefor to Cot-te-se-pawn and to his heirs: *Provided, however,* That the said land

The title to certain land to be as perfect to the heirs of Cot-te-se-pawn as to Al-lo-lah.

Patent to issue.

Proviso.

remain subject to such contracts and liabilities as may have lawfully accrued against and upon the same during the life-time of the said Cotte-se-pawn.

APPROVED, August 30, 1850.

Sept. 9, 1850. CHAP. XLVIII.—*An Act to grant a Register to the Barque Jas. Patton, Jun'r, now the Grenadian Barque "Bogota."*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to grant a register to the barque Jas. Patton, Jun'r., owned by Mr. Benson, an American citizen, residing in the city of New York: *Provided,* It shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that the aforesaid barque Jas. Patton, Jun'r., is an American built vessel, formerly owned by the said John Benson, and conveyed by him to foreign owners under the name "Bogota;" but subsequently re-transferred to him, the terms of the sale aforesaid not having been complied with.

APPROVED, September 9, 1850.

Sept. 16, 1850.

CHAP. LVII.—*An Act for the Relief of Winthrop S. Harding.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the notes or bonds against Winthrop S. Harding, one of the sureties of Benjamin Rush Gantt, be credited with the sum of two thousand one hundred and ten dollars, being the amount of money received by the United States belonging to said Gantt, and which should be allowed him on said judgment.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That said Harding be exempted from the payment of interest on the notes executed by him in favor of the United States for the balance due by him as surety of Benjamin Rush Gantt: *Provided,* Said notes be punctually paid.

APPROVED, September 16, 1850.

Sept. 16, 1850.

CHAP. LVIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Skelton Felton.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be required to place the name of Skelton Felton upon the roll of invalid pensioners, and that the said Felton be entitled to receive the sum of ten dollars per month during his natural life, to commence on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty.

APPROVED, September 16, 1850.

Sept. 16, 1850.

CHAP. LIX.—*An Act for the Relief of Sarah Jane West.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Sarah Jane West, the widow of Gardner West, who was a musician in Patrick H. Gardner's company of volunteers, (company K, of Col. William's regiment of Kentucky volunteers,) be paid three months extra pay, and two and a half months pay, to which her deceased husband was

entitled at the time of his death; and the commissioner of pensions is directed to issue to her a certificate for one hundred and sixty acres of land, and to place her name upon the pension roll, and allow the five years pension, payable to the widows of deceased soldiers who served in the war with Mexico, by virtue of the act of July twenty-one, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, commencing at that time.

APPROVED, September 16, 1850.

CHAP. LXII. — *An Act giving the Assent of the United States to an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the December Session, eighteen hundred and forty-four, chapter two hundred and eighty-seven.*

Sept. 20, 1850.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the assent of the United States be, and the same is hereby, given to the act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed at its December session, eighteen hundred and forty-four, chapter two hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An Act supplementary to an act entitled 'An Act to amend the act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company,' passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, chapter two hundred and ninety-seven," and to each and every provision thereof; and that the same be, and are hereby, extended to so much of the said canal as lies within the District of Columbia, in as full and effectual a manner as if the several provisions aforesaid were hereby formally enacted.

Relating to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

APPROVED, September 20, 1850.

CHAP. LXVI. — *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act for the Relief of D. A. Watterston."*

Sept. 20, 1850.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An Act for the relief of D. A. Watterston," approved August fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, be so modified and construed as to make the sum therein specified payable to said Watterston for travelling expenses incurred while acting as assistant surveyor of Louisiana, during the fourth quarter of eighteen hundred and forty-four, and the first quarter of eighteen hundred and forty-five, instead of for his salary during that time, as is erroneously provided by said act.

D. A. Watterston to be paid travelling expenses instead of salary.
1848, ch. 208.

APPROVED, September 20, 1850.

CHAP. LXVII. — *An Act for the Relief of Leuright Browning.*

Sept. 20, 1850.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be authorized to place the name of Leuright Browning, widow of the late Lieutenant Robert L. Browning, on the list of naval pensions; and that she be allowed, annually, for the period of five years, the pension now provided by law for the widows of lieutenants of the navy who die in service; said pension to commence the twelfth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

A pension allowed for five years to Leuright Browning.

APPROVED, September 20, 1850

Sept. 20, 1850.

CHAP. LXVIII.—*An Act for the Relief of Captain Nathan Adams, of Tennessee.*

Accounting officers of the treasury authorized to settle this account of Capt. N. Adams.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury settle and adjust the account of Captain Nathan Adams, on the principles of justice and equity, and admit to his credit such sums, not exceeding three hundred and thirty-five dollars and two cents, as shall be proved to their satisfaction to have been expended in the service of the United States in the quartermaster's department, pertaining to the war with Mexico

APPROVED, September 20, 1850.

Sept. 26, 1850.

CHAP. LXXIV.—*An Act to authorize Thomas Ginnatty to hold and transmit certain Real Estate.*

Thomas Ginnatty authorized to hold and convey certain real estate in the city of Washington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Thomas Ginnatty, a native of Ireland, but now a resident in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, be, and he is hereby, authorized to hold, convey, and transmit certain real estate bounded as follows, to wit: "All that piece and parcel of ground, situated in the city of Washington, and known and designated on the ground plan thereof, as part of lot numbered five (5) in square numbered two hundred and fifty-seven, (257), being thirty-seven (37) feet front on Fourteenth Street, and running back to the depth of seventy-five (75) feet, being the north part of said lot number five, (5), together with the buildings and improvements, rights, privileges, and appurtenances to the same belonging," as per deed of the same from Andrew J. Joice and wife, on record in said city—reference being had to said deed bearing date on the eighth day of May, anno Domini eighteen hundred and fifty, in the same manner as though he was a native citizen of the United States—and that if the said Thomas Ginnatty should die, leaving a widow, she shall be endowed thereof according to law.

APPROVED, September 26, 1850.

Sept. 28, 1850.

CHAP. LXXXIII.—*An Act for the Payment of a Company of Indian Volunteers.*

Secretary of War authorized to pay a spy company of Indian volunteers, mustered by Colonel Harney into the service of U. S.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to cause to be paid to the spy company of Indian mounted volunteers (Shawnees and Delawares) called and mustered into the service of the United States by Colonel W. S. Harney, United States Army, on the first day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and discharged the thirty-first day of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, one day's pay and allowances for every day held in service under said muster, and the usual traveling allowances, according to rates established for volunteers under existing laws; and the sum of four thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for this object, out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, September 28, 1850.

CHAP. LXXXVII.—*An Act for the Relief of Charles Stuart.*

Sept. 28, 1850.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is, authorized and required to pay, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Charles Stuart, late a private in company K, of the seventh regiment of New York volunteers, commanded by Colonel Stevenson, generally known as the California regiment, such sum as he would have been entitled to receive for pay, rations, and clothing, from the time he enlisted in said company to his return to Norfolk, on the 8th October, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, had he remained with said regiment during that time.

APPROVED, September 28, 1850.

Such sum of money to be paid Charles Stuart as he is entitled to.

CHAP. LXXXVIII.—*An Act for the Relief of William Paddy.*

Sept. 28, 1850.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to place the name of William Paddy, of the State of New York, on the roll of invalid pensioners; and that he be allowed a pension of eight dollars a month, from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty, to continue during his natural life.

APPROVED, September 28, 1850.

A pension of \$8 per month allowed William Paddy.

CHAP. LXXXIX.—*An Act for the Relief of William Whicher.*

Sept. 28, 1850.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, required to place the name of William Whicher, of Canterbury, in the State of New Hampshire, on the roll of invalid pensioners, and pay to him a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month, from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty, to continue during his natural life.

APPROVED, September 28, 1850.

A pension of \$8 per month allowed William Whicher.

RESOLUTIONS.

Feb. 12, 1850. [No. 3.] — *A Resolution directing the Accounting Officers of the Treasury to adjust the Account of Newton Lane, late Pension Agent at Louisville, Kentucky.*

Accounting officers of the treasury directed to adjust the account of Newton Lane.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby, directed, in adjusting the account of Newton Lane, late pension agent at Louisville, Kentucky, to place to the credit of the said Newton Lane the entire amount paid by him to the heirs of Mary Edwards, deceased, the same having been paid in conformity with the directions of the commissioner of pensions, as conveyed upon the face of a certificate of pension issued by said commissioner to said Mary Edwards on the eleventh day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

APPROVED, February 12, 1850.

May 1, 1850. [No. 6.] — *A Resolution to extend the Provisions of a "Joint Resolution for the Benefit of Frances Slocum and her Children and Grandchildren, of the Miami Tribe of Indians," approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, to certain other Individuals of the same Tribe.*

Provisions of the joint resolution of March 3, 1845, extended to persons and families named herein.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the above-mentioned joint resolution be, and the same are hereby, extended to the following persons and their families and their descendants, to wit, Me-ze-quoh, Pe-she-woh, O-san-di-ah, Al-lo-luh *alias* Black Raccoon, Seek, Waw-pi-mung-gwaw, Ko-as-se, Ah-mac-con-ze-quoh, Mah-kit-e-mung-gwaw, Young Revoir *alias* Shap-pe-ne-maw, Peter Longlois and Elizabeth Longlois, who are all residents of the State of Indiana.

APPROVED, May 1, 1850.

Aug. 10, 1850. [No. 12.] — *A Resolution for the Settlement of Accounts with the Heirs and Representatives of Colonel Pierce M. Butler, late Agent for the Cherokee Indians.*

To be released from any balance appearing against him, as agent of Cherokee Indians.
See Res. 14, post.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any balance appearing to be due upon a settlement of the accounts of P. M. Butler, late agent for the Cherokee Indians, be, and the same is hereby, released, upon the condition that the heirs and representatives of said Butler shall release all claims against the government growing out of his services as such agent, or as commissioner to treat with certain Indian tribes.

APPROVED, August 10, 1850.

[No. 14.] — *A Resolution for the Settlement of Accounts with the Heirs and Representatives of Colonel Pierce M. Butler, late Agent for the Cherokee Indians.* Sept. 16, 1850.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any balance appearing to be due upon a settlement of the accounts of P. M. Butler, late agent for the Cherokee Indians; and agent for paying pensions at Fort Gibson, Arkansas, be, and the same is hereby, released, upon the condition that the heirs and representatives of said Butler shall release all claims against the government growing out of his services, as such agent, or as commissioner to treat with certain Indian tribe.

Settlement of accounts of P. M. Butler.
See Res. 12, ante.

APPROVED, September 16, 1850.

[No. 18.] — *Joint Resolution for the Relief of the Children of Sarah Stokes, deceased.* Sept. 28, 1850.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper officer be, and he hereby is, directed to pay to Jonathan Shelton, administrator of Sarah Stokes, deceased, out of the money appropriated for the payment of revolutionary pensions, the sum of three hundred ninety-three dollars and thirty-two cents, the same being the amount of pension due the said Sarah Stokes on the day of her decease, by virtue of an act of Congress passed on the fifth day of August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, (excepting what would accrue from March fourth, eighteen hundred forty-one, to March fourth, eighteen hundred forty-three,) to be, by the said Jonathan Shelton, administrator as aforesaid, distributed to the children of said Sarah Stokes, in the same manner as arrearages of pensions are distributed to the children of deceased pensioners.

A sum to be paid to Jonathan Shelton, administrator of Sarah Stokes, to be distributed to her children.

APPROVED, September 28, 1850.

PRIVATE ACTS OF THE THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

Passed at the second Session, which was begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the 2d day of December, 1850, and ended Monday, the 3d day of March, 1851.

MILLARD FILLMORE, President; WILLIAM R. KING, President of the Senate; HOWELL COBB, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Dec. 24, 1850. CHAP. I. — *An Act for the Relief of Gamaliel Taylor (late Marshal of the District of Indiana) and his Sureties.*

Gamaliel Taylor, marshal, and his sureties released from certain liabilities.

Legal proceedings against him to be dismissed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Gamaliel Taylor, late marshal of the State of Indiana, together with the sureties on his official bond, dated March fourteenth, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six, be, and they are hereby, released from all liability in consequence of the acts of said Gamaliel Taylor, in the levy and execution of a certain "distress warrant," issued from the office of the solicitor of the treasury, on the twenty-eighth day of April, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, directed against James T. Pollock, late receiver at Crawfordsville, Indiana; and that the proper officer of the treasury department be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to dismiss any and all suits that may have been instituted, and are now pending, and to suspend proceedings upon any judgment that may have been rendered in favor of the United States against said Gamaliel Taylor and said sureties, or any one of them, growing out of the execution of said distress warrant.

APPROVED, December 24, 1850.

Jan. 27, 1851. CHAP. III. — *An Act to renew and continue in Force the Charter of the "Potomac Insurance Company" of Georgetown.*

Charter of the Potomac Fire Insurance Company renewed and extended.

1831, ch. 90.
1837, ch. 57.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An Act to incorporate a fire insurance company in Georgetown, in the District of Columbia," approved the second March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, and the act entitled "An Act to amend the charter of the Potomac Fire Insurance Company of Georgetown," approved the third of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, be, and the

same are hereby, reënacted and extended to the first day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy, and until the end of the next session of Congress which shall happen thereafter, until which time the said company may exercise all the powers, and have and enjoy all the privileges and immunities, granted to them by the said original act of incorporation, and the amendment thereto, any thing to the contrary thereof notwithstanding. This act shall commence and be in force from the passage thereof.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the stockholders of said company shall be individually liable for the debts and liabilities of said corporation to an amount equal to the capital [capital] stock held by them respectively: *Provided*, That such liability shall be confined to the stockholders who were such when such debts were contracted or liabilities incurred.

APPROVED, January 27, 1851.

This act to take effect from its passage.

Individual liability of the stockholders for the debts of the company.

Proviso.

CHAP. IV.—*An Act for the Relief of Charlotte Lynch.*

Feb. 5, 1851.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, there shall be allowed and paid to Charlotte Lynch, only surviving child of Lieutenant Colonel Ebenezer Gray, of the sixth regiment of the Connecticut line, who served in the army of the revolution from the beginning of the war to its close, as an equivalent for the loss sustained by him by the substitution of the commutation certificates, issued in seventeen hundred and eighty-three, for the half pay for life, to which he was entitled under the resolution of Congress of seventeen hundred and eighty, five years' full pay, without interest, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Payment to be made to Charlotte Lynch.

APPROVED, February 5, 1851.

CHAP. V.—*An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act for the Relief of Frederic Durrie," approved August fourteen, eighteen hundred and forty-eight.*

Feb 14, 1851.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proviso contained in the first section of the above-entitled act be, and the same is hereby, repealed. (a)

1848, ch. 195.

Proviso in former act repealed.

APPROVED, February 14, 1851.

CHAP. VI.—*An Act to authorize the Exchange of a Lot on the military Site of Fort Hamilton, for an equal Quantity of Ground adjoining said Site.*

Feb. 14, 1851.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized, under the direction of the President of the United States, to cause to be exchanged a lot of ground, being part of the site of Fort Hamilton, New York, for an equal quantity of ground lying nearer to said fort, and being more valuable for military purposes.

Exchange of part of site of Fort Hamilton, New York.

APPROVED, February 14, 1851.

(a) The proviso thus repealed made it a condition to the confirmation of a purchase of a school lot, and the issuing of a patent therefor, that "the said Durrie shall first procure and file with the register of the district the assent in writing of the commissioners of schools, and a majority of the voters in the township in which said land is situated, to such confirmation."

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CHAP. XV. — *An Act for the Relief of Dunning R. McNair.*

§425 to be refunded to D. R. McNair.

Proviso.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, required to pay to Dunning R. McNair, out of any money in the treasury appropriated to the post-office department, the sum of four hundred and twenty-five dollars, the amount of fines improperly imposed on said McNair, while he was mail contractor on route one thousand one hundred and fifteen, from Bedford to Washington, in the State of Pennsylvania: *Provided, however,* That if the said McNair shall accept the said sum of four hundred and twenty-five dollars, under the provisions of this act, he shall be forever barred from claiming any other or further sum from this government on account of said service under said contract.

APPROVED, February 27, 1851.

Feb. 27, 1851.

CHAP. XVI. — *An Act for the Relief of the legal Representatives of the late General Walker K. Armistead, of the Army of the United States.*

§687,40 to be paid to legal representatives of Gen. Walker K. Armistead.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of six hundred and eighty-seven dollars and forty cents be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to the legal representatives of the late General Walker K. Armistead, of the United States, it being an amount of money which he paid out, for and on account of the army of the United States, whilst in command at Fort Monroe, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and which was not adjusted with the government, during his life: and that the Secretary of the Treasury cause the same to be paid.

APPROVED, February 27, 1851.

Feb. 27, 1851.

CHAP. XVII. — *An Act for the Relief of Sayles J. Bowen.*

Payment to Sayles J. Bowen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be allowed and paid to Sayles J. Bowen, for his services as clerk in the office of the second auditor of the treasury department, from the first of March, eighteen hundred and forty-six, to the first of July, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, the sum of five hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents, and also the further sum of three hundred and eighty-three dollars and twenty-eight cents, for his services as a clerk in the third auditor's office from the seventeenth day of November, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, to the fourth day of April, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, February 27, 1851.

Feb. 27, 1851.

CHAP. XVIII. — *An Act for the Relief of the legal Representatives of Robert S. Burrough and of Stephen Hopkins.*

Payment to legal representatives of Robert S. Burrough and Stephen Hopkins.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to pay to the legal representatives of Robert S. Burrough, deceased, and of Stephen Hopkins, deceased, formerly weighers of merchandize in the custom house at Providence, Rhode Island, the sum of seven hundred and nine dollars

and eighty-two cents, (without interest,) in full compensation for fees alleged to have been withheld from them by the United States, and which had accrued between the first day of July, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, and the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and five, and shall take their receipts in full therefor.

APPROVED, February 27, 1851.

CHAP. XIX.—*An Act for the Relief of the Widow of the late Lieutenant-Colonel William Gray, of Arkansas.* Feb. 27, 1851.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to pay to the widow of Lieutenant-Colonel William Gray, late of Arkansas, the difference of pay and allowances, between a lieutenant-colonel of cavalry, and a lieutenant-colonel of infantry, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Allowance to widow of Lt. Col. William Gray.

APPROVED, February 27, 1851.

CHAP. XXVII.—*An Act for the Relief of Hubert H. Booley.* March 3, 1851.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, required to place the name of Hubert H. Booley on the roll of invalid pensions; and that he pay him, semi-annually, at the rate of sixteen dollars per month, for and during his life, commencing on the tenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

Hubert H. Booley to have a pension for life of \$16 per month, from October 10, 1847.

APPROVED, March 3, 1851.

CHAP. XXVIII.—*An Act for the Relief of the Administrator of Major Frederick D. Mills, deceased.* March 3, 1851.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to James F. Babcock, administrator of the estate of Major Frederick D. Mills, late of the fifteenth regiment of the United States infantry, who was killed in the charge upon a body of the enemy retreating from the field of Churubusco, at the gate of the city of Mexico, on the twentieth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, the value of the horse and equipage of the deceased lost on that occasion, not exceeding two hundred dollars.

Payment to James F. Babcock, administrator of estate of Frederick D. Mills.

APPROVED, March 3, 1851.

CHAP. XXIX.—*An Act for the Relief of Joseph D. Ward and Isaac Watts Griffith.* March 3, 1851.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the name of Joseph D. Ward, who was a sergeant in the second regiment of Kentucky volunteers in the late war with Mexico, be placed on the roll of invalid pensions at the rate of twenty dollars a month, commencing on

Joseph D. Ward to have a pension for life of \$20 per month, from June 9, 1847.

the ninth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and to continue during his natural life.

Isaac Watts Griffith to have a pension of \$16 per month for life, from Oct. 23, 1847, in lieu of present pension.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to place the name of Isaac Watts Griffith, late a sergeant in the army of the United States, on the pension list, at the rate of sixteen dollars per month, to commence on the twenty-eighth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and to continue during his life, in lieu of the pension to which he is now entitled by law.

APPROVED, March 3, 1851.

March 3, 1851.

CHAP. XXX. — *An Act for the Relief of William Hardin:*

Payment to William Hardin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be paid to William Hardin six hundred dollars, as an indemnity for expenses incurred and moneys paid by him in defending a suit to recover money which he had procured for the use of the government.

APPROVED, March 3, 1851.

March 3, 1851.

CHAP. XXXI. — *An Act for the Relief of H. J. McClintock, Harrison Gill, and Mansfield Carter.*

Payment to H. J. McClintock.

Payment to Harrison Gill.

Payment to Mansfield Carter.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the superintendent of Indian affairs at Saint Louis be authorized and required to pay to H. J. McClintock the sum of one hundred and forty-two dollars and twenty cents, for his services as farmer for the Sac and Fox Indians at the Great Nemahaw sub-agency, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-six, and for the hire of two hands employed and paid by said McClintock; also the sum of fifty-eight dollars and sixty-six cents to Harrison Gill, the amount due him for services as assistant farmer for said Indians at the same place; also the sum of eighty-nine dollars and thirty-three cents to Mansfield Carter for his services as assistant blacksmith for said Indians, at the same place and time; and for this purpose, the sum of two hundred and ninety dollars and twenty cents be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, March 3, 1851.

March 3, 1851.

CHAP. XLV. — *An Act for the Relief of the American Colonization Society.*

Settlement of claim of the American Colonization Society for Africans of the barque Pons.

Proviso.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized and required, upon equitable principles, to settle the claim of the American Colonization Society for the support and maintenance, in Liberia, of the Africans recaptured on board the barque Pons, and for all supplies furnished them of every description, and for medical attention, and to pay the amount which he may find so to be due to the said society, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, provided the same shall not exceed fifty dollars per head.

APPROVED, March 3, 1851.

CHAP. XLVI. — *An Act for the Relief of Cincinnatus Trousdale and John G. Connelley, of Arkansas.* March 3, 1851.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury audit and pay to Cincinnatus Trousdale, late acting adjutant, and John G. Connelley, late acting quartermaster and commissary, of the mounted rifle battalion of Arkansas Volunteers, lately in the service of the United States, commanded by Major Solon Borland, the same rate of pay and allowances, for the time beginning September twenty-sixth and ending November eighteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, as is now allowed by law to officers of the United States army holding commissions equal in grade to the nominal acting appointments temporarily filled by said Trousdale and said Connelley, respectively.

Payment to C. Trousdale and John G. Connelley.

APPROVED, March 3, 1851.

CHAP. XLVII. — *An Act to grant to the New Haven and New London Railroad Company the Right of Way through the Custom-House Lot in New London.* March 3, 1851.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of way for a railroad shall be, and is hereby, granted to the New Haven and New London Railroad Company, over and across the lot of land known as the Custom-House Lot, in the city of New London, in the State of Connecticut: *Provided,* That the route of said railroad shall be laid over the water line of said lot, in the rear of the custom-house, and at a suitable distance from the buildings and fixtures of the United States, and in such manner as not to injure said property, and shall be located under the direction of the collector of customs of the port of New London. And the route of said road shall be surveyed and designated, and a copy of the notes of survey, and a plat and description of the location thereof, with the approval of said collector, shall be transmitted within six months to the Secretary of the Treasury, and thereupon the same shall be held for the use of said company for the purpose aforesaid, and no other.

Right of way granted over Custom-House Lot in New Haven.

Proviso as to route.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the grants herein contained, and all rights and privileges secured hereby, shall cease and determine unless the road be begun and completed within one year thereafter; and if the said road shall at any time after its completion be discontinued or abandoned by said company, the grants hereby made, and all rights and privileges hereby secured, shall cease and determine.

Limitation upon the above grant.

APPROVED, March 3, 1851.

RESOLUTIONS.

Feb. 27, 1851. [No. 3.] — *A Resolution providing for an Adjustment of the Accounts of John D. Colmesneil, President of the Ohio and Mississippi Mail Line Company.*

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the auditor of the treasury for the post-office department be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to audit and adjust the account of John D. Colmesneil, president of the Ohio and Mississippi Mail Line Company, for transporting the mails of the United States on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, between Louisville and New Orleans, and intermediate points, during the season of steamboat navigation, between the fifteenth day of November, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and the fifteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-three; and upon ascertaining the amount of service actually rendered by said company in the transportation of the mail as aforesaid, the said auditor shall pay to the said John D. Colmesneil, for the use of himself and associates, out of any funds appropriated for the transportation of the mails, the sum which may be found justly and equitably due to said company: *Provided,* That said sum shall not exceed the rate of allowance fixed by the fifth section of the act of March three, eighteen hundred and twenty-five.

APPROVED, February 27, 1851.

Settlement of accounts of J. D. Colmesneil, president of the Ohio and Mississippi Mail Line Co.

Payment of amount found due.

1825, ch. 64.

March 3, 1851. [No. 7.] — *A Resolution in relation to the Accounts of John De Neufville and Son.*

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to examine and adjust the accounts of John De Neufville and Son, merchants of Amsterdam, with the United States, and pay any balance which may be found to be due to said firm, to the party or parties legally entitled to receive the same: *Provided,* That the amount to be paid shall not exceed the sum of eight thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven dollars and sixty cents, with interest from the thirty-first day of May, seventeen hundred and eighty-two, to the first day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, at the rate of five per centum per annum, deducting all payments heretofore made.

Proviso.

APPROVED, March 3, 1851.

TREATIES.

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THE

TREATIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

CONVENTION WITH PERU,

FOR THE SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS, &c.

THE United States of America and the Republic of Peru, desirous of consolidating permanently the good understanding and friendship now happily existing between the parties, have resolved to arrange and terminate their differences and pretensions, by means of a Convention that shall determine exactly the responsibilities of Peru, with respect to the claims of certain citizens of the United States against her: And with this intention, the President of the United States has appointed James C. Pickett, Chargé d'Affaires of said States near Peru, and his Excellency the President of the Republic of Peru has appointed Don Manuel del Rio, principal officer of the Department of Finance, acting minister of the same Department, and supernumerary Councillor of State; and both Commissioners, after having exchanged their powers, have agreed upon and signed the following articles:—

March 17, 1841.

Proclamation
January 8, 1847.
Ratifications
exchanged at
Lima, October
31, 1846.

Preamble.
Negotiators.

ARTICLE I.

The Peruvian Government, in order to make full satisfaction for various claims of citizens of the United States, on account of seizures, captures, detentions, sequestrations and confiscations of their vessels, or for the damage and destruction of them, of their cargoes, or other property, at sea, and in the ports and territories of Peru, by order of said Government of Peru, or under its authority, has stipulated to pay to the United States the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, which shall be distributed among the claimants, in the manner and according to the rules that shall be prescribed by the Government of the United States.

The Peruvian Government to pay \$300,000, to satisfy the claims of American citizens for captures, detentions, sequestrations, &c., of their property.

Distribution thereof.

ARTICLE II.

The sum of three hundred thousand dollars, which the Government of Peru has agreed to pay, in the preceding article, shall be paid at Lima, in ten equal annual instalments of thirty thousand dollars each, to the person or persons that may be appointed by the United States to receive it. The first instalment shall be paid on the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, and an instalment on the first day of each succeeding January, until the whole sum of three hundred thousand dollars shall be paid.

To be paid at Lima in ten equal annual instalments.

ARTICLE III.

Interest—how to be computed and paid.

The Peruvian Government agrees, also, to pay interest on the before mentioned sum of three hundred thousand dollars, at the rate of four per centum per annum, to be computed from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and the interest accruing on each instalment shall be paid with the instalment. That is to say, interest shall be paid on each annual instalment, from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

ARTICLE IV.

Annual payments to be made in hard dollars, &c.

All the annual payments made on account of the three hundred thousand dollars, shall be paid in hard dollars, of the same standard and value as those now coined at the mint in Lima, and the annual payments, as well as the accruing interest, may be exported from Peru free of all duty whatever.

ARTICLE V.

What indemnities may and may not be demanded from the Government of Peru.

There shall not be demanded of the Government of Peru any other payment or indemnification, on account of any claim of the citizens of the United States, that was presented to it by Samuel Larned, Esquire, when Chargé d'Affaires of the United States near Peru. But the claims subsequent to those presented by Mr. Larned to the Government of Peru, shall be examined and acted upon hereafter.

ARTICLE VI.

How each annual instalment may be paid, &c.

It is further agreed, that the Peruvian Government shall have the option of paying each annual instalment, when it is due, with orders on the custom-house at Callao, which shall be endorsable in sums of any amount, and receivable in the treasury as cash, in payment of duties on importations of all kinds; and the orders shall be given in such a manner as that, in case similar orders shall be at a discount in the market, the full value of each annual payment shall be secured and made good to the United States, as though it had been paid in cash, at the time of its falling due; and any loss occasioned by discount, or delay in the collection, shall be borne and made good by the Peruvian Government.

ARTICLE VII.

Convention subject to ratification. Ratifications to be exchanged within two years from date.

This Convention shall be ratified by the contracting parties, and the ratifications shall be exchanged within two years from its date, or sooner, if possible, after having been approved by the President and Senate of the United States, and by the Congress of Peru.

In witness whereof, the respective Commissioners have signed the same, and affixed thereto their seals.

Signed at Lima
17th March,
1841

Done in triplicate at the city of Lima, this seventeenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

J. C. PICKETT, [L. s.]
MANUEL DEL RIO, [L. s.]

[*Notz.*— The foregoing treaty is published in *Foreign Treaties*, Vol. I. p. 570. The reason for publishing it again, appears in the following extract from the proclamation of the President, of January 8, 1847:—

“ And whereas the seventh article of the said Convention required that the ratifications of the contracting parties should be exchanged within two years from its date, which provision was not observed by the said parties, owing to delays in the ratification rendering such exchange impracticable within the time stipulated; and whereas it appears that the duly constituted authorities of the Republic of Peru did, on the 21st of October, 1845, by law, approve in all respects the said Convention, with the condition, however, that the first annual instalment of thirty thousand dollars on account of the principal of the debt recognized thereby, and to which the second article relates, should begin from the 1st of January, 1846, and the interest on this annual sum, according to Article III., should be calculated and paid from the 1st of January, 1842; and whereas the said Convention, and the aforesaid modification thereof, have been duly ratified, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in the city of Lima on the 31st day of October last, by Albert G. Jewett on the part of the United States, and Manuel del Rio on the part of the Republic of Peru :

“ Now, therefore, be it known, that I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention, and the modification thereof, to be made public, to the end that the same; and every article and clause thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.”]

Ratifications not having been exchanged within the time prescribed by the 7th article, the constituted authorities of Peru did, on 21st October, 1845, approve of said convention with certain conditions.

Ratifications exchanged 31st October, 1846.

Proclaimed 8th January, 1847.

CONVENTION WITH HESSE CASSEL.

March 26, 1844.

Proclamation,
May 8, 1845.
Ratifications
exchanged at
Berlin, Oct. 16,
1844.

Preamble.

Negotiators.

Convention for the mutual Abolition of the Droit d'Aubaine and Taxes on Emigration between the United States of America and the Grand Duchy of Hesse.

THE United States of America, on the one part, and His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse, on the other part, being equally desirous of removing the restrictions which exist in their territories upon the acquisition and transfer of property by their respective citizens and subjects, have agreed to enter into negotiation for this purpose.

For the attainment of this desirable object, the President of the United States of America has conferred full powers on Henry Wheaton, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of His Majesty the King of Prussia, and His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse upon Baron Schaeffer-Bernstein, his Chamberlain, Colonel, Aid-de-camp, and Minister Resident near His Majesty the King of Prussia, who, after having exchanged their said full powers, found in due and proper form, have agreed to the following articles:—

ARTICLE I.

Droit d'aubaine and taxes on emigration abolished.

Every kind of droit d'aubaine, droit de retraite, and droit de détraction, or tax on emigration, is, hereby, and shall remain, abolished, between the two contracting parties, their states, citizens, and subjects, respectively.

ARTICLE II.

Heirs of real property allowed to sell the same and withdraw the proceeds.

Where, on the death of any person holding real property within the territories of one party, such real property would, by the laws of the land, descend on a subject or citizen of the other, were he not disqualified by alienage, such

Convention pour l'Abolition mutuelle du Droit d'Aubaine et des Taxes sur l'Emigration entre les Etats-Unis d'Amérique et le Grand Duché de Hesse.

LES Etats-Unis d'Amérique, d'une part, et Son Altesse Royale le Grand Duc de Hesse, de l'autre part, désirant également d'écarter les restrictions qui existent actuellement dans leurs territoires sur l'acquisition et l'aliénation des biens, par leurs citoyens et sujets respectifs, sont convenus dans ce but d'entrer en négociation.

Pour atteindre ce but désirable, le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique a muni de pleins pouvoirs le Sieur Héiry Wheaton, leur Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plenipotentiaire près la Cour de Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse, et Son Altesse Royale le Grand Duc de Hesse a muni de pleins pouvoirs Monsieur le Baron de Schaeffer-Bernstein, son Chambellan, Colonel, et Aide-de-Camp, et Son Ministre Résident près Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse, lesquels, après avoir échangés leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, ont arrêtés les articles suivans:—

ARTICLE I.

Toute espèce de droit d'aubaine, droit de retraite, et droit de détraction, ou impôt d'emigration, est et demeurera aboli, entre les deux parties contractantes, leurs états, citoyens, et sujets, respectifs.

ARTICLE II.

Si, par la mort de quelque personne possédant des immeubles ou biens-fonds sur le territoire de l'une des parties contractantes, ces immeubles ou biens-fonds venaient à passer, selon les lois du pays, à un citoyen ou sujet de

citizen or subject shall be allowed a term of two years to sell the same,—which term may be reasonably prolonged, according to circumstances,—and to withdraw the proceeds thereof, without molestation, and exempt from all duties of detraction on the part of the government of the respective states.

ARTICLE III.

The citizens or subjects of each of the contracting parties shall have power to dispose of their personal property within the states of the other, by testament, donation, or otherwise; and their heirs, being citizens or subjects of the other contracting party, shall succeed to their said personal property, whether by testament or *ab intestato*, and may take possession thereof, either by themselves or by others acting for them, and dispose of the same at their pleasure, paying such duties only as the inhabitants of the country where the said property lies shall be liable to pay in like cases.

ARTICLE IV.

In case of the absence of the heirs, the same care shall be taken, provisionally, of such real or personal property as would be taken, in a like case, of property belonging to the natives of the country, until the lawful owner, or the person who has a right to sell the same, according to article second, may take measures to receive or dispose of the inheritance.

ARTICLE V.

If any dispute should arise between different claimants to the same inheritance, they shall be decided, in the last resort, according to the laws and by the judges of the country where the property is situated.

ARTICLE VI.

This Convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of their

l'autre partie, celui-ci, si par sa qualité d'étranger il est inhabile à les posséder, obtiendra un délai de deux ans, qui, d'après les circonstances, pourra être convenablement prolongé, pour les vendre, et pour en retirer le produit, sans obstacle, et exempt de tout droit de retenue de la part du gouvernement des états respectifs.

ARTICLE III.

Les citoyens ou sujets de chacune des parties contractantes auront, dans les états de l'autre, la liberté de disposer de leurs biens mobiliers, soit par testament, donation, ou autrement; et leurs héritiers, étant citoyens ou sujets de l'autre partie contractante, succéderont à leur biens, soit en vertu d'un testament ou *ab intestato*, et ils pourront en prendre possession, soit en personne, soit par d'autres agissant en leur place, et en disposeront à leur volonté, en ne payant d'autres droits que ceux auxquels les habitans du pays où se trouvent les dits biens sont assujettis en pareille occasion.

Personal property may be disposed of by will or donation, or otherwise.

Duties on disposal of personal property the same as paid by inhabitants.

ARTICLE IV.

En cas d'absence des héritiers, on prendra provisoirement des dits biens mobiliers ou immobiliers les mêmes soins qu'on aurait pris, en pareille occasion, des biens des natifs du pays, jusqu'à ce que le propriétaire légitime, ou la personne qui a le droit de les vendre, d'après l'article deux, ait agréé des arrangements pour recueillir l'héritage ou en disposer

Property of absent heirs to be taken care of.

ARTICLE V.

S'il s'élève des contestations entre différens prétendans, ayant droit à la succession, elles seront décidées, en dernier ressort, selon les lois et par les juges du pays où la succession est vacante.

Disputes concerning inheritances to be decided, by the local laws.

ARTICLE VI.

Cette Convention sera ratifiée par le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, par et avec l'avis et le consentement de leur Sénat, et

Convention to be ratified, &c.

Senate, and by His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Berlin, within the term of six months from the date of the signature hereof, or sooner, if possible.

In faith of which, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles, both in French and English, and have thereto affixed their seals; declaring, nevertheless, that the signing in both languages shall not hereafter be cited as a precedent, nor in any way operate to the prejudice of the contracting parties.

Signed March
26, 1844.

Done in quadruplicate, in the city of Berlin, on the twenty-sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, and the sixty-eighth of the Independence of the United States of America.

BARON DE SCHAEFFER-
BERNSTEIN. [L. s.]

par Son Altesse Royale le Grand Duc de Hesse, et les ratifications en seront échangés à Berlin, dans l'espace de six mois, à dater de ce jour, ou plutôt, si faire se peut.

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signés les articles ci-dessus, tant en Français qu'en Anglaise, et y ont apposé leurs sceaux, déclarant toutefois que la signature dans ces deux langues ne doit pas, par la suite, être citée comme exemple, ni en aucune manière porter préjudice aux parties contractantes.

Fait par quadruplicate, en la ville de Berlin, le vingt-six du mois de Mars, l'an de Grace mille huit cent quarante-quatre, et le soixante-huitième de l'Independance des Etats-Unis d'Amérique.

HENRY WHEATON. [L. s.]

TREATY WITH THE CREEKS AND SEMINOLES.

Articles of a Treaty made by William Armstrong, P. M. Butler, James Logan, and Thomas L. Judge, Commissioners in Behalf of the United States, of the first Part; the Creek Tribe of Indians, of the second; and the Seminole Tribe of Indians, of the third Part.

Jan. 4, 1845.

Proclamation,
July 13, 1845.

WHEREAS it was stipulated, in the fourth article of the Creek treaty of 1833, that the Seminoles should thenceforward be considered a constituent part of the Creek nation, and that a permanent and comfortable home should be secured for them on the lands set apart in said treaty as the country of the Creeks; and whereas many of the Seminoles have settled and are now living in the Creek country, while others, constituting a large portion of the tribe, have refused to make their homes in any part thereof, assigning as a reason that they are unwilling to submit to Creek laws and government, and that they are apprehensive of being deprived, by the Creek authorities, of their property; and whereas repeated complaints have been made to the United States government, that those of the Seminoles who refuse to go into the Creek country have, without authority or right, settled upon lands secured to other tribes, and that they have committed numerous and extensive depredations upon the property of those upon whose lands they have intruded:

Preamble.
Indian Treaties,
vol. 2, p. 419.

Now, therefore, in order to reconcile all difficulties respecting location and jurisdiction, to settle all disputed questions which have arisen, or may hereafter arise, in regard to rights of property, and especially to preserve the peace of the frontier, seriously endangered by the restless and warlike spirit of the intruding Seminoles, the parties to this treaty have agreed to the following stipulations:—

ARTICLE I.

The Creeks agree that the Seminoles shall be entitled to settle in a body or separately, as they please, in any part of the Creek country; that they shall make their own town regulations, subject, however, to the general control of the Creek council, in which they shall be represented; and, in short, that no distinction shall be made between the two tribes in any respect, except in the management of their pecuniary affairs, in which neither shall interfere with the other.

The Seminoles to settle in any part of the Creek country. To be subject generally to the Creek council.

No distinction between them, except in pecuniary affairs.

ARTICLE II.

The Seminoles agree that those of their tribe who have not done so before the ratification of this treaty, shall, immediately thereafter, remove to and permanently settle in the Creek country.

Seminoles who have not removed to Creek country to do so immediately.

ARTICLE III.

It is mutually agreed by the Creeks and Seminoles, that all contested cases between the two tribes, concerning the right of property, growing out of sales or transactions that may have occurred previous to the ratification of this treaty, shall be subject to the decision of the President of the United States.

Certain contested cases concerning the right of property to be subject to the decision of the President.

ARTICLE IV

Additional annuity of \$3,000 for education allowed the Creeks for 20 years.

Education fund, annuities, &c., of the Creeks, to be expended in their own country in support of certain schools.

Proviso.

The Creeks being greatly dissatisfied with the manner in which their boundaries were adjusted by the treaty of 1833, which they say they did not understand until after its execution, and it appearing that in said treaty no addition was made to their country for the use of the Seminoles, but that, on the contrary, they were deprived, without adequate compensation, of a considerable extent of valuable territory: And, moreover, the Seminoles, since the Creeks first agreed to receive them, having been engaged in a protracted and bloody contest, which has naturally engendered feelings and habits calculated to make them troublesome neighbors: The United States, in consideration of these circumstances, agree that an additional annuity of three thousand dollars for purposes of education shall be allowed for the term of twenty years; that the annuity of three thousand dollars provided in the treaty of 1832 for like purposes shall be continued until the determination of the additional annuity above mentioned. It is further agreed that all the education funds of the Creeks, including the annuities above named, the annual allowance of one thousand dollars, provided in the treaty of 1833, and also all balances of appropriations for education annuities that may be due from the United States, shall be expended in their own country for the support of a manual labor school in the Canadian District, and of another in the Arkansas District: *Provided*, That the President does not object to such application of the annuities above named, granted in the treaties of 1832 and 1833. And it is also agreed that, in the management of such schools, the wishes of the Creek council shall be consulted. (a)

ARTICLE V.

Rations to be issued to such Seminoles as remove, during removal, and the whole tribe to be subsisted for six months after emigration.

Those refusing to remove in six months after ratification of this treaty not to participate in its benefits.

The Seminoles having expressed a desire to settle in a body on Little River, some distance westward of the present residence of the greater portion of them, it is agreed that rations shall be issued to such as may remove while on their way to their new homes; and that, after their emigration is completed, the whole tribe shall be subsisted for six months, due notice to be given that those who do not come into the Creek country before the issues commence shall be excluded. And it is distinctly understood that all those Seminoles, except those now in Florida, who refuse to remove to, and settle in, the Creek country, within six months after this treaty is ratified, shall not participate in any of the benefits it provides. (a)

ARTICLE VI.

The sum of \$15,400 provided for in the treaty of Payne's Landing, and the \$3,000 provided for in said treaty, when to be paid. Ind. Treat., vol. 1, p. 368.

The sum of fifteen thousand four hundred dollars, provided in the second article of the treaty of Payne's Landing, shall be paid in the manner therein pointed out, immediately after the emigration of those Seminoles who may remove to the Creek country is completed; also, as soon after such emigration as practicable, the annuity of three thousand dollars for fifteen years, provided in the fourth article of said treaty, and, in addition thereto, for the same period, two thousand dollars per annum in goods suited to their wants, to be equally divided among all the members of the tribe.

ARTICLE VII.

\$1,000 per annum for 5 years to be furnished in agricultural implements.

In full satisfaction and discharge of all claims for property left or abandoned in Florida at the request of the officers of the United States, under promise of remuneration, one thousand dollars per annum, in agricultural implements, shall be furnished the Seminoles for five years.

(a) See Amendments, post, p. 824.

ARTICLE VIII.

To avoid all danger of encroachments, on the part of either Creeks or Seminoles, upon the territory of other nations, the northern and western boundary lines of the Creek country shall be plainly and distinctly marked.

The northern and western boundary line of the Creeks to be marked.

In witness whereof, the said Commissioners and the undersigned Chiefs and Head Men of the Creek and Seminole tribes, have hereunto set their hands, at the Creek Agency, this fourth day of January, 1845.

WM. ARMSTRONG,
Act'g Superintendent Western Territory.
P. M. BUTLER, *Cher. Agent.*
JAMES LOGAN, *Creek Agent.*
THOMAS L. JUDGE,
Seminole Sub-Agent.

Creeks.

Roly McIntosh,
To-mar-the Micco,
Eu-faula Harjo,
O-poeth-le Yoholo,
Yargee,
Samuel Miller,
Cot-char Tustunnuggee,
*K. Lewis,
Tuskunar Harjo,
Tinthlanis Harjo,
To-cose Fixico,
*Samuel C. Brown,
Ho-tul-gar Harjo,
Oak-chun Harjo,
Art-tis Fixico,
Joseph Carr,
Ar-ar-te Harjo,
Samuel Perryman,
O-switches Emarthlar,
Talloaf Harjo,
David Barnett,

Jim Boy,
*B. Marshall,
Tinthlanis Harjo,
Co-ah-coo-che Emarthlar,
Thlathlo Harjo,
E cho Harjo,
Co-ah-thlocco,
Ke-sar-che Harjo,
No cose Harjo,
Yar-dick-ah Harjo,
Yo-ho-lo Chop-ko,
Phil Grayson,
Chu-ille,
E-cho Emarthla,
Pol-lot-ke,
Kot-che Harjo,
To-cose Micco,
Henry Marshall,
Matthew Marshall,
Che-was tiah Fixico,
Tom Carr.

Seminoles.

Miccanope,
Coah-coo-che, or Wild Cat,
Alligator,
Nocose Yoholo,
Halbeck Tustunnuggee,
Emah-thloo-chee,
Octi-ar-chee,
Tus-se-kiah,
Pos-cof-far,
E-con-chat-te-micco,
Black Dirt,

Itch-hos-se Yo-ho-lo,
Kap-pe-chum-e-coo-che,
O-tul-ga Harjo,
Yo-ho-lo Harjo,
O-switches Emarthla,
Kub-bit-che,
An-lo-ne,
Yah-hah Fixico,
Fus-hat-chee Micco,
O-chee-see Micco,
Tus-tun-nug-goo-chee.

In the presence of—

J. B. Luce, *Secretary to Commissioners.*
Samuel C. Brown, *U. S. Interpreter.*
B. Marshal, *Creek Nation Interpreter.*
Abraham, *U. S. Interpreter for Seminoles.*
J. P. Davis, *Captain U. S. A.*
A. Cady, *Captain 6th Infantry.*

J. B. S. Todd, *Captain 6th Infantry.*
George W. Clarke.
Jno. Dillard.
J. L. Alexander.
J. H. Heard.

[To the names of Indians, except those marked with an asterisk, are subjoined their marks.]

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
March 6, 1845.

Resolution of the Senate, advising and consenting to the ratification of the treaty with certain amendments.

Resolved, (two thirds of the Senators present concurring,) That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the articles of a treaty made by William Armstrong, P. M. Butler, James Logan, and Thomas L. Judge, Commissioners in behalf of the United States, of the first part, the Creek tribe of Indians of the second, and the Seminole tribe of Indians, of the third part, concluded at the Creek Agency, on the 4th day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, with the following

AMENDMENTS.

Strike out from the fourth article the following words: "in their own country, for the support of a manual labor school in the Canadian district, and of another in the Arkansas district: *Provided*, That the President does not object to such application of the annuities above named, granted in the treaties of 1832 and 1833. And it is also agreed that, in the management of such schools, the wishes of the Creek council shall be consulted" —

And insert, in lieu thereof, the following words: "*under the direction of the President of the United States, for the purposes of education aforesaid.*"

Strike out from the fifth article the following words: "except those now in Florida," and add at the end of this article, the following words: "*except those now in Florida, who shall be allowed twelve months from the date of the ratification of this treaty for their removal.*"

Attest:

ASBURY DICKINS, *Secretary.*

Assent of the Creeks and Seminoles to the amendments of the Senate, May 28, 1845.

WHEREAS a treaty was made and concluded on the fourth day of January, 1845, between the United States, by William Armstrong, Acting Superintendent Western Territory, Pierce M. Butler, Cherokee Agent, James Logan, Creek Agent, and Thomas L. Judge, Sub-Agent for the Seminoles, and the chiefs and Head Men of the Creek and Seminole tribes of Indians assembled in council; and whereas the Senate did, by resolution of March sixth, 1845, advise and consent to the ratification of said treaty with the following amendments:

Strike out from the fourth article the following words: "in their own country for the support of a manual labor school in the Canadian district, and of another in the Arkansas district: *Provided*, That the President does not object to such application of the annuities above named granted in the treaties of 1832 and 1833. And it is also agreed that, in the management of such schools, the wishes of the Creek Council shall be consulted;" and insert, in lieu thereof, the following words: "under the direction of the President of the United States, for the purposes of education aforesaid."

Strike out from the fifth article the following words: "except those now in Florida," and add, at the end of this article, the following words: "except those now in Florida, who shall be allowed twelve months from the date of the ratification of this treaty for their removal."

Consent to Amendments.

Now we, the Chiefs and Head Men of the Creek and Seminole tribes of Indians, do hereby consent to and ratify said amendments.

In testimony whereof, we hereunto place our hands, this twenty-eighth day of May, 1845.

Roley McIntosh,	Curseta Micco,
To-marth-le Micco,	Tuskunar Fixico,
Eufaula Harjo,	Ho-lah-tah Micco,
Tuckabatche Micco,	Co-sah-nah-che Harjo,
Co-wock-koo-che Emarthlar,	Spoke-oak Micco,
Jim Boy,	Oak-chun Harjo,
O poeth-le Yo-ho-lo,	Joseph Carr,
Tuskunar Harjo,	In-thlinnis Harjo,
David Barnett,	K. Lewis,
Neah-locco Chopko,	B. Marshall.
Tustunnuggee Chopko,	

In the presence of—

J. B. Luce, *Secretary to Commissioners.*
 B. Marshall, *Interpreter.*
 James Logan, *Creek Agent.*
 Thomas L. Judge, *Sub-Agent, Sem. Indians.*
 Reuben Cook.
 Wm. Whitfield.

Seminolea.

Mic-can-o-pe,	George Cloud,
Co-ah-coo-che, or Wild Cat,	Cho-co-tee,
Alligator,	Fas-co-far,
Ho-lat tah Mic-coo-che,	Yo-ho-lo Harjo,
Tus se-kiah,	Kap-pe-chum-e-coo-che,
Halleck Tustunnuggee,	E-cho Emah-thlor-chee,
Oe-ti-ar-che,	Jim Jumper.
Black Dirt,	

In the presence of—

J. B. Luce, *Secretary to Commissioners*
 Abraham, *U. S. Interpreter.*
 Thomas L. Judge, *Sub. Agent, Sem. Indians.*
 Thomas Hazen.
 Charles L. Bailey.

[To the names of Indians are added their marks]

CONVENTION WITH BAVARIA.

Jan. 21, 1845.
Ratifications
exchanged at
Berlin, Nov. 4,
1845.
Proclamation,
Aug. 16, 1846.

Convention for the mutual Abolition of the Droit d'Aubaine and Taxes on Emigration between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of Bavaria.

Vertrag über die gegenseitige Aufhebung von Heimfalls-(Fremdlings)-Recht und Auswanderungs-Steuern zwischen den Vereinigten Staaten von Nord-America und S. Majestät dem König von Bayern.

Preamble.

THE United States of America and his Majesty the King of Bavaria, having agreed, for the advantage of their respective citizens and subjects, to conclude a convention for the mutual abolition of the droit d'aubaine and taxes on emigration, have named, for this purpose, their respective plenipotentiaries, namely: the President of the United States of America has conferred full powers on Henry Wheaton, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Royal Court of Prussia; and his Majesty the King of Bavaria, upon Count Maximilian von Lerchenfeld-Köfering, his Chamberlain, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Royal Prussian Court, Commander of the Royal Order of the Knights of St. George, of the Order for Merit in Civil Service of the Bavarian Crown, of St. Michael, Grand Cross of the Russian Imperial Order of St. Anne of the first class, of the Royal Prussian Order of the Red Eagle of the first class, Commander Grand Cross of the Royal Swedish Order of the North Star, and Great Commander of the Royal Greek Order of the Saviour; who, after having exchanged their said full powers, found in due and proper form, have agreed to and signed the following articles:—

Negotiators.

Nachdem die Vereinigten Staaten von Nord-Amerika und S. Majestät der König von Bayern übereingekommen sind, zum Besten der beiderseitigen Staats Angehörigen einen Vertrag über gegenseitige Aufhebung von Heimfalls-(Fremdlings)-Recht und Auswanderungs-Steuern abzuschliessen, so sind hiezu von beiden Seiten Bevollmächtigte ernannt worden, als nämlich, von Seiten des Präsidenten der Vereinigten Staaten von Nord-Amerika, Herr Heinrich Wheaton, nordamerikanischer ausserordentlicher Gesandter und bevollmächtigter Minister am königlich-preussischen Hofe, und von Seiten, Seiner Majestät des Königs von Bayern, allerhöchst dessen Gesandten und bevollmächtigten Minister am königlich-preussischen Hofe, Graf Maximilian von Lerchenfeld-Köfering, Commandeur des königlichen Ritterordens vom heiligen Georg, der königlichen Civil-Verdienstorden der bayrischen Krone, und vom heiligen Michael, Grosskreuz des kaiserlichrussischen St. Anenordens 1 Classe in Diamanten, des königlich-preussischen rothen Adlerordens erster Classe in Diamanten, Commandeur Grosskreuz des königlichschwedischen Nordsternordens, und Gross-Commenthur des königlichgriechischen Erlöser-Ordens; welche Bevollmächtigte, nach vollzogener Auswechslung ihrer, in guter und gehöriger Form befundenen Vollmachten, nachstehende Artikel festgesetzt und unterzeichnet haben:—

ARTICLE I.

Every kind of droit d'aubaine, droit de retraite, and droit de détraction or tax on emigration, is hereby, and shall remain, abolished between the two contracting parties, their states, citizens, and subjects, respectively.

Droit d'aubaine and taxes on emigration abolished.

ARTICLE II.

Where, on the death of any person holding real property within the territories of one party, such real property would, by the laws of the land, descend on a citizen or subject of the other, were he not disqualified by alienage, such citizen or subject shall be allowed a term of two years to sell the same, which term may be reasonably prolonged according to circumstances, and to withdraw the proceeds thereof, without molestation, and exempt from all duties of détraction.

Heirs to real property allowed to sell the same and withdraw the proceeds.

ARTICLE III.

The citizens or subjects of each of the contracting parties shall have power to dispose of their (real and*) personal property within the states of the other, by testament, donation, or otherwise; and their heirs, legatees, and donees, being citizens or subjects of the other contracting party, shall succeed to their said (real and*) personal property, and may take possession thereof, either by themselves or by others acting for them, and dispose of the same at their pleasure, paying such duties only as the inhabitants of the country where the said property lies shall be liable to pay in like cases.

Citizens or subjects of each party to have power to dispose of their personal property in the states of the other, &c.

Duties to be same as paid by inhabitants.

ARTIKEL I.

Jede Art von Heimfalls-(Fremdlings)-Recht, Nachsteuer und Abzugs-Recht, oder Auswanderungs-Steuer, ist und bleibt aufgehoben zwischen beiden abschliessenden Theilen, ihren beiderseitigen Staaten und Staats-Angehörigen.

ARTIKEL II.

Wenn durch den Tod irgend eines Besitzers von Immobilien oder Grundeigenthum, welche sich auf dem Gebiete des einen der abschliessenden Theile befinden, diese Immobilien oder Grundeigenthum nach den Gesetzen des Landes auf einen Staats-Angehörigen des andern Theils übergehen sollen, so wird diesem, wenn er durch seine Eigenschaft, als Fremder, zum Besitze derselben unfähig ist, ein Aufschub von zwei Jahren gewährt, welcher Termin nach Umständen in angemessene Weise verlängert werden kann, um dieselben zu verkaufen, und um den Ertrag davon ohne Anstand und frei von jeder Abzugssteuer zu beziehen.

ARTIKEL III.

Den Staats-Angehörigen eines jeden der abschliessenden Theile, soll in den Staaten des andern die Freiheit zustehen, über ihre beweglichen (und unbeweglichen*) Güter durch Testament, Schenkung, oder auf andere Weise zu verfügen, und deren Erben durch Testament, oder *ab intestato*, oder durch Schenkung hiezu berechtigt, sollen, wenn sie die Standes-Angehörige des andern der beiden abschliessenden Theile sind, ihnen in dem Besitze dieser ihrer beweglichen (und unbeweglichen*) Güter folgen, auch in Person sowohl, als durch andere, welche an ihrer Stelle handeln, davon Besitz ergreifen, und nach Gutdünken damit schalten können, ohne andere Steuern zu bezahlen, als solche, welche die Einwohner des Landes, worin sich die genannten Güter befinden, bei gleichem Anlasse unterworfen sind.

* The words in parentheses are, in the Original Treaty, encircled in red ink.

ARTICLE IV.

Property of absent heirs to be taken care of.

In case of the absence of the heirs, the same care shall be taken, provisionally, of such real or personal property as would be taken in a like case of property belonging to the natives of the country, until the lawful owner, or the person who has a right to sell the same, according to Article II, may take measures to receive or dispose of the inheritance.

ARTICLE V.

Disputes concerning inheritances to be settled by local laws.

If any dispute should arise between different claimants to the same inheritance, they shall be decided in the last resort according to the laws, and by the judges, of the country where the property is situated.

ARTICLE VI.

This convention not to derogate from force of laws of Bavaria to prevent emigration.

But this convention shall not derogate in any manner from the force of the laws already published, or hereafter to be published, by his Majesty the King of Bavaria, to prevent the emigration of his subjects.

ARTICLE VII.

Convention subject to ratification, and ratifications to be exchanged in fifteen months from date.

This convention is concluded subject to the ratification of the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of their Senate, and of his Majesty the King of Bavaria, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Berlin within the term of fifteen months from the date of the signature hereof, or sooner if possible.

ARTIKEL IV.

Im Fall der Abwesenheit der Erben, wird man hinsichtlich der erwähnten beweglichen oder unbeweglichen Güter provisorisch ganz dieselbe Sorgfalt anwenden, welche man bei gleichem Anlasse hinsichtlich der Güter der Eingebornen angewendet hätte, bis der gesetzmässige Eigenthümer oder derjenige, welcher nach Artikel II. das Recht hat, dieselben zu verkaufen, Anordnungen zu treffen, für gut finden wird, um die Erbschaft anzutreten, oder darüber zu verfügen.

ARTIKEL V.

Wenn sich Streitigkeiten zwischen verschiedenen rechtlichen Anspruch auf die Erbschaft habenden Prätendenten erheben, so werden dieselben in letzter Instanz nach den Gesetzen und von den Richtern des Landes entschieden werden, in welchem das Object der Erbschaft sich befindet.

ARTIKEL VI.

Durch die Bestimmungen des gegenwärtigen Vertrags sollen jedoch auf keiner Weise diejenigen Gesetze entkräftet werden, welche durch S^r Majestät den König von Bayern bezüglich der Verhinderung der Auswanderung allerhöchst dessen Unterthanen bereits erlassen worden sind, oder in der Folge zu erlassen wären.

ARTIKEL VII.

Gegenwärtiger Vertrag ist abgeschlossen worden, vorbehaltlich der Ratification des Präsidenten der Vereinigten Staaten von Nord-America, nach und mit dem Rathe und der Einwilligung des nordamerikanischen Senats, und vorbehaltlich der Ratification S^r Majestät des Königs von Bayern, und es soll die Auswechslung der Ratifications-Urkunden innerhalb fünfzehn Monaten vom Tage der Unterzeichnung des gegenwärtigen Vertrags angerechnet, oder früher, wenn es möglich ist, zu Berlin statt finden.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles, as well in English as in German, and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done in quadruplicata, in the city of Berlin, on the twenty-first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, in the sixty-ninth year of the independence of the United States of America, and the nineteenth of the reign of his Majesty the King of Bavaria.

HENRY WHEATON. [L. S.]

Urkundlich dessen, [haben] die beiderseitigen Bevollmächtigten obenstehende Artikel sowohl in englischer, als teutscher Sprache unterzeichnet, und ihre Siegel beigedrückt haben.

Ausgestellt in vier Exemplaren zu Berlin, den ein und zwanzigsten Januar, ein tausend acht hundert und fünf und vierzig, im neun und sechzigsten Jahr der Unabhängigkeit der Vereinigten Staaten von America, und im neunzehnten Jahr der Regierung Seiner Majestät des Königs von Bayern.

GRAF V. LERCHENFELD. [L. S.]

Signed, in German and English, Jan. 21, 1845.

TREATY WITH BELGIUM.

[NOTE. — The Treaty concluded with the King of the Belgians, Nov. 10, 1845, was printed in the volume containing the Treaties of the United States with Foreign Nations, published under the joint resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1845, authorising a subscription to Little & Brown's edition of the Laws and Treaties of the United States, and which is the eighth volume of that series. It is, therefore, omitted here. It will be found on page 606 of that volume.]

Nov. 10, 1845.

CONVENTION WITH SAXONY,

FOR THE MUTUAL ABOLITION OF THE DROIT D'AUBAINE AND TAXES ON EMIGRATION.

May 14, 1845.

Ratifications
exchanged Aug.
12, 1846.Proclamation,
September 9,
1846.

Preamble.

THE United States of America on the one part, and his Majesty the King of Saxony on the other part, being equally desirous of removing the restrictions which exist in their territories upon the acquisition and transfer of property by their respective citizens and subjects, have agreed to enter into negotiations for this purpose.

Negotiators.

For the attainment of this desirable object, the President of the United States of America has conferred full powers on Henry Wheaton, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of his Majesty the King of Prussia, and his Majesty the King of Saxony upon John de Minckwitz, his Minister of State, Lieutenant-General, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the said Court; who, after having exchanged their said full powers, found in due and proper form, have agreed to the following articles:—

ARTICLE I.

Droit d'aubaine,
&c., abolished.

Every kind of droit d'aubaine, droit de retraite, and droit de détraction or tax on emigration, is hereby and shall remain abolished between the two contracting parties, their States, citizens, and subjects, respectively.

ARTICLE II.

Heirs to real
property allowed
to sell the same
and withdraw the
proceeds.

Where, on the death of any person holding real property within the territories of one party, such real property would, by the laws of the land, descend on a citizen or subject of the other, were he not disqualified by alienage, or where such real property has been devised by last will and testament to such citizen or subject,

DIE Vereinigten Staaten von Nord-Amerika einestheils, und Seine Majestät der König von Sachsen anderntheils, von gleichem Wunsche beseelt, die Beschränkungen aufzuheben, welche in Ihren Staatsgebieten bei Erwerbung und Ueberbringung von Gütern Seiten Ihrer beiderseitigen Staatsangehörigen bestehen, sind übereingekommen zu diesem Ende in Unterhandlung zu treten.

Um diesen wünschenswerthen Zweck zu erreichen, haben der Präsident der Vereinigten Staaten von Nord Amerika, deren ausserordentlichen Gesandten und bevollmächtigten Minister am königlich-preussischen Hofe, Heinrich Wheaton, und Seine Majestät der König von Sachsen Allerhöchst, Ihren Staatsminister, General-Lieutenant, ausserordentlichen Gesandten und bevollmächtigten Minister am gedachten Hofe Johannes von Minckwitz, zu Bevollmächtigten ernannt, welche, nach erfolgter Auswechslung ihrer, in gehöriger Form befundenen Vollmachten über folgende Artikel sich vereinigt haben:—

ARTIKEL I.

Jede Art von Heimfallsrecht, Abschoss und Auswanderungssteuer ist und bleibt aufgehoben zwischen den beiden abschliessenden Theilen, ihrer beiderseitigen Staaten und Staatsangehörigen.

ARTIKEL II.

Wenn durch den Tod irgend eines Besitzers von unbeweglichen Gütern, die in den Gebieten des einen Theils liegen, solche unbewegliche Güter durch gesetzliche Erbfolge einem Staatsangehörigen des andern Theils, wenn er nicht wegen seiner Eigenschaft als Fremder zu deren Besitz unbefähigt wäre, zufallen, oder wenn

he shall be allowed a term of two years from the death of such person — which term may be reasonably prolonged according to circumstances — to sell the same and to withdraw the proceeds thereof without molestation, and exempt from all duties of détraction on the part of the government of the respective States.

ARTICLE III.

The citizens or subjects of each of the contracting parties shall have power to dispose of their personal property within the States of the other, by testament, donation, or otherwise; and their heirs, being citizens or subjects of the other contracting party, shall succeed to their said personal property, whether by testament or *ab intestato*, and may take possession thereof, either by themselves or by others acting for them, and dispose of the same at their pleasure, paying such duties only as the inhabitants of the country where the said property lies shall be liable to pay in like cases.

ARTICLE IV.

In case of the absence of the heirs, the same care shall be taken, provisionally, of such real or personal property as would be taken, in a like case, of the property belonging to the natives of the country, until the lawful owner, or the person who has a right to sell the same, according to Article II., may take measures to receive or dispose of the inheritance.

unbewegliches Eigenthum durch testamentarische Verfügung einem solchen Staatsangehörigen bestimmt worden seyn sollte; so soll diesem ein Zeitraum von Zwei Jahren vom Tode des Erblassers an — welche Frist jedoch nach Umständen in billiger Weise verlängert werden kann — zugestanden werden, um die gedachten unbeweglichen Güter verkaufen und den Erlöss ohne Hinderniss und frei von jeder Abzugssteuer Seiten der Regierung eines der beiden Staaten, beziehen zu können.

ARTIKEL III.

Die Staatsangehörigen eines jeden der abschliessenden Theile, sollen in den Gebieten des Andern das Recht haben, über ihre beweglichen Güter durch Testament, Schenkung, oder auf andere Weise zu verfügen, und ihre Erben, wenn sie Staatsangehörige des andern abschliessenden Theiles sind, sollen denselben, entweder durch Testament oder *ab intestato* in dem Besitze ihrer gedachten beweglichen Güter folgen und von selbigen, sei es in Person oder durch Andere in deren Namen Handelnde, Besitz ergreifen und nach Gefallen darüber verfügen können, ohne einer andern Abgabe als derjenigen unterworfen zu seyn, welche die Einwohner des Staats, worin sich die fraglichen Güter befinden, in gleichen Fällen zu entrichten haben würden.

ARTIKEL IV.

Im Falle der Abwesenheit der Erben, wird man für dergleichen bewegliche oder unbewegliche Güter einstweilen dieselbe Sorge tragen, welche man in einem gleichen Falle rücksichtlich der Güter eines Eingebornen getragen haben würde, bis dass der rechtmässige Eigenthümer oder derjenige, welchem das Recht zusteht, dieselben zu verkaufen dem Artikel 2 gemäss, Anordnungen, die Erbschaft anzutreten oder darüber zu verfügen, getroffen haben wird.

Citizens and subjects of each party may dispose by will, &c., of their property in the States of the other, &c.; duties to be the same as paid by inhabitants.

Property of absent heirs to be taken care of.

ARTICLE V.

Disputes to be settled by local laws.

If any dispute should arise between the different claimants to the same inheritance, they shall be decided according to the laws and by the judges of the country where the property is situated.

ARTICLE VI.

Stipulations of the present convention to apply to property already inherited, &c., but not yet withdrawn.

All the stipulations of the present convention shall be obligatory in respect to property already inherited, devised, or bequeathed, but not yet withdrawn from the country where the same is situated at the signature of this convention.

ARTICLE VII.

Convention subject to ratification, and ratifications to be exchanged in 18 months from date.

This convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of their Senate, and by his Majesty the King of Saxony, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Berlin within the term of eighteen months from the date of the signature, or sooner if possible.

Signed in German and English, 14 May, 1845.

In faith of which, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles, both in German and English, and have there to affixed their seals.

Done in triplicata, in the city of Berlin, on the 14th of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and the sixty-ninth of the Independence of the United States of America.

HENRY WHEATON. [L. S.]

ARTIKEL V.

Wenn sich irgend eine Streitigkeit zwischen verschiedenen dieselbe Erbschaft beansprechenden Personen erheben sollte, so soll dieselbe in Gemässheit der Gesetze und durch die Richter desjenigen Staats, worin sich die Güter befinden, entschieden werden.

ARTIKEL VI.

Sämmtliche Bestimmungen dieses gegenwärtigen Vertrags sollen auch verbindlich seyn rücksichtlich derjenigen unbeweglichen oder beweglichen Güter, welche zur Zeit der Vollziehung dieses Vertrags bereits angefallen oder vererbt, aber aus dem Lande, in dem sie sich befinden, noch nicht bezogen worden sind.

ARTIKEL VII.

Dieser Vertrag wird von dem Präsidenten der Vereinigten Staaten von Nord-Amerika, mit Beirath und Einwilligung Seiten des Senats sowie von Seiner Majestät dem Könige von Sachsen ratificirt, und sollen die Ratifikationen zu Berlin binnen zwölf Monaten vom Tage der Unterzeichnung angerechnet oder auch früher, sofern es thunlich ist, ausgetauscht werden.

Zur Urkund dessen haben die beiderseitigen Bevollmächtigten die vorstehenden Artikel, sowohl in deutscher als englischer Sprache, vollzogen und ihre Siegel beigedrückt.

Ausgefertigt in drei Exemplaren zu Berlin, den 14ten May des Jahres der Gnade Ein Tausend Acht hundert Fünf und Vierzig, und dem Neun und Sechzigsten der Unabhängigkeit der Vereinigten Staaten von Nord-Amerika.

MINCKWITZ. [L. S.]

TREATY WITH THE TWO SICILIES.

THE United States of America and his Majesty the King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, equally animated with the desire of maintaining the relations of good understanding which have hitherto so happily subsisted between their respective states, and consolidating the commercial intercourse between them, have agreed to enter in negotiation for the conclusion of a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, for which purpose they have appointed plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

The President of the United States of America, William H. Polk, Chargé d'Affaires of the same United States of America to the Court of his Majesty the King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies; and his Majesty the King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, D. Giustino Fortunato, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Military Constantinian Order of Saint George, and of Francis the 1st, Minister Secretary of State of his said Majesty; D. Michael Gravina and Requesenz, Prince of Comitini, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Order of Francis the 1st, Gentleman of the Chamber in waiting, and Minister Secretary of State of his said Majesty; and D. Antonio Spinelli, of Scalea, Commander of the Royal Order of Francis the 1st, Gentleman of the Chamber of his said Majesty, Member of the General Consulta, and Superintendent-General of the Archives of the Kingdom; who after having each others exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have concluded and signed the following articles:—

ARTICLE I.

There shall be reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation between the United States of America and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

GLI Stati Uniti di America, e Sua Maestà il Re del Regno delle Due Sicilie, del pari animati dal desiderio di conservare le relazioni di buona corrispondenza che anno finora felicemente esistito tra' loro rispettivi stati, e di estendere e consolidare i rapporti commerciali tra essi, sono convenuti di entrare in negoziazione per la conclusione di un Trattato di Commercio e di Navigazione, ed anno a tale effetto destinato rispettivamente de' plenipotenziari, cioè:

Il Presidente degli Stati Uniti di America, il Sig.^{no} Guglielmo H. Polk, Incaricato di Affari degli stessi Stati Uniti di America presso la Corte di S. M. il Re del Regno delle Due Sicilie; e Sua Maestà il Re del Regno delle Due Sicilie, D. Giustino Fortunato, Cavaliere Gran Croce del Militare Reale Ordine Costantiniano, di S. Giorgio, e di quello di Francesco 1°, Ministro Segretario di Stato della M. S.; D. Michele Gravina e Requesenz, Principe di Comitini, Cavaliere Gran Croce di Francesco 1°, Gentiluomo di Camera con esercizio, e Ministro Segretario di Stato della M. S.; e D. Antonio Spinelli, dei Principi di Scalea, Commendatore del Real Ordine di Francesco 1°, Gentiluomo della M. S., Consultor della Consulta Generale, e Soprintendente Generale degli Archivi del Regno; i quali dopo di avere scambiato i loro pieni poteri, trovati in buona e dovuta forma, àn conchiuso e sottoscritto gli articoli seguenti:—

ARTICOLO I.

Vi sarà reciproca libertà di commercio e navigazione tra gli Stati Uniti di America ed il Regno delle Due Sicilie, e niun dazio doganale, o altra imposizione, sarà caricato

Dec. 1, 1845.

Ratifications
exchanged at Na-
ples, June 1, 1846.
Proclamation,
July 24, 1846.

Negotiators.

To be a recip-
rocal liberty of
commerce and
navigation.

No higher duties to be imposed on importations into either country of articles from the other than from any other country.

Favors granted by either party to other nations to be common to the other.

No duty of customs, or other impost, shall be charged upon any goods, the produce or manufacture of one country, upon importation by sea or by land from such country into the other, other or higher than the duty or impost charged upon goods of the same kind, the produce or manufacture of, or imported from, any other country; and the United States of America and his Majesty the King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies do hereby engage, that the subjects or citizens of any other state shall not enjoy any favor, privilege, or immunity, whatever, in matters of commerce and navigation, which shall not also, and at the same time, be extended to the subjects or citizens of the other high contracting party, gratuitously, if the concession in favor of that other state shall have been gratuitous, and in return for a compensation, as nearly as possible of proportionate value and effect, to be adjusted by mutual agreement, if the concession shall have been conditional.

ARTICLE II.

Equalization of duties, &c., on imports and exports on vessels of either country.

All articles of the produce or manufacture of either country, and of their respective states, which can legally be imported into either country from the other, in ships of that other country, and thence coming, shall, when so imported, be subject to the same duties, and enjoy the same privileges, whether imported in ships of the one country, or in ships of the other; and in like manner, all goods which can legally be exported or reexported from either country to the other, in ships of that other country, shall, when so exported or reexported, be subject to the same duties, and be entitled to the same privileges, drawbacks, bounties, and allowances, whether exported in ships of the one country, or in ships of the other.

ARTICLE III.

Equalization of tonnage, harbor, and lighthouse duties.

No duties of tonnage, harbor, lighthouses, pilotage, quarantine,

sopra qualunque merce di produzione del suolo o dell' industria di un paese, alla importazione per mare o per terra da tale paese nell' altro, diverso o più elevato del dazio o imposizione caricata sulle merci dello stesso genere di produzione, o manifattura importata da qualsivoglia altro paese.

Gli Stati Uniti di America e S. M. il Re del Regno delle Due Sicilie s' impegnano, perciò che i sudditi o cittadini di alcun altra Potenza non godranno alcun favore, privilegio o immunità, in materia di commercio o di navigazione, senza estenderlo, egualmente, e nello stesso tempo, a' sudditi o cittadini dell' altra Potenza contraente, gratuitamente, se la concessione fatta a favore di tale altro Stato sarà stata gratuita, e mediante un compensamento proporzionato, per quanto sia possibile, di valore e di effetto, da stabilirsi di comune accordo, se la concessione è stata onerosa.

ARTICOLO II.

Tutte le produzioni del suolo e dell' industria dell' uno e dell' altro paese, o de' loro rispettivi Stati che possono essere legalmente immesse in uno de' due paesi con legni dell' altro paese e da esso provenienti, saranno, quando verranno così immesse, sottoposte agli stessi dazi, e godranno degli stessi privilegi, o che sieno importate con bastimenti dell' uno o con bastimenti dell' altro paese: ed allo stesso modo, tutte le merci che potranno essere legalmente esportate o riesportate da uno de' due paesi nell' altro, con legni dell' altro paese, saranno, quando verranno così esportate o riesportate, sottoposte agli stessi dazi, ed avranno diritto agli stessi privilegi diffalchi, benefici, concessioni e restituzioni, o che sieno esportate da' legni di un paese o da quelli dell' altro.

ARTICOLO III.

Niun diritto di tonnelloaggio, di porto, di fanale o di pilotaggio,

or other similar duties, of whatever nature, or under whatever denomination, shall be imposed in either country upon the vessels of the other, in respect of voyages between the United States of America and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, if laden, or in respect of any voyage, if in ballast, which shall not be equally imposed in the like cases on national vessels.

ARTICLE IV.

It is hereby declared, that the stipulations of the present treaty are not to be understood as applying to the navigation and carrying trade between one port and another, situated in the states of either contracting party, such navigation and trade being reserved exclusively to national vessels. Vessels of either country shall, however, be permitted to load or unload the whole or part of their cargoes, at one or more ports in the states of either of the high contracting parties, and then to proceed to complete the said loading or unloading to [at] any other port or ports in the same states.

ARTICLE V.

Neither of the two governments, nor any corporation or agent acting in behalf or under the authority of either government, shall, in the purchase of any article which, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the one country, shall be imported into the other, give, directly or indirectly, any priority or preference on account of, or in reference to, the national character of the vessel in which such article shall have been imported; it being the true intent and meaning of the high contracting parties that no distinction or difference whatever shall be made in this respect.

ARTICLE VI.

The high contracting parties engage, in regard to the personal privileges that the citizens of the United States of America shall

quarantena e altri simili o corrispondenti diritti di qualsivoglia natura, e sotto qualsiasi denominazione, sarà imposto in uno de' due paesi sopra i legni dell' altro, in riguardo ai viaggi tra gli Stati Uniti di America ed il Regno delle Due Sicilie, se carichi, e per qualunque viaggio, se in zavorra, che non sarà egualmente imposto, in casi simiglianti, sopra i legni del proprio paese.

ARTICOLO IV.

È espressamente dichiarato, che le stipulazioni del presente trattato non debbono intendersi come applicabili alla navigazione ed al traffico tra un porto ed un altro situati negli Stati di ciascuna delle alte parti contraenti, essendo tale navigazione e traffico riserbato esclusivamente a' bastimenti nazionali.

I bastimenti de' due paesi, del resto, potranno caricare o scaricare il tutto, o una parte de' loro carichi, in uno o più porti degli Stati di ciascuna delle parti contraenti, e quindi procedere per completare il rimanente del carico o del scarico, in ogni altro porto o porti negli stessi Stati.

ARTICOLO V.

Niuno de' due Governi, nè alcuna corporazione o agente che operi in favore, o sotto l' autorità di ciascuno di essi nella compra di qualunque articolo, il quale, essendo produzione o manifattura di un paese, sarà importato nell' altro, darà direttamente o indirettamente alcuna preminenza o preferenza, in riguardo o in rapporto al carattere nazionale del bastimento, in cui tale articolo sarà stato importato; essendo il vero scopo ed intenzione delle alte parti contraenti, che niuna distinzione o differenza qualunque, sia fatta sotto questo rapporto.

ARTICOLO VI.

Le alte parti contraenti s' impegnano, per riguardo a' personali privilegi, di cui godranno i cittadini degli Stati Uniti di America

Stipulations of this treaty not to apply to the coasting trade.

No preference to be given by either party to importations on account of the national character of vessels in which imported.

Liberty of residence, &c., secured.

enjoy in the dominions of his Majesty the King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and the subjects of his said Majesty in the United States of America, that they shall have free and undoubted-right to travel and to reside in the states of the two high contracting parties, subject to the same precautions of police which are practised towards the subjects or citizens of the most favored nations.

Citizens and subjects of either party may dispose of their personal property and their heirs may succeed to and take possession of the same, &c.

They shall be entitled to occupy dwellings and warehouses, and to dispose of their personal property of every kind and description, by sale, gift, exchange, will, or in any other way whatever, without the smallest hindrance or obstacle; and their heirs or representatives, being subjects or citizens of the other high contracting party, shall succeed to their personal goods, whether by testament or *ab intestato*; and may take possession thereof, either by themselves or by others acting for them, and dispose of the same at will, paying to the profit of the respective governments such dues only as the inhabitants of the country wherein the said goods are, shall be subject to pay in like cases. And in case of the absence of the heir and representative, such care shall be taken of the said goods as would be taken of the goods of a native of the same country in like case, until the lawful owner may take measures for receiving them. And if a question should arise among several claimants as to which of them said goods belong, the same shall be decided finally by the laws and judges of the land wherein the said goods are.

In absence of the heirs their goods shall receive the same care as those of natives.

They shall not be obliged to pay higher taxes than paid by citizens of most favored nations.

They shall not be obliged to pay, under any pretence whatever, any taxes or impositions, other or greater than those which are paid, or may hereafter be paid, by the subjects or citizens of the most favored nations, in the respective states of the high contracting parties.

Shall be exempt from

They shall be exempt from all military service, whether by land

ne' Domini di S. M. il Re del Regno delle Due Sicilie, ed i Sudditi della M. S. ne' detti Stati Uniti di America, che avranno essi libero e non dubbio diritto di viaggiare e risiedere negli Stati delle due alte parti contraenti, rimanendo sottoposti, soltanto, alle precauzioni di polizia che vengono usate verso i sudditi o cittadini delle nazioni le più favorite.

Essi avranno diritto di occupare delle case e de' magazzini, e di disporre delle loro proprietà personali di qualunque specie e denominazione, per vendita, donazione, permuta, testamento, o in qualunque altro modo, senza il minimo ostacolo o impedimento; ed i loro eredi, essendo sudditi o cittadini dell' altra parte contraente, succederanno a' detti loro beni personali, sia per testamento, sia *ab intestato*; e potranno prenderne possesso, sia da se stessi o per altri agendo per essi, e di disporre a piacimento, pagando a profitto de' rispettivi Governi, quei soli diritti, a' quali gli abitanti del paese ove sono situati tali beni, sarebbero assoggettati in simili circostanze: ed in caso di assenza degli eredi o de' rappresenta[n]ti di essi, si prenderà de' detti beni la stessa cura che sarebbe presa, in simili casi, de' beni de' nativi dello stesso paese, fino a tanto che il legittimo proprietario abbia rinvenuto i mezzi per riceverli. E laddove sorgesse quistione tra molti pretendenti per l' appartenenza de' detti beni, la stessa sarà decisa definitivamente, secondo le leggi e da' giudici del paese ove si trovano i detti beni.

Non saranno essi obbligati a pagare, sotto verun pretesto, altre tasse o imposizioni, diverse o più elevate di quelle che sono pagate o che potranno essere in seguito pagate da' sudditi o cittadini delle nazioni le più favorite ne' rispettivi Stati delle alte parti contraenti.

Saranno essi esenti da qualunque servizio militare, sia per ter-

or by sea; from forced loans, and from every extraordinary contribution not general and by law established. Their dwellings, warehouses, and all premises appertaining thereto, destined for purposes of commerce or residence, shall be respected. No arbitrary search of, or or visit to, their houses, and no arbitrary examination or inspection whatever of the books, papers, or accounts of their trade, shall be made, but such measures shall be executed only in conformity with the legal sentence of a competent tribunal; and each of the two high contracting parties engages that the citizens or subjects of the other, residing in their respective states, shall enjoy their property and personal security in as full and ample manner as their own citizens or subjects, or the subjects or citizens of the most favored nations.

ARTICLE VII.

The citizens and the subjects of each of the two high contracting parties shall be free in the states of the other to manage their own affairs themselves, or to commit those affairs to the management of any persons whom they may appoint as their broker, factor, or agent; nor shall the citizens and subjects of the two high contracting parties be restrained in their choice of persons to act in such capacities, nor shall they be called upon to pay any salary or remuneration to any person whom they shall not choose to employ.

Absolute freedom shall be given in all cases to the buyer and seller to bargain together, and to fix the price of any goods or merchandise imported into, or to be exported from, the states and dominions of the two high contracting parties; save and except generally such cases wherein the laws and usages of the country may require the intervention of any special agents in the states and dominions of the high contracting parties.

ra, sia per mare, da' prestiti forzosi e da qualunque contribuzione straordinaria, purchè non sia generale e stabilita dalle leggi. Le loro abitazioni, i magazzini, e tutto ciò che loro appartiene per obbietto di commercio e di residenza, saranno rispettati. Non sarà fatta alcuna arbitraria perquisizione o visita nelle loro abitazioni, e neanche arbitrario esame o ispezione qualunque de' loro libri, carte o conti commerciali; potendo siffatte misure essere soltanto eseguite in forza di sentenza legale di un competente tribunale; ciascuna delle due alte parti contraenti s' impegna, perciò che i cittadini o i sudditi dell' altra residenti ne' loro rispettivi Stati, godranno della loro proprietà e sicurezza personale, in tal pieno ed ampio modo, come i loro propri cittadini e sudditi, o i sudditi o cittadini delle nazioni le più favorite.

ARTICOLO VII.

I cittadini ed i sudditi di ciascuna delle due alte parti contraenti potranno, negli Stati dell' altra, liberamente trattare i propri affari da se stessi, o commettere tali affari alla gestione di tutte le persone, ch' essi potranno nominare loro mezzani, fattori o agenti, e non saranno i cittadini ed i sudditi delle due alte parti contraenti impediti nella scelta delle persone che potranno agire in tale qualità, ne' saranno essi ricchi-esti di pagare alcun salario o remunerazione ad alcuna persona, che non sia da essi scelta.

Absolute libertà sarà data, in ogni caso, al compratore ed al venditore, di negoziare insieme, e di fissare il prezzo di qualunque effetto o mercanzia immessa negli Stati e ne' domini delle due alte parti contraenti, o da essere dai medesimi esportata; salvo, in generale, gli affari, pe' quali le leggi e le usanze del paese richiederanno l' opera di agenti speciali negli Stati e domini delle due alte parti contraenti.

military service, forced loans, &c.

Dwellings to be respected.

No arbitrary search of houses or examination of papers allowed.

Rights of property guaranteed.

Citizens and subjects of each party in the country of the other may manage their own affairs or select their own agents, &c.

Absolute freedom given to buyers and sellers to bargain together.

ARTICLE VIII.

Each party may appoint consuls, &c., to enjoy the same privileges as those of most favored nations; but consuls engaging in commerce placed on same footing as private individuals.

Consuls, &c. authorized to require assistance of local authorities for arrest, &c., of deserters.

How demand shall be made.

How deserters shall be disposed of when arrested.

Each of the two high contracting parties may have, in the ports of the other, consuls, vice-consuls, and commercial agents, of their own appointment, who shall enjoy the same privileges and powers of those of the most favored nations; but if any such consuls shall exercise commerce, they shall be submitted [subject] to the same laws and usages to which the private individuals of their nation are submitted [subject] in the same place.

The said consuls, vice-consuls, and commercial agents are authorized to require the assistance of the local authorities for the search, arrest, detention, and imprisonment of the deserters from the ships of war and merchant vessels of their country. For this purpose, they shall apply to the competent tribunals, judges, and officers, and shall in writing demand the said deserters, proving, by the exhibition of the registres of the vessel, the rolls of the crews, or by other official documents, that such individuals formed part of the crews; and this reclamation being thus substantiated, the surrender shall not be refused.

Such deserters, when arrested, shall be placed at the disposal of the said consuls, vice-consuls, or commercial agents, and may be confined in the public prisons, at the request and cost of those who shall claim them, in order to be detained until the time when they shall be restored to the vessels to which they belonged, or sent back to their own country by a vessel of the same nation, or any other vessel whatsoever. But if not sent back within four months from the day of their arrest, or if all the expenses of such imprisonment are not defrayed by the party causing such arrest and imprisonment, they shall be set at liberty, and shall not be again arrested for the same cause.

However, if the deserter should be found to have committed any

ARTICOLO VIII.

Ciascuna delle due alte parti contraenti potrà avere, ne' porti dell' altra, de consoli, vice-consoli ed agenti commerciali di loro scelta, i quali godranno degli stessi privilegi e poteri, di cui godono quelli delle nazioni le più favorite; ma nel caso che i detti consoli volessero esercitare il commercio, saranno soggetti alle stesse leggi ed usi, a' quali sono sottoposti gl' individui della loro nazione nel paese ove risiedono.

I detti consoli, vice-consoli ed agenti consolari sono autorizzati a richiedere l' assistenza delle autorità locali per la ricerca, l' arresto, la detenzione e l' imprigionamento de' disertori da navi da guerra e mercantili del loro paese. A tale effetto, essi si rivolgeranno a' tribunali, giudici ed ufficiali competenti, e domanderanno in iscritto i suddetti disertori, provando co' registri del bastimento o ruolo di equipaggio o con altri documenti ufficiali che tali individui abbiano fatto parte de' suddetti equipaggi, e a tal dimanda, così documentata, il disertore non sarà negato.

Questi disertori, allorchè arrestati, rimarranno a disposizione de' consoli, vice-consoli o agenti commerciali, e potranno esser rinchiusi nelle pubbliche carceri, a richiesta e spesa di chi ne faccia la dimanda, per essere ritenuti sino al momento che saranno restituiti al bastimento al quale appartenevano, o inviati nel loro paese su di un bastimento della stessa nazione o di qualsiasi altra; ma, però, se nello spazio di quattro mesi, a contare dal giorno dello arresto, non fossero essi rimandati, o che tutte le spese per tale imprigionamento non sieno pagate dalla parte che à dimandato tale arresto e prigionia, saranno essi messi in libertà, senza che possano quindi essere arrestati di bel nuovo per la stessa ragione.

Se però il disertore avesse commesso qualche delitto, la estradi-

crime or offence, his surrender may be delayed until the tribunal, before which his case shall be depending, shall have pronounced its sentence, and such sentence shall have been carried into effect.

ARTICLE IX.

If any ships of war or merchant vessels be wrecked on the coasts of the states of either of the high contracting parties, such ships or vessels, or any parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereunto, and all goods and merchandise which shall be saved therefrom, or the produce thereof, if sold, shall be faithfully restored, with the least possible delay, to the proprietors, upon being claimed by them, or by their duly authorized factors; and if there are no such proprietors or factors on the spot, then the said goods and merchandise, or the proceeds thereof, as well as all the papers found on board such wrecked ships or vessels, shall be delivered to the American or Sicilian consul or vice-consul in whose district the wreck may have taken place; and such consul, vice-consul, proprietors, or factors, shall pay only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, together with the rate of salvage, and expenses of quarantine, which would have been payable in the like case of a wreck of a national vessel; and the goods and merchandise saved from the wreck shall not be subject to duties, unless cleared for consumption; it being understood that in case of any legal claim upon such wreck, goods, or merchandise, the same shall be referred for decision to the competent tribunals of the country.

ARTICLE X.

The merchant vessels of each of the two high contracting parties, which may be forced by stress of weather or other cause into one of the ports of the other, shall be exempt from all duty of port or navigation paid for the benefit of the state, if the motives which led to take refuge be real and evi-

zione dello stesso sarà differita fino a tanto che il tribunale, da cui dipende, abbia emanata la sua sentenza, e che abbia questa avuto il suo effetto.

ARTICOLO IX.

Si alcun bastimento da guerra o mercantile, farà naufragio sulle coste degli Stati di ciascuna delle alte parte contraenti, tali bastimenti o qualunque parte di essi, ed attrezzi ed appartenenze de' medesimi, ed ogni altro effetto e mercanzia che sarà salvata da essi, o il prodotto, se venduto, sarà fedelmente restituito il più presto che si potrà, ai proprietari, su la di loro richiesta, o di agenti, debitamente da loro autorizzati; e se non vi sieno tali proprietari o agenti sul luogo, allora siffatti effetti e mercanzie, o il di loro prodotto, del pari che tutte le carte ritrovate a bordo de' bastimenti naufragati, saranno consegnate al console o vice-console Americano o Siciliano, nel di cui distretto il naufragio à potuto avere luogo; e tale console o vice-console, proprietari o agenti, pagheranno solamente le spese incorse per la conservazione della proprietà, insieme con la rata di salvataggio, e le spese di quarantena, che sarebbero pagabili in simil caso di naufragio di un bastimento nazionale, e gli effetti e mercanzie salvate dal naufragio non saranno soggette a dazio, a meno che non sieno esse destinate per consumazione, beninteso che, in caso di qualunque legale reclamo su di tale naufragio, effetti e mercanzie, lo stesso sarà deferito alla decisione dei tribunali competenti del paese.

ARTICOLO X.

Le navi mercantili di ciascuna delle due alte parti contraenti, che per fortuna di mare o altra cagione fossero costrette ad entrare in uno de' porti dell' altra, vi saranno esentate da ogni diritto di porto o di navigazione solito a pagarsi in beneficio dello Stato, se i motivi che le avranno costrette a rifug-

Vessels of either party wrecked on the coast of the other, and merchandise saved therefrom shall be restored to owners.

Goods found on board such wrecked vessels, how to be disposed of.

Legal claims on such wreck to be referred to competent tribunals of the country.

Vessels of either party forced by stress of weather into the ports of the other exempt from port charges, provided they do not engage in commerce.

Loading or unloading, in certain cases, not considered engaging in commerce.

dent, and if no operation of commerce be done by loading or unloading merchandises; [it being] well understood, however, that the loading or unloading, which may regard the subsistence of the crew, or necessary for the repairation of the vessel, shall not be considered operations of commerce, which lead to the payment of duties, and that the said vessels do not stay in port beyond the time necessary, keeping in view the cause which led [to] taking refuge.

ARTICLE XI.

Every difference of duty to cease and be abolished.

To carry always more fully into effect the intentions of the two high contracting parties, they agree that every difference of duty, whether of the ten per cent. or other, established in the respective states, to the prejudice of the navigation and commerce of those nations which have not treaties of commerce and navigation with them, shall cease and remain abolished in conformity to the principle established in the first article of the present treaty, as well on the productions of the soil and industry of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, which therefrom shall be imported in the United States of America, whether in vessels of the one or of the other country, as on those which, in like manner, shall be imported in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies in vessels of both countries.

Duties on red and white wines.

They declare, besides, that as the productions of the soil and industry of the two countries, on their introduction in the ports of the other, shall not be subject to greater duties than those which shall be imposed on the like productions of the most favored nations, so the red and white wines of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies of every kind, including those of Marsala, which may be imported directly in the United States of America, whether in vessels of the one or of the other country, shall not pay higher or

girsi sieno reali ed evidenti, e purchè non facciano esse alcuna operazione di commercio caricando o scaricando delle mercanzie. Beninteso, però, che i caricamenti o discaricamenti riguardanti la sussistenza degli equipaggi o necessari alla riparazione delle navi, non saranno considerati come operazioni di commercio che diano adito al pagamento de' diritti, e purchè le dette navi non prolunghino la loro permanenza nel porto, al di là del tempo necessario, avendosi riguardo alle cagioni che le avranno costrette a cercar rifugio.

ARTICOLO XI.

Per recare sempre più ad effetto le intenzioni delle due alte parti contraenti, convengono esse, che ogni differenza di dazio, sia del 10 p. c. sia altra stabilita negli Stati rispettivi in pregiudizio della navigazione e del commercio delle nazioni che non anno con esse trattati di navigazione e di commercio, cesserà e rimarrà abolita, consentaneamente al principio stabilito nel primo articolo del presente trattato, tanto sulle produzioni del suolo e della industria del Regno delle Due Sicilie, che da esso verranno immesse negli Stati Uniti di America con legni dell' uno e dell' altro paese, quanto sulle produzioni del suolo e dell' industria degli Stati Uniti di America, che da essi verranno parimenti immesse nel Regno delle Due Sicilie con bastimenti de' due paesi.

Dichiarano, inoltre, che non dovendo le produzioni del suolo e dell' industria dei due paesi, nella loro immissione dall' uno nell' altro, essere assoggettate a dazio maggiore di quello a cui sono sottoposti i prodotti medesimi delle nazioni le più favorite, i vini rossi e bianchi, perciò, del Regno delle Due Sicilie, di qualunque sorta, inclusi quelli di Marsala, che saranno immessi direttamente negli Stati Uniti di America, con legni dell' uno o dell' altro paese, non pagheranno dazi maggiori o più elevati de' vini rossi o bianchi

greater duties than those of the red and white wines of the most favored nations. And in like manner, the cottons of the United States of America, which may be imported directly in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, whether in vessels of the one or other nation, shall not pay higher or greater duties than the cottons of Egypt, Bengal, or those of the most favored nations.

ARTICLE XII.

The present treaty shall be in force from this day, and for the term of ten years, and further, until the end of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same; each of the said high contracting parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice at the end of the said term of ten years, or at any subsequent term.

ARTICLE XIII.

The present treaty shall be approved and ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the said States, and by his Majesty the King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Naples, at the expiration of six months from the date of its signature, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Naples the first of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

WILLIAM H. POLK. [L. S.]

delle nazioni le più favorite. E similmente, i cotonei degli Stati Uniti di America, che verranno immessi direttamente nel Regno delle Due Sicilie, con legni dell'una o dell'altra nazione, non pagheranno dazi maggiori, o più elevati de' cotonei di Egitto, del Bengala, o di quelli delle nazioni le più favorite.

ARTICOLO XII.

Il presente trattato sarà in vigore da questo giorno, e per lo spazio di dieci anni, ed anche fino al termine di dodici mesi dopo che ciascuna delle alte parti contraenti avrà notificato all'altra la sua intenzione di porvi termine; riserbandosi ciascuna delle alte parti contraenti il diritto di dare tale conoscenza alla fine del detto termine di dieci anni, o a qualunque susseguente tempo.

ARTICOLO XIII.

Il presente trattato sarà approvato e ratificato dal Presidente degli Stati Uniti di America, con l'intesa e col consentimento del Senato degli Stati suddetti, e da S. M. il Re del Regno delle Due Sicilie, e ne saranno scambiate in Napoli le ratifiche allo spirare di sei mesi dalla data della sottoscrizione, o anche prima, se sarà possibile.

In fede di chè, i plenipotenziari rispettivi lo han firmato, e vi hanno apposto il sugello delle loro armi.

Fatto in Napoli il primo di Dicembre dell'anno milleottocento quarantacinque.

GIUSTINO FORTUNATO. [L. S.]
IL PRINCIPE DI COMITINI. [L. S.]
ANTONIO SPINELLI. [L. S.]

Duties on cottons from the United States.

This treaty to be in force ten years, and until 12 months after either party give notice, &c.

To be ratified, and ratifications to be exchanged six months from the date of its signature.

Signed Dec. 1 1845.

[There are some errors in the Italian part of this treaty, and the English version of it has many errors. We have followed the original in all cases.—*Pub.*]

TREATY WITH THE KANSAS INDIANS.

Jan. 14, 1846.

Consent of
Senate, April 15,
1846.Proclamation,
April 15, 1846.Land ceded to
the U. States.Sums to be
paid by the Unit-
ed States for the
cession of lands
— how disposed
of.Education.
Agriculture.Methodist Epis-
copal Church.

Provisions.

West line of
lands ceded by
this treaty to be
ascertained and
marked.To move from
lands ceded by
1st May, 1847.

Articles of a Treaty made and concluded at the Methodist Mission, in the Kansas country, between Thomas H. Harvey and Richard W. Cummins, Commissioners of the United States, and the Kansas Tribe of Indians.

ARTICLE I.

The Kansas tribe of Indians cede to the United States two millions of acres of land on the east part of their country, embracing the entire width, thirty miles, and running west for quantity.

ARTICLE II.

In consideration of the foregoing cession, the United States agree to pay to the Kansas Indians two hundred and two thousand dollars, two hundred thousand of which shall be funded at five per cent., the interest of which to be paid annually for thirty years, and thereafter to be diminished and paid *pro rata*, should their numbers decrease, but not otherwise — that is: the government of the United States shall pay them the full interest for thirty years on the amount funded, and at the end of that time, should the Kansas tribe be less than at the first payment, they are only to receive *pro rata* the sums paid them at the first annuity payment. One thousand dollars of the interest thus accruing shall be applied annually to the purposes of education in their own country; one thousand dollars annually for agricultural assistance, implements, &c.; but should the Kansas Indians at any time be so far advanced in agriculture as to render the expenditure for agricultural assistance unnecessary, then the one thousand dollars above provided for that purpose shall be paid them in money with the balance of their annuity; the balance, eight thousand dollars, shall be paid them annually in their own country. The two thousand dollars not to be funded shall be expended in the following manner: first, the necessary expenses in negotiating this treaty; second, four hundred dollars shall be paid to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church for their improvements on the land ceded in the first article; third, six hundred dollars shall be applied to the erection of a mill in the country in which the Kansas shall settle for their use, it being in consideration of their mill on the land ceded in the first article. The balance to be placed in the hands of their agent, as soon after the ratification of this treaty as practicable, for the purpose of furnishing the said Kansas Indians with provisions for the present year.

ARTICLE III.

In order that the Kansas Indians may know the west line of the land which they have ceded by this treaty, it is agreed that the United States shall, as soon as may be convenient in the present year, cause the said line to be ascertained and marked by competent surveyors.

ARTICLE IV.

The Kansas Indians are to move from the lands ceded to the United States, by the first article of this treaty, by the first day of May, 1847.

ARTICLE V.

As doubts exist whether there is a sufficiency of timber on the land remaining to the Kansas, after taking off the land ceded in the first article of this treaty, it is agreed by the contracting parties, that after the western line of the said cession shall be ascertained, [and] the President of the United States shall be satisfied that there is not a sufficiency of timber, he shall cause to be selected and laid off for the Kansas a suitable country, near the western boundary of the land ceded by this treaty, which shall remain for their use forever. In consideration of which, the Kansas nation cede to the United States the balance of the reservation under the treaty of June 3, 1825, and not ceded in the first article of this treaty.

The President, on being satisfied that there is not a sufficiency of timber on lands remaining to the Kansas, to select and lay off a suitable country, &c.

Additional cession by the Kansas.

ARTICLE VI.

In consideration of the great distance which the Kansas Indians will be removed from the white settlements and their present agent, and their exposure to difficulties with other Indian tribes, it is agreed that the United States shall cause to reside among the Kansas Indians a sub-agent, who shall be especially charged with the direction of their farming operations, and general improvement, and to be continued as long as the President of the United States should consider it advantageous to the Kansas.

A sub-agent to reside amongst them.

ARTICLE VII.

Should the government of the United States be of opinion that the Kansas Indians are not entitled to a smith under the 4th article of the treaty of June 3, 1825, it is agreed that a smith shall be supported out of the one thousand dollars provided in the 4th article for agricultural purposes.

Provision for a smith.

In testimony whereof, Thomas H. Harvey and Richard W. Cummins, Commissioners, [and] the Chiefs and Principal Men of the Kansas tribe of Indians have, this the 14th day of January one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, set their hands and seals at the Methodist Kansas Mission.

Signed January 14, 1846.

TH. H. HARVEY, }
RICH. W. CUMMINS, } Commissioners.

Ki-hi-ga-wah-chuffe, or Hard Chief,
Me-cho shin-gah, or Broken Thigh,
Pi-is-cah-cah,
Ish-tal-a-sa, or Speckled Eyes,
Mah-gah-ha,
Shin-gah-ki-hi-ga,
Ca-ho-nah-she,
Wa-shon-ge ra,
Ne-qui-bra,
Ke-bucco-mah-e,

No-pa-war-ra,
Was-sol-ba-shinga,
Ke-hi-ga-wat-ik-in-ga,
Big-no-years,
Wah-pug-ja,
Ah-ke-is-tah,
Chi-ki-cah-rah,
Ke-hah-ga-cha-wah-go,
Wah-hah-hah.

James M. Simpson, Secretary,
Clement Leaserts, Interpreter,
John T. Peery,
John D. Clark,
Chs. Choteau,
Seth M. Hays,
Nelson Henrys,
R. M. Parrett,

Witnesses.

[To the names of the Indians are added their marks.]

TREATY WITH THE COMANCHES AND OTHER TRIBES.

May 15, 1846.
 Proclamation
 March 8, 1847.

Articles of a Treaty made and concluded at Council Springs, in the County of Robinson, Texas, near the Brazos River, this 15th Day of May, A. D. 1846, between P. M. Butler and M. G. Lewis, Commissioners on the Part of the United States, of the one Part, and the undersigned Chiefs, Counsellors, and Warriors of the Comanche, I-on-i, Ana-da-ca, Cadoe, Lapan, Long-waha, Keechy, Tah-wa-carro, Wi-chita, and Wacoe Tribes of Indians, and their associate Bands, in Behalf of their said Tribes, on the other Part.

ARTICLE I.

Said tribes or nations to be under the sole protection of the United States.

THE undersigned chiefs, warriors, and counsellors, for themselves and their said tribes or nations, do hereby acknowledge themselves to be under the protection of the United States, and of no other power, state, or sovereignty whatever.

ARTICLE II.

The United States to have the sole and exclusive right to regulate trade and intercourse with said tribes.

No person to reside among them as a trader who is not furnished with a license for that purpose.

Unfair dealing — how punished.

It is stipulated and agreed by the said tribes or nations, and their associate bands, that the United States shall have the sole and exclusive right of regulating trade and intercourse with them, and they do hereby respectively engage to afford protection to such persons, with their property, as shall be duly licensed to reside among them for the purpose of trade and intercourse, and to their agents and servants, but no person shall be permitted to reside among them as a trader, who is not furnished with a license for that purpose, under the hand and seal of the superintendent to be appointed by the President of the United States or such other person as the President shall authorize to grant such licenses, to the end that said Indians may not be imposed on in their trade; and if any licensed trader shall abuse his privilege by unfair dealing, upon complaint by the chiefs to their agents and proof thereof, his license shall be taken from him, and he shall be further punished according to the laws of the United States; and if any person shall intrude himself as a trader without such license, upon complaint he shall be dealt with according to law.

ARTICLE III.

This article struck out by the Senate. See post, p. 848.

The United States reserves to itself the right of working such mines as may be found within the Indian territory, and the said tribes pledge themselves to protect such persons as the President of the United States may send among them for that purpose. In order to guard against the perpetration of frauds upon the Indians, under pretext of hunting and working mines, no person shall be permitted to go among them for that purpose, except by express license from the President of the United States.

ARTICLE IV.

All white persons and negroes now prisoners with said Indians to be delivered up.

The said tribes and their associate bands agree to deliver, by the first day of November next, to the superintendent of Indian affairs to be appointed by the President, at such place as he may direct, due notice of which shall be given to the said tribes, all white persons and

negroes who are now prisoners among any of the said tribes or nations, for which the United States agree to make to them a fair compensation; and the United States further agree to make [that] all the prisoners taken from said tribes by Texas or the United States, shall be delivered up to the said tribes, at the same time and place, without charge. And when any member of any of said tribes or nations, and their associate bands, having in his possession an American prisoner or prisoners, white or black, shall refuse to give them up, the President of the United States shall have the privilege of sending among said tribes or nations such force as he may think necessary to take them; and the chiefs of the nations or tribes, parties to this treaty, pledge themselves to give protection and assistance to such persons as may be sent among them for this purpose.

Persons taken from said tribes by Texas to be delivered up.

Force may be used.

ARTICLE V.

The said tribes or nations shall have the right of sending delegates to the city of Washington whenever they may think their interest requires it.

This article struck out by the Senate. See report, p. 848.

ARTICLE VI.

The said tribes and their associate bands pledge themselves to give notice to the agent of the United States residing near them of any designs which they may know or suspect to [be] formed in any neighboring tribe, or by any person whatever, against the peace and interests of the United States.

The said tribes to give notice of any designs against the peace and interests of the U. States.

ARTICLE VII.

It is agreed that, if any Indian or Indians shall commit a murder or robbery on any citizen of the United States, the tribe or nation to which the offender belongs shall deliver up the person or persons so complained of, on complaint being made to their chief, to the nearest post of the United States, to the end that he or they may be tried, and, if found guilty, punished, according to the law of the State or Territory where such offence may have been committed. In like manner, if any subject or citizen of the United States shall commit murder or robbery on any Indian or Indians of the said tribes or nations, upon complaint thereof to the agent residing near them, he or they shall be arrested, tried, and punished according to the law of the State or Territory where such offence may have been committed.

Indians guilty of murder or robbery to be delivered up.

Citizens of the United States guilty of murder or robbery of Indians to be punished according to law.

ARTICLE VIII.

The practice of stealing horses has prevailed very much to the great disquiet of the citizens of the United States, and, if persisted in, cannot fail to involve both the United States and the Indians in endless strife. It is therefore agreed that it shall be put an entire stop to on both sides. Nevertheless, should bad men, in defiance of this agreement, continue to make depredations of that nature, the person convicted thereof shall be punished with the utmost severity, according to the laws of the State or Territory where the offence may have been committed; and all horses so stolen, either by the Indians from the citizens of the United States or by the citizens of the United States from any of the said tribes or nations, into whose possession soever they may have passed, upon due proof of rightful ownership, shall be restored; and the chiefs of said tribes or nations shall give all necessary aid and protection to citizens of the United

Horse stealing.

How punished.

All stolen horses to be restored.

States in reclaiming and recovering such stolen horses; and the civil magistrates of the United States, respectively, shall give all necessary aid and protection to Indians in claiming and recovering such stolen horses.

ARTICLE IX.

Trading houses, agencies, and posts to be located on the borders.

See post, p. 848.

For the protection of said Indians and for the purpose of carrying out the stipulations of this treaty more effectually, the President shall, at his discretion, locate upon their borders trading houses, agencies, and posts. In consideration of the friendly disposition of said tribes, evidenced by the stipulations in the present treaty, the commissioners of the United States, in behalf of the said States, agree to give to the said tribes or nations goods, as presents, at this time, and agree to give presents in goods to them, to the amount of _____, next fall, (a) at the Council Springs, on the Brazos, where this council is now held, or at some other point to be designated, and of which due notice shall be given to said tribes.

ARTICLE X.

Perpetual peace between the United States and said tribes.

The said tribes or nations and their associate bands are now, and forever agree to remain, at peace with the United States. All animosities for past offences are hereby mutually forgiven and forgotten, and the parties to this treaty pledge themselves to carry it into full execution, in good faith and sincerity.

ARTICLE XI.

Said tribes to remain at peace with Indians friendly to the United States.

And the said tribes and their associate bands are now, and agree to remain, friendly with such tribes as are now at peace with the United States, residing upon the waters of the Arkansas, Missouri, and Red Rivers.

ARTICLE XII.

Penalty for the introduction of ardent spirits or intoxicating liquors into the Indian country.

If any person or persons shall introduce ardent spirits or intoxicating liquors of any kind among said tribes or nations, such person or person [persons] shall be punished according to the laws of the United States, and the said tribes or nations agree to give immediate notice to the agent of the United States residing near them, and to prevent by any means in their power the violation of this article of treaty.

ARTICLE XIII.

Blacksmiths to be sent to reside among said tribes.

School teachers to be sent among said tribes; and preachers of the gospel may travel and reside among them.

It is further agreed that blacksmiths shall be sent to reside among the said tribes or nations, to keep their guns and farming utensils in order, as long and in such manner as the President may think proper. It is further agreed that school teachers, at the discretion of the President, shall be sent among the said tribes or nations for the purpose of instructing them; and the said tribes or nations agree that preachers of the gospel may travel or reside among them by permission of the President or his agents to be appointed, and that ample protection shall be afforded them in the discharge of their duties.

(a) This blank was filled by the Senate with \$10,000, and for the words "next fall" were substituted, "at such time as the President of the United States may think proper."

ARTICLE XIV.

The said tribes or nations, parties to this treaty, are anxious to be at peace with all other tribes or nations, and it is agreed that the President shall use his exertions, in such manner as he may think proper, to preserve friendly relations between the different tribes or nations parties to this treaty, and all other tribes of Indians under his jurisdiction.

The President to use his exertions to preserve peace between said tribes and all other Indian tribes.

Given under our hands and seals this day and date above.

Signed 15 May, 1846.

P. M. BUTLER, }
M. G. LEWIS, } U. S. Commissioners.

Comanches.

Pah-ha-u-ca, (or the Amorous Man,)	Po-che-na-qua-heip, (Buffalo Hump,)
Mo-pe-chu-co-pe, (or Old Owl,)	Santa-Anna,
Cush-un-a-rah-ah, (or Ravisher,)	Sa-ba-heit, (Small Wolf,)
Ka-bah-ha-moo, (or Won't Smoke,)	Quarah-ha-po-e, (Atelope Road,)
O-ka-art-su, (or Rope Cutter,)	Ka-nah-u-mah-ka, (Nearly Dead,)
Moo-ra-que-top, (or Nasty Mule,)	Ish-a-me-a-qui, (Travelling Wolf,)
Ta-bup-pua-ta, (or the Winner,)	Mo-he-ka, (Polecat,)
Kai-tia-tah, (or Little,)	A-ka-chu-a-ta, (No Horn,)
Kai-he-na-mou-rah, (Blind Man,)	Ka-he-na-bo-ne, (Blind Man,)
Ho-chu-cah, (Birdshouse,)	Ma-war-ra, (The Lost,)
Pah-moo-wah-tah, (No Tobacco,)	Ke-wid-da-wip-pa, (Tall Woman,)
Mon-ne-con-nah-heh, (Ring,)	Fa-na-che, (Mistletoe,)

Wacoos.

We-ar-ras, (Big Dog,)	Hed-e-cok-isk, (Double-Barrelled,)
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Keeches.

Sa-sed-da-qua, (Dead Man,)	Ha-wi-da-sai-kish, (Man Killer,)
A-ko-ha-rai-at, (Pursuer,)	No-cur-ra-oh-to-a-wa, (Loud Talker,)
Hens-ke-da-hick, (Long Frock,)	To-ka-rah, (Black House,)
Uks-que-ra-qua-ar-da, (House Keeper,)	Ken-di-ash-uah-sa, (Narrow Escape,)

Tonkaways.

Ha-set-ta, (Sitting by a River,)	Nic-co-na-nah, (Killed an Indian on the Hill,)
po,	
Ha-shu-ka-nah, (Can't Kill Him,)	Hose-Marea, (or Aish,)
Placedon,	Be-cin-ta,
Cha-al-lah, (Strong Man,)	Shell Chief, (or Tow-a-ash,)
Jose,	
Ka-sa, (A Worshipper,)	Bin-chah,
Tron-ke-la, (Thunder,)	Chick-a-saw-che.

Wichetas.

To-sa-quas, (White Tail,)	Wich-qua-sa-is, (Contrary,)
Cho-wash-ta-ha-da, (Runner,)	His-si-da-wah, (Stubborn,)
Kow-wah, (Shirt Tail,)	

Towa-karroes.

Ke-chi-ko-ra-ko, (Stubborn,)	Wha-cha-ash-da, (Looker-on,)
Nes-ho-chil-lash, (Traveller,)	Wash-le-doi-ro-ka, (Don't you do so,)
Na-co-ah, (Dangerfield,)	Te-ah-kur-rah, (Lightman,)
Ka-ra-ko-ria, (Deceiver,)	Sar-rah-de-od-a-sa, (Straight Looker,)
Ha-ke-di-ad-ah, (Gallant Man,)	

CONVENTION WITH NASSAU.

Convention for the mutual Abolition of the Droit d'Aubaine and Taxes on Emigration between the United States of America and his Royal Highness the Duke of Nassau.

THE United States of America and his Royal Highness the Duke of Nassau having resolved, for the advantage of their respective citizens and subjects, to conclude a convention for the mutual abolition of the droit d'aubaine and taxes on emigration, have named for this purpose their respective plenipotentiaries, namely: the President of the United States of America has conferred full powers on Henry Wheaton, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the royal court of Prussia; and His Royal Highness the Duke of Nassau upon his Minister Resident at the royal court of Prussia, Colonel and Chamberlain, Otto Wilhelm Carl von Roeder, Comthur of the first class of the Ducal Order of Henry the Lion, etc., etc.; who, after having exchanged their said full powers, found in due and proper form, have agreed to and signed the following articles:—

ARTICLE I.

Every kind of droit d'aubaine, droit de retraite, and droit de détraction or tax on emigration, is hereby and shall remain abolished between the two contracting parties, their States, citizens, and subjects, respectively.

Vertrag ueber die gegenseitige Aufhebung von Heimfalls (Fremdlings) Recht und Auswanderungs-Steuern zwischen den Vereinigten Staaten von Nord America und Seiner Koeniglichen Hoheit dem Herzog von Nassau.

NACHDEM die Vereinigten Staaten von Nord America und Seiner Koenigliche Hoheit der Herzog von Nassau beschlossen haben: zum Besten der beiderseitigen Staatsangehoerigen einen Vertrag ueber gegenseitige Aufhebung von Heimfalls (Fremdlings) Recht und Auswanderungs Steuern abzuschliessen, so sind dazu von beiden Seiten Bevollmaechtigte ernannt worden, naemlich von Seiten des Praesidenten der Vereinigten Staaten von Nord America, Herr Heinrich Wheaton, Nordamericanischer ausserordentlicher Gesandter und bevollmaechtigter Minister am Koeniglich Preussischen Hofe, und von Seiten Seiner Koeniglichen Hoheit des Herzogs von Nassau Hoechst ihr Minister Resident am Koeniglich Preussischen Hofe, Oberst und Kammerherr, Otto Wilhelm Carl von Roeder, Comthur 1^{er} Classe des Herzoglichen Ordens Heinrich des Loewen, &c., &c., welche Bevollmaechtigte, nach vollzogener Auswechselung ihrer, gegenseitig in rechtiger und gehoeriger Form befundener Vollmachten, nachstehende Artikel festgesetzt und unterzeichnet haben:—

ARTIKEL I.

Jede Art von Heimfalls (Fremdlings) Recht, Nachsteuer und Abzugsrecht oder Auswanderung Steuer, ist und bleibt aufgehoben zwischen beiden abschliessenden Theilen, ihren beiderseitigen Staaten und Staats-Angehoerigen.

May 27, 1846.
Proclamation,
January 6, 1847.
Ratifications exchanged at Berlin, October 13, 1846.

Preamble.

Negotiators.

Droit d'aubaine, &c., abolished.

ARTICLE II.

Heirs to real property allowed to sell the same and withdraw the proceeds.

Where, on the death of any person holding real property within the territories of one party, such real property would, by the laws of the land, descend on a citizen or subject of the other, were he not disqualified by alienage, such citizen or subject shall be allowed a term of two years to sell the same — which term may be reasonably prolonged according to circumstances — and to withdraw the proceeds thereof without molestation, and exempt from all duties of detraction.

ARTICLE III.

Citizens and subjects of each party may dispose of, by will or otherwise, their personal property in the states of the other, &c. Duties to be the same as paid by inhabitants.

The citizens or subjects of each of the contracting parties shall have power to dispose of their personal property within the states of the other, by testament, donation, or otherwise, and their heirs, legatees, and donees, being citizens or subjects of the other contracting party, shall succeed to their said personal property, and may take possession thereof, either by themselves, or by others acting for them, and dispose of the same at their pleasure, paying such duties only as the inhabitants of the country where the said property lies shall be liable to pay in like cases.

ARTICLE IV.

Property of absent heirs to be taken care of.

In case of the absence of the heirs, the same care shall be taken, provisionally, of such real or personal property, as would be taken, in a like case, of property belonging to the natives of the country, until the lawful owner, or the

ARTIKEL II.

Wenn durch den Tod irgend eines Besitzers von Immobilien oder Grundeigenthum, welche sich auf dem Gebiete des einen der abschliessenden Theile befinden, diese Immobilien oder Grundeigenthum nach den Gesetzen des Landes auf einen Staatsangehörigen des anderen Theils uebergehen sollten, so wird diesem, wenn er durch seine Eigenschaft als Fremder zum Besitze derselben unfachig ist, ein Aufschub von zwei Jahren gewahrt, welcher Termin nach Umstaenden in angemessener Weise verlaengert werden kann, dieselbe zu verkaufen und um den Ertrag davon ohne Anstand und frei von jeder Abzugs Steuer zu beziehen.

ARTIKEL III.

Den Staatsangehörigen eines jeden der abschliessenden Theile, soll in den Staaten des anderen die Freiheit zustehen, ueber ihre beweglichen Gueter durch Testament, Schenkung, oder auf andere Weise zu verfügen, und deren Erben *ab intestato* oder Rechtsnachfolger durch Testament oder Schenkung, sollen wenn sie Staatsangehörigen des andern der beiden abschliessenden Theile sind, ihnen in dem Besitze ihrer beweglichen Gueter folgen, auch in Person sowohl, als durch andere, welche an ihrer Stelle handeln, davon Besitz ergreifen und nach Gutdunken damit shalten können, ohne andere Steuern zu bezahlen als solche, welchen die Einwohner des Landes, worin sich die genannten Gueter befinden, bei gleichem Anlasse unterworfen sind.

ARTIKEL IV.

Im Falle der Abwesenheit der Erben wird man hinsichtlich der erwähnten beweglichen oder unbeweglichen Gueter provisorisch dieselbe Sorgfalt anwenden welche man bei gleichem Anlasse, hinsichtlich der Gueter der Ein-

person who has a right to sell the same, according to Article II. may take measures to receive or dispose of the inheritance.

ARTICLE V.

If any dispute should arise between different claimants to the same inheritance, they shall be decided, in the last resort, according to the laws and by the judges of the country, where the property is situated.

ARTICLE VI.

All the stipulations of the present convention shall be obligatory in respect to property already inherited, or bequeathed, but not yet withdrawn from the country where the same is situated at the signature of this convention.

ARTICLE VII.

This convention is concluded subject to the ratification of the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of their Senate, and of his Royal Highness the Duke of Nassau, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Berlin, within the term of twelve months from the date of the signature hereof, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles, as well in English as in German, and have there- to affixed their seals.

geboren angewendet hatte, bis der gesetzmaessige Eigenthuerer, oder derjenige, welcher nach Artikel II. das Recht hat, dieselben zu verkaufen, Anordnungen zu treffen für gut finden wird: um die Erbschaft anzutreten oder darüber zu verfuegen.

ARTIKEL V.

Wenn sich Streitigkeiten zwischen verschiedenen, rechtlichen Anspruch auf die Erbschaft habenden Praetendenten erheben, so werden dieselben in letzter Instanz nach den Gesetzen und von den Richtern des Landes entschieden werden, in welchen das Object der Erbschaft sich befindet.

ARTIKEL VI.

Sämmtliche, in gegenwaertigem Vertrage enthaltene Bestimmungen, sollen auch in Ansehung solcher Vermögenstheile verbindliche Kraft haben, welche zur Zeit der Unterzeichnung des gegenwaertigen Vertrages bereits angefallen, jedoch noch nicht wirklich expectorirt sind.

ARTIKEL VII.

Gegenwaertiger Vertrag ist abgeschlossen worden, vorbehaltlich der Ratification des Praesidenten der Vereinigten Staaten von Nord America, nach und mit dem Rathe und der Einwilligung des nord-americanischen Senates, und vorbehaltlich der Ratification Seiner Koeniglichen Hoheit des Herzogs von Nassau, und es soll, die Auswechselung der Ratifications-Urkunden innerhalb zwölf Monaten, vom Tage der Unterzeichnung des gegenwaertigen Vertrages an gerechnet, oder früher, wenn es möglich ist, zu Berlin stattfinden.

In Urkund dessen haben die beiderseitigen Bevollmaechtigten obstehende Artikel, sowohl in Englischer als in Deutscher Sprache unterzeichnet, und ihre Siegel beigedrueckt.

Disputes to be settled by local laws.

Stipulations of present convention to apply to property already inherited, &c., but not yet withdrawn.

Convention subject to ratification, and ratifications to be exchanged in 12 months from date.

Signed in English and German, May 27, 1846.

Done in triplicata, in the city of Berlin, on the twenty-seventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, in the seventieth year of the independence of the United States of America, and the seventh of the reign of his Royal Highness the Duke of Nassau.

HENRY WHEATON. [L. S.]

Ausgestellt in drei Exemplaren zu Berlin, den 27^{ten} Mai, Ein Tausend Acht Hundert Sechs und Vierzig, im siebzigsten Jahre der Unabhaengigkeit der Vereinigten Staaten von Nord America, und im siebenten Jahre der Regierung Seiner Koeniglichen Hoheit des Herzogs von Nassau.

OTTO WILHELM CARL
VON ROEDER. [L. S.]

TREATY WITH THE POTTOWAUTOMIE NATION. (a)

Whereas the various bands of the Pottowautomie Indians, known as the Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottowantomies, the Pottowautomies of the Prairie, the Pottowautomies of the Wabash, and the Pottowautomies of Indiana, have, subsequent to the year 1828, entered into separate and distinct treaties with the United States, by which they have been separated and located in different countries, and difficulties have arisen as to the proper distribution of the stipulations under various treaties, and being the same people by kindred, by feeling, and by language, and having, in former periods, lived on and owned their lands in common; and being desirous to unite in one common country, and again become one people, and receive their annuities and other benefits in common, and to abolish all minor distinctions of bands by which they have heretofore been divided, and are anxious to be known only as the POTTOWAUTOMIE NATION, thereby reinstating the national character; and whereas the United States are also anxious to restore and concentrate said tribes to a state so desirable and necessary for the happiness of their people, as well as to enable the government to arrange and manage its intercourse with them: now, therefore, the United States and the said Indians do hereby agree, that said people shall hereafter be known as a nation, to be called the POTTOWAUTOMIE NATION; and to the following

June 5 and 17,
1846.

Consent of Senate,
July 23, 1846.

Proclamation,
July 23, 1846.

Preamble.

Articles of a Treaty made and concluded at the Agency on the Missouri River, near Council Bluffs, on the fifth Day of June, and at Pottawatomie Creek, near the Osage River, south and west of the State of Missouri, on the seventeenth Day of the same month, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, between T. P. Andrews, Thomas H. Harvey, and Gideon C. Matlock, Commissioners on the Part of the United States, on the one Part, and the various Bands of the Pottowautomie, Chippewas, and Ottawa Indians, on the other part:—

ARTICLE I.

It is solemnly agreed that the peace and friendship which so happily exist between the people of the United States and the Pottowautomie Indians shall continue forever; the said tribes of Indians giving assurance, hereby, of fidelity and friendship to the government and people of the United States; and the United States giving, at the same time, promise of all proper care and parental protection

Peace and
friendship to con-
tinue forever.

ARTICLE II.

The said tribes of Indians hereby agree to sell and cede, and do hereby sell and cede, to the United States, all the lands to which they have claim of any kind whatsoever, and especially the tracts or parcels of lands ceded to them by the treaty of Chicago, and subsequent thereto, and now, in whole or in part, possessed by their people, lying and being north of the River Missouri, and embraced in the limits of the Territory of Iowa; and also all that tract of country lying and being on or near the Osage River, and west of the State of Missouri;

Pottowauto-
mies cede certain
lands to U. S.

(a) The name of this tribe is, in different treaties, spelled very differently.

These cessions not to affect title of said Indians to former grants and reservations.

it being understood that these cessions are not to affect the title of said Indians to any grants or reservations made to them by former treaties.

ARTICLE III.

Consideration to be paid by U. S. for cession.

In consideration of the foregoing cessions, or sales of land to the United States, it is agreed to pay to said tribes of Indians the sum of eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars, subject to the conditions, deductions, and liabilities, provided for in the subsequent articles of this treaty.

ARTICLE IV.

Grant by the U. S. of a tract of land to said Indians.

The United States agree to grant to the said united tribes of Indians, possession and title to a tract or parcel of land containing five hundred and seventy-six thousand acres, being thirty miles square, and being the eastern part of the lands ceded to the United States by the Kansas tribe of Indians, by treaty concluded on the 14th day of January, and ratified on the fifteenth of April of the present year, lying adjoining the Shawnees on the south, and the Delawares and Shawnees on the east, on both sides of the Kansas River, and to guarantee the full and complete possession of the same to the Pottowautomie nation, parties to this treaty, as their land and home forever; for which they are to pay the United States the sum of eighty-seven thousand dollars, to be deducted from the gross sum promised to them in the 3d article of this treaty.

Ante, p. 22.

Consideration to be paid by said Indians for grants.

ARTICLE V.

The U. S. to pay said Indians \$50,000 out of sum granted in 3d article—when and for what purpose.

The United States agree to pay said nation of Indians, at the first annuity payment after the ratification of this treaty, and after an appropriation shall have been made by Congress, the sum of fifty thousand dollars, out of the aggregate sum granted in the third article of this treaty, to enable said Indians to arrange their affairs, and pay their just debts, before leaving their present homes; to pay for their improvements; to purchase wagons, horses, and other means of transportation, and pay individuals for the loss of property necessarily sacrificed in moving to their new homes; said sum to be paid, in open council, by the proper agents of the United States, and in such just proportions to each band as the President of the United States may direct.

ARTICLE VI.

Said tribes to remove to new homes within two years from ratification of treaty.

Provision for expenses of removal and subsistence.

The said tribes of Indians agree to remove to their new homes, on the Kansas River, within two years from the ratification of this treaty; and further agree to set apart the sum of twenty thousand dollars to the upper bands, (being ten dollars per head,) and ten thousand dollars to the lower bands, (being five dollars per head,) to pay the actual expenses of removing; and the sum of forty thousand dollars for all the bands, as subsistence money, for the first twelve months after their arrival at their new homes; to be paid to them so soon as their arrival at their new homes is made known to the government, and convenient arrangements can be made to pay the same between the parties to this treaty; the aforesaid sums to be also deducted from the aggregate sum granted by the United States to said tribes of Indians by the 3d article of this treaty.

ARTICLE VII.

Balance of \$850,000 to remain with U. S., as trust fund, at interest of 5 per cent.

The balance of the said sum of eight hundred fifty thousand dollars, after deducting the cost of removal and subsistence, &c., it is agreed shall remain with the United States, *in trust* for said Indians, and an interest of five per cent. annually paid thereon, commencing at the expiration of one year after the removal of said Indians, and

continuing for thirty years, and until the nation shall be reduced below one thousand souls. If, after the expiration of thirty years, or any period thereafter, it shall be ascertained that the nation is reduced below that number, the said annuity shall thenceforth be paid *pro rata* so long as they shall exist as a separate and distinct nation, in proportion as the present number shall bear to the number then in existence.

ARTICLE VIII.

It is agreed upon by the parties to this treaty that, after the removal of the Pottowautomie Nation to the Kansas country, the annual interest of their "improvement fund" shall be paid out promptly and fully, for their benefit, at their new homes. If, however, at any time thereafter, the President of the United States shall be of opinion that it would be advantageous to the Pottowautomie nation, and they should request the same to be done, to pay them the interest of said money in lieu of the employment of persons or purchase of machines or implements, he is hereby authorized to pay the same, or any part thereof, in money, as their annuities are paid at the time of the general payments of annuities. It is also agreed that, after the expiration of two years from the ratification of this treaty, the school fund of the Pottowautomies shall be expended entirely in their own country, unless their people, in council, should, at any time, express a desire to have any part of the same expended in a different manner.

After removal of said Indians, the annual interest of their improvement fund to be paid at new homes.

The President may pay in money in lieu of employing persons or purchase of machines, &c.

After two years, school fund to be expended in their country.

ARTICLE IX.

It is agreed by the parties to this treaty that the buildings occupied as a missionary establishment, including twenty acres of land now under fence, shall be reserved for the use of the government agency; also the houses used for blacksmith house and shop shall be reserved for the use of the Pottowautomie smith; but should the property cease to be used for the aforesaid purposes, then it shall revert to the use of the Pottowautomie nation.

Buildings now occupied as missionary establishment to be reserved for the agency.

The blacksmith house and shop to be reserved for Pottowautomie smith.

ARTICLE X.

It is agreed that hereafter there shall be paid to the Pottowautomie nation, annually, the sum of three hundred dollars, in lieu of the two thousand pounds of tobacco, fifteen hundred pounds of iron, and three hundred and fifty pounds of steel, stipulated to be paid to the Pottowautomies under the third article of the treaty of September 20, 1828.

Money to be paid in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel, stipulated in treaty of 1828.

Ind. Treat., vol. 1, p. 317.

In testimony whereof, T. P. Andrews, Thomas H. Harvey, and Gideon C. Matlock, aforesaid Commissioners, and the Chiefs and Principal Men of the Pottowautomie, Ottawa, and Chippewas tribes of Indians, have set their hands, at the time and place first mentioned.

Signed June 5 and 17, 1846.

T. P. ANDREWS, }
 TH. H. HARVEY, } *Commissioners.*
 G. C. MATLOCK, }

Mi-au-mise, (the Young Miami,)
 Op-te-gee-shuck, (or Half Day.)
 Wa-sow-o-ko-uck, (or the Lightning,)
 Kem-me-kas, (or Bead,)
 Mi-quest, (or the Wampum,)
 Wab-na-ne-me, (or White Pigeon,
 Na-no-no-uit, (or Like the Wind,)
 Pat-co-shuck, junior,
 Catto-nab-mee, (the Close Observer,)
 Wap-que-shuck, (or White Cedar.)

Puck-quon, (or the Rib,)
 Sena-tehe-wan, (or Swift Current,)
 Shaub-poi-tuck, (the Man goes through,)
 Wab-sai, (or White Skin,)
 Shaum-num-teh, (or Medicine Man,)
 Nah-o-sah, (the Walker,)
 Keahh,
 Ne-ah-we-quot, (the Four Faces,)
 Wa-sash-kuck, (or the Grass Turner,)
 Ke-ton-ne-co, (or the Kidneys,)

Sah-ken-na-ne-be,
 Etwa-gee-shuck,
 Saass-pucks-kum, (or Green Leaf,)
 Ke-wa-ko-to, (Black Cloud Turning,)
 Meek-sa-mack, (the Wampum,)
 Chau-ose, (Little Crane,)
 Co-shae-wais, (Tree Top,)
 Patt-qui,
 Me-shuk-to-no,
 Ween-co,
 Joseph Le Frambeau, *Interpreter*,
 Pierre or Perish Le Clerk,
 M. B. Beaubien, *Interpreter*,
 Pes-co-unk, (Distant Thunder,)
 Nant-wish-cum,
 Ob-nob, (or He Looks Back,)
 Pam-wa-mash-kuok,
 Paoc-qui-pa-chee,
 Ma-shaus, (the Cutter,)
 Ci-co,

* Francois Bourbonnai,
 * Chas. H. Beaubien,
 * Shaü-on-nees
 * Paskal Miller,
 * Joseph Glaudeau,
 * Joseph Laughton,
 Ca-ta-we-num, (the Black Dog,)
 Sine-pe-num,
 Chatt-tee, (the Pelican,)
 Me-shik-ke-an,
 Teh-cah-co, (Spotted Fawn,)
 Ca-shah-kee, (the Craw Fish,)
 Shem-me-nah,
 Nah-kee-shuck, (In the Air,)
 Mich-e-wee-tah, (Bad Name,)
 Patte-co-to,
 Shan-bon-ni-agh,
 Kah-bon-cagh,
 Wock-quet.

Witnesses.

R. B. Mitchell, *Indian sub-agent*,
 Richard Pearson,
 A. G. Wilson,
 S. W. Smith,

Edward Pore,
 John E. Whitehead,
 John Copeland,
 T. D. S. McDonnell,

W. R. English,
 S. E. Wicks,
 Lewis Kennedy,
 L. T. Tate.

[To the names of the Indians, except where there is an asterisk, are added their marks.]

We, the undersigned, Chiefs and Head Men, and Representatives of the Wabash, St. Joseph, and Prairie bands of the Ottawa, Chippewas, and Pottowautomie Indians, do hereby accept, ratify, and confirm the foregoing articles of a treaty, in all particulars. Done at Pottowautomie Creek, near the Osage River, west and south of the State of Missouri, this seventeenth day of June, A. D., 1846.

To-pen-e-be,
 We-we-say,
 Gah-gah-amo,
 I-o-way,
 Mah-go-quick,
 Zhah-wee,
 Louison,
 Mash-kum-me,
 Crane,
 Eak-bug-ge,
 Noa-ah-kye,
 Abraham Burnet,
 Ma-gis-gize,
 Nas-wah-gay,
 Pok-to,
 Little Bird,
 Shim-nah,
 Ma-kda-wah,
 Black Wolf,

Root,
 Niena-kto,
 Ma-je-sah,
 Mah-suck,
 Bade-je-zha,
 Kah-shqua,
 Little American,
 Match-kay,
 Wane-mage,
 Wah-wah-suck 2d,
 Black Bird,
 Wah-wah-suck 1st,
 Wab-mack, (Henry
 Clay),
 T-buck-ke,
 Zah-gna,
 N. D. Grover,
 Big Snake,
 En-ne-byah,

Jau-ge-mage.
 Sin-be-nim,
 No-clah-Koshig,
 Os-me-at,
 Wah-bah-koze,
 I-o-wa 2d,
 Wah-we-sueah,
 Mowa,
 Moses H. Scott,
 Kah-kee,
 Andrew Jackson,
 Ke-sis,
 Pame-qs-yah,
 Peme-nuek,
 Be-to-quah,
 Mesh-a-de,
 Wm. Hendricks,
 Nma-quisé,
 Mas-co,

Peter Moose,
 Kah-dot,
 Za-k-ta,
 Ah-bdah-sqa,
 Wah-nack-ke,
 Wah-be-eeen-do,
 At-yah-she,
 Qua-qua-tah,
 Nah-nim-muck-shuck,
 Antoine,
 No-zha-kum,
 Na-che-wa,
 Ahn-quot,
 * Jos. N. Bourassa,
 Kka-mage,
 * Jude W. Bourassa,
 Bossman,
 Joel Barrow,

[To the names of the Indians, except where there is an asterisk, are added their marks.]

Witnesses.

Joseph Bertrand, Jr.,
 R. W. Cummins, *Indian
 Agent*,
 Leonidas A. Vaughan,
 Robert Simerwell,

Thomas Hurlburt,
 J. W. Polk,
 J. Lykins,
 M. H. Scott,
 Washn. Bossman,

John T. Jones,
 James A. Poage,
 Joseph Clymer, Jr.,
 W. W. Cleghorn.

TREATY WITH HANOVER,
OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

June 10, 1846.

THE United States of America and his Majesty the King of Hanover, equally animated with a desire of placing the privileges of their navigation on a basis of the most extended liberality, and of affording otherwise every encouragement and facility for increasing the commercial intercourse between their respective States, have resolved to settle in a definitive manner the rules which shall be observed between the one and the other, by means of a treaty of navigation and commerce; for which purpose the President of the United States has conferred full powers on A. Dudley Mann, their special agent to his Majesty the King of Hanover, and his Majesty the King of Hanover has furnished with the like full powers the Baron George Frederick de Falcke, of his privy council, Knight Grand-Cross of the Royal Guelphick Order; who, after exchanging their full powers, found in good and due form, have concluded and signed, subject to ratification, the following articles.

ARTICLE 1.

The high contracting parties agree that whatever kind of produce, manufacture, or merchandise of any foreign country, can be, from time to time, lawfully imported into the United States in their own vessels, may also be imported in vessels of the kingdom of Hanover; and no higher or other duties upon the tonnage or cargo of the vessel shall be levied or collected, whether the importation be made in a vessel of the United States or in a Hanoverian vessel.

DIE Vereinigten Staaten von America und seine Majestät der König von Hannover, von gleichem Wunsche beseelt, die Privilegien ihrer Schiff-fahrt auf die Grundlage der ausgedehntesten Liberalität zu stellen und auch sonst jede Aufmunterung und Erleichterung zu gewähren, um den Handels-Verkehr zwischen den beiderseitigen Staaten zu vermehren, haben beschlossen, die zwischen denselben zu beobachtenden Regeln durch einen Handels und Schiffahrts-Vertrag definitiv festzusetzen. Zu diesem Behufe haben seine Majestät der König von Hannover mit Vollmacht versehen: Allerhöchst ihren Geheimenrath den Freyherrn George Friedrich von Falcke, Groskreuz des königlichen Guelphen Ordens, und hat der Präsident der Vereinigten Staaten gleiche Vollmacht erteilt: dem Special-Agenten derselben bei seiner Majestät dem Könige von Hannover, A. Dudley Mann, welche nach Auswechselung ihrer in guter und gehöriger Form befundenen Vollmachten, die nachstehenden Artikel mit dem Vorbehalte der Ratification abgeschlossen und unterzeichnet haben:

ARTIKEL I.

Die hohen contrahirenden Theile kommen überein, dass jedwede Art von Producten, Manufacturen oder Waaren irgend eines fremden Landes, welche zu jeder Zeit in den Vereinigten Staaten in deren eigenen Schiffen gesetzlich eingeführt werden darf, auch in Schiffen des Königreichs Hannover soll eingeführt werden dürfen, und dass keine höhere oder andere Abgaben von dem Tonnengehalte oder der Ladung des Schiffs, es mag die Einfuhr in einem Schiffe der Ver-

Ratifications
exchanged March
5, 1847.
Proclamation
made April 24,
1847.

Negotiators.

Vessels of both
parties placed on
the same footing
in regard to im-
portations of for-
eign merchandise
and in regard to
duties on tonnage
and cargoes.

And in like manner, whatever kind of produce, manufacture, or merchandise of any foreign country, can be, from time to time, lawfully imported into the kingdom of Hanover in its own vessels, may also be imported in vessels of the United States; and no higher or other duties upon the tonnage or cargo of the vessel shall be levied or collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the one party or the other.

The same reciprocity in regard to exports and duties, drawbacks, &c., on the same.

Whatever may be lawfully exported or re-exported by one party in its own vessels to any foreign country may, in like manner, be exported or re-exported in the vessels of the other. And the same duties, bounties, and drawbacks shall be collected and allowed, whether such exportation or re-exportation be made in vessels of the one party or the other. Nor shall higher or other charges of any kind be imposed in the ports of the one party on vessels of the other, than are or shall be payable in the same ports by national vessels.

Port charges to be reciprocal.

No higher toll, &c., to be collected from vessels of the United States at Brunshausen or Stade than is collected on vessels of Hanover.

And further, it is agreed that no higher or other toll shall be levied or collected at Brunshausen or Stade, on the River Elbe, upon the tonnage or cargoes of vessels of the United States, than is levied and collected upon the tonnage and cargoes of vessels of the kingdom of Hanover; and the vessels of the United States shall be subjected to no charges, detention, or other inconvenience by the Hanoverian authorities, in passing the above-mentioned place, from which vessels of the kingdom of Hanover are or shall be exempt.

einigten Staaten oder in einem Hannöverschen Schiffe geschehen, gehoben werden soll. In gleicher Weise soll jedwede Art von Producten, Manufacten oder Waaren, irgend eines fremden Landes, welche zu jeder Zeit in das Königreich Hannover in dessen eigenen Schiffen gesetzlich eingeführt werden darf, auch in Schiffen der Vereinigten Staaten eingeführt werden dürfen, und sollen keine höhere oder andere Abgaben von dem Tonnengehalte oder der Ladung des Schiffs, es mag die Einfuhr in Schiffen des einen oder des anderen Theils geschehen, erhoben werden.

Alles was von dem einen Theile in dessen eigenen Schiffen nach irgend einem fremden Lande gesetzlich ausgeführt werden darf, soll in gleicher Weise auch in den Schiffen des andern Theils ausgeführt oder wiederausgeführt werden dürfen; und die nämlichen Abgaben, Vergütungen und Rückzahlungen sollen gehoben und bewilligt werden, es mag die derartige Ausfuhr oder Wieder-Ausfuhr in Schiffen des einen oder des anderen Theils geschehen; auch sollen keine höhere oder andere Abgaben irgend einer Art in den Häfen des einen Theils den Schiffen des andern Theils auferlegt werden, als welche in denselben Häfen von den einheimischen Schiffen zu entrichten sind oder sein werden.

Es wird ferner vereinbart, dass kein höherer oder anderer Zoll zu Brunshausen oder Stade an der Elbe, von dem Tonnengehalte oder den Ladungen von Schiffen der Vereinigten Staaten erhoben werden soll, als von dem Tonnengehalte und den Ladungen von Schiffen des Königreichs Hannover erhoben wird, und dass die Schiffe der Vereinigten Staaten keinen Lasten, Aufenthalt oder sonstigen Unannehmlichkeiten von den Hannöverschen Behörden bei der Vorbeifahrt an dem obgenannten Orte unterworfen werden sollen, wovon die Schiffe des Königreichs Hannover befreit sind oder werden.

ARTICLE II.

The preceding article is not applicable to the coasting trade and navigation of the high contracting parties, which are respectively reserved by each exclusively to its own subjects or citizens.

ARTICLE III.

No priority or preference shall be given by either of the contracting parties, nor by any company, corporation, or agent, acting on their behalf, or under their authority, in the purchase of any article of commerce, lawfully imported, on account of or in reference to the national character of the vessel, whether it be of the one party or of the other, in which such article was imported.

ARTICLE IV.

The ancient and barbarous right to wrecks of the sea shall remain entirely abolished with respect to the property belonging to the citizens or subjects of the high contracting parties.

When any vessel of either party shall be wrecked, stranded, or otherwise damaged on the coasts, or within the dominions of the other, their respective citizens or subjects shall receive, as well for themselves as for their vessels and effects, the same assistance which would be due to the inhabitants of the country where the accident happens.

They shall be liable to pay the same charges and dues of salvage as the said inhabitants would be liable to pay in a like case.

If the operations of repair shall require that the whole or any part of the cargo be unloaded, they shall pay no duties of custom, charges, or fees, on the part which they shall reload and carry away,

ARTIKEL II.

Der vorhergehende Artikel ist nicht anwendbar auf den Küstenhandel und die Küstenfahrt der hohen contrahirenden Theile, welche beiderseits ihren eigenen Unterthanen oder Bürgern ausschliesslich vorbehalten werden.

Preceding article not applicable to the coasting trade.

ARTIKEL III.

Von keinem der contrahirenden Theile, noch von, in deren Namen oder unter deren Autorität handelnden Gesellschaften, Corporationen oder Agenten, soll, bei dem Ankaufe irgend eines gesetzlich eingeführten Handels-Artikels, wegen oder bezüglich der Nationalität des Schiffes, in welchem ein solcher Artikel eingeführt worden, es mag dem einen oder dem andern Theile angehören, ein Vorrecht noch Vorzug gegeben werden.

No priority or preference to be given, in the purchase of any article, on account of the national character of the vessel in which imported.

ARTIKEL IV.

Das alte und barbarische Strandrecht soll rücksichtlich des den Unterthanen oder Bürgern der hohen contrahirenden Theile gehörenden Eigenthums gänzlich aufgehoben bleiben.

Wenn ein Schiff des einen Theils an den Küsten oder innerhalb der Besitzungen des andern Theils Schiffbruch erlitten hat, gestrandet oder sonst beschädigt ist, so sollen die respectiven Bürger oder Unterthanen, sowohl für sich als für ihre Schiffe und Sachen, den nämlichen Beistand erhalten, welcher den Einwohnern des Landes, woder Unfall sich ereignet, gebührt haben würde.

Dieselben sollen gehalten sein, die nämlichen Abgaben und Bergelöhne zu entrichten, welche die besagten Einwohner in einem gleichen Falle zu zahlen schuldig wären.

Wenn die Ausbesserungs-Arbeiten erforderlich machen, dass die Ladung ganz oder zum Theil gelöscht werden, so sollen sie von demjenigen, was sie wieder einladen und wegführen keine Zoll-

Right to wrecks of the sea abolished.

In cases of shipwreck, assistance to be rendered.

Dues of salvage to be reciprocal.

Where repairs of vessels are necessary, no charges or fees to be exacted for that part of their cargoes unloaded;

except such as are payable in the like case by national vessels.

Except fees and charges for storage

It is nevertheless understood that if, whilst the vessel is under repair, the cargo shall be unladen and kept in a place of deposit destined to receive goods, the duties on which have not been paid, the cargo shall be liable to the charges and fees lawfully due to the keepers of such warehouses.

ARTICLE V.

What vessels the privileges of this treaty shall extend to.

The privileges secured by the present treaty to the respective vessels of the high contracting parties shall only extend to such as are built within their respective territories, or lawfully condemned as prizes of war, or adjudged to be forfeited for a breach of the municipal laws of either of the high contracting parties, and belonging wholly to their citizens or subjects.

Crews of Hanoverian vessels, of whom to be composed.

It is further stipulated that vessels of the kingdom of Hanover may select their crews from any of the states of the Germanic confederation, provided that the master of each be a subject of the kingdom of Hanover.

ARTICLE VI.

No higher or other duties to be imposed on the importation of articles into either country, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the other, or of their fisheries, than are imposed on like articles the growth, &c., of any other foreign country.

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the kingdom of Hanover, or of its fisheries, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the kingdom of Hanover of any articles the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States, and of their fisheries, than are or shall be payable on the like articles being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country, or of its fisheries.

Abgaben, Auflagen oder Gebühren zahlen, ausser solchen, welche in gleichem Falle von den einheimischen Schiffen zu entrichten sind.

Es versteht sich jedoch, dass wenn, während das Schiff ausgebessert wird, die Ladung gelöscht und in einer Niederlage für unversteuerte Güter aufbewahrt wird, die Ladung denjenigen Abgaben und Gebühren unterliegen soll, welche den Inhabern solcher Niederlagen gesetzlich zukommen.

ARTIKEL V.

Die durch gegenwärtigen Vertrag den respectiven Schiffen der hohen contrahirenden Theile zugesicherten Privilegien sollen sich nur auf solche Schiffe erstrecken, welche innerhalb ihrer respectiven Gebiete erbaut, oder gesetzlich als Kriegs-Beute condemnirt oder wegen Bruchs der Municipal-Gesetze des einen oder des andern der hohen contrahirenden Theile für confiscirt erklärt sind, und welche ihren Unterthanen oder Bürgern ganz gehören.

Es wird ferner stipulirt, dass Schiffe des Königreichs Hannover ihre Mannschaften aus allen Staaten des Deutschen Bundes wählen dürfen, sofern nur der Capitain eines jeden Schiff Unterthan des Königreichs Hannover ist.

ARTIKEL VI.

Es sollen keine höhere oder andere Abgaben auf die Einfuhr in die Vereinigten Staaten von Artikeln welche Erzeugnisse des Bodens oder des Gewerbfleisses des Königreichs Hannover oder seiner Fischereien sind, und keine höhere oder andere Abgaben auf die Einfuhr in das Königreich Hannover von Artikeln, welche Erzeugnisse des Bodens und des Gewerbfleisses der Vereinigten Staaten und ihrer Fischereien sind, gelegt werden, als von den gleichen Artikeln, welche Erzeugnisse des Bodens oder des Gewerbfleisses irgend eines andern fremden Landes oder seiner Fischereien sind; zu entrichten sind oder sein werden.

No higher or other duties and charges shall be imposed in the United States on the exportation of any articles to the kingdom of Hanover, or in Hanover on the exportation of any articles to the United States, than such as are or shall be payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country.

No prohibition shall be imposed on the importation or exportation of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the kingdom of Hanover, or of its fisheries, or of the United States or their fisheries, from or to the ports of said kingdom, or of the said United States, which shall not equally extend to all other powers and states.

ARTICLE VII.

The high contracting parties engage, mutually, not to grant any particular favor to other nations in respect of navigation and duties of customs, which shall not immediately become common to the other party; who shall enjoy the same freely, if the concession was freely made, or on allowing a compensation, as near as possible, if the concession was conditional.

ARTICLE VIII.

In order to augment, by all the means at its bestowal, the commercial relations between the United States and Germany, the kingdom of Hanover hereby agrees to abolish the import duty on raw cotton, and also to abolish the existing transit duties upon leaves, stems, and strips of tobacco, in hogsheads or casks, raw cotton in bales or bags, whale oil in casks or barrels, and rice in tierces or half tierces.

Es sollen keine höhere oder andere Abgaben und Abgiffen in den Vereinigten Staaten auf die Ausfuhr irgend eines Artikels nach dem Königreiche Hannover, noch in Hannover auf die Ausfuhr irgend eines Artikels nach den Vereinigten, Staaten gelegt werden, als diejenigen, welche bei der Ausfuhr der gleichen Artikel nach irgend einem andern fremden Lande zu entrichten sind oder sein werden.

Es soll auf die Einfuhr oder Ausfuhr irgend eines Artikels, welcher Erzeugniß des Bodens oder des Gewerbfleisses des Königreichs Hannover oder seiner Fischereien, oder der Vereinigten Staaten oder ihrer Fischereien ist, aus oder nach den Häfen des besagten Königreichs oder der besagten Vereinigten Staaten, kein Verbot gelegt werden, welches nicht ebenfalls auf alle anderen Mächte und Staaten sich erstreckt.

ARTIKEL VII.

Die hohen contrahirenden Theile verpflichten sich gegenseitig, anderen Nationen in Ansehung der Schiff-fahrt und der Zoll-Abgaben keine besondere Begünstigung zu verleihen, die nicht sofort auch dem anderen Theile zu gute kommt, welcher dieselbe unentgeltlich geniessen soll, wenn die Verleihung unentgeltlich erfolgt war, oder gegen Bewilligung einer möglichst gleich kommenden Vergütung, wenn die Verleihung gegen Bedingungen geschehen war.

ARTIKEL VIII.

Um durch alle zu seiner Verfügung stehenden Mittel die Handels-Beziehungen zwischen den Vereinigten Staaten und Deutschland zu vermehren, versteht das Königreich Hannover hiemit sich dazu, die Eingangs-Abgabe von roher Baumwolle abzuschaffen und auch die bestehenden Durchgangs-Abgaben von Tabacks Blättern und Stengeln in Hogsheads oder Fässern, roher Baumwolle in Bales- oder Säcken, Wallfischthran in Fäs-

No higher duties to be imposed on the exportation of articles from either country to the other than are imposed on exportation of the same to any other foreign countries.

No prohibition of importations or exportations to or from either country which shall not extend to all other countries.

Favors granted by either party to other nations to become common.

Import and transit duties on raw cotton, tobacco in leaves and stems, &c., oil, and rice, abolished by Hanover.

No Weser tolls to be levied on articles landed within the territories of Hanover;

And upon certain condition the government of Hanover will abolish that toll on merchandise destined for ports and places in other states;

But a sufficient tax may be levied for expense of maintaining the regulation respecting transit goods.

Such tax limited.

Each party to have the liberty of appointing consuls, &c., in the ports of the other, who shall enjoy the same privileges as those of the most favored nations.

And, further, the kingdom of Hanover obligates itself to levy no Weser tolls on the aforementioned articles, which are destined for, or landed in, ports or other places within its territory on the Weser; and it moreover agrees that if the states bordering upon said river shall consent at any time, however soon, to abolish the duties which they levy and collect upon said articles destined for ports or other places within the Hanoverian territory, the kingdom of Hanover will readily abolish the Weser tolls upon the same articles destined for ports and places in such states.

It being understood, however, that the aforesaid stipulations shall not be deemed to prohibit the levying, upon the said articles, a tax sufficient for defraying the expense of maintaining the regulation respecting transit goods. But in no case shall such tax exceed eight pfenning's Hanoverian currency, (two cents United States currency,) for one hundred pounds Hanoverian weight, (one hundred and four pounds United States weight.)

ARTICLE IX.

The high contracting parties grant to each other the liberty of having, each in the ports of the other, consuls, vice-consuls, commercial agents, and vice-commercial agents of their own appointment, who shall enjoy the same privileges and powers as those of the most favored nations; but if any of the said consuls shall carry on trade, they shall be subjected to the same laws and usages to which private individuals of their nation are subjected in the same place.

sern oder Tonnen und Reis in tierces oder halben tierces aufzuheben.

Ferner verpflichtet sich das Königreich Hannover keine Weserzölle von den vorerwähnten Artikeln zu erheben welche nach Häfen oder andern Plätzen innerhalb seines Gebiets an der Weser bestimmt sind oder daselbst gelandet werden, und will ausserdem, wenn die am besagten Fluss gränzenden Staaten, zu irgend einer Zeit früher oder später sich dazu verstehen, die Abgaben welche sie von besagten, nach Häfen oder andern Plätzen innerhalb des Hannoverschen Gebiets bestimmten Artikeln erheben, abzuschaffen, dann das Königreich Hannover bereitwillig die Weserzölle für dieselben, nach den Häfen und Plätzen in solchen Staaten bestimmten Artikel aufzuheben.

Es versteht sich jedoch, dass die vorbesagten Stipulationen nicht so anzusehen sein sollen, als verböten sie, von den besagten Artikeln eine Abgift zu erheben, welche hinreicht zu Bestreitung der Unkosten wegen Aufrechthaltung der Anordnungen in Betreff von Transit-Gütern. In keinem Falle soll jedoch die derartige Abschrift den Betrag von Acht Pfenningen Hannöversches Geld (zwei Cents in dem Gelde der Vereinigten Staaten) für einhundert Pfund Hannöversches Gewicht (einhundert und vier Pfund Gewicht der Vereinigten Staaten) übersteigen.

ARTIKEL IX.

Die hohen contrahirenden Theile gestehen einander die Befugnisse zu, jeder in den Häfen des andern, selbst bestellte Consuln, Vice-Consuln, Handels-Agenten und Vice-Handels Agenten zu unterhalten, welche die nämlichen Privilegien und Befugnisse, wie diejenigen der begünstigtesten Nationen geniessen sollen; wenn jedoch der eine oder der andere der genannten Consuln Handel treiben will, so sollen dieselben den nämlichen Gesetzen und Gebräuchen unterworfen sein, welchen Privat per-

The consuls, vice-consuls, commercial and vice-commercial agents, shall have the right, as such, to sit as judges, and arbitrators, in such differences as may arise between the masters and crews of the vessels belonging to the nation whose interests are committed to their charge, without the interference of the local authorities, unless the conduct of the crews or of the captain should disturb the order or tranquillity of the country; or the said consuls, vice-consuls, commercial agents, or vice-commercial agents should require their assistance to cause their decisions to be carried into effect or supported.

It is, however, understood that this species of judgment or arbitration shall not deprive the contending parties of the right they have to resort, on their return, to the judicial authority of their own country.

The said consuls, vice-consuls, commercial agents, and vice-commercial agents, are authorized to require the assistance of the local authorities for the search, arrest, and imprisonment of the deserters from the ships-of-war and merchant vessels of their country.

For this purpose they shall apply to the competent tribunals, judges, and officers, and shall, in writing, demand said deserters, proving by the exhibition of the registers of the vessels, the muster-rolls of the crews, or by any other official documents, that such individuals formed part of the crews; and on this claim being thus substantiated, the surrender shall not be refused.

Such deserters, when arrested, shall be placed at the disposal of the said consuls, vice-consuls, commercial agents or vice-commercial agents, and may be con-

sonen ihrer Nation in demselben Orte unterliegen.

Die Consuln, Vice Consuln, Handels und Vice-Handels Agenten sollen das Recht haben, als solche bei Streitigkeiten, welche zwischen den Capitains und Mannschaften der Schiffe der Nationen, deren Interessen sie wahrzunehmen beauftragt sind, entstehen mögen, als Richter und Schiedsmänner zu handeln, ohne Dazwischenkunft der Orts-Behörden, wenn nicht etwa das Benehmen der Mannschaften oder des Capitains die Ordnung oder Ruhe des Landes stört, oder die besagten Consuln, Vice-Consuln, Handels-Agenten, oder Vice-Handels Agenten deren Beistand zu Vollziehung oder Aufrechthaltung ihrer Entscheidungen in Anspruch nehmen.

Es versteht sich jedoch, dass diese Art von Urtheil oder schiedsrichterlicher Entscheidung die streitenden Theile nicht des ihnen zustehenden Rechts berauben soll, bei ihrer Zurückkunft an die richterliche Behörde ihres eigenen Landes sich zu wenden.

Die besagten Consuln, Vice-Consuln, Handels-Agenten und Vice-Handels-Agenten sind befugt, den Beistand der Orts-Behörden zu Aufsuchung, Festnehmung und Gefangensetzung der Deserteurs von den Kriegs und Handels-Schiffen ihres Landes in Anspruch zu nehmen.

Zu diesem Behuf haben sie sich an die competenten Gerichte, Richter und Beamten zu wenden und die besagten Deserteurs schriftlich zu reclamiren, indem sie durch Beibringung der Schiffsregister, Musterrollen der Mannschaften oder anderer amtlicher Urkunden darthun, dass jene Individuen zu den Mannschaften gehörten, und wenn diese Reclamation also begründet ist, so soll die Auslieferung nicht versagt werden.

Wenn dergleichen Deserteurs festgenommen sind, so sollen sie zur Verfügung der besagten Consuln, Vice-Consuln, Handels-Agenten oder Vice Handels-

Consuls, &c., to have the right to sit as judges and arbitrators in differences that may arise between masters and crews of vessels of the nation represented by them.

But contending parties shall not thereby be deprived of the right to resort to the judicial authority of their own country.

Consuls, &c., may require the assistance of local authorities for arrest of deserters.

How the demand shall be made.

How deserters shall be disposed of when arrested.

fined in the public prisons, at the request and cost of those who shall claim them, in order to be sent to the vessels to which they belong, or to others of the same country. But if not sent back within three months from the day of their arrest, they shall be set at liberty, and shall not be again arrested for the same cause. However, if the deserter shall be found to have committed any crime or offence, his surrender may be delayed until the tribunal before which his case shall be pending shall have pronounced its sentence, and such sentence shall have been carried into effect.

ARTICLE X.

Citizens and subjects of either party to be permitted to reside in all parts of the territories of the other, &c.

The citizens and subjects of the high contracting parties shall be permitted to sojourn and reside in all parts whatsoever of the said territories, in order to attend to their affairs, and also to hire and occupy houses and warehouses for the purposes of their commerce, provided they submit to the laws, as well general as special, relative to the right of residing and trading.

Whilst they conform to the laws, they shall be at liberty to manage for themselves their own business, and be treated in all respects as citizens or subjects of the country in which they reside.

Whilst they conform to the laws and regulations in force, they shall be at liberty to manage, themselves, their own business in all the territories subject to the jurisdiction of each party, as well in respect to the consignment and sale of their goods, by wholesale or retail, as with respect to the loading, unloading, and sending off their ships, or to employ such agents and brokers as they may deem proper, they being in all these cases to be treated as the citizens or subjects of the country in which they reside; it being, nevertheless, understood that they shall remain subject to the said laws and regulations; also, in respect to sales by wholesale or retail.

Agenten gestellt werden, und können sie, auf Requisition and Kosten Derer, welche sie reclamiren, in den öffentlichen Gefängnissen festgehalten werden, um auf die Schiffe, zu welchen sie gehören, oder auf andere desselben Landes, gesandt zu werden. Wenn sie aber binnen drei Monaten vom Tage ihrer Festnehmung an nicht zurückgeschickt sind, so sollen sie in Freiheit gesetzt und wegen desselben Grundes nicht wieder verhaftet werden. Wenn jedoch befunden werden sollte, dass der Deserteur irgend ein Verbrechen oder Vergehen begangen hätte, so kann dessen Auslieferung ausgesetzt werden, bis das Gericht, vor welchem seine Sache anhängig ist, das Urtheil gesprochen haben, und dieses Urtheil zur Vollstreckung gebracht sein wird.

ARTIKEL X.

Den Unterthanen und Bürgern der hohen contrahirenden Theile soll erlaubt sein, in allen Theilen der besagten Gebiete sich aufzuhalten und zu wohnen, um ihren Geschäften nachzugehen und auch Häuser und Speicher behuf ihres Handels zu mieten und innezuhaben, vorausgesetzt, dass sie den allgemeinen und besonderen Gesetzen in Betreff des Rechts zu Wohnen und zu Handeln sich unterwerfen.

So lange sie den bestehenden Gesetzen und Verordnungen nachkommen, sollen sie die Freiheit haben ihre Geschäfte in allen der Botmässigkeit eines jeden Theils unterworfenen Gebieten, sowohl in Ansehung der Consignation und des Verkaufs ihrer Waaren en gros oder en detail, als hinsichtlich der Beladung, Ausladung und Absendung ihrer Schiffe selbst wahrzunehmen oder aber nach Belieben Agenten und Makler zu gebrauchen, indem sie in allen diesen Fällen, wie die Bürger oder Unterthanen des Landes, in welchen sie wohnen, zu behandeln sein sollen, wobei es sich jedoch versteht, dass sie den besagten Gesetzen und Verordnungen auch

They shall have free access to the tribunals of justice in their litigious affairs on the same terms which are granted by the law and usage of country to native citizens or subjects, for which purpose they may employ in defence of their rights such advocates, attorneys, and other agents, as they may judge proper.

The citizens or subjects of each party shall have power to dispose of their personal property within the jurisdiction of the other by sale, donation, testament, or otherwise.

Their personal representatives, being citizens or subjects of the other contracting party, shall succeed to their said personal property, whether by testament or *ab intestato*.

They may take possession thereof either by themselves or by others acting for them, at their will, and dispose of the same, paying such duty only as the inhabitants of the country wherein the said personal property is situate shall be subject to pay in like cases.

In case of the absence of the personal representatives, the same care shall be taken of the said property as would be taken of the property of a native in like case, until the lawful owner may take measures for receiving it.

If any question should arise among several claimants to which of them the said property belongs, the same shall be finally decided by the laws and judges of the country wherein it is situate.

Where, on the decease of any person holding real estate within the territories of one party, such real estate would, by the laws of the land, descend on a citizen or

in Ansehung von Verkäufen en gros oder en detail unterworfen bleiben sollen.

Sie sollen in ihren Prozesssachen freien Zutritt zu den Gerichten in gleichem Masse, wie den eingebornen Bürgern oder Unterthanen nach den Gesetzen und Gebräuchen des Landes zusteht, haben, und zu diesem Zweck für die Vertheidigung ihrer Rechte Advokaten, Procuratoren und andere Agenten nach Gutbefinden gebrauchen dürfen.

Die Bürger oder Unterthanen jedes Theils sollen die Befugniss haben, über ihr persönliches Eigenthum innerhalb der Gerichtsbarkeit des Andern, durch Verkauf, Schenkung, Testament oder sonst zu verfügen.

Wenn ihre Erben Bürger oder Unterthanen des andern contrahirenden Theils sind, so sollen diese in ihr Vermögen durch Testament oder ab intestato nachfolgen.

Sie können davon selbst oder durch für sie handelnde Andere, nach ihrem Willen, Besitz nehmen und darüber verfügen, indem sie nur diejenige Abgift entrichten, welche die Einwohner des Landes, in welchem das besagte Vermögen befindlich ist, in gleichen Fällen zu bezahlen verbunden sein werden.

Im Fall der Abwesenheit der Erben soll für das besagte Vermögen bis dahin, dass der gesetzliche Eigenthümer Maasregeln zu Empfangnahme desselben treffen kann, die nämliche Sorge getroffen werden, welche für das Vermögen eines Eingebornen in gleichem Falle getragen werden würde.

Wenn zwischen verschiedenen Prätendenten Streit darüber entstehen sollte, wem von ihnen das besagte Vermögen gehöre, so soll selbiger nach den Gesetzen und durch die Richter des Landes, worin selbiges sich befindet, definitiv entschieden werden.

Wo, bei dem Ableben einer innerhalb der Gebiete des einen Theils Grundeigenthum besitzenden Person, dieses Grundeigenthum, nach den Gesetzen des

They shall have free access to the tribunals of justice, &c.

They may dispose of their personal property;

Their personal representatives, heirs, and devisees, may succeed to the same;

And may take possession and dispose of it, paying such duty only as the inhabitants of the country where such property is situate.

Property of absent heirs to be taken care of.

Questions of ownership to be decided according to the laws of the country wherein the property is situate.

Heirs of real estate allowed a reasonable time to dispose of the same and withdraw the proceeds.

subject of the other, were he not disqualified by alienage, such citizen or subject shall be allowed a reasonable time to sell the same, and to withdraw the proceeds without molestation, and exempt from all duties of detraction on the part of the government of the respective States.

Capitals and effects of those desiring to change their residence to be exempt from duties of detraction or emigration.

The capitals and effects which the citizens or subjects of the respective parties, in changing their residence, shall be desirous of removing from the place of their domicile, shall likewise be exempt from all duties of detraction or emigration on the part of their respective governments.

ARTICLE XI.

This treaty to continue in force for 12 years from date, and further until the end of 12 months after the government of either party shall have given notice to the other of its intention of terminating the same; but upon the condition that if the King of Hanover should, during the said 12 years, determine to augment the duty on tobacco, one year's notice shall be given to the government of the United States; and at the end of that year the government of the United States shall have the right to abrogate and annul this treaty by giving six months' notice, or to continue it, at its option, &c.

The present treaty shall continue in force for the term of twelve years from the date hereof, and further until the end of twelve months after the government of Hanover on the one part, or that of the United States on the other part, shall have given notice of its intention of terminating the same; but upon the condition hereby expressly stipulated and agreed, that if the kingdom of Hanover shall determine, during the said term of twelve years, to augment the existing import duty upon leaves, strips, or stems of tobacco, imported in hogsheads or casks, a duty which at this time does not exceed one thaler and one gutengroschen per one hundred pounds Hanoverian currency and weight, (seventy cents per one hundred pounds United States currency and weight,) the government of Hanover shall give a notice of one year to the government of the United States before proceeding to do so; and at the expiration of that year, or any time subsequently, the government of the United States shall have full power and right to abrogate the present treaty by giving a previous notice of six months to the government of Hanover, or to continue it (at its

Landes, auf einen Bürger oder Unterthan des andern Theils übergehen würde, wenn derselbe nicht als Fremder unfähig wäre es zu besitzen, so soll einem solchen Bürger oder Unterthan eine angemessene Frist nachgelassen werden, um dasselbe zu verkaufen und den Erlös ohne Beschwerde und frei von allem Abzug von Seiten der Regierung der respectiven Staaten, aus dem Lande zu ziehen.

Die Capitalien und Fonds, welche die Bürger oder Unterthanen der respectiven Theile, bei Veränderung ihres Aufenthalts, von ihrem Wohnorte fortzubringen wünschen, sollen ebenfalls von allen Abzugs-Abgaben von Seiten ihrer respectiven Regierungen frei sein.

ARTIKEL XI.

Der gegenwärtige Vertrag soll auf die Zeit von zwölf Jahren, vom Tage desselben an, in kraft bleiben und ferner bis zum Ablaufe von zwölf Monaten nach dem die Hannoversche Regierung einer Seits oder die Regierung der Vereinigten Staaten anderer Seits, ihre Absicht zu erkennen gegeben hat, denselben zu Ende gehen zu lassen; jedoch mit der hierdurch ausdrücklich stipulirten und vereinbarten Bedingung, dass, wenn das Königreich Hannover während der besagten Zeit von zwölf Jahren sich entschliessen sollte, die bestehende Einfuhr Abgabe auf in Hogsheads oder Fässern eingebrachte Tabacks-Blätter, Streifen oder Stengel, welche Abgabe gegenwärtig einen Thaler und einen Gutengroschen von einhundert Pfund Hannoversches Geld und Gewicht (siebenzig Cents von hundert Pfund Geld und Gewicht der Vereinigten Staaten) nicht übersteigt, zu erhöhen, die Hannoversche Regierung ein Jahr vor der Ausführung dieser Maasregel der Regierung der Vereinigten Staaten davon Nachricht geben und am Ende dieses Jahrs oder alle Zeit nachher die Regierung der Vereinigten Staaten volle Gewalt und Befugniss haben soll, den

option) in full force until the operation thereof shall have been arrested in the manner first specified in the present article.

ARTICLE XII.

The United States agree to extend all the advantages and privileges contained in the stipulations of the present treaty to one or more of the other States of the Germanic confederation, which may wish to accede to them, by means of an official exchange of declarations; provided that such state or states shall confer similar favors upon the said United States to those conferred by the kingdom of Hanover, and observe and be subject to the same conditions, stipulations, and obligations.

ARTICLE XIII.

The present treaty shall be approved and ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of their Senate, and by his Majesty the King of Hanover; and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at the city of Hanover, within the space of ten months from this date, or sooner, if possible, when the treaty of commerce and navigation concluded between the high contracting parties at Berlin, on the 20th day of May, 1840, shall become null and void to all intents and purposes.

In faith whereof, we, the plenipotentiaries of the high contracting parties, have signed the present treaty, and have thereto affixed our seals.

gegenwärtigen Vertrag durch vorgängige sechsmonatliche Kündigung bei der Hannoverschen Regierung aufzuheben, oder, nach ihrer Wahl, den Vertrag in voller Kraft fortbestehen zu lassen, bis die Wirksamkeit desselben in der im gegenwärtigen Artikel zuerst angegebenen Weise seine Endschafft erreicht hat.

ARTIKEL XII.

Die Vereinigten Staaten erklären sich bereit, die in den Bestimmungen des gegenwärtigen Vertrags enthaltenen Vortheile und Privilegien auf einen oder mehrere der übrigen Staaten des deutschen Bundes auszudehnen, welche wünschen möchten, denselben mittelst einer amtlichen Auswechselung von Declarationen beizutreten, vorausgesetzt, dass der oder die solche Staaten ähnliche Vergünstigungen, wie sie von dem Königreiche Hannover ertheilt sind, den Vereinigten Staaten ertheilen und den nämlichen Bedingungen, Stipulationen und Verpflichtungen nachkommen und sich unterziehen.

ARTIKEL XIII.

Der gegenwärtige Vertrag wird von seiner Majestät dem Könige von Hannover und von dem Präsidenten der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika nach und mit Beirath und Zustimmung ihres Senats, genehmigt und ratificirt werden; und die Ratificationen sollen in der Stadt Hannover innerhalb des Zeitraums von zehn Monaten vom heutigen Tage an oder wo möglich früher, ausgewechselt werden, und soll dann der zwischen den hohen contrahirenden Theilen am 20sten Mai 1840 zu Berlin abgeschlossene Handels- und Schiffahrts Vertrag in allen seinen Absichten und Zwecken null und nichtig werden.

Zu Urkund dessen haben wir, die Bevollmächtigten der hohen contrahirenden Theile, den gegenwärtigen Vertrag unterzeichnet und untersiegelt.

The advantages and privileges of this treaty may be extended to other States of the Germanic Confederation, provided they shall confer similar favors upon the United States to those conferred by the kingdom of Hanover, &c.

This treaty to be subject to ratification, and ratifications to be exchanged within 10 months from date of signature.

When ratified, the treaty between the United States and Hanover of 20th May, 1840, to be null and void.

Signed 10th June, 1846.

Done in quadruplicate, at the city of Hanover, on the tenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and in the seventieth year of the independence of the United States of America.

Geschehen, in vierfacher Ausfertigung, in der Stadt Hannover am zehnten Junius des Jahrs unsers Herrn eintausend achthundert sechs und vierzig, im siebenzigsten Jahre der Unabhängigkeit der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika.

[L. s.] A. DUDLEY MANN.
[L. s.] GEORGE FREDERICK BARON DE FALCKE.

DECLARATION OF ACCESSION OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GRAND DUKE OF OLDENBURG, UNDER THE TWELFTH ARTICLE OF THE FOREGOING TREATY.

March 10, 1847.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, a treaty of navigation and commerce, between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of Hanover, was concluded at Hanover on the 10th day of June last, by the plenipotentiaries of the contracting parties, and was subsequently duly ratified on the part of both governments:

And whereas, by the terms of the twelfth article of the same, "the United States agree to extend all the advantages and privileges contained in the stipulations of the present treaty to one or more of the other States of the Germanic confederation, which may wish to accede to them, by means of an official exchange of declarations; provided that such State or States shall confer similar favors upon the said United States to those conferred by the kingdom of Hanover, and observe and be subject to the same conditions, stipulations, and obligations:"

And whereas, the government of his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Oldenburg has signified its desire to accede to the said treaty, and to all the stipulations and provisions therein contained, so far as the same are or may be applicable to the two countries, and to become a party thereto; that is to say, to all the said stipulations and provisions, excepting only those relating to the Stade, and the Weeser tolls, in which the government of Oldenburg has no interest, and over which it has no control:

Declaration of accession of the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg to the treaty with Hanover.

Now, therefore, the undersigned, Baron W. E. de Beaulieu Marconnay, of the privy council of his Royal Highness, and at the head of the Department of Foreign Affairs, on the part of Oldenburg, and A. D. Mann, special agent, on the part of the United States, invested with full powers to this effect, found in good and due form, have this day signed, in duplicate, and have exchanged, this declaration of the accession (hereby agreed to on the part of the United States) of his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, for the Duchy of Oldenburg, to the treaty aforesaid, the effect of which accession and agreement is hereby declared to be to establish the said treaty between the high parties to this declaration, as fully and perfectly, to all intents and purposes, as if all the provisions therein contained, excepting as above excepted, had been recited word for word in a separate treaty, concluded and ratified between them, in the ordinary form.

Signed March 10, 1847.

In witness whereof, the above-named plenipotentiaries have hereto affixed their names and seals. Done at Oldenburg, this tenth day of March, 1847.

W. E. BEAULIEU MARCONNAY. [L. s.]
A. DUDLEY MANN. [L. s.]

TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN,

IN REGARD TO LIMITS WESTWARD OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

THE United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, deeming it to be desirable for the future welfare of both countries that the state of doubt and uncertainty which has hitherto prevailed respecting the sovereignty and government of the territory on the northwest coast of America, lying westward of the Rocky or Stony Mountains, should be finally terminated by an amicable compromise of the rights mutually asserted by the two parties over the said territory, have respectively named plenipotentiaries to treat and agree concerning the terms of such settlement — that is to say: the President of the United States of America has, on his part, furnished with full powers James Buchanan, Secretary of State of the United States, and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has, on her part, appointed the Right Honorable Richard Pakenham, a member of her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, and her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States; who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles: —

ARTICLE I.

From the point on the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, where the boundary laid down in existing treaties and conventions between the United States and Great Britain terminates, the line of boundary between the territories of the United States and those of her Britannic Majesty shall be continued westward along the said forty-ninth parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly through the middle of the said channel, and of Fuca's Straits, to the Pacific Ocean: *Provided, however,* That the navigation of the whole of the said channel and straits, south of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, remain free and open to both parties.

ARTICLE II.

From the point at which the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude shall be found to intersect the great northern branch of the Columbia River, the navigation of the said branch shall be free and open to the Hudson's Bay Company, and to all British subjects trading with the same, to the point where the said branch meets the main stream of the Columbia, and thence down the said main stream to the ocean, with free access into and through the said river or rivers, it being understood that all the usual portages along the line thus described shall, in like manner, be free and open. In navigating the said river or rivers, British subjects, with their goods and produce, shall be treated on the same footing as citizens of the United States; it being, however, always understood that nothing in this article shall be construed as preventing, or intended to prevent, the government of the United States from making any regulations respecting the navigation of the said river or rivers not inconsistent with the present treaty.

June 15, 1846.

Ratifications
exchanged at
London, July
17, 1846.Proclamation,
Aug. 5, 1846.

Preamble.

Negotiators.

Boundary line
between the U.
S. and British
possessions west
of Rocky Moun-
tains.Navigation of
the channel be-
tween Vancou-
ver's Island and
the continent,
and of Fuca's
Straits, to be free
and open to both
parties.Navigation of
part of Columbia
River to be free
and open to Hud-
son's Bay Co.
and British sub-
jects trading with
them, &c.Not to be con-
strued to prevent
the U. S. from
making regula-
tions for naviga-
tion of said river.

ARTICLE III.

Possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company and all British subjects to be respected.

In the future appropriation of the territory south of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, as provided in the first article of this treaty, the possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, and of all British subjects who may be already in the occupation of land or other property lawfully acquired within the said territory, shall be respected.

ARTICLE IV.

Farms, &c., belonging to Puget's Sound Agricultural Co. to be confirmed to them; but, under certain circumstances, may be transferred to the U. S. at a proper valuation.

The farms, lands, and other property of every description, belonging to the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, on the north side of the Columbia River, shall be confirmed to the said company. In case, however, the situation of those farms and lands should be considered by the United States to be of public and political importance, and the United States government should signify a desire to obtain possession of the whole, or of any part thereof, the property so required shall be transferred to the said government, at a proper valuation, to be agreed upon between the parties.

ARTICLE V.

Treaty to be ratified, and ratifications exchanged, within six months from date.

The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by her Britannic Majesty; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London, at the expiration of six months from the date hereof, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Washington, the fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

JAMES BUCHANAN. [L. S.]
RICHARD PAKENHAM. [L. S.]

TREATY WITH THE CHEROKEES.

Articles of a Treaty made and concluded at Washington, in the District of Columbia, between the United States of America, by three Commissioners, Edmund Burke, William Armstrong, and Albion K. Parris; and John Ross, principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, David Vann, William S. Coody, Richard Taylor, T. H. Walker, Clement V. McNair, Stephen Foreman, John Drew, and Richard Field, Delegates duly appointed by the regularly constituted Authorities of the Cherokee Nation; George W. Adair, John A. Bell, Stand Watie, Joseph M. Lynch, John Huss, and Brice Martin, a Delegation appointed by, and representing, that Portion of the Cherokee Tribe of Indians known and recognized as the "Treaty Party;" John Brown, Captain Dutch, John L. McCoy, Richard Drew, and Ellis Phillips, Delegates appointed by, and representing, that Portion of the Cherokee Tribe of Indians known and recognized as "Western Cherokees," or "Old Settlers."

Aug. 6, 1846.

Consent of
Senate, Aug. 3,
1846.Proclamation,
Aug. 17, 1846.

WHEREAS serious difficulties have, for a considerable time past, existed between the different portions of the people constituting and recognized as the Cherokee nation of Indians, which it is desirable should be speedily settled, so that peace and harmony may be restored among them: and whereas certain claims exist on the part of the Cherokee nation, and portions of the Cherokee people, against the United States; therefore, with a view to the final and amicable settlement of the difficulties and claims before mentioned, it is mutually agreed by the several parties to this convention as follows, viz:—

Preamble.

ARTICLE I.

That the lands now occupied by the Cherokee nation shall be secured to the whole Cherokee people for their common use and benefit; and a patent shall be issued for the same, including the eight hundred thousand acres purchased, together with the outlet west, promised by the United States, in conformity with the provisions relating thereto, contained in the third article of the treaty of 1835, and in the third section of the act of Congress, approved May twenty-eighth, 1830, which authorizes the President of the United States, in making exchanges of lands with the Indian tribes, "to assure the tribe or nation with which the exchange is made, that the United States will forever secure and guarantee to them, and their heirs or successors, the country so exchanged with them; and, if they prefer it, that the United States will cause a patent or grant to be made and executed to them for the same: *Provided, always,* That such lands shall revert to the United States, if the Indians become extinct, or abandon the same."

Lands occupied
by Cherokee na-
tion to be secured
to whole people,
and a patent to
be issued.

1830, ch. 148.

Reversion to be
in the U. S.

ARTICLE II.

All difficulties and differences heretofore existing between the several parties of the Cherokee nation are hereby settled and adjusted, and shall, as far as possible, be forgotten and forever buried in oblivion. All party distinctions shall cease, except so far as they may be

All difficulties
and disputes ad-
justed, and a
general amnesty
declared.

necessary to carry out this convention or treaty. A general amnesty is hereby declared. All offences and crimes committed by a citizen or citizens of the Cherokee nation, against the nation, or against an individual or individuals, are hereby pardoned. All Cherokees who are now out of the nation, are invited and earnestly requested to return to their homes, where they may live in peace, assured that they shall not be prosecuted for any offence heretofore committed against the Cherokee nation, or any individual thereof. And this pardon and amnesty shall extend to all who may now be out of the nation and who shall return thereto on or before 1st day of December next. The several parties agree to unite in enforcing the laws against all future offenders. Laws shall be passed for equal protection, and for the security of life, liberty, and property; and full authority shall be given by law, to all or any portion of the Cherokee people, peaceably to assemble and petition their own government, or the government of the United States, for the redress of grievances, and to discuss their rights. All armed police, light horse, and other military organization, shall be abolished, and the laws enforced by the civil authority alone.

Laws to be passed for equal protection, and for the security of life, liberty, and property.

No one to be punished for any crime, except on conviction by a jury.

Fugitives from justice.

No one shall be punished for any crime or misdemeanor, except on conviction by a jury of his country, and the sentence of a court duly authorized by law to take cognizance of the offence. And it is further agreed, all fugitives from justice, except those included in the general amnesty herein stipulated, seeking refuge in the territory of the United States, shall be delivered up by the authorities of the United States to the Cherokee nation for trial and punishment.

ARTICLE III.

Certain claims paid out of the \$5,000,000 fund to be reimbursed by the U. S. Ind. Treat., vol. 1, p. 483.

Whereas certain claims have been allowed by the several boards of commissioners heretofore appointed under the treaty of 1835, for rents, under the name of improvements and spoliations, and for property of which the Indians were dispossessed, provided for under the 16th article of the treaty of 1835; and whereas the said claims have been paid out of the \$5,000,000 fund; and whereas said claims were not justly chargeable to that fund, but were to be paid by the United States, the said United States agree to reimburse the said fund the amount thus charged to said fund, and the same shall form a part of the aggregate amount to be distributed to the Cherokee people, as provided in the 9th article of this treaty; and whereas a further amount has been allowed for reservations under the provisions of the 13th article of the treaty of 1835, by said commissioners, and has been paid out of the said fund, and which said sums were properly chargeable to, and should have been paid by, the United States, the said United States further agree to reimburse the amounts thus paid for reservations to said fund; and whereas the expenses of making the treaty of New Echota were also paid out of said fund, when they should have been borne by the United States, the United States agree to reimburse the same, and also to reimburse all other sums paid to any agent of the government, and improperly charged to said fund; and the same also shall form a part of the aggregate amount to be distributed to the Cherokee people, as provided in the 9th article of this treaty.

ARTICLE IV.

Provision for the equitable interest of the Western Cherokees in lands

And whereas it has been decided by the board of commissioners recently appointed by the President of the United States to examine and adjust the claims and difficulties existing against and between the Cherokee people and the United States, as well as between the Cher-

okees themselves, that under the provisions of the treaty of 1828, as well as in conformity with the general policy of the United States in relation to the Indian tribes, and the Cherokee nation in particular, that that portion of the Cherokee people known as the "Old Settlers," or "Western Cherokees," had no exclusive title to the territory ceded in that treaty, but that the same was intended for the use of, and to be the home for, the whole nation, including as well that portion then east as that portion then west of the Mississippi; and whereas the said board of commissioners further decided that, inasmuch as the territory before mentioned became the common property of the whole Cherokee nation by the operation of the treaty of 1828, the Cherokees then west of the Mississippi, by the equitable operation of the same treaty, acquired a common interest in the lands occupied by the Cherokees east of the Mississippi River, as well as in those occupied by themselves west of that river, which interest should have been provided for in the treaty of 1835, but which was not, except in so far as they, as a constituent portion of the nation, retained, in proportion to their numbers, a common interest in the country west of the Mississippi, and in the general funds of the nation; and therefore they have an equitable claim upon the United States for the value of that interest, whatever it may be. Now, in order to ascertain the value of that interest, it is agreed that the following principle shall be adopted, viz.: all the investments and expenditures which are properly chargeable upon the sums granted in the treaty of 1835, amounting in the whole to five millions six hundred thousand dollars, (which investments and expenditures are particularly enumerated in the 15th article of the treaty of 1835,) to be first deducted from said aggregate sum, thus ascertaining the residuum or amount which would, under such marshalling of accounts, be left for *per capita* distribution among the Cherokees emigrating under the treaty of 1835, excluding all extravagant and improper expenditures, and then allow to the Old Settlers (or Western Cherokees) a sum equal to one third part of said residuum, to be distributed *per capita* to each individual of said party of "Old Settlers," or "Western Cherokees." It is further agreed that, so far as the Western Cherokees are concerned, in estimating the expense of removal and subsistence of an Eastern Cherokee, to be charged to the aggregate fund of five million six hundred thousand dollars above mentioned, the sums for removal and subsistence stipulated in the 8th article of the treaty of 1835, as commutation money in those cases in which the parties entitled to it removed themselves, shall be adopted. And as it affects the settlement with the Western Cherokees, there shall be no deduction from the fund before mentioned in consideration of any payments which may hereafter be made out of said fund; and it is hereby further understood and agreed, that the principle above defined shall embrace all those Cherokees west of the Mississippi, who emigrated prior to the treaty of 1835.

In the consideration of the foregoing stipulation on the part of the United States, the "Western Cherokees," or "Old Settlers," hereby release and quit claim to the United States all right, title, interest, or claim, they may have to a common property in the Cherokee lands east of the Mississippi River, and to exclusive ownership to the lands ceded to them by the treaty of 1833 west of the Mississippi, including the outlet west, consenting and agreeing that the said lands, together with the eight hundred thousand acres ceded to the Cherokees by the treaty of 1835, shall be and remain the common property of the whole Cherokee people, themselves included.

ceded by the treaty of 1828.

How the value of said interest shall be ascertained.
Ind. Treat., vol. 1, p. 478.

Release by the Western Cherokees to the U. S.
Ind. Treat., vol. 1, p. 415.

ARTICLE V.

The *per capita* allowance for Western Cherokees to be held in trust by U. S., &c.

Not assignable.

Committee of five from party of "Old Settlers."

It is mutually agreed that the *per capita* allowance to be given to the "Western Cherokees," or "Old Settlers," upon the principle above stated, shall be held in trust by the government of the United States, and paid out to each individual belonging to that party or head of family, or his legal representatives, *first deducting therefrom the sum of fifty thousand dollars, to be paid to the delegation of that portion of the Cherokee people who are parties to the treaty, to defray the expenses of prosecuting their claims against the government of the United States, including the late Captain John Rogers.* (a) And it is further agreed, that the *per capita* allowance to be paid as aforesaid shall not be assignable, but shall be paid directly to the persons entitled to it, or to his heirs or legal representatives, by the agent of the United States, authorized to make such payments.

And it is further agreed that a committee of five persons shall be appointed by the President of the United States, from the party of "Old Settlers," whose duty it shall be, in conjunction with an agent of the United States, to ascertain what persons are entitled to the *per capita* allowance provided for in this and the preceding article.

ARTICLE VI.

Indemnity for "Treaty Party." Ind. Treat., vol. 1, p. 478.

Provision for heirs of Major Ridge, John Ridge, and Elias Boudinot.

Proviso.

And whereas many of that portion of the Cherokee people known and designated as the "Treaty Party," have suffered losses and incurred expenses in consequence of the treaty of 1835, therefore, to indemnify the Treaty Party, the United States agree to pay to the said Treaty Party the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars, of which the sum of five thousand dollars shall be paid by the United States to the heirs or legal representative of Major Ridge, the sum of five thousand dollars to the heirs or legal representatives of John Ridge, and the sum of five thousand dollars to the heirs or legal representatives of Elias Boudinot, and the balance, being the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, which shall be paid by the United States, in such amounts and to such persons as may be certified by a committee to be appointed by the Treaty Party, and which committee shall consist of not exceeding five persons, and approved by an agent of the United States, to be entitled to receive the same for losses and damages sustained by them, or by those of whom they are the heirs or legal representatives: *Provided*, That, out of the said balance of one hundred thousand dollars, the present delegation of the Treaty Party may receive the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, to be by them applied to the payment of claims and other expenses. And it is further provided that, if the said sum of one hundred thousand dollars should not be sufficient to pay all the claims allowed for losses and damages, that then the same shall be paid to the said claimants *pro rata*, and which payments shall be in full of all claims and losses of the said Treaty Party.

ARTICLE VII.

Value of salines to be ascertained and paid to individuals dispossessed of them.

The value of all salines which were the private property of individuals of the Western Cherokees, and of which they were dispossessed, provided there be any such, shall be ascertained by the United States agent, and a commissioner to be appointed by the Cherokee authorities; and, should they be unable to agree, they shall select an umpire, whose decision shall be final; and the several amounts found due

(a) These words in Italics were struck out by the Senate. See post, p. 36.

shall be paid by the Cherokee nation, or the salines returned to their respective owners.

ARTICLE VIII.

The United States agree to pay to the Cherokee nation the sum of two thousand dollars for a printing-press, materials, and other property destroyed at that time; the sum of five thousand dollars to be equally divided among all those whose arms were taken from them previous to their removal west by order of an officer of the United States; and the further sum of twenty thousand dollars, in lieu of all claims of the Cherokee nation, as a nation, prior to the treaty of 1835, except all lands reserved, by treaties heretofore made, for school funds.

Payment for
a printing-press,
arms &c.

Ind. Treat., vol.
1, p. 478.

ARTICLE IX.

The United States agree to make a fair and just settlement of all moneys due to the Cherokees, and subject to the *per capita* division under the treaty of 29th December, 1835, which said settlement shall exhibit all money properly expended under said treaty, and shall embrace all sums paid for improvements, ferries, spoliations, removal, and subsistence, and commutation therefor, debts and claims upon the Cherokee nation of Indians, for the additional quantity of land ceded to said nation; and the several sums provided in the several articles of the treaty, to be invested as the general funds of the nation; and also all sums which may be hereafter properly allowed and paid under the provisions of the treaty of 1835. The aggregate of which said several sums shall be deducted from the sum of six millions six hundred and forty-seven thousand and sixty-seven dollars, and the balance thus found to be due shall be paid over, *per capita*, in equal amounts, to all those individuals, heads of families, or their legal representatives, entitled to receive the same under the treaty of 1835, and the supplement of 1836, being all those Cherokees residing east at the date of said treaty and the supplement thereto.

A fair and just
settlement of all
moneys due the
Cherokees under
treaty of 1835 to
be made.

Ind. Treat., vol.
1, p. 478.

ARTICLE X.

It is expressly agreed that nothing in the foregoing treaty contained shall be so construed as in any manner to take away or abridge any rights or claims which the Cherokees now residing in States east of the Mississippi River had, or may have, under the treaty of 1835 and the supplement thereto.

Rights under
treaty of Aug. 1,
1835, not affected.
Ind. Treat., vol.
1, p. 478.

ARTICLE XI.

Whereas the Cherokee delegations contend that the amount expended for the one year's subsistence, after their arrival in the west, of the Eastern Cherokees, is not properly chargeable to the treaty fund: It is hereby agreed that that question shall be submitted to the Senate of the United States for its decision, which shall decide whether the subsistence shall be borne by the United States or the Cherokee funds, and if by the Cherokees, then to say, whether the subsistence shall be charged at a greater rate than thirty-three, $\frac{33}{100}$ dollars per head; and also the question, whether the Cherokee nation shall be allowed interest on whatever sum may be found to be due the nation, and from what date and at what rate per annum.

Certain ques-
tions to be sub-
mitted to the
Senate of U. S.

ARTICLE XII. (a)

This article
struck out by
Senate.

Ind. Treat., vol.
1, p. 478.

The Western Cherokees, called "Old Settlers," in assenting to the general provisions of this treaty, in behalf of their people, have expressed their fixed opinion that, in making a settlement with them upon the basis herein established, the expenses incurred for the removal and subsistence of Cherokees, after the twenty-third day of May, 1838, should not be charged upon the five millions of dollars allowed to the Cherokees for their lands under the treaty of 1835, or on the fund provided by the third article of the supplement thereto; and that no part of the spoliations, subsistence, or removal, provided for by the several articles of said treaty and the supplement thereto, should be charged against them in their settlement for their interest in the Cherokee country east and west of the Mississippi River. And the delegation of "Old Settlers," or "Western Cherokees," propose that the question shall be submitted with this treaty to the decision of the Senate of the United States, of what portion, if any, of the expenditures made for removal, subsistence, and spoliations, under the treaty of 1835, is properly and legally chargeable to the five million fund. And they will abide by the decision of the Senate.

ARTICLE XIII.

This treaty, after the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States, shall be obligatory on the contracting parties.

Signed Aug. 6,
1846.

In testimony whereof, the said Edmund Burke, William Armstrong, and Albion K. Parris, Commissioners as aforesaid, and the several delegations aforesaid, and the Cherokee nation and people, have hereunto set their hands and seals, at Washington aforesaid, this sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

EDMUND BURKE.
WM. ARMSTRONG.
ALBION K. PARRIS.

Delegation of the Government Party.

Jno. Ross,	Stephen Foreman,
W. S. Coody,	John Drew,
R. Taylor,	Richard Fields.
C. V. McNair,	

Delegation of the Treaty Party.

Geo. W. Adair,	Joseph M. Lynch,
J. A. Bell,	John Huss,
S. Watis,	Brice Martin,
	(By J. M. Lynch, his attorney.)

Delegation of the Old Settlers.

Jno. Brown,	Richard Drew,
Wm. Dutch,	Ellis F. Phillips.
John L. McCoy,	

[To each of the names of the Indians a seal is affixed.]

In presence of—

Joseph Bryan, of Alabama.
Geo. W. Paschal.
John P. Wolf, (Secretary of Board.)
W. S. Adair.
Jno. F. Wheeler.

(a) This article was struck out by the Senate. See p. 377.

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION, SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
August 8, 1846.

Resolved, (two thirds of the Senators present concurring,) That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the articles of a treaty made and concluded at Washington, in the District of Columbia, the sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, between the United States of America, by three Commissioners, Edmund Burke, William Armstrong, and Albion K. Parris, and John Ross, principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, David Vann, William S. Coody, Richard Taylor, T. H. Walker, Clement F. McNair, Stephen Foreman, John Drew, and Richard Field, Delegates duly appointed by the regularly constituted authorities of the Cherokee Nation; Geo. W. Adair, John A. Bell, Stand Watie, Joseph M. Lynch, John Huss, and Brice Martin, a delegation appointed by and representing that portion of the Cherokee tribe of Indians known and recognized as the "Treaty Party;" John Brown, Captain Dutch, John L. McCoy, Richard Drew, and Ellis Phillips, Delegates appointed by and representing that portion of the Cherokee tribe of Indians known and recognized as "Western Cherokees," or "Old Settlers," with the following

Amended by
Senate, 1846.

AMENDMENTS.

Strike out of the fifth article the following words: "First deducting therefrom the sum of fifty thousand dollars, to be paid to the delegation of that portion of the Cherokee people who are parties to the treaty, to defray the expenses of prosecuting their claims against the government of the United States, including the late Captain John Rogers."

Amendments.

Strike out the twelfth article of the treaty.

Attest:

ASBURY DICKENS, *Secretary.*

We, John Ross, principal Chief of the Cherokee nation, David Vann, Wm. S. Coody; Richard Taylor, T. H. Walker, Clement F. McNair, Stephen Foreman, John Drew, and Richard Field, Delegates duly appointed by the regularly constituted authorities of the Cherokee nation; George W. Adair, John A. Bell, Stand Watie, Joseph M. Lynch, John Huss, and Brice Martin, a delegation appointed by and representing that portion of the Cherokee tribe of Indians known and recognized as the "Treaty Party;" John Brown, Captain Dutch, John L. McCoy, Richard Drew, and Ellis Phillips, Delegates appointed by and representing that portion of the Cherokee tribe of Indians known and recognized as "Western Cherokees," or "Old Settlers," do hereby give our free and voluntary assent to the foregoing amendments made by the Senate of the United States, on the eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, to the treaty concluded by us with Edmund Burke, William Armstrong, and Albion K. Parris, Commissioners acting for and on behalf of the United States, on the sixth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, the same having been submitted and fully explained to us by the Secretary of War and Commissioner of Indian Affairs, on the part of the United States.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and affixed our seals, respectively, at Washington, District of Columbia, the thirtieth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

Jno. Ross,	Stephen Foreman,	Stand Watie,	Jno. Brown,
David Vann,	(By John Ross.)	J. M. Lynch,	Wm. Dutch,
W. S. Coodey,	John Drew,	Jno. Huss,	John L. McCoy,
R. Taylor,	Richard Fields,	Brice Martin,	Richard Drew,
T. Walker,	Geo. W. Adair,	(By J. M. Lynch.)	Ellis F. Phillips
C. V. McNair,	John A. Bell,		

[To each of the names of the Indians a seal is affixed.]

Witnesses present,

Spencer Jarnagin, U. S. S.
H. Miller,

N. Quackenbush,
W. Medill.

TREATY WITH THE WINNEBAGO INDIANS.

October 13, 1846.

Proclamation,
February 4, 1847.Treaty with the
Winnebagoes
concluded Octo-
ber 13, 1846.

Articles of a Treaty made and concluded at the City of Washington, on the thirteenth Day of October, in the Year one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, between the United States, of the one Part, by their Commissioners, Albion K. Parris, John J. Abert, and T. P. Andrews, and the Winnebago Tribe of Indians, of the other Part, by a full Delegation of said Tribe specially appointed by the Chiefs, Head Men, and Warriors thereof.

ARTICLE I.

Peace and
friendship to pre-
vail.

It is solemnly agreed, that the peace and friendship which exist between the people of the United States and the Winnebago Indians shall be perpetual; the said tribe of Indians giving assurance, hereby, of fidelity and friendship to the government and people of the United States, and the United States giving to them, at the same time, promise of all proper care and parental protection.

ARTICLE II.

Lands ceded
to the United
States.

The said tribe of Indians hereby agree to cede and sell, and do hereby cede and sell, to the United States, all right, title, interest, claim, and privilege, to all lands, wherever situated, now or heretofore occupied or claimed by said Indians, within the States and Territories of the United States, and especially to the country now occupied, inhabited, or in any way used by them, called the "Neutral Ground," which tract of country was assigned to said Indians by the second article of the treaty of Fort Armstrong, concluded on the fifteenth day of September, 1832, and ratified on the thirteenth day of February following.

Ind. Treat.
Vol. I. p. 371.

ARTICLE III.

In consideration of the above cession, the United States agree to purchase and give to said tribe, as their home, a tract of country north of the St. Peter's and west of the Mississippi Rivers.

In consideration of the foregoing purchase from, or cession by, the said Indians, the United States hereby agree to purchase and give to the said Indians, as their home, to be held as all Indians' lands are held, a tract of country north of St. Peter's and west of the Mississippi Rivers, of not less than eight hundred thousand acres, which shall be suitable to their habits, wants, and wishes: *Provided*, Such land can be obtained on just and reasonable terms.

ARTICLE IV.

The United States agree to pay to said Indians \$150,000 for the land, and \$40,000 for release of hunting privileges on the lands adjacent to their present home.

How to be ap-
plied.

The United States agree to pay to said tribe of Indians the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the land, and the sum of forty thousand dollars for release of hunting privileges, on the lands adjacent to their present home, making the sum of one hundred and ninety thousand dollars, being in further consideration of the cession or sale made to the United States by the second article of this treaty; to be paid as follows: Forty thousand dollars to enable them to comply with their present just engagements, and to cover the expenses of exploring and selecting (by their own people, or by an agent of their own appointment) their new home; twenty thousand dollars in consideration of their removing themselves, and twenty thousand dollars in consideration of their subsisting themselves the first year after their removal; ten thousand dollars to be expended for breaking up and

fencing lands, under the direction of the President of the United States, at their new home; ten thousand dollars to be set apart and applied, under the direction of the President, to the creation and carrying on of one or more manual labor schools for the benefit of said tribe of Indians; and five thousand dollars for building a saw and grist mill. The balance of said sum of one hundred and ninety thousand dollars, viz., eighty-five thousand dollars, to remain in trust with the United States, and five per cent. interest thereon to be paid annually to said tribe or applied for their benefit, as the President of the United States may from time to time direct, for the period of thirty years, which shall be in full payment of the said balance: *Provided*, That no part of the said consideration moneys shall be paid until after the arrival of said tribe of Indians at their new home, and appropriations shall have been made by Congress; and that the sums for meeting their present engagements, for removal and subsistence, and for exploring their new home, shall be paid to the chiefs in open council, in such manner as they in said council shall request.

Balance of \$85,000 to remain in trust with the United States, at five per cent. interest.

Provido.

ARTICLE V.

It is further agreed by the parties to this treaty, that the said tribe of Indians shall remove to their new home within one year after the ratification of this treaty, and their new home shall have been procured for them, and they duly notified of the same.

Said Indians to remove to their new home in one year from ratification of this treaty.

ARTICLE VI.

It is further agreed by the parties to this treaty, that the President may, at his discretion, (should he at any time be of opinion that the interest of the Indians would be thereby promoted,) direct that any portion of the money, not exceeding ten thousand dollars per annum, now paid in goods, as provided for by the last clause of the fourth article of the treaty of the first of November, 1837, be applied to the purchase of additional provisions, or to other purposes.

President may, at his discretion, direct a portion of the money now paid in goods to be applied to the purchase of provisions.

In testimony whereof, the Commissioners, Albion K. Parris, John J. Abert, and T. P. Andrews, and the undersigned Chiefs, Head Men, and Delegates, of the Winnebago Tribe of Indians, have hereunto subscribed their names and affixed their seals, at the City of Washington, this thirteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

Signed October 13, 1846.

ALBION K. PARRIS, }
 JOHN J. ABERT, } *Commissioners.*
 T. P. ANDREWS, }

Hoong-ho-no-kaw,
 Is-jaw-go-bo-kaw,
 Co-no-ha-ta-kaw,
 Naw-hoo-skaw-kaw,
 Shoong-skaw-kaw,
 Kooz-a-ray-kaw,
 Waw-ma-noo-ka-kaw,
 Ha-naw-hoong-per-kaw,
 Wo-gie-qua-kaw,
 Waw-kon-chaw-she-shick-kaw,
 Chas-chun-kaw,
 Naw-hey-kee-kaw,
 Ah-hoo-zheb-kaw,

Waw-roo-jaw-hee-kaw,
 Baptist-Lasalica,
 Waw-kon-chaw-per kaw,
 Kaw-how-ah-kaw,
 Hakh-ee-nee-kaw,
 Waw-kon-chaw-ho-no-kaw,
 Maw-hee-ko-shay-naw-zhee-kaw,
 Maw-nee-ho-no-nic,
 Maw-ho-kee-wee-kaw,
 Sho-go-nee-kaw,
 Watch-ha-ta-kaw,
 by Henry M. Rice, his delegate.

Witnesses —

John C. Mully, *Secretary to Board of Commissioners.*

J. E. Fletcher, *Sub-Agent.*

S. B. Lowry,
Peter Mananaige,
Antoine Grignon, } *Interpreters.*
Simeon Lecure, }

H. L. Dousman,
Richard Chute,
John Haney,
George Cahn,
James Maher.

[To each of the names of the Indians are affixed a seal and mark.]

TREATY WITH NEW GRANADA.

A general Treaty of Peace, Amity, Navigation, and Commerce between the United States of America and the Republic of New Granada.

THE United States of North America, and the republic of New Granada, in South America, desiring to make lasting and firm the friendship and good understanding which happily exist between both nations, have resolved to fix, in a manner clear, distinct, and positive, the rules which shall in future be religiously observed between each other, by means of a treaty, or general convention of peace and friendship, commerce and navigation.

For this desirable object, the President of the United States of America has conferred full powers on Benjamin A. Bidlack, a citizen of the said States, and their chargé d'affaires in Bogota; and the President of the republic of New Granada has conferred similar and equal powers upon Manuel Maria Mallarino, Secretary of State and Foreign Relations; who, after having exchanged their said full powers in due form, have agreed to the following articles:—

ARTICLE I.

There shall be a perfect, firm, and inviolable peace and sincere friendship between the United States of America and the republic of New Granada, in all the extent of their possessions and territories, and between their citizens respectively, without distinction of persons or places.

ARTICLE II.

The United States of America and the republic of New Granada, desiring to live in peace and

Tratado general de Paz, Amistad, Navegacion, i Comercio entre la República de la Nueva Granada i los Estados Unidos de America.

LA república de la Nueva Granada en la America del Sur, i los Estados Unidos del Norte America, deseando hacer firme i duradera la amistad i buena intelijencia que felizmente existen entre ambas naciones, han resuelto fijar de una manera clara, distinta, i positiva, las reglas que en lo futuro han de observarse religiosamente entre una i otra, por medio de un tratado ó convencion jeneral de paz i amistad, comercio i navegacion.

Para este apetecible objeto el Presidente de la república de la Nueva Granada ha conferido plenos poderes á Manuel Maria Mallarino, Secretario de Estado del Despacho de Relaciones Esteriores, i el Presidente de los Estados Unidos de America ha conferido semejantes e iguales poderes a Benjamin A. Bidlack, ciudadano de dichos Estados i su Encargado de Negocios en Bogotá; los cuales, despues de haber canjeado sus dichos plenos poderes en debida forma, han convenido en los articulos siguientes:—

ARTICULO I.

Habrà una paz perfecta, firme e inviolable, i amistad sincera entre la república de la Nueva Granada i los Estados Unidos de America en toda la estension de sus posesiones i territorios, i entre sus ciudadanos respectivamente, sin distincion de personas ni lugares.

ARTICULO II.

La república de la Nueva Granada i los Estados Unidos de America, deseando vivir en paz i

Dec. 12, 1846.

Proclamation
made June 12,
1848.

Preamble.

Negotiators.

There shall be
a perfect, firm,
and inviolable
peace and friend-
ship between the
two republics.No favors to be
granted by either
party to other na-
tions which shall

not become common to the other.

harmony with all the nations of the earth, by means of a policy frank and equally friendly with all, engage mutually not to grant any particular favor to other nations, in respect of commerce and navigation, which shall not immediately become common to the other party, who shall enjoy the same freely, if the concession was freely made, or on allowing the same compensation, if the concession was conditional.

armonia con todas las naciones de la tierra por medio de una politica franca e igualmente amistosa con todas, se obligan mutuamente á no otorgar favores particulares á otras naciones con respecto á comercio i navegacion que no se hagan inmediatamente estensivos á la otra parte, quien gozará de los mismos libremente, si la concesion fuere hecha libremente, ú otorgando la misma compensacion, si la concesion fuere condicional.

ARTICLE III.

Mutual benefits in trade and residence to be equally enjoyed.

The two high contracting parties, being likewise desirous of placing the commerce and navigation of their respective countries on the liberal basis of perfect equality and reciprocity, mutually agree that the citizens of each may frequent all the coasts and countries of the other, and reside and trade there, in all kinds of produce, manufactures, and merchandise; and that they shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, and exemptions, in navigation and commerce, which native citizens do or shall enjoy, submitting themselves to the laws, decrees, and usages there established, to which native citizens are subjected. But it is understood that this article does not include the coasting trade of either country, the regulation of which is reserved by the parties, respectively, according to their own separate laws.

Except as to the coasting trade.

ARTICULO III.

Las dos altas partes contratantes deseando tambien establecer el comercio i la navegacion de sus respectivos paises sobre la base liberal de igualdad i reciprocidad perfectas, convienen mutuamente en que los ciudadanos de cada una de ellas puecan frecuentar todas las costas i territorios de la otra, i residir i traficar en ellos con toda especie de producciones, manufacturas, i mercaderias; i que gozarán de todos los derechos, privilegios i exenciones, en navegacion i comercio, que los ciudadanos naturales gozen o gozaren, sometendose á las leyes, decretos i usos establecidos alli, á que estan sujetos los ciudadanos naturales. Pero debe entenderse, que este articulo no incluye el comercio de cabotaje de cada uno de los dos paises, cuyo arreglo se reservan las partes respectivamente, conforme á sus leyes particulares.

ARTICLE IV.

Equalization of duties on vessels and their cargoes.

They likewise agree that whatever kind of produce, manufacture, or merchandise of any foreign country can be, from time to time, lawfully imported into the United States in their own vessels, may be also imported in vessels of the republic of New Granada; and that no higher or other duties upon the tonnage of the vessel and her cargo shall be levied and collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the one country or of the other. And, in like manner, that whatever kind of

ARTICULO IV.

Igualmente convienen una i otra en que cualquiera especie de producciones, manufacturas ó mercaderias extranjeras que puedan ser en cualquier tiempo legalmente importadas en la república de la Nueva Granada en sus propios buques, puedan ser tambien importadas en buques de los Estados Unidos; i que no se impondrán ó cobrarán otros ó mas altos derechos sobre las toneladas del buque, ó por su cargamento, sea que la importacion se haga en buques del uno ú del otro pais: i de la misma ma-

produce, manufactures, or merchandise of any foreign country can be, from time to time, lawfully imported into the republic of New Granada in its own vessels, may be also imported in vessels of the United States; and that no higher or other duties upon the tonnage of the vessel and her cargo shall be levied or collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the one country or the other.

And they further agree, that whatever may be lawfully exported or re-exported from the one country in its own vessels to any foreign country, may in like manner be exported or re-exported in the vessels of the other country; and the same bounties, duties, and drawbacks shall be allowed and collected, whether such exportation or re-exportation be made in vessels of the United States or of the republic of New Granada.

ARTICLE V.

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any articles the produce or manufacture of the republic of New Granada, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the republic of New Granada of any articles the produce or manufactures of the United States, than are or shall be payable on the like articles, being the produce or manufactures of any other foreign country; nor shall any higher or other duties or charges be imposed, in either of the two countries, on the exportation of any articles to the United States or to the republic of New Granada, respectively, than such as are payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation or importation of any articles the produce or manufactures of the United States or of the republic of New Granada, to or from the territories of the Uni-

nera, cualquiera especie de producciones, manufacturas ó mercaderías extranjeras que puedan ser en cualquier tiempo legalmente importadas en los Estados Unidos en sus propios buques, puedan ser también importadas en los buques de la república de la Nueva Granada; i que no se impondrán otros ó mas altos derechos sobre las toneladas del buque ó por su cargamento, sea que la importacion se haga en buques del uno ú del otro pais.

Conviene además, en que todo lo que pueda ser legalmente esportado ó reesportado de uno de los dos paises en sus propios buques para un pais extranjero, pueda de la misma manera ser esportado ó reesportado en los buques del otro: i serán concedidos i cobrados iguales premios, derechos, i descuentos, sea que tal esportacion ó reesportacion se haga en los buques de la república de la Nueva Granada, ó en los de los Estados Unidos.

ARTICULO V.

No se impondrán otros ó mas altos derechos sobre la importacion en la república de la Nueva Granada de cualesquiera articulos del producto natural ó manufacturado de los Estados Unidos, i no se impondrán otros ó mas altos derechos sobre la importacion en los Estados Unidos de cualesquiera articulos del producto natural ó manufacturado de la república de la Nueva Granada, que los que se exijan ó exijieren por iguales articulos del producto natural ó manufacturado de cualquiera otro pais extranjero; ni se impondrán otros ó mas altos derechos ó gravámenes en ninguno de los dos paises sobre la esportacion de cualesquiera articulos para la república de la Nueva Granada ó para los Estados Unidos respectivamente, que los que deban exijirse por la esportacion de iguales articulos para cualquiera otro pais extranjero; ni se establecerá prohibicion alguna respecto á la importacion ú esportacion de cualesquiera articulos del producto natural ó manufacturado de los terri-

Vessels of both nations to be on the same footing as to drawbacks, &c.

Importations and exportations to be on a reciprocal footing.

No partial prohibitions to be established.

ted States, or to or from the territories of the republic of New Granada, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

ARTICLE VI.

The stipulations in the preceding articles applicable to vessels of either party arriving in the ports of the other, whether they proceed from the ports of their own country or from foreign ports.

In order to prevent the possibility of any misunderstanding, it is hereby declared that the stipulations contained in the three preceding articles are to their full extent applicable to the vessels of the United States and their cargoes arriving in the ports of New Granada, and reciprocally to the vessels of the said republic of New Granada and their cargoes arriving in the ports of the United States, whether they proceed from the ports of the country to which they respectively belong, or from the ports of any other foreign country; and in either case, no discriminating duty shall be imposed or collected in the ports of either country on said vessels or their cargoes, whether the same shall be of native or foreign produce or manufacture.

ARTICLE VII.

Citizens of either party to be free to manage their own business in the country of the other, &c.; and

to be treated as citizens of the country in which they reside.

It is likewise agreed that it shall be wholly free for all merchants, commanders of ships, and other citizens of both countries, to manage, by themselves or agents, their own business in all the ports and places subject to the jurisdiction of each other, as well with respect to the consignments and sale of their goods and merchandise by wholesale or retail, as with respect to the loading, unloading, and sending off their ships; they being, in all these cases, to be treated as citizens of the country in which they reside, or at least to be placed on an equality with the subjects or citizens of the most favored nation.

torios de la república de la Nueva Granada para los de los Estados Unidos, ó de los territorios de los Estados Unidos para los de la república de la Nueva Granada, que no sea igualmente estensiva á las otras naciones.

ARTICULO VI.

A fin de remover la posibilidad de cualquiera mala inteligencia con respecto á los tres artículos anteriores, se declara aqui: que las estipulaciones contenidas en ellos son aplicables en toda su estension á los buques de la Nueva Granada i sus cargamentos que arriben á los puertos de los Estados Unidos, i reciprocamente á los buques de los Estados Unidos i sus cargamentos que arriben á los puertos de la Nueva Granada; sea que procedan de los puertos del pais á que ellos pertenezcan respectivamente, ó de los de cualquiera otro pais extranjero; i que en ningun caso se impondrá ó cobrarará derecho alguno diferencial en los puertos de los dos paises sobre los dichos buques ó sus cargamentos, ya sean estos del producto ó manufactura nacional ó del producto ó manufactura extranjera.

ARTICULO VII.

Se conviene además, que sera enteramente libre á los comerciantes, capitanes de buques, i otros ciudadanos de ambos paises manejar á su voluntad sus negocios por si mismos, ó por medio de sus agentes, en todos los puertos i lugares sujetos á la jurisdiccion del uno ú del otro, tanto con respecto á las consignaciones i ventas por mayor ó menor de sus efectos i mercaderias, como con respecto á la carga, descarga i despacho de sus buques ú otros negocios, debiendo en todos estos casos ser tratados como ciudadanos del pais en que residan, ó considerados al menos bajo igual pie que los subditos ó ciudadanos de la nacion mas favorecida.

ARTICLE VIII.

The citizens of neither of the contracting parties shall be liable to any embargo, nor be detained with their vessels, cargoes, merchandise, or effects, for any military expedition, nor for any public or private purpose whatever, without allowing to those interested an equitable and sufficient indemnification.

ARTICLE IX.

Whenever the citizens of either of the contracting parties shall be forced to seek refuge or asylum in the rivers, bays, ports, or dominions of the other with their vessels, whether merchant or war, public or private, through stress of weather, pursuit of pirates or enemies, or want of provisions or water, they shall be received and treated with humanity, giving to them all favor and protection for repairing their ships, procuring provisions, and placing themselves in a situation to continue their voyage without obstacle or hindrance of any kind, or the payment of port fees, or any charges other than pilotage, except such vessels continue in port longer than forty-eight hours, counting from the time they cast anchor in port.

ARTICLE X.

All the ships, merchandise, and effects, belonging to the citizens of one of the contracting parties, which may be captured by pirates, whether within the limits of its jurisdiction or on the high seas, and may be carried or found in the rivers, roads, bays, ports, or dominions of the other, shall be delivered up to the owners, they proving in due and proper form their rights before the competent tribunals; it being well understood that the claim shall be made within the term of one year by the parties themselves, their attorneys or agents, of their respective governments.

ARTICULO VIII.

Los ciudadanos de una i otra de las partes contratantes no podrán ser embargados ó detenidos con sus embarcaciones, tripulaciones, mercaderias i efectos comerciales de supertenencia, para ninguna expedicion militar, ni para usos publicos ó particulares, cualesquiera que sean, sin conceder á los interesados una justa i suficiente indemnizacion.

ARTICULO IX.

Siempre que los ciudadanos de alguna de las partes contratantes se vieren precisados á buscar refugio ú asilo en los rios, bahias, puertos ó dominios de la otra, con sus buques, sean mercantes ó de guerra, públicos ó particulares, por mal tiempo, persecucion de piratas ó enemigos, ó falta de aguada ó provisiones, serán recibidos i tratados con humanidad, dispensandoles todo favor i proteccion para reparar sus buques, acopiar viveres, i ponerse en situacion de continuar su viaje, sin obstaculo ni molestia de ningun jenero, ni pago de derechos de puerto ó de cualesquiera otras cargas que los emolumentos del practico, á no ser que los tales buques continuen en el puerto mas de cuarenta i ocho horas contadas desde el momento en que anclaren.

ARTICULO X.

Todos los buques, mercaderias, i efectos pertenecientes á los ciudadanos de la una de las partes contratantes, que acaso fueren apresados por piratas, bien sea dentro de los limites de su jurisdiccion ó en alta mar, i fueren llevados ó hallados en los rios, radas, bahias, puertos ó dominios de la otra, seran entregados á sus dueños, probando estos en la forma propia i debida sus derechos ante los tribunales competentes: bien entendido que el reclamo he de hacerse dentro del termino de un año, por las mismas partes ó por sus procuradores, ó por los ajentes de sus respectivos gobiernos.

No embargo or detention of vessels and cargoes without indemnification.

Vessels of either party seeking refuge in the ports of the other to be protected, &c.

Vessels, &c., captured by pirates, to be delivered up to the owners.

ARTICLE XI.

Assistance to be given in cases of shipwreck, &c.

When any vessels belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties shall be wrecked or foundered, or shall suffer any damage on the coasts, or within the dominions of the other, there shall be given to them all assistance and protection, in the same manner which is usual and customary with the vessels of the nation where the damage happens; permitting them to unload the said vessel, if necessary, of its merchandise and effects, without exacting for it any duty, impost, or contribution whatever, unless they may be destined for consumption or sale in the country of the port where they may have been disembarked.

ARTICLE XII.

Citizens of either party may dispose of their personal goods or real estate within the jurisdiction of the other.

The citizens of each of the contracting parties shall have power to dispose of their personal goods or real estate within the jurisdiction of the other, by sale, donation, testament, or otherwise; and their representatives, being citizens of the other party, shall succeed to their said personal goods or real estate, whether by testament or *ab intestato*, and they may take possession thereof, either by themselves or others acting for them, and dispose of the same at their will, paying such dues only as the inhabitants of the country wherein said goods are shall be subject to pay in like cases.

ARTICLE XIII.

Protection to persons and property.

Both contracting parties promise and engage formally to give their special protection to the persons and property of the citizens of each other, of all occupations, who may be in the territories subject to the jurisdiction of one or the other, transient or dwelling therein, leaving open and free to them the tribunals of justice for their judicial recourse, on the same terms which are usual and customary with the natives or cit-

ARTICULO XI.

Cuando algun buque perteneciente á los ciudadanos de cualquiera de las partes contratantes naufrague, encalle, ó sufra alguna averia en las costas, ó dentro de los dominios de la otra, se le dará todó ayuda i proteccion; del propio modo que es uso i costumbre con los buques de la nacion en donde suceda la averia; permitiendose descargar el dicho buque si fuere necesario, de sus mercaderias i efectos, sin exijir por esto ningun derecho, impuesto ó contribucion de ninguna especie, á no ser que se destinen á la venta ó consumo en el pais en cuyo puerto se hubieren desembarcado.

ARTICULO XII.

Los ciudadanos de cada una de las partes contratantes tendrán facultad para disponer de sus bienes muebles é inmuebles dentro de la jurisdiccion de la otra, por venta, donacion, testamento ó de otro modo; i sus representantes, siendo ciudadanos de la otra parte, sucederán á sus dichos bienes muebles é inmuebles, sea por testamento ó *ab intestato*, i podrán tomar posesion de ellos, por si personalmente, o por medio de otros que procedan en su nombre, i disponer de los mismos á su arbitrio, pagando solo aquellas cargas que en iguales casos estuvieren obligados á pagar los habitantes del pais en donde esten los referidos bienes.

ARTICULO XIII.

Ambas partes contratantes se comprometen i obligan en toda forma á dispensar recíprocamente su proteccion especial á las personas i propiedades de los ciudadanos de cada una de ellas, de todas profesiones, transeuntes ó habitantes en los territorios sujetos á la jurisdiccion de una i otra, dejandoles abiertos i libres los tribunales de justicia para sus recursos judiciales, en los mismos terminos usados i acostumbrados para los

izens of the country; for which purpose, they may either appear in proper person, or employ in the prosecution or defence of their rights such advocates, solicitors, notaries, agents, and factors as they may judge proper in all their trials at law; and such citizens or agents shall have free opportunity to be present at the decisions or sentences of the tribunals, in all cases which may concern them, and likewise at the taking of all examinations and evidence which may be exhibited in the said trials.

ARTICLE XIV.

The citizens of the United States residing in the territories of the republic of New Granada shall enjoy the most perfect and entire security of conscience, without being annoyed, prevented, or disturbed on account of their religious belief. Neither shall they be annoyed, molested, or disturbed on the proper exercise of their religion in private houses, or on the chapels or places of worship appointed for that purpose, provided that in so doing they observe the decorum due to divine worship and the respect due to the laws, usages, and customs of the country. Liberty shall also be granted to bury the citizens of the United States, who may die in the territories of the republic of New Granada, in convenient and adequate places, to be appointed and established by themselves for that purpose, with the knowledge of the local authorities, or in such other places of sepulture as may be chosen by the friends of the deceased; nor shall the funerals or sepulchres of the dead be disturbed in any wise, nor upon any account.

In like manner, the citizens of New Granada shall enjoy, within the government and territories of the United States, a perfect and unrestrained liberty of conscience, and of exercising their religion, publicly or privately, within their own dwelling-houses, or on the chapels and places of worship ap-

naturales ó ciudadanos del pais; para lo cual podrán jestionar en persona, ó emplear en la jestion ó defensa de sus derechos á los abogados, procuradores, escribanos agentes ú apoderados que juzguen convenientes para todos sus litijios; i dichos ciudadanos ó agentes tendrán la libre facultad de estar presentes en las decisiones i sentencias de los tribunales, en todos los casos que les conciernan, como igualmente al tomarse todas las declaraciones i pruebas, que se ofrezcan en los dichos litijios.

ARTICULO XIV.

Los ciudadanos de la república de Nueva Granada residentes en territorio de los Estados Unidos, gozarán una perfecta é ilimitada libertad de consciencia, sin ser molestados, inquietados ni perturbados por su creencia religiosa. No serán molestados, inquietados ni perturbados en el ejercicio de su religion, en casas privadas ó en las capillas ó lugares de adoracion designados al efecto, con el decoro debido a la divinidad, i respeto á las leyes, usos i costumbres del pais. Tambien tendrán libertad para enterrar los ciudadanos de Nueva Granada que mueran en territorio de los Estados Unidos, en los lugares convenientes i adecuados, designados i establecidos por ellos con acuerdo de las autoridades locales, ó en los lugares de sepultura que elijan los amigos de los muertos; i los funerales i sepulcros no serán trastornados de modo alguno ni por ningun motivo.

Liberty of conscience and the rites of burial secured.

De la misma manera, los ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos gozarán en territorio de la república de Nueva Granada perfecta é ilimitada libertad de consciencia, i ejercerán su religion pública ó privadamente en sus mismas habitaciones, ó en las capillas ó lugares de adoracion designados al efecto,

pointed for that purpose, agreeably to the laws, usages, and customs of the United States.

ARTICLE XV.

Both parties at liberty to trade with those at enmity with either.

It shall be lawful for the citizens of the United States of America and of the republic of New Granada, to sail with their ships with all manner of liberty and security, no distinction being made who are the proprietors of the merchandise laden thereon, from any port to the places of those who now are or hereafter shall be at enmity with either of the contracting parties. It shall likewise be lawful for the citizens aforesaid to sail with the ships and merchandise before mentioned, and to trade with the same liberty and security from the places, ports, and havens of those who are enemies of both or either party, without any opposition or disturbance whatsoever, not only directly from the places of the enemy before mentioned to neutral places, but also from one place belonging to an enemy to another place belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the jurisdiction of one power or under several. And it is hereby stipulated that free ships shall also give freedom to goods, and that every thing which shall be found on board the ships belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties shall be deemed to be free and exempt, although the whole lading or any part thereof should appertain to the enemies of either, (contraband goods being always excepted.) It is also agreed, in like manner, that the same liberty shall be extended to persons who are on board a free ship, with this effect, that although they be enemies to both or either party, they are not to be taken out of that free ship unless they are officers and soldiers, and in the actual service of the enemies; provided, however, and it is hereby agreed, that the stipulations in this article contained, declaring that the flag shall cover the property, shall be understood as applying to those powers

Free ships to make free goods, contraband excepted.

All persons on board, except those in the actual service of the enemy, to be free.

Flag covering the property to be applied to those powers only who

de conformidad con las leyes, usos i costumbres de la república de Nueva Granada.

ARTICULO XV.

Será licito á los ciudadanos de la república de la Nueva Granada, i de los Estados Unidos de America, navegar con sus buques con toda seguridad i libertad, de cualquier puerto á las plazas i lugares de los que son ó fueren en adelante enemigos de cualquiera de las dos partes contratantes, sin hacerse distincion de quienes son los dueños de las mercaderias que llevan á su bordo. Será igualmente licito á los referidos ciudadanos, navegar con sus buques i mercaderias mencionadas, i traficar con la misma libertad i seguridad, de los lugares, puertos i ensenadas de los enemigos de ambas partes ó de alguna de ellas, sin oposicion ó molestia de ninguna especie, no solo directamente de los lugares enemigos arriba mencionados a los lugarés neutros, sino tambien de un lugar perteneciente á un enemigo a otro enemigo, ya sea que esten bajo la jurisdiccion de una sola potencia, ó bajo la de diversas. I qued aqui estipulado, que los buques libres hacen libres tambien a las mercaderias, i que se ha de considerar libre i exento todo lo que se hallare á bordo de los buques pertenecientes á los ciudadanos de cualquiera de las partes contratantes, aunque toda la carga ó parte de ella pertenezca á enemigos de una ú otra, exceptuados siempre los articulos de contrabando. Se conviene tambien del mismo modo, en que la misma libertad sea estensiva á las personas que se encuentren á bordo de buques libres, con el fin de que aunque dichas personas sean enemigos de ambas partes ó de alguna de ellas, no deban ser estraidas de los dichos buques libres, á menos que sean oficiales ó soldados en actual servicio de los enemigos: á condicion no obstante, como espresamente se conviene, que las estipulaciones, contenidas en el presente articulo, por las que se

only who recognize this principle; but if either of the two contracting parties shall be at war with a third, and the other remains neutral, the flag of the neutral shall cover the property of enemies whose governments acknowledge this principle, and not of others.

ARTICLE XVI.

It is likewise agreed, that in the case where the neutral flag of one of the contracting parties shall protect the property of the enemies of the other, by virtue of the above stipulation, it shall always be understood that the neutral property found on board such enemy's vessels shall be held and considered as enemy's property, and as such shall be liable to detention and confiscation, except such property as was put on board such vessel before the declaration of war, or even afterwards if it were done without the knowledge of it; but the contracting parties agree that, two months having elapsed after the declaration of war, their citizens shall not plead ignorance thereof. On the contrary, if the flag of the neutral does not protect the enemy's property, in that case the goods and merchandise of the neutral embarked on such enemy's ship shall be free.

ARTICLE XVII.

This liberty of navigation and commerce shall extend to all kinds of merchandise, excepting those only which are distinguished by the name of *contraband*; and under this name of *contraband*, or prohibited goods, shall be comprehended, —

1st. Cannons, mortars, howitzers, swivels, blunderbusses, muskets, rifles, carbines, pistols, pikes, swords, sabres, lances, spears, hal-

declara que el pabellon cubre la propiedad, se entenderán aplicables solamente á aquellas potencias que reconozcan este principio: pero si alguna de las dos partes contratantes estuviere en guerra con una tercera, i la otra permaneciere neutral, la bandera de la neutral cubrirá la propiedad de los enemigos, cuyos gobiernos reconozcan este principio, i no de otros.

ARTICULO XVI.

Se conviene igualmente, que en el caso de que la bandera neutral de una de las partes contratantes proteja las propiedades de los enemigos de la otra, en virtud de lo estipulado arriba, deberá siempre entenderse que las propiedades neutrales encontradas á bordo de tales buques enemigos, han de tenerse i considerarse como propiedades enemigas, i como tales estarán sujetas á detencion i confiscacion, exceptuando aquellas propiedades que hubiesen sido puestas á bordo de tales buques antes de la declaratoria de la guerra, i aun despues, si hubiesen sido embarcadas en dichos buques sin tener noticia de ella; pero las partes contratantes convienen en que, pasados dos meses despues de la declaratoria de la guerra, sus respectivos ciudadanos no podrán alegar que la ignoraban. Por el contrario, si la bandera neutral no protejiere las propiedades enemigas, entonces serán libres los efectos i mercaderias de la parte neutral embarcadas en buques enemigos.

ARTICULO XVII.

Esta libertad de navegacion i comercio se estenderá á todo jenero de mercaderias, exceptuando unicamente aquellas que se distinguen con el nombre de *contrabando*; i bajo este nombre de *contrabando* ú efectos prohibidos, se comprenderán, —

1^o. Cañones, morteros, obuces, pedreros, trabucos, fusiles, rifles, carabinas, pistolas, picas, espadas, sables, lansas, chuzos, alabardas, i

acknowledge the principle.

Enemy's property, to be protected by a neutral flag, must be shipped within two months after declaration of war, &c.

This liberty of navigation and commerce to extend to all kinds of merchandise, contraband excepted.

Contraband specified.

berts, and grenades, bombs, powder, matches, balls, and all other things belonging to the use of these arms.

2d. Bucklers, helmets, breast-plates, coats of mail, infantry belts, and clothes made up in the form and for the military use.

3d. Cavalry belts, and horses with their furniture.

4th. And generally all kind of arms and instruments of iron, steel, brass, and copper, or of any other materials manufactured, prepared, and formed expressly to make war by sea or land.

5th. Provisions that are imported into a besieged or blockaded place.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Goods not contraband.

All other merchandise, and things not comprehended in the articles of contraband, explicitly enumerated and classified as above, shall be held and considered as free, and subjects of free and lawful commerce, so that they may be carried and transported in the freest manner by the citizens of both the contracting parties, even to places belonging to an enemy, excepting those places only which are at that time besieged or blockaded; and to avoid all doubt in this particular, it is declared that those places only are besieged or blockaded which are actually attacked by a belligerent force capable of preventing the entry of the neutral.

Definition of blockade.

ARTICLE XIX.

Contraband only liable to confiscation.

The articles of contraband, before enumerated and classified, which may be found in a vessel bound for an enemy's port, shall be subject to detention and confiscation, leaving free the rest of the cargo and the ship, that the owners may dispose of them as they see proper. No vessel of either of the two nations shall be detained on the high seas on account of having on board articles of con-

Vessels delivering up contraband not to be detained.

granadas, bombas, polvora, mechas, balas, con todas las demas cosas correspondientes al uso de estas armas.

2°. Escudos, casquetes, corazas, cotas de malla; fornituras i vestidos hechos en forma i á usanza militar.

3°. Bandoleras i caballos con sus arneses.

4°. I jeneralmente toda especie de armas e instrumentos de hierro, acero, bronce, cobre, i otras materias cualesquiera manufacturadas, preparadas i formadas espresamente para hacer la guerra por mar ó por tierra.

5°. Los viveres que se introducen á una plaza sitiada ó bloqueada.

ARTICULO XVIII.

Todas las demas mercaderias i efectos no comprendidos en los articulos de contrabando esplicitamente enumerados i clasificados en el articulo anterior, serán tenidos i reputados como libres i de licito i lejítimo comercio, de modo que prodrán ser conducidos i transportados de la manera mas franca, por los ciudadanos de ambas partes contratantes, aun á los lugares pertenecientes á enemigo, esceptuando solo aquellas plazas que se hallen actualmente sitiadas ó bloqueadas; i para evitar en el particular toda duda, se declaran sitiadas ó bloqueadas solamente aquellas plazas que en la actualidad estuvieren atacadas por una fuerza de un belijerante capaz de impedir la entrada del neutral.

ARTICULO XIX.

Los articulos de contrabando antes enumerados i clasificados, que se hallen en un buque destinado á puerto enemigo, estarán sujetos á detencion i confiscacion, dejando libre el resto del cargamento i el buque, para que los dueños puedan disponer de ellos como lo tengan por conveniente. Ningun buque de cualquiera de las dos naciones será detenido en alta mar por tener á su bordo ar-

traband, whenever the master, captain, or supercargo of said vessels will deliver up the articles of contraband to the captor, unless the quantity of such articles be so great, and of so large a bulk, that they cannot be received on board the capturing ship without great inconvenience; but in this and all other cases of just detention, the vessel detained shall be sent to the nearest convenient and safe port for trial and judgment according to law.

ARTICLE XX.

And whereas it frequently happens that vessels sail for a port or place belonging to an enemy, without knowing that the same is besieged, or blockaded, or invested, it is agreed that every vessel so circumstanced may be turned away from such port or place, but shall not be detained, nor shall any part of her cargo, if not contraband, be confiscated, unless, after warning of such blockade or investment from the commanding officer of the blockading forces, she shall again attempt to enter; but she shall be permitted to go to any other port or place she shall think proper. Nor shall any vessel that may have entered into such port before the same was actually besieged, blockaded, or invested by the other, be restrained from quitting that place with her cargo; nor, if found therein after the reduction and surrender, shall such vessel or her cargo be liable to confiscation, but they shall be restored to the owners thereof.

ARTICLE XXI.

In order to prevent all kind of disorder in the visiting and examination of the ships and cargoes of both the contracting parties on the high seas, they have agreed mutually that whenever a national vessel of war, public or private, shall meet with a neutral of the other

titulos de contrabando, siempre que el maestre, capitán ó sobrecargo de dicho buque quiera entregar los artículos de contrabando al apresador, á menos que la cantidad de dichos artículos sea tan grande i de tanto volumen que no puedan ser recibidos á bordo del buque apresador sin graves inconvenientes; pero en este, i en todos los demas casos de justa detencion, el buque detenido será enviado al puerto mas inmediato, comodo, i seguro, para que alli se siga el juicio i se dicte sentencia conforme á las leyes.

ARTICULO XX.

I por quanto frecuentemente sucede que los buques navegan para un puerto ó lugar perteneciente á un enemigo, sin saber que se halle sitiado, bloqueado ó embestido, se conviene en que á todo buque, en tales circunstancias, se le pueda hacer retroceder de dicho puerto ó lugar; pero no será detenido ni confiscada parte alguna de su cargamento, no siendo contrabando; á menos que, despues de la intimacion de semejante bloqueo ó embestimiento por el comandante de las fuerzas bloqueadoras, intentare otra vez entrar; pero le será permitido ir á cualquiera otro puerto ó lugar á donde lo tuviere por conveniente. Ni á buque alguno que hubiere entrado en un puerto ánes de que estuviere sitiado, bloqueado ú embestido, se le impedirá salir de el con su cargamento; ni siendo hallado alli despues de la rendicion i entrega del lugar, estarán sujetos a confiscacion el tal buque o su cargamento, sino que serán restituidos á sus dueños.

ARTICULO XXI.

Con el objeto de prevenir todo jenero de desorden en la visita i reconocimiento de los buques i cargamentos de ambas partes contratantes en alta mar, han convenido mutuamente, que siempre que un buque nacional de guerra se encontrare con un neutral de la

In case of blockade, vessels to be turned away, but not detained, &c.

Vessels entering before blockade may quit unmolested, &c.

During a visit at sea, armed vessels to remain out of cannon shot.

Examination, how to be made.

contracting party, the first shall remain out of cannon shot, unless in stress of weather, and may send its boat with two or three men only, in order to execute the said examination of the papers concerning the ownership and cargo of the vessel, without causing the least extortion, violence, or ill treatment, for which the commanders of said armed ships shall be responsible with their persons and property; for which purpose the commanders of private armed vessels shall, before receiving their commissions, give sufficient security to answer for all the damages they may commit. And it is expressly agreed that the neutral party shall in no case be required to go on board the examining vessel for the purpose of exhibiting her papers, or for any other purpose whatever.

ARTICLE XXII.

In case of war, sea letters, certificates of cargo, &c., to be furnished, showing to whom the property belongs.

To avoid all kind of vexation and abuse in the examination of the papers relating to the ownership of the vessels belonging to the citizens of the two contracting parties, they have agreed, and do hereby agree, that in case one of them should be engaged in war, the ships and vessels belonging to the citizens of the other must be furnished with sea letters or passports expressing the name, property, and bulk of the ship, as also the name and place of habitation of the master and commander of the said vessel, in order that it may thereby appear that the ship really and truly belongs to the citizens of one of the parties; they have likewise agreed that when such ships have a cargo, they shall also be provided, besides the said sea letters or passports, with certificates containing the several particulars of the cargo and the place whence the ship sailed, so that it may be known whether any forbidden or contraband goods are on board the same; which certificates shall be made out by the officers of the place whence the

otra parte contratante, el primero permanecerá, fuera del tiro de cañon, salvo en caso de mala mar, i podrá enviar subote, con dos ó tres hombres solamente, para verificar el dicho reconocimiento de los papeles concernientes á la propiedad i carga del buque, sin ocasionarle la menor estorsion, violencia ó mal trato; sobre lo cual serán responsables con sus personas i bienes los comandantes del dicho buque armado. Para este fin los comandantes de buques, armados por cuenta de particulares, estarán obligados antes de recibir sus patentes, á dar fianza suficiente para responder de los perjuicios que puedan causar. I se ha convenido espresamente que en ningun caso se exijira de la parte neutral, que vaya á bordo del buque reconocedor con el fin de exhibir sus papeles, ó para cualquiera otro objeto.

ARTICULO XXII.

Para evitar toda clase de vejamin i abuso en el escrutinio de los papeles relativos á la propiedad de los buques pertenecientes á los ciudadanos de las dos partes contratantes, estas han convenido i convienen, que en caso de que una de ellas estuviere en guerra, los buques i bajeles pertenecientes á los ciudadanos de la otra deberán proveerse con patentes de navegacion ó pasaportes en que se espresen el nombre, propiedad i capacidad del buque como tambien el nombre i el lugar de la residencia del maestre ó comandante, á fin de que se vea que el buque pertenece real i verdaderamente á los ciudadanos de una de las partes: i han convenido igualmente, que estando cargados los espresados buques, ademas de las patentes de navegacion ó pasaportes, irán tambien provistos de certificados, que contengan los pormenores del cargamento, i el lugar de donde se hizo á la vela el buque, para que asi pueda saberse si hai á su bordo algunos efectos prohibidos ó de contrabando, cuyos certificados serán espedidos en la

ship sailed, in the accustomed form; without which requisites said vessel may be detained, to be adjudged by the competent tribunal, and may be declared lawful prize, unless the said defect shall be proved to be owing to accident, and shall be satisfied or supplied by testimony entirely equivalent.

ARTICLE XXIII.

It is further agreed, that the stipulations above expressed relative to the visiting and examination of vessels shall apply only to those which sail without convoy; and when said vessels shall be under convoy, the verbal declaration of the commander of the convoy, on his word of honor, that the vessels under his protection belong to the nation whose flag he carries, and when they may be bound to an enemy's port, that they have no contraband goods on board, shall be sufficient.

ARTICLE XXIV.

It is further agreed, that in all cases the established courts for prize causes, in the country to which the prizes may be conducted, shall alone take cognizance of them. And whenever such tribunals of either party shall pronounce judgment against any vessel, or goods, or property, claimed by the citizens of the other party, the sentence or decree shall mention the reasons or motives upon which the same shall have been founded, and an authenticated copy of the sentence or decree, and of all the proceedings in the case, shall, if demanded, be delivered to the commander or agent of said vessel, without any delay, he paying the legal fees for the same.

ARTICLE XXV.

For the purpose of lessening the evils of war, the two high contracting parties further agree, that in case a war should unfortunately

forma acostumbrada por los empleados del lugar de la procedencia del buque, sin cuyos requisitos el dicho buque podrá ser detenido para que se le juzgue por el tribunal competente, i podrá ser declarado buena presa, á menos que se pruebe que el defecto proviene de algun accidente, i se satisfaga ó subsane con testimonios del todo equivalentes.

ARTICULO XXIII.

Se ha convenido ademas que las estipulaciones anteriores relativas al reconocimiento i visita de los buques, se aplicarán unicamente á los que naveguen sin convoy, i que cuando los dichos buques estuvieren bajo de convoy, será suficiente la declaracion verbal del comandante de este, bajo su palabra de honor, de que los buques que se hallan bajo su proteccion pertenecen á la nacion cuya bandera llevan; i cuando se dirijan á un puerto enemigo, que los dichos buques no tienen á su bordo artículos de contrabando.

Visiting regulations to apply only to vessels without convoy.

ARTICULO XXIV.

Se ha convenido ademas, que en todos los casos que ocurran, solo los tribunales establecidos para causas de presas en el pais á que las presas sean conducidas, tomarán conocimiento de ellas. I siempre que tales tribunales de una de las partes pronunciaran sentencia contra algun buque, ó efectos ó propiedad reclamada por los ciudadanos de la otra, la sentencia ó decreto hará mencion de las razones ó motivos en que aquella se hubiere fundado, i se franqueará sin retardo alguno al comandante é agente de dicho buque, si lo solicitare, un testimonio autentico de la sentencia ó decreto, ó de todo el proceso, satisfaciendo por el los derechos legales.

Prize causes to be tried in the established courts only.

Decree of condemnation to set forth the reasons thereof.

ARTICULO XXV.

Con el fin de disminuir los males de la guerra, las dos altas partes contratantes convienen ademas: que en caso de suscitarse desgra-

In case of war, hostilities to be only carried on by persons duly commissioned.

take place between them, hostilities shall only be carried on by persons duly commissioned by the government, and by those under their orders, except in repelling an attack or invasion, and in the defence of property.

ARTICLE XXVI.

Citizens of neither party to engage in the service of an enemy of the other.

Whenever one of the contracting parties shall be engaged in war with another state, no citizen of the other contracting party shall accept a commission or letter of marque for the purpose of assisting or coöperating hostilely with the said enemy against the said parties so at war, under the pain of being treated as a pirate.

ARTICLE XXVII.

In case of war, merchants allowed time to arrange their business and transport their effects, &c.

If by any fatality—which cannot be expected, and God forbid—the two contracting parties should be engaged in a war with each other, they have agreed, and do agree now for then, that there shall be allowed the term of six months to the merchants residing on the coasts and in the ports of each other, and the term of one year to those who dwell in the interior, to arrange their business and transport their effects wherever they please, giving to them the safe-conduct necessary for it, which may serve as a sufficient protection until they arrive at the designated port. The citizens, of all other occupations, who may be established in the territories or dominions of the United States or of New Granada, shall be respected and maintained in the full enjoyment of their personal liberty and property, unless their particular conduct shall cause them to forfeit this protection, which, in consideration of humanity, the contracting parties engage to give them.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

No confiscations in case of war.

Neither the debts due from individuals of the one nation to the in-

ciadamente una guerra entre ellas, solo se llevarán á efecto las hostilidades por aquellas personas debidamente autorizadas por el gobierno, i por las que esten bajo sus ordenes, esceptuados los casos de repeler un ataque, ó invasion, i en la defensa de la propiedad.

ARTICULO XXVI.

Siempre que una de las partes contratantes estuviere empuñada en guerra con otro estado, ningun ciudadano de la otra parte contratante aceptará comision ó patente de corso para el objeto de auxiliar, ó cooperar hostilmente con el dicho enemigo contra la mencionada parte que esté en guerra, bajo la pena de ser tratado como pirata.

ARTICULO XXVII.

Si por alguna fatalidad, que no puede esperarse, i que Dios no permita, las dos partes contratantes se viesen empeñadas en guerra una con otra, han convenido i convienen desde ahora para entonces, que se concederé el termino de seis meses a los comerciantes residentes en las costas i en los puertos de entrambas, i el termino de un año á los que habitan en el interior, para arreglar sus negocios i transportar sus efectos á donde quieran, dandoles el salvoconducto necesario que les sirva de suficiente proteccion hasta que lleguen al puerto designado. Los ciudadanos dedicados á cualesquiera otras ocupaciones, que se hallaren establecidos en los territorios ó dominios de la Nueva Granada ó de los Estados Unidos, serán respetados i mantenidos en el pleno goze de su libertad personal i de sus propiedades, á menos que su particular conducta les haga desmerecer esta proteccion que las partes contratantes se comprometen á prestarles por consideraciones de humanidad.

ARTICULO XXVIII.

Ni las deudas contraidas por los individuos de la una nacion en

dividuals of the other, nor shares, nor money which they may have in public funds, nor in public or private banks, shall ever, in any event of war or of national difference, be sequestered or confiscated.

ARTICLE XXIX.

Both the contracting parties, being desirous of avoiding all inequality in relation to their public communications and official intercourse, have agreed, and do agree, to grant to the envoys, ministers, and other public agents, the same favors, immunities, and exemptions which those of the most favored nations do or shall enjoy; it being understood that whatever favors, immunities, or privileges the United States of America or the republic of New Granada may find it proper to give to the ministers and public agents of any other power, shall, by the same act, be extended to those of each of the contracting parties.

ARTICLE XXX.

To make more effectual the protection which the United States and the republic of New Granada shall afford in future to the navigation and commerce of the citizens of each other, they agree to receive and admit consuls and vice consuls in all the ports open to foreign commerce, who shall enjoy in them all the rights, prerogatives, and immunities of the consuls and vice consuls of the most favored nation; each contracting party, however, remaining at liberty to except those ports and places in which the admission and residence of such consuls may not seem convenient.

ARTICLE XXXI.

In order that the consuls and vice consuls of the two contracting parties may enjoy the rights, prerogatives, and immunities which

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favor de los individuos de la otra, ni las acciones ó cantidades que puedan tener en los fondos públicos, ó en los bancos públicos ó particulares, serán jamas confiscadas ó secuestradas en ningun caso de guerra ó desavenencia nacional.

ARTICULO XXIX.

Deseando ambas partes contratantes evitar toda desigualdad en lo relativo á sus comunicaciones públicas i su correspondencia oficial, han convenido i convienen en conceder á sus enviados, ministros i agentes públicos los mismos favores, inmunidades i exenciones que gozan ó gozaren los de las naciones mas favorecidas; bien entendido que cualesquiera favores, inmunidades ó privilegios que la Nueva Granada ó los Estados Unidos tengan por conveniente otorgar á los enviados, ministros, i agentes diplomaticos de otras potencias, se harán por el mismo hecho estensivos á los de una i otra de las partes contratantes.

Ministers and other public agents to enjoy the same favors as those of the most favored nations.

ARTICULO XXX.

Para hacer mas efectiva la proteccion que la Nueva Granada i los Estados Unidos de America dispensarán en adelante á la navegacion i comercio de los ciudadanos de una i otra, convienen en recibir i admitir consules i vice consules en todos los puertos abiertos al comercio extranjero, quienes gozarán en ellos de todos los derechos, prerogativas é inmunidades de los consules i vice consules de la nacion mas favorecida, quedando no obstante en libertad cada una de las partes contratantes para exceptuar aquellos puertos i lugares en que la admision i residencia de tales consules pueda no parecer conveniente.

Consuls and vice consuls to be admitted into ports open to foreign commerce.

ARTICULO XXXI.

Para que los consules i vice consules de las dos partes contratantes puedan gozar de los derechos, prerogativas é inmunidades

Consuls to exhibit their commissions and obtain exequaturs before they shall

be considered as such.

belong to them by their public character, they shall, before entering on the exercise of their functions, exhibit their commission or patent, in due form, to the government to which they are accredited; and, having obtained their *exequatur*, they shall be held and considered as such by all the authorities, magistrates, and inhabitants in the consular district in which they reside.

ARTICLE XXXII.

Consuls, &c., exempt from public service and from taxes, &c.

It is likewise agreed, that the consuls, their secretaries, officers, and persons attached to the service of consuls, they not being citizens of the country in which the consul resides, shall be exempt from all public service; and also from all kind of taxes, imposts, and contributions, except those which they shall be obliged to pay on account of commerce or their property, to which the citizens and inhabitants, native and foreign, of the country in which they reside, are subject, being in every thing besides subject to the laws of the respective States. The archives and papers of the consulates shall be respected inviolably, and under no pretext whatever shall any magistrate seize or in any way interfere with them.

Their archives and papers inviolable.

ARTICLE XXXIII.

Consuls may require the assistance of public authorities in securing deserters.

Mode of proceeding.

The said consuls shall have power to require the assistance of the authorities of the country for the arrest, detention, and custody of deserters from the public and private vessels of their country; and for that purpose they shall address themselves to the courts, judges, and officers competent, and shall demand in writing the said deserters, proving by an exhibition of the registers of the vessels, or ship's roll, or other public documents, that those men were part of the said crews; and on this demand so proved, (saving, however, where the contrary is proved by other testimonies,) the delivery shall not be refused. Such deserters, when

Deserters, how to be disposed of.

que les corresponden por su carácter público, antes de entrar en el ejercicio de sus funciones, presentarán su comision ó patente en la forma debida al gobierno respecto del cual estan acreditados; i habiendo obtenido su *exequatur*, serán reputados i considerados como tales por todas las autoridades, majistrados i habitantes del distrito consular en que residan.

ARTICULO XXXII.

Se ha convenido igualmente, que los consules, sus secretarios, oficiales, i personas agregadas al servicio de los consulados (no siendo estas personas ciudadanos del pais en donde el consul reside) estarán exentas de todo servicio público, i tambien de toda especie de pechos, impuestos i contribuciones, esceptuando aquellas que esten obligados á pagar por razon de comercio ú propiedad, i á las cuales estan sujetos los ciudadanos i habitantes naturales i extranjeros en el pais en que residen, quedando en todo lo demas sometidos á las leyes de los respectivos estados. Los archivos i papeles de los consulados serán respetados inviolablemente, i bajo ningun pretesto los ocupará majistrado alguno, ni tendrá en ellos ninguna intervencion.

ARTICULO XXXIII.

Los dichos consules tendrán facultad para requerir el auxilio de las autoridades locales para la prision, detencion i custodia de los desertores de buques, publicos i particulares, de su respectivo pais; i con este objeto se dirijirán á los tribunales, jueces i empleados competentes, i reclamarán por escrito los dichos desertores probando con la presentacion de los rejistros de los buques, del rol de la tripulacion i de otros documentos públicos, que aquellos hombres hacian parte de las dichas tripulaciones: i á virtud de esta demanda, asi probada (esceptuando no obstante el caso en que se probare por otros testimonios lo contrario)

arrested, shall be put at the disposal of the said consuls, and may be put in the public prisons, at the request and expense of those who reclaim them, to be sent to the ships to which they belonged, or to others of the same nation. But if they be not sent back within two months, to be counted from the day of their arrest, they shall be set at liberty, and shall be no more arrested for the same cause.

ARTICLE XXXIV.

For the purpose of more effectually protecting their commerce and navigation, the two contracting parties do hereby agree to form, as soon hereafter as circumstances will permit, a consular convention, which shall declare specially the powers and immunities of the consuls and vice consuls of the respective parties.

ARTICLE XXXV.

The United States of America and the republic of New Granada, desiring to make as durable as possible the relations which are to be established between the two parties by virtue of this treaty, have declared solemnly, and do agree to the following points:—

1st. For the better understanding of the preceding articles, it is and has been stipulated between the high contracting parties, that the citizens, vessels, and merchandise of the United States shall enjoy in the ports of New Granada, including those of the part of the Granadian territory generally denominated *Isthmus of Panama*, from its southernmost extremity until the boundary of Costa Rica, all the exemptions, privileges, and immunities concerning commerce and navigation, which are now or may hereafter be enjoyed by Granadian citizens, their vessels, and merchandise; and that this equality of favors shall be made to extend to

no se rehusará la entrega. Aprehendidos dichos desertores, serán puestos á disposicion de los mencionados consules, i podran ser depositados en las carceles públicas á solicitud i á espensas de los que los reclamen para ser enviados á los buques á que correspondian, ó á otros de la misma nacion. Pero si no fueren remitidos dentro de dos meses, contados desde el dia de su arresto, serán puestos en libertad, i no volverán á ser presos por la misma causa.

ARTICULO XXXIV.

Con el objeto de proteger mas eficazmente su comercio i navegacion, las dos partes contratantes convienen aqui en formar, luego que las circunstancias lo permitan, una convencion consular que declare mas especialmente las atribuciones é inmunidades de los consules i vice consules de las partes respectivas.

A consular convention to be formed.

ARTICULO XXXV.

La república de la Nueva Granada i los Estados Unidos de America, deseando hacer tan duraderas cuanto sea posible las relaciones que han de establecerse entre las dos partes en virtud del presente tratado, han declarado solemnemente i convienen en los puntos siguientes:—

1.º Para mejor intelijencia de los articulos precedentes, han estipulado i estipulan las altas partes contratantes: que los ciudadanos, buques, i mercancías de los Estados Unidos disfrutaran en los puertos de la Nueva Granada, incluso los de la parte del territorio Granadino jeneralmente denominado *Istmo de Panama*, desde su arranque en el extremo del sud hasta la frontera de Costa Rica, todas las franquicias, privilegios é inmunidades, en lo relativo á comercio i navegacion, de que ahora gozen i en lo sucesivo gozaren los ciudadanos Granadinos, sus buques i mercancías; i que esta igualdad de favores se hará estensiva á los pasajeros, correspondencia i mer-

Citizens of the United States, their vessels and merchandise, placed on the same footing as those of New Granada in the ports of Panama.

Right of transit across the Isthmus of Panama guaranteed to citizens of the United States, and no other or higher tolls to be exacted from them than from citizens of New Granada.

Guaranty of the perfect neutrality of the Isthmus of Panama by the United States.

the passengers, correspondence, and merchandise of the United States, in their transit across the said territory, from one sea to the other. The government of New Granada guaranties to the government of the United States that the right of way or transit across the *Isthmus of Panama* upon any modes of communication that now exist, or that may be hereafter constructed, shall be open and free to the government and citizens of the United States, and for the transportation of any articles of produce, manufactures, or merchandise, of lawful commerce, belonging to the citizens of the United States; that no other tolls or charges shall be levied or collected upon the citizens of the United States, or their said merchandise thus passing over any road or canal that may be made by the government of New Granada, or by the authority of the same, than is, under like circumstances, levied upon and collected from the Granadian citizens; that any lawful produce, manufactures, or merchandise, belonging to citizens of the United States, thus passing from one sea to the other, in either direction, for the purpose of exportation to any other foreign country, shall not be liable to any import duties whatever; or, having paid such duties, they shall be entitled to drawback upon their exportation; nor shall the citizens of the United States be liable to any duties, tolls, or charges of any kind, to which native citizens are not subjected for thus passing the said isthmus. And, in order to secure to themselves the tranquil and constant enjoyment of these advantages, and as an especial compensation for the said advantages, and for the favors they have acquired by the 4th, 5th, and 6th articles of this treaty, the United States guaranty, positively and efficaciously, to New Granada, by the present stipulation, the perfect neutrality of the before-mentioned isthmus, with the view that the free transit from the one to the other sea may not be inter-

cancias de los Estados Unidos que transiten al traves de dicho territorio de un mar á otro. El gobierno de la Nueva Granada garantiza al gobierno de los Estados Unidos, que el derecho de via ó transito al traves del *Istmo de Panama*, por cualesquiera medios de comunicacion que ahora existan ó en lo sucesivo puedan abrirse, estará franco i espedito para los ciudadanos i el gobierno de los Estados Unidos, i para el transporte de cualesquiera articulos de productos, manufacturas ó mercancías de licito comercio, pertenecientes á ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos: que no se impondrán ni cobrarán á los ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos, ni á sus mercancías de licito comercio, otras cargas á peajes, á su paso por cualquier óamino ó canal que pueda hacerse por el gobierno de la Nueva Granada, ó con su autoridad, sino los que en semejantes circunstancias se impongan ó cobren á los ciudadanos Granadinos: que cualesquiera de estos productos, manufacturas ó mercancías pertenecientes á ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos, que pasen en cualquier direccion de un mar al otro, con el objeto de esportarse á cualquier otro pais extranjero, no estarán sujetas á derecho alguno de importacion: i si lo hubieren pagado deberá reembolzarse al verificarse la esportacion; i que los ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos, al pasar asi por el dicho istmo, no estarán sujetos á otros derechos, peajes, ó impuestos, de cualquier clase, sino aquellos á que estuvieren sujetos los ciudadanos naturales. Para seguridad del goze tranquilo i constante de estas ventajas, i en especial compensacion de ellas i de los favores adquiridos segun los articulos 4°, 5°, i 6° de este tratado, los Estados Unidos garantizan positiva i eficazmente á la Nueva Granada, por la presente estipulacion, la perfecta neutralidad del ya mencionado istmo, con la mira de que en ningun tiempo, existiendo este tratado, sea interrumpido ni embarazado el libre transito de uno á otro mar; i por

rupted or embarrassed in any future time while this treaty exists; and in consequence, the United States also guaranty, in the same manner, the rights of sovereignty and property which New Granada has and possesses over the said territory.

2d. The present treaty shall remain in full force and vigor for the term of twenty years from the day of the exchange of the ratifications; and from the same day the treaty that was concluded between the United States and Colombia, on the 13th of October, 1824, shall cease to have effect, notwithstanding what was disposed in the first point of its 31st article.

3d. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if neither party notifies to the other its intention of reforming any of, or all, the articles of this treaty twelve months before the expiration of the twenty years stipulated above, the said treaty shall continue binding on both parties beyond the said twenty years, until twelve months from the time that one of the parties notifies its intention of proceeding to a reform.

4th. If any one or more of the citizens of either party shall infringe any of the articles of this treaty, such citizens shall be held personally responsible for the same, and the harmony and good correspondence between the nations shall not be interrupted thereby; each party engaging in no way to protect the offender, or sanction such violation.

5th. If unfortunately any of the articles contained in this treaty should be violated or infringed in any way whatever, it is expressly stipulated that neither of the two contracting parties shall ordain or authorize any acts of reprisal, nor shall declare war against the other on complaints of injuries or damages, until the said party considering itself offended shall have laid before the other a statement of such injuries or damages, verified by competent proofs, demanding justice and satisfaction, and the same

consigniente garantizan de la misma manera los derechos de soberania i propiedad que la Nueva Granada tiene i posee sobre dicho territorio.

2º. El presente tratado permanecerá en plena fuerza i vigor por el termino de veinte años, contados desde el dia del canje de las ratificaciones; i desde el mismo dia cesará de tener efecto el tratado concluido entre Colombia i los Estados Unidos el 3 de Octubre de 1824, no obstante lo dispuesto en el primer punto de su artículo 31.

3º. Sin embargo de lo antedicho, si doce meses antes de espirar el termino de veinte años estipulados arriba, ninguna de las partes contratantes notificare á la otra su intencion de reformar alguno ó todos los artículos de este tratado, continuará siendo obligatorio dicho tratado para ambas partes mas allá de los citados veinte años, hasta doce meses despues de que una de las partes notifique su intencion de proceder á la reforma.

4º. Si alguno ú algunos de los ciudadanos de una ú otra parte infringieren alguno de los artículos contenidos en el presente tratado, dichos ciudadanos serán por ello personalmente responsables, i no se interrumpirá en su consecuencia la armonia i buena correspondencia entre las dos naciones, comprometiendose cada una á no proteger de modo alguno al ofensor, ni á sancionar semejante violacion.

5º. Si desgraciadamente algunos de los artículos contenidos en el presente tratado fuesen en alguna otra manera violados ó infringidos, se estipula espresamente que ninguna de las dos partes contratantes ordenará ó autorizara actos algunos de represaria, ni declarará la guerra contra la otra por queja de injurias ó perjuicios hasta que la parte que se considere ofendida haya previamente presentado á la otra una esposicion de dichos perjuicios ó injurias, apoyada con pruebas competentes, exi-

This treaty to remain in force 20 years from date of exchange of ratifications, on which day treaty with Colombia to cease, Oct. 3. 1824, vol. VII. p. 306.

If no notice should be given, this treaty to continue as binding beyond the 20 years, until 12 months after notice shall be given.

Citizens personally responsible for infringing any articles of this treaty.

Reprisals not to be authorized nor war declared until justice has been demanded and refused.

shall have been denied, in violation of the laws and of international right.

Any advantages enjoyed by either party to be considered as a compensation of the obligations contracted.

6th. Any special or remarkable advantage that one or the other power may enjoy from the foregoing stipulations, are, and ought to be, always understood in virtue and as in compensation of the obligations they have just contracted, and which have been specified in the first number of this article.

ARTICLE XXXVI.

This treaty to be ratified, and the ratifications to be exchanged, within 18 months.

The present treaty of peace, amity, commerce, and navigation shall be approved and ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof; and by the President of the republic of New Granada, with the consent and approbation of the Congress of the same; and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the city of Washington, within eighteen months from the date of the signature thereof, or sooner if possible.

Signed 12th December, 1846.

In faith whereof, we, the plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, and of the republic of New Granada, have signed and sealed these presents in the city of Bogota, on the twelfth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

[L. s.] B. A. BIDLACK.
[L. s.] M. M. MALLARINO.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

Additional article, defining national ships.

The republics of the United States and of New Granada will hold and admit as national ships of one or the other, all those that shall be provided by the respective governments with a patent issued according to its laws.

Additional article to have the same force as if inserted in the treaty.

The present additional article shall have the same force and validity as if it were inserted, word for word, in the treaty signed this day. It shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at the same time.

jiendo justicia i satisfaccion, i esto haya sido negado con violacion de las leyes i del derecho internacional.

6°. Cualquiera ventaja especial i senalada que la una ó la otra potencia reporte de las estipulaciones anteriores, es i debe entenderse siempre en virtud i como compensacion de las obligaciones que acaban de contraer i quedan especificadas en el numero primero de este articulo.

ARTICULO XXXVI.

El presente tratado de paz, amistad, comercio i navegacion, será aprobado i ratificado por el Presidente de la república de la Nueva Granada con acuerdo i consentimiento del Congreso de la misma; i por el Presidente de los Estados Unidos de America con acuerdo i consentimiento del Senado de los mismos: i las ratificaciones serán canjeadas en la ciudad de Washington dentro de diez i ocho meses contados desde el dia de la firma, ó antes si fuere posible.

En fé de lo cual, nosotros, los plenipotenciarios de la república de la Nueva Granada i de los Estados Unidos de America, hemos firmado i sellado las presentes en la ciudad de Bogotá el dia doce de Diciembre, en el año de Nuestro Señor mil ochocientos cuarenta i seis.

[L. s.] M. M. MALLARINO.
[L. s.] B. A. BIDLACK.

ARTICULO ADICIONAL.

Las repúblicas de la Nueva Granada y de los Estados Unidos tendrán y admitirán como buques nacionales de una ú otra, todos aquellos que esten provistos de una patente del respectivo gobierno expedida conforme á las leyes del pais.

El presente articulo adicional tendrá la misma fuerza y validez que si se hubiera insertado, palabra por palabra, en el tratado firmado hoy, sera ratificado, y las ratificaciones serán canjeadas en el mismo tiempo.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in the city of Bogota, the twelfth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

B. A. BIDLACK. [L. s.]
M. M. MALLARINO. [L. s.]

En testimonio de lo cual, los respectivos plenipotenciarios lo han firmado y sellado con sus sellos.

Dado en la ciudad de Bogota, el dia doce de Diciembre en el año de Nuestro Señor mil ochocientos cuarenta y seis.

M. M. MALLARINO. [L. s.]
B. A. BIDLACK. [L. s.]

Signed 12th
December, 1846.

May 18, 1847.

CONVENTION WITH THE SWISS CONFEDERATION

FOR THE MUTUAL ABOLITION OF THE DROIT D'AUBAINE AND TAXES ON EMIGRATION.

Ratifications exchanged at Washington, May 3, 1848.

Proclamation made, May 4, 1848.

Preamble.

Negotiators.

THE President of the United States of America and the Federal Directory of the Swiss Confederation, animated by the desire to secure and extend, by an amicable convention, the relations happily existing between the two countries, have, to this effect, appointed, as their plenipotentiaries, to wit: the President of the United States of America, James Buchanan, Secretary of State of the United States; and the Federal Directory of the Swiss confederation, A. C. Cazenove, Swiss consul at Alexandria; who, after the exchange of their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and signed the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Power to dispose of personal property.

Heirs, &c., may inherit and take possession;

and may dispose of the same on payment of certain duties.

Property of absent heirs to be taken care of.

The citizens of each one of the high contracting parties shall have power to dispose of their personal property, within the jurisdiction of the other, either by testament, donation, or *ab intestato*, or in any other manner; and their heirs, being citizens of the other party, shall inherit all such personal estates, whether by testament or *ab intestato*, and they may take possession of the same, either personally or by attorney, and dispose of them as they may think proper, paying to the respective governments no other charges than those to which the inhabitants of the country in which the said property shall be found would be liable in a similar case; and, in the absence of such heir, or heirs, the same care shall be taken of the property that would be taken, in the like case, for the preservation of the property of a citizen of the same country, until the lawful proprietor shall have had time to take measures for

Le Président des Etats Unis de l'Amérique, et le Directoire Fédéral de la Confédération Suisse, animés du désir d'assurer et d'étendre, par une convention amiable, les relations heureusement existantes entre les deux pays, ont nommé à cet effet pour leurs plenipotentiaries, savoir: le Président des Etats Unis d'Amérique, James Buchanan, Secrétaire d'Etat des Etats Unis; et le Directoire Fédéral de la confédération Suisse, A. C. Cazenove, consul Suisse à Alexandrie; lesquels après l'échange de leurs pleins pouvoirs trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des articles suivants, et les ont signés:

ARTICLE I.

Les citoyens de chacune des hautes parties contractantes auront la faculté de disposer de leurs biens personnels, dans la juridiction de l'autre, soit par testament, donation, ou de toute autre manière; et leurs héritiers, étant citoyens de l'autre partie, hériteront de leurs dits biens personnels, que ce soit, par testament, ou *ab intestato*, et ils pourront en prendre possession, eux-mêmes, ou par le moyen de leurs agens, et en disposer comme ils l'entendront, n'ayant à payer aux gouvernemens respectifs d'autres droits, que ceux auxquels sont soumis en pareil cas les habitans même du pays dans lequel les dits biens se trouvent; dans le cas de l'absence de l'héritier ou des héritiers, il y serait pris par l'autorité, à l'égard des dits biens, le même soin que celui qui pourrait être pris, dans le même cas, pour la conservation des biens d'un natif du même pays, et cela jusqu'à ce que le propriétaire légal ait pu prendre les mesures conve-

possessing himself of the same; and in case any dispute should arise between claimants to the same succession, as to the property thereof, the question shall be decided according to the laws, and by the judges, of the country in which the property is situated.

ARTICLE II.

If, by the death of a person owning real property in the territory of one of the high contracting parties, such property should descend, either by the laws of the country, or by testamentary disposition, to a citizen of the other party, who, on account of his being an alien, could not be permitted to retain the actual possession of such property, a term of not less than three years shall be allowed to him to dispose of such property, and collect and withdraw the proceeds thereof, without paying to the government any other charges than those which, in a similar case, would be paid by an inhabitant of the country in which such real property may be situated.

ARTICLE III.

The present convention shall be in force for the term of twelve years from the date hereof; and further, until the end of twelve months after the government of the United States on the one part, or that of the Swiss confederation on the other, shall have given notice of its intention of terminating the same.

This convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington, within twelve months after its date, or sooner, if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention, and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Washington, this eighteenth day of May, A. D. 1847, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy-first.

JAMES BUCHANAN, [L. S.]
ANT. CHS. CAZENOVE. [L. S.]
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nables pour les recueillir; et dans le cas où il s'éleverait une question parmi les prétendants à une succession de savoir à qui les biens doivent appartenir, cette question sera décidée après les lois et par les juges du pays dans lequel les biens se trouvent.

In cases of dispute, how to be decided.

ARTICLE II.

Si, par la mort d'une personne possédant des propriétés foncières sur le territoire de l'une des hautes parties contractantes, ces propriétés venaient, en vertu des lois du pays, ou d'une disposition testamentaire, à échoir à un citoyen de l'autre partie, qui, à cause de sa qualité d'étranger ne serait pas admis à la possession en nature de ces propriétés, il serait accordé à celui-ci un terme, de pas moins de trois ans, pour vendre ces propriétés, et en retirer et exporter le produit sans difficulté, et sans payer au gouvernement aucun autre droit de mutation que celui qui, dans un cas analogue, serait dû par un habitant du pays dans lequel les propriétés foncières sont situées.

Alien heirs allowed time to dispose of real estate.

ARTICLE III.

La présente convention sera en vigueur pendant douze ans, à dater de ce jour; et au-delà de ce terme jusqu'à l'expiration de douze mois après que le gouvernement des Etats Unis, d'une part, ou celui de la confédération Suisse, de l'autre, aura annoncé à l'autre son intention de le terminer.

Duration of this convention.

Cette convention sera ratifiée, et les ratifications en seront échangées à Washington, dans le terme de douze mois, après sa date, ou plutôt si faire se peut.

Convention subject to ratification, and ratifications to be exchanged within 12 months.

En foi de quoi, les plenipotentiaries respectifs ont signé la présente convention, et y ont opposé leurs cachets.

Fait à Washington le dixhuitième jour du mois de Mai, de l'an de Grace 1847, et de l'Independance des Etats Unis le 71^{me}.

Signed 18th May, 1847.

JAMES BUCHANAN, [L. S.]
ANT. CHS. CAZENOVE, [L. S.]

Aug. 2, 1847.
 Consent of
 Senate, (with
 amendments,
 April 3, 1848.
 Proclamation
 made, April 7,
 1848.

TREATY WITH THE CHIPPEWAS

OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND LAKE SUPERIOR.

Articles of a Treaty made and concluded at the Fond du Lac of Lake Superior, on the second Day of August, in the Year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, between the United States by their Commissioners, Isaac A. Verplank and Henry M. Rice, and the Chippewa Indians of the Mississippi and Lake Superior, by their Chiefs and Headmen.

ARTICLE I.

Peace and friendship to be perpetual. It is agreed that the peace and friendship which exists between the people of the United States and the Chippewa Indians shall be perpetual.

ARTICLE II.

Cession of land by the Chippewas of the Mississippi and Lake Superior to the United States. The Chippewa Indians of the Mississippi and Lake Superior cede and sell to the United States all the land within the following boundaries, viz.: Beginning at the junction of the Crow Wing and Mississippi Rivers, thence up the Crow Wing River to the junction of that river with the Long Prairie River, thence up the Long Prairie River to the boundary line between the Sioux and Chippewa Indians, thence southerly along the said boundary line to a lake at the head of Long Prairie River, thence in a direct line to the sources of the Watab River, thence down the Watab to the Mississippi River, thence up the Mississippi to the place of beginning; and also all the interest and claim which the Indians, parties to this treaty, have in a tract of land lying upon and north of Long Prairie River, and called One-day's Hunt; but, as the boundary line between the Indians, parties to this treaty, and the Chippewa Indians, commonly called "Pillagers," is indefinite, it is agreed that before the United States use or occupy the said tract of land north of Long Prairie River, the boundary line between the said tract and the Pillager lands shall be defined and settled to the satisfaction of the Pillagers.

Boundary between the Indians, parties to this treaty, and the "Pillager band," to be settled to the satisfaction of the latter.

ARTICLE III.*

In consideration of the foregoing cession the United States to pay to the Chippewas \$17,000; In consideration of the foregoing cession, the United States agree to pay to the chiefs of the Chippewas of Lake Superior seventeen thousand dollars in specie, and to the chiefs of the Chippewas of the Mississippi seventeen thousand dollars in specie; the above sums to be paid at such place or places as the President shall direct, and to be paid within six months after this treaty shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States; and the United States further agree to pay to the chiefs of the Mississippi Indians the sum of one thousand dollars annually for forty-six years; but it is agreed that whenever the Chippewas of the Mississippi shall agree as to the schools to be established, and the places at which they shall be located, the number of blacksmiths and laborers to be employed for them, and shall request the United States to expend, from year to year, the annual payments remaining unpaid, in the support of schools, blacksmiths, and laborers, the same shall be expended by the United

And further to pay to the chiefs of the Mississippi Indians the sum of \$1000 for 46 years.

How to be expended.

* For an amendment to this Article, see note at the end of this treaty, p. 907.

States for such purposes; and that Chippewas of full or mixed blood shall be employed as teachers, blacksmiths, and laborers, when such persons can be employed who are competent to perform the duties required of them under this and all former treaties.

ARTICLE IV.

It is stipulated that the half or mixed bloods of the Chippewas residing with them shall be considered Chippewa Indians, and shall, as such, be allowed to participate in all annuities which shall hereafter be paid to the Chippewas of the Mississippi and Lake Superior, due them by this treaty, and by the treaties heretofore made and ratified.

Half or mixed bloods of the Chippewas to be considered as Chippewas.

ARTICLE V.*

The United States agree to establish an agency on or near the Mississippi River, at a point convenient for the Chippewas of the Mississippi, immediately after the ratification of this treaty, or as soon thereafter as may be, to be located at such point as the President shall direct, and the amount of annuities to which the Chippewas of the Mississippi are entitled under this and all former treaties shall be paid to them at the said agency, and the amount of their just proportion of annuities resulting from former treaties shall be determined by the President.

An agency to be established.

Annuities to be paid at said agency.

ARTICLE VI.

This treaty shall be obligatory upon the contracting parties when ratified by the President and Senate of the United States.

In testimony whereof, the said Isaac A. Verplank and Henry M. Rice, commissioners as aforesaid, and the chiefs, headmen and warriors of the Chippewas of the Mississippi and Lake Superior, have hereunto set their hands, at the Fond du Lac of Lake Superior, this second day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

Signed 2d August, 1847.

ISAAC A. VERPLANK.
HENRY M. RICE.

Kai-ah-want-eda, 2d chief,	his x mark, Crow-wing.
Waub-o-jceg, 1st chief,	his x mark, Gull Lake.
Uttom-auh, 1st warrior,	his x mark, Crow-wing.
Shen-goob, 1st warrior,	his x mark, Crow-wing.
Que-wish-an-sish, 1st warrior,	his x mark, Gull Lake.
Maj-c-gah-bon, 2d warrior,	his x mark, Crow-wing.
Kag-gag-c-we guon, warrior,	his x mark, Crow-wing.
Mab uk-um-ig, warrior,	his x mark, Crow-wing.
Nag aun cg-a bon, 2d chief,	his x mark, Sandy Lake.
Wan jo-ke-shig-uk, chief,	his x mark, Sandy Lake.
Kow-az-rum-ig-ish-kung, warrior,	his x mark, Sandy Lake.
Ke-che-wask keenk, 1st chief,	his x mark, Lapointe.
Gab im ub-be, chief,	his x mark, St. Croix Lake.
Kee che-waub-ish-ash, 1st chief,	his x mark, Pelican Lakes.
Nig-gig, 2d chief,	his x mark, Pelican Lakes.
Ud-c-kum-ag, 2d chief,	his x mark, Lac flambeau.
Ta-che-go-onk, 3d chief,	his x mark, Lapointe.
Muk-no-a-wuk-und, warrior,	his x mark, Lapointe.
O-sho-gaz, warrior,	his x mark, St. Croix.
A-dow-c-re-shig, warrior,	his x mark, Lapointe.
Keesh-ri-tow-ng, 1st warrior,	his x mark, Lapointe.

* This article was struck out by the Senate. See note at the end of this treaty, p. 907.

I-aub-ans, chief,	his x mark, Rice Lake.
Tug-wany-am-az, 2d chief,	his x mark, Lapointe.
O-rum-de-kun, chief,	his x mark, Ontonagin.
Keesh-re-tow-no, 2d chief,	his x mark, Ontonagin.
Maj-c-wo-we-clung, 2d chief,	his x mark, Puckaguno.
Ke-che-wa-mibco-osk, 1st chief,	his x mark, Puckaguno.
Mong-o-sit, 3d chief,	his x mark, Fond-du-lac.
Mug-un-ub, 2d chief,	his x mark, Fond-du-lac.
An-im-as-ung, 1st warrior,	his x mark, Fond-du-lac.
Waub-ish-ashe, 1st chief,	his x mark, Chippeway River.
Make-cen-gun, 2d chief,	his x mark, Chippeway River.
Kee-wan-see, chief,	his x mark, Lac Contereille.
Ten-as-see, chief,	his x mark, Puk-wa-wun.
Nag-an-is, 2d chief,	his x mark, Lac Contereille.
Ke-chi-in-in-e, 1st warrior,	his x mark, Puk-wa-wun.
Ke-che-now-uj-c-nim, chief,	his x mark, Turtle Portage.
Bus-e-guin-jis, warrior,	his x mark, Lac flambeau.
Shin-goob, 1st chief,	his x mark, Fond-du-lac.
Shay-u-ash-cens, 1st chief,	his x mark, Grand Portage.
Ud-ik-ons, 2d chief,	his x mark, Grand Portage.
Me-zye, 4th chief,	his x mark, Lapointe.
David King, 1st chief,	his x mark, Ance.
Ma-tak-o-se-ga, 1st warrior,	his x mark, Ance.
Assurcens, 2d warrior,	his x mark, Ance.
Peter Marksman, chief.	
Alexander Corbin, chief.	
William W. W. Warren, 1st chief.	
Jno. Pta. Rellenger,	his x mark.
Charles Charlo,	his x mark.
Chief, Battiste Gauthier,	his x mark.

Half-breeds — Lapointe Band.

Chief, Vincent Roy,	his x mark.
Warrior, John Btse. Cadotte,	his x mark.
Second Chief, Lemo Sayer,	his x mark.
Warrior, Jhn. Btse. Roy,	his x mark.
Michel Bas-he-na,	his x mark.
Lueson Godin,	his x mark.
John Sayer,	his x mark.
Chief, Lueson Corbin,	his x mark.

Witnesses —

Wm. W. Warren, interpreter.
 Chas. H. Oakes, Lapointe.
 Roswell Hart, Rochester, New York.
 Henry Evans, Batavia, New York.
 A. Morrison.
 S. Hovers.
 Mamoci M. Samuel.
 Henry Blatchford, interpreter.
 William A. Aitken.
 Julius Ombrian.

The following signatures are those of chiefs and headmen parties to this treaty:

Ke-nesh-te-no, chief, Trout Lake,	his x mark.
Mah-shah, 1st warrior,	his x mark, Lac flambeau.
I-oush-ou-c-ke-shik, chief,	his x mark, Red Cedar Lake.
Mah-ko-dah, 1st warrior.	his x mark, Mille Lac.

Pe-tud, 1st chief,	his x mark, Mille Lac.
Aunch-e-be-nas, 2d warrior,	his x mark, Mille Lac.
Mish-in-nack-in-ugo, warrior,	his x mark, Red Cedar Lake.
Gah-nin-dum-a-win-so, 1st chief,	his x mark, Sandy Lake.
Mis-quod-ase, warrior,	his x mark, “
Na-tum-e-gaw-bow, 2d chief,	his x mark, “
I-ah-be-dua-we-dung, warrior,	his x mark, “
Bi-a-jig, 1st chief,	his x mark, Pukaguno.
Joseph Montre, 1st chief, Mississippi half-breeds.	

Witnesses —

Wm. W. Warren,	} Interpreters,
Peter Marksman,	
Smith Hovers.	

The signature of No-din, or The Wind, written by his request on the 3d day of August, 1847, and with the consent of the commissioners —

No-din, or The Wind, his x mark.

In presence of William A. Aitkin, R. B. Carlton.

I approve of this treaty, and consent to the same, August 3d, 1847. Fond-du-lac.

Po-go-ne-gi-shik, or Hole-in-the-day, his x mark.

Witness —

William Aitkin,
D. T. Sloan.

NOTE.

In executive session Senate of the United States, April 3, 1848.

Resolved, (two thirds of the senators present concurring,) That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the articles of a treaty made and concluded at the Fond-du-lac of Lake Superior, on the second day of August, in the year 1847, between the United States, by their commissioners, Isaac A. Verplank and Henry M. Rice, and the Chippewa Indians of the Mississippi and Lake Superior, by their chiefs and headmen, with the following amendments: Strike out of article 3 the words “the chiefs of” wherever they occur in said article. Insert in article 3, after the words “place or places,” where they first occur, the following words: *and in such manner.*

Amendments
of the Senate.

Strike out the 5th article of the treaty, in the following words: “Article 5. The United States agree to establish an agency on or near the Mississippi River, at a point convenient for the Chippewas of the Mississippi, immediately after the ratification of this treaty, or as soon thereafter as may be, to be located at such point as the President shall direct; and the amount of annuities to which the Chippewas of the Mississippi are entitled under this and all former treaties shall be paid to them at the said agency; and the amount of their just proportion of annuities resulting from former treaties shall be determined by the President.”

Aug. 21, 1847. TREATY WITH THE PILLAGER BAND OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS.
 Proclamation made, April 7, 1848.

Articles of a Treaty made and concluded at Leech Lake on the twenty-first Day of August, in the Year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, between the United States, by their Commissioners, Isaac A. Verplank and Henry M. Rice, and the Pillager Band of Chippewa Indians, by their Chiefs, Headmen, and Warriors.

ARTICLE I.

Peace and friendship to be perpetual. It is agreed that the peace and friendship which exists between the United States and the Indians, parties to this treaty, shall be perpetual.

ARTICLE II.

Cession of lands to the United States. The Pillager band of Chippewa Indians hereby sell and cede to the United States all the country within the following boundaries, viz.: Beginning at the south end of Otter Tail Lake; thence southerly on the boundary line between the Sioux and Chippewa Indians to Long Prairie River; thence up said river to Crow Wing River; thence up Crow Wing River to Leaf River; thence up Leaf River to the head of said river; and from thence in a direct line to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE III.

Country ceded to be held as Indian land until otherwise ordered. It is stipulated that the country hereby ceded shall be held by the United States as Indian land, until otherwise ordered by the President.

ARTICLE IV.

Annuity in goods for 5 years, in consideration of the foregoing cession. In consideration of the foregoing cession, the United States agree to furnish to the Pillager band of Chippewa Indians annually, for five years, the following articles: Fifty three-point Mackinaw blankets, three hundred two and a half point Mackinaw blankets, fifty one and a half point Mackinaw blankets, three hundred and forty yards of gray list cloth, four hundred and fifty yards of white list scarlet cloth, eighteen hundred yards of strong dark prints, assorted colors, one hundred and fifty pounds three-thread gray gilling twine, seventy-five pounds turtle twine, fifty bunches sturgeon twine, twenty-five pounds of linen thread, two hundred combs, five thousand assorted needles, one hundred and fifty medal looking-glasses, ten pounds of vermilion, thirty nests (fourteen each) heavy tin kettles, five hundred pounds of tobacco, and five barrels of salt. And the United States further agree, that at the first payment made under this treaty, the Indians, parties to this treaty, shall receive as a present two hundred warranted beaver traps and seventy-five north-west guns.

ARTICLE V.

Treaty to be obligatory when ratified by the President of the United States. This treaty shall be obligatory upon the parties thereto when ratified by the President and Senate of the United States. In testimony whereof, the said Isaac A. Verplank and Henry M. Rice, commissioners, as aforesaid, and the chiefs, headmen, and warriors of the Pillager band of Chippewa Indians, have hereunto set their hands at Leech

Lake, this twenty-first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven. Signed 21st August, 1847.

ISAAC A. VERPLANK.
HENRY M. RICE.

GEORGE BONJA, *Interpreter.*

Aish-ke-bo-ge-Koshe, or Flat Mouth, 1st chief,	his x mark.
Ca-pe-ma-be, or Elder Brother's Son, 2d chief,	his x mark.
Nia-je-ga-boi, or La Trappe, head warrior,	his x mark.
Ca-gouse, or Small Porcupine, headman,	his x mark.
Pe-ji-ke, or the Buffalo, 2d warrior,	his x mark.
Ca-ken-ji-wi-nine, or Charcoal, 3d warrior,	his x mark.
Na-bi-ne-ashe, or the Bird that flies on one side, 2d headman,	his x mark.
Ne-ba-coim, or Night Thunder, warrior,	his x mark.
Chang-a-so-ning, or Nine Fingers, 3d headman,	his x mark.

Witness — GEORGE BONJA, *Interpreter.*

A. MORRISON,
A. R. McLEOD,
J. W. LYNDE.

DECLARATION OF ACCESSION OF THE GRAND DUCHY OF
MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN TO THE TREATY WITH HAN-
OVER OF 10TH JUNE, 1846.

DECLARATION.

Dec. 9, 1847.
Proclamation
made Aug. 2,
1848.
Assent of the
Senate, April 3,
1848.
Declaration of
accession of the
government of
the Grand Duchy
of Mecklenburg-
Schwerin to the
treaty between
the United States
and Hanover of
June 10, 1846,
ante, p. 857.

WHEREAS a treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of Hanover was concluded at Hanover on the 10th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, by the plenipotentiaries of the contracting parties, and was subsequently duly ratified on the part of both governments :

And whereas, by the terms of the twelfth article of the same, the United States agree to extend all the advantages and privileges contained in the stipulations of the said treaty to one or more of the other States of the Germanic confederation which may wish to accede to them by means of an official exchange of declarations, provided that such State or States shall confer similar favors upon the United States to those conferred by the kingdom of Hanover, and observe and be subject to the same conditions, stipulations, and obligations :

And whereas the government of his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin has signified its desire to accede to the said treaty, and to all the stipulations and provisions therein contained, as far as the same are or may be applicable to the two countries, and to become a party thereto, and has expressed its readiness to confer similar favors upon the United States as an equivalent in all respects to those conferred by the kingdom of Hanover :

And whereas the government of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in its anxiety to avoid the possibility of a misconception hereafter of the nature and extent

ERKLÄRUNG.

Da ein Handels und Schiffahrts, Vertrag, zwischen den Vereinigten Staaten Amerikas, und seiner Majestät dem Könige Von Hannover, am zehnten Juni achtzehn hundert und sechs und viersig, zu Hannover, durch die Bevollmächtigten der contrahirenden Theile abgeschlossen, und später von Seiten beider Regierungen gehörig ratificirt, ist :

Und da, nach den Bestimmungen des zwölften Artikels desselben die Vereinigten Staaten sich bereit erklären, alle in den Bestimmungen des gedachten Vertrags enthaltenen Vortheile und Privilegien, auf einen oder mehrere der anderen Staaten, des Deutschen Bundes auszudehnen welche denselben beitreten mittelst einer amtlichen Auswechslung von Erklärungen, vorausgesetzt, dass der oder die Staaten dieser Art, ähnliche Vergünstigungen, wie sie vom Königreiche Hannover, ertheilt sind, den Vereinigten Staaten ertheilen, und den nähnlichen Bedingungen, Stipulationen, und Verpflichtungen nachkommen, und sich unterziehen :

Und da die Regierung Seiner Königlichen Hoheit, des Grossherzogs Von Mecklenburg-Schwerin, den Wunsch ausgedrückt hat, dem genannten Vertrage, und allen in denselben enthaltenen Stipulationen, und Bedingungen, soweit dieselben, auf die beiden Länder anwendbar sind oder sein mögen, beizutreten, und Theilhaber jenes Vertrags zu werden, und da sie ihre Bereitwilligkeit zu erkennen gegeben hat, ähnliche Begünstigungen den Vereinigten Staaten zuzugestehen, welche den Vom Königreiche Hannover gemachten völlig gleichstehen :

Da ferner, die Regierung des Grossherzogthums Mecklenburg-Schwerin, aus Vorsorge, um die Möglichkeit eines spätern Missverständnisses, über die Natur und

of the favors differing essentially from those of Hanover, which it consents to bestow upon the United States, as well as for its own faithful observance of all the provisions of the said treaty, wishes the stipulations, conditions, and obligations imposed upon it, as also those which rest upon the United States, as explicitly stated, word for word, in the English and German languages, as contained in the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The high contracting parties agree that whatever kind of produce, manufacture, or merchandise of any foreign country can be, from time to time, lawfully imported into the United States in their own vessels, may also be imported in the vessels of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and no higher or other duties upon the tonnage or cargo of the vessel shall be levied or collected, whether the importation be made in a vessel of the United States, or in a vessel of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

And in like manner, whatever kind of produce, manufacture, or merchandise of any foreign country, can be, from time to time, lawfully imported into the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in its own vessels, may also be imported in vessels of the United States, and no higher or other duties upon the tonnage or cargo of the vessel shall be levied or collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the one party or the other.

Whatever may be lawfully exported or re-exported by one party in its own vessels to any foreign country, may in like manner be exported or re-exported in the ves-

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die Ausdehnung, der wesentlich, von denen Hannovers abweichenden Vergünstigungen zu vermeiden, welche dieselbe den Vereinigten Staaten zu gewähren gesonnen ist, dass sowohl die Stipulationen, Bedingungen, und Verpflichtungen, welche ihm auferlegt sind, um selbst die Bestimmungen des genannten Vertrags getreu erfüllen zu können, als auch diejenigen, welche auf den Vereinigten Staaten ruhen, besonders festgesetzt werden, und Wort für Wort in Englischer und in Deutscher Sprache, in den folgenden Artikeln angegeben werden:

ARTIKEL I.

Die hohen contrahirenden Theile kommen überein, dass jedwede Art von Producten, Manufacturen oder Waaren irgend eines fremden Landes, welche zu jeder Zeit in den Vereinigten Staaten in deren eigenen Schiffen gesetzlich eingeführt werden darf, auch in Schiffen des Grossherzogthums Mecklenburg-Schwerin soll eingeführt werden dürfen, und dass keine höhere oder andere Abgaben von dem Tonnengehalte oder der Ladung des Schiffs, es mag die Einfuhr in einem Schiffe der Vereinigten Staaten oder in einem Mecklenburg-Schwerinschen geschehen, erhoben werden soll.

In gleicher Weise soll jedwede Art von Producten, Manufacturen oder Waaren, irgend eines fremden Landes, welche zu jeder Zeit in das Grossherzogthum Mecklenburg-Schwerin in dessen eigenen Schiffen gesetzlich eingeführt werden darf, auch in Schiffen der Vereinigten Staaten eingeführt werden dürfen, und sollen keine höhere oder andere Abgaben von dem Tonnengehalte oder der Ladung des Schiffs, es mag die Einfuhr in Schiffen des einen oder des anderen Theils geschehen, erhoben werden.

Alles was von dem einen Theile in dessen eigenen Schiffen nach irgend einem fremden Lande gesetzlich ausgeführt werden darf, soll in gleicher Weise auch in den

Vessels of both parties placed on the same footing in regard to importations of foreign merchandise and in regard to duties on tonnage and cargoes.

The same reciprocity to prevail in regard to exports, and duties, drawbacks, &c., on the same.

sels of the other. And the same duties, bounties, and drawbacks shall be collected and allowed, whether such exportation or re-exportation be made in vessels of the one party or the other.

Port charges to be reciprocal.

Nor shall higher or other charges of any kind be imposed in the ports of one party on vessels of the other, than are or shall be payable in the same ports by national vessels.

ARTICLE II.

Preceding article not applicable to the coasting trade.

The preceding article is not applicable to the coasting trade and navigation of the high contracting parties, which are respectively reserved by each exclusively to its own subjects or citizens.

ARTICLE III.

No priority or preference to be given in the purchase of any article on account of the national character of the vessel in which it is imported.

No priority or preference shall be given by either of the contracting parties, nor by any company, corporation, or agent acting on their behalf, or under their authority, in the purchase of any article of commerce lawfully imported on account of, or in reference to, the national character of the vessel, whether it be of the one party or of the other, in which such article was imported.

ARTICLE IV.

Right to wrecks of the sea abolished.

The ancient and barbarous right to wrecks of the sea shall remain entirely abolished with respect to the property belonging to the subjects or citizens of the high contracting parties.

In cases of shipwreck, assistance to be rendered.

When any vessel of either party shall be wrecked, stranded, or otherwise damaged on the coasts or within the dominions of the other, their respective citizens or subjects shall receive, as well for themselves as for their vessels and

Schiffen des andern Theils ausgeführt oder wiederausgeführt werden dürfen; und die nämlichen Abgaben, Vergütungen und Rückzahlungen sollen gehoben und bewilligt werden, es mag die derartige Ausfuhr oder Wieder-Ausfuhr in Schiffen des einen oder des andern Theils geschehen; auch sollen keine höhere oder andere Abgaben irgend einer Art in den Häfen des einen Theils den Schiffen des andern Theils auferlegt werden, als welche in denselben Häfen von den einheimischen Schiffen zu entrichten sind oder sein werden.

ARTIKEL II.

Der vorhergehende Artikel ist nicht anwendbar auf den Küstenhandel und die Küstenfahrt der hohen contrahirenden Theile, welche beiderseits ihren eigenen Unterthanen oder Bürgern ausschliesslich vorbehalten werden.

ARTIKEL III.

Von keinem der contrahirenden Theile, noch von, in deren Namen oder unter deren Autorität handelnden Gesellschaften, Corporationen oder Agenten, soll bei dem Ankaufe irgend eines gesetzlich eingeführten Handels-Artikels, wegen oder bezüglich der Nationalität des Schiffes, in welchem ein solcher Artikel eingeführt worden, es mag dem einen oder dem andern Theile angehören, ein Vorrecht noch Vorzug gegeben werden.

ARTIKEL IV.

Das alte und barbarische Strandrecht soll rüchentlich des den Unterthanen oder Bürgern der hohen contrahirenden Theile gehörenden Eigenthums gänzlich aufgehoben bleiben.

Wenn ein Schiff des einen Theils an den Küsten oder innerhalb der Besitzungen des andern Theils Schiffbruch erlitten hat, gestrandet oder sonst beschädigt ist, so sollen die respectiven Bürger oder Unterthanen, sowohl für sich als für ihre

effects, the same assistance which would be due to the inhabitants of the country where the accident happens.

They shall be liable to pay the same charges and dues of salvage as the said inhabitants would be liable to pay in a like case.

If the operations of repair shall require that the whole or any part of the cargo be unloaded, they shall pay no duties of custom, charges, or fees, on the part which they shall reload and carry away, except such as are payable in the like case by national vessels.

It is nevertheless understood that if, whilst the vessel is under repair, the cargo shall be unladen, and kept in a place of deposit destined to receive goods, the duties on which have not been paid, the cargo shall be liable to the charges and fees lawfully due to the keepers of such warehouse.

ARTICLE V.

The privileges secured by the present treaty to the respective vessels of the high contracting parties shall only extend to such as are built within their respective territories, or lawfully condemned as prizes of war, or adjudged to be forfeited for a breach of the municipal laws of either of the high contracting parties, and belonging wholly to their subjects or citizens.

It is further stipulated that vessels of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin may select their crews from any of the States of the Germanic Confederation, provided that the master of each be a subject of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

ARTICLE VI.

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation

Schiffe und Sachen, den nämlichen Beistand erhalten, welcher den Einwohnern des Landes, wo der Unfall sich ereignet, gebührt haben würde.

Dieselben sollen gehalten sein, die nämlichen Abgaben und Bergelöhne zu entrichten, welche die besagten Einwohner in einem gleichen, Falle zu zahlen schuldig waren.

Wenn die Ausbesserungs-Arbeiten erforderlich machen, dass die Ladung ganz oder zum Theil gelöscht werden, so sollen sie von demjenigen, was sie wieder einladen und wegführen, keine Zöll Abgaben, Auflagen oder Gebühren zahlen, ausset solchen, welche in gleichem Falle von den einheimischen Schiffen zu entrichten sind.

Es versteht sich jedoch, dass wenn, während das Schiff ausgebessert wird, die Ladung gelöscht und in einer Niederlage für unversteuerte Güter aufbewahrt wird, die Ladung denjenigen Abgaben und Gebühren unterliegen soll welche den Inhabern solcher Niederlagen gesetzlich zukommen.

ARTIKEL V.

Die durch gegenwärtigen Vertrag den respectiven Schiffen der hohen contrahirenden Theile zugesicherten Privilegien sollen sich nur auf solche Schiffe erstrecken, welche innerhalb ihrer respectiven Gebiete erbaut, oder gesetzlich als Kriegs-Beute condemnirt oder wegen Bruchs der Municipal Gesetze des einen oder des andern der hohen contrahirenden Theile für confiscirt erklärt sind, und welche ihren Unterthanen oder Bürgern ganz gehören.

Es wird ferner stipulirt, dass Schiffe des Grossherzogthums Mecklenburg-Schwerin ihre Mannschaften aus allen Staaten des Deutschen Bundes wählen dürfen, sofern nur der Capitain eines jeden Schiffes Unterthan des Herzogthums Mecklenburg-Schwerin ist.

ARTIKEL VI.

Es sollen keine höhere oder andere Abgaben auf die Einfuhr in

Charges of salvage to be reciprocal.

Where repairs of vessels are necessary, no charges or fees to be exacted for that part of their cargoes unloaded.

Except charges for storage.

What vessels the privileges of this treaty extend to.

Crews of the vessels of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

No higher or other duties to be imposed on the

importation of articles into either the country the growth, produce, manufacture, &c., of the other, than are imposed on the like articles the growth, &c., of any other foreign country.

into the United States of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, or of its fisheries, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin of any articles the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States and of their fisheries, than are or shall be payable on the like articles, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country or of its fisheries.

Export duties to be reciprocal.

No higher or other duties and charges shall be imposed in the United States on the exportation of any articles to the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, or in Mecklenburg-Schwerin on the exportation of any articles to the United States, than such as are or shall be payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country.

No prohibitions to be imposed on importations or exportations of either party by the other, which shall not extend to all other nations.

No prohibition shall be imposed on the importation or exportation of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, or of its fisheries, or of the United States or their fisheries, from or to the ports of said Grand Duchy, or of the said United States, which shall not equally extend to all other powers and states.

ARTICLE VII.

Favors granted by either party to other nations to be common to both.

The high contracting parties engage mutually not to grant any particular favor to other nations in respect of navigation and duties of customs, which shall not immediately become common to the other party, who shall enjoy the same freely, if the concession was freely made, or on allowing a

die Vereinigten Staaten von Artikeln, welche Erzeugnisse des Bodens oder des Gewerbflusses des Grossherzogthums Mecklenburg-Schwerin oder seiner Fischereien sind, und keine höhere oder andere Abgaben auf die Einfuhr in das Grossherzogthum Mecklenburg-Schwerin von Artikeln, welche Erzeugnisse des Bodens und des Gewerbflusses der Vereinigten Staaten und ihrer Fischereien sind, gelegt werden, als von den gleichen Artikeln, welche Erzeugnisse des Bodens oder des Gewerbflusses irgend eines andern fremden Landes oder seiner Fischereien sind, zu entrichten sind oder sein werden.

Es sollen keine höhere oder andere Abgaben und Abgiffen in den Vereinigten Staaten auf die Ausfuhr irgend eines Artikels nach dem Grossherzogthum Mecklenburg-Schwerin, noch in Mecklenburg-Schwerin auf die Ausfuhr irgend eines Artikels nach den Vereinigten Staaten gelegt werden, als diejenigen, welche bei der Ausfuhr der gleichen Artikel nach irgend einem andern fremden Lande zu entrichten sind oder sein werden.

Es soll auf die Einfuhr oder Ausfuhr irgend eines Artikels, welcher Erzeugniss des Bodens oder des Gewerbflusses des Grossherzogthums Mecklenburg-Schwerin oder seiner Fischereien, oder der Vereinigten Staaten oder ihrer Fischereien ist, aus oder nach den Häfens des besagten Grossherzogthums, oder der besagten Vereinigten Staaten, kein Verbot gelegt werden, welches nicht ebenfalls auf alle anderen Mächte und Staaten sich erstreckt.

ARTIKEL VII.

Die hohen contrahirenden Theile verpflichten sich gegenseitig, anderen Nationen in Ansehung der Schiffahrt und der Zollabgaben keine besondere Begünstigung zu verleihen, die nicht sofort auch dem anderen Theile zu gute kommet, welcher dieselbe unentgeltlich geniessen soll, wenn

compensation as near as possible, if the concession was conditional.

ARTICLE VIII.

In order to augment by all the means at its bestowal the commercial relations between the United States and Germany, the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin agrees, subject to the reservation in article eleventh, to abolish the import duty on raw cotton and paddy, or rice in the husk, the produce of the United States; to levy no higher import duty upon leaves, stems, or strips of tobacco, imported in hogsheads or casks, than one thaler and two schillings for one hundred pounds Hamburg weight, (equal to seventy cents United States currency and weight;) to lay no higher import duty upon rice imported in tierces or half tierces than twenty-five schillings for one hundred pounds Hamburg weight, (equal to thirty-seven and a half cents United States currency and weight;) to lay no higher duty upon whale oil, imported in casks or barrels, than twelve and a half schillings per hundred pounds Hamburg weight, (equal to eighteen and three quarters cents United States currency and weight.)

The Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin further agrees to levy no higher transit duty on the aforementioned articles in their movement on the Berlin-Hamburg railroad than two schillings per hundred pounds Hamburg weight, (equal to three cents United States currency and weight,) and to levy no transit duty on the above-mentioned articles when conveyed through the ports of the country.

die Verleihung unentgeltlich erfolgt war, oder gegen Bewilligung einer möglichstgleich kommenden Vergütung, wenn die Verleihung gegen Bedingung eschehen war.

ARTIKEL VIII.

Um durch alle zu seiner Verfügung stehenden Mittel, die Handels-Beziehungen, zwischen den Vereinigten Staaten, und Deutschland zu vermehren, versteht das Grossherzogthum Mecklenburg-Schwerin unter dem Vorbehalte, im Artikel eilf, sich dazu, die Eingangsabgabe auf rohe Baumwolle und Paddy (ungeschälten Reis) Producte der Vereinigten Staaten, aufzuheben den Eingangszoll auf Tabaks-Blätter, Stängel oder Streifen, wenn sie in hogsheads, oder Fässern, eingeführt werden nicht höher zu stellen, als zu Einem Thaler und zwei Schillingen, für hundert Pfund Hamburgisches Gewicht (gleich Siebenzig cents, nach dem Gelde, und Gewicht der Vereinigten Staaten) Keinen höhern Eingangszoll auf Reis, wenn er in ganzen oder halben Tonnen (tierces) eingeführt wird, zu legen als fünf und zwanzig Schillinge für hundert Pfund, Hamburgisches Gewicht (gleich sieben und dreissig und ein halb Cents, nach dem Gelde und Gewicht der Vereinigten Staaten,) den Zoll auf Wallfischthran, welcher in Fässern oder Tonnen eingeführt wird, nicht höher als zu zwölf und ein halb Schillinge, für hundert Pfund, Hamburgische Gewicht (gleich achtzehn und drei viertel cents, nach dem Gelde und Gewicht der Vereinigten Staaten) zu stellen.

Dass Grossherzogthum Mecklenburg Schwerin erklärt sich ferner bereit, von den vorher erwähnten Gegenständen, bei deren Transport auf der Berlin Hamburger Eisenbahn, keinen höhern Durchgangszoll zu erheben, als zwei Schillinge per hundert Pfund Hamburgisches Gewicht, (gleich drei cents nach dem Gelde, und Gewicht der Vereinigten Staaten) und keinen Durchgangszoll auf

Duty on raw cotton, and rice in the husk, abolished by Mecklenburg-Schwerin, but subject to the reservation in the 11th article.

Import duty on leaves, stems, &c., of tobacco, rice in tierces, and on whale oil, limited.

Transit duty on the same limited.

A duty, however, sufficient for control, may be levied.

It is understood, however, that nothing herein contained shall prohibit the levying of a duty sufficient for control, which in no instance shall exceed on the two articles imported duty free or those on transit one schilling per hundred pounds Hamburg weight, (equal to one cent and a half United States currency and weight.)

ARTICLE IX.

Each party to have the liberty of appointing consuls, vice-consuls, &c., to reside in the ports of the other, &c., who shall enjoy the same privileges as those of the most favored nations.

The high contracting parties grant to each other the liberty of having, each in the ports of the other, consuls, vice-consuls, commercial agents, and vice-commercial agents, of their own appointment, who shall enjoy the same privileges and powers as those of the most favored nations; but if any of the said consuls shall carry on trade, they shall be subjected to the same laws and usages to which private individuals of their nation are subjected in the same place.

Said consuls, &c., to have the right to sit as judges or arbitrators in such differences as may arise between the masters and crews of vessels of the country represented by them.

The consuls, vice-consuls, commercial and vice-commercial agents shall have the right, as such, to sit as judges and arbitrators in such differences as may arise between the masters and crews of the vessel belonging to the nation whose interests are committed to their charge without the interference of the local authorities, unless the conduct of the crews or of the captain should disturb the order or tranquillity of the country; or the said consuls, vice-consuls, commercial agents, or vice-commercial agents, should require their assistance to cause their decisions to be carried into effect or supported.

Contending parties not to be pro-

It is, however, understood that

die obengenannten Gegenstände, zu legen, wegen sie über die Landeshäfen durchgefahren werden.

Es versteht sich jedoch, dass nichts von dem hierin Gesagten, hindern soll eine die Controlkosten deckende Abgabe zu erheben, welche beiden zwei von dem Eingangszoll befreien, oder den frei transitirenden Gegenständen auf keinen Fall, einen Schilling für hundert Pfund, Hamburgisches Gewicht (gleich anderthalb Cents nach dem Geld und Gewicht der Vereinigten Staaten) überschreiten soll.

ARTIKEL IX.

Die hohen contrahirenden Theile gestehen einander die Befugnis zu, jeder in den Häfen des andern, selbst bestellte Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Handels-Agenten und Vice-Handels-Agenten zu unterhalten, welche die nämlichen Privilegien und Befugnisse, wie diejenigen der begünstigsten Nationen genießen sollen; wenn jedoch der eine oder der andere der genannten Consuls Handel treiben will, so sollen dieselben den nämlichen Gesetzen und Gebräuchen unterworfen sein, welchen Privatpersonen ihrer Nation in demselben Orte unterliegen.

Die Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Handels und Vice-Handels Agenten sollen das Recht haben, als solche bei Streitigkeiten, welche zwischen den Capitains und Mannschaften der Schiffe der Nationen, deren Interessen sie wahrzunehmen beauftragt sind, entstehen mögen, als Richter und Schiedsmänner zu handeln, ohne Dazwischenkunft der Ortsbehörden, wenn nicht etwa das Benehmen der Mannschaften oder des Capitains die Ordnung oder Ruhe des Landes stört oder die besagten Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Handels-Agenten, oder Vice-Handels-Agenten deren Beistand zu Vollziehung oder Aufrechthaltung ihrer Entscheidungen in Anspruch nehmen.

Es versteht sich jedoch, dass

this species of judgment or arbitration shall not deprive the contending parties of the right they have to resort, on their return, to the judicial authority of their own country.

The said consuls, vice-consuls, commercial agents, and vice-commercial agents are authorized to require the assistance of the local authorities for the search, arrest, and imprisonment of the deserters from the ships-of-war and merchant vessels of their country. For this purpose they shall apply to the competent tribunals, judges, and officers, and shall, in writing, demand said deserters, proving by the exhibition of the registers of the vessels, the muster-rolls of the crews, or by any other official documents, that such individuals formed part of the crews; and on this claim being thus substantiated, the surrender shall not be refused.

Such deserters, when arrested, shall be placed at the disposal of the said consuls, vice-consuls, commercial agents, or vice-commercial agents, and may be confined in the public prisons at the request and cost of those who shall claim them, in order to be sent to the vessels to which they belong or to others of the same country. But if not sent back within three months from the day of their arrest, they shall be set at liberty, and shall not be again arrested for the same cause. However, if the deserter shall be found to have committed any crime or offence, his surrender may be delayed until the tribunal before which his case shall be pending shall have pronounced its sentence, and such sentence shall have been carried into effect.

diese Art von Urtheil oder schiedsrichterlicher Entscheidung die streitenden Theile nicht des ihnen zustehenden Rechts berauben soll, bei ihrer Zurückkunft an die richterliche Behörde ihres eigenen Landes sich zu wenden.

Die besagten Consuln, Vice-Consuln, Handels-Agenten und Vice-Handels-Agenten sind befugt, den Beistand der Ortsbehörden zu Aufsuchung, Festnehmung und Gefangensetzung der Deserteurs von den Kriegs und Handels-Schiffen ihres Landes in Anspruch zu nehmen. Zu diesem Behuf haben sie sich an die competenten Gerichte, Richter und Beamten zu wenden und die besagten Deserteurs schriftlich zu reclamiren, indem sie durch Beibringung der Schiffs-register, Muster rollen der Mannschaften oder anderer amtlicher Urkunden darthun, dass jene Individuen zu den Mannschaften gehörten, und wenn diese Reclamation also begründet ist, so soll die Auslieferung nicht versagt werden.

Wenn dergleichen Deserteurs festgenommen sind, so sollen sie zur Verfügung der besagten Consuln, Vice-Consuln, Handels-Agenten oder Vice-Handels-Agenten gestellt werden, und können sie, auf Requisition und Kosten derer, welche sie reclamiren, in den öffentlichen Gefängnissen festgehalten werden, um auf die Schiffe, zu welchen sie gehören, oder auf andere desselben Landes, gesandt zu werden. Wenn sie aber binnen drei Monaten vom Tage ihrer Festnehmung an nicht zurückgeschickt sind, so sollen sie in Freiheit gesetzt und wegen desselben Grundes nicht wieder verhaftet werden. Wenn jedoch befunden werden sollte, dass der Deserteur irgend ein Verbrechen oder Vergehen begangen hätte, so kann dessen Auslieferung ausgesetzt werden, bis das Gericht, vor welchem seine Sache anhängig ist, das Urtheil gesprochen haben, und dieses Urtheil zur Vollstreckung gebracht sein wird.

hibited from resorting to the judicial authority of their own country.

Said consuls, &c., may require the assistance of the local authorities for the arrest of deserters.

How demand shall be made.

How deserters shall be disposed of when arrested.

ARTICLE X.

The subjects and citizens of either party to have liberty to reside in all parts of the territories of the other, and attend to their own affairs, &c.

The subjects and citizens of the high contracting parties shall be permitted to sojourn and reside in all parts whatsoever of the said territories, in order to attend to their affairs, and also to hire and occupy houses and warehouses for the purpose of their commerce, provided they submit to the laws, as well general as special, relative to the right of residing and trading.

Whilst they conform to the laws, they shall be at liberty to manage for themselves their own business, &c., and be treated in all respects as citizens of the country in which they reside

Whilst they conform to the laws and regulations in force, they shall be at liberty to manage, themselves, their own business in all the territories subject to the jurisdiction of each party, as well in respect to the consignment and sale of their goods, by wholesale or retail, as with respect to the loading, unloading, and sending off their ships, or to employ such agents and brokers as they may deem proper, they being in all these cases to be treated as the citizens or subjects of the country in which they reside, it being nevertheless understood that they shall remain subject to the said laws and regulations also in respect to sales by wholesale or retail.

They shall have free access to the tribunals of justice.

They shall have free access to the tribunals of justice in their litigious affairs on the same terms which are granted by the law and usage of country to native citizens or subjects, for which purpose they may employ in defence of their rights such advocates, attorneys, and other agents as they may judge proper.

Shall have power to dispose of their personal property; and their heirs may succeed to and dispose of the same, paying no other duties than those paid by inhabitants.

The citizens or subjects of each party shall have power to dispose of their personal property within the jurisdiction of the other by sale, donation, testament, or otherwise.

Their personal representatives, being citizens or subjects of the

ARTIKEL X.

Den Unterthanen und Bürgern der hohen contrahirenden Theile soll erlaubt sein, in allen Theilen der besagten Gebiete sich aufzuhalten und zu wohnen, um ihren Geschäften nachzugehen und auch Häuser und Speicher behuf ihres Handels zu miethen und in-nezuhaben, vorausgesetzt, dass sie den allgemeinen und besonderen Gesetzen in Betreff des Rechts zu wohnen und zu handeln sich unterwerfen.

So lange sie den bestehenden Gesetzen und Verordnungen nachkommen, sollen sie die Freiheit haben ihre Geschäfte in allen der Botmässigkeit eines jeden Theils unterworfenen Gebieten, sowohl in Ansehung der Consignation und des Verkaufs ihrer Waaren en gros oder en detail, als hinsichtlich der Beladung, Ausladung und Absendung ihrer Schiffe selbst wahrzunehmen oder aber nach Belieben Agenten und Makler zu gebrauchen, indem sie in allen diesen Fällen, wie die Bürger oder Unterthanen des Landes, in welchen sie wohnen, zu behandeln sein sollen, wobei es sich jedoch versteht, dass sie den besagten Gesetzen und Verordnungen auch in Ansehung von Verkäufen en gros oder en detail unterworfen bleiben sollen.

Sie sollen in ihren Prozesssachen freien Zutritt zu den Gerichten in gleichem Masse, wie den eingebornen Bürgern oder Unterthanen nach den Gesetzen und Gebräuchen des Landes zusteht, haben, und zu diesem Zweck für die Vertheidigung ihrer Rechte Advokaten, Procuratoren und andere Agenten nach Gutbefinden gebrauchen dürfen.

Die Bürger oder Unterthanen jedes Theils sollen die Befugniss haben, über ihr persönliches Eigenthum innerhalb der Gerichtsbarkeit des andern, durch Verkauf, Schenkung, Testament oder sonst zu verfügen.

Wenn ihre Erben Bürger oder Unterthanen des andern contrahi-

other contracting party, shall succeed to their said personal property, whether by testament or *ab intestato*. They may take possession thereof, either by themselves or by others acting for them, at their will, and dispose of the same, paying such duty only as the inhabitants of the country wherein the said personal property is situated shall be subject to pay in like cases. In case of the absence of the personal representatives, the same care shall be taken of the said property as would be taken of a property of a native in like case, until the lawful owner may take measures for receiving it.

If any question should arise among several claimants to which of them the said property belongs, the same shall be finally decided by the laws and judges of the country wherein it is situated.

Where, on the decease of any person holding real estate within the territories of one party, such real estate would, by the laws of the land, descend on a citizen or subject of the other, were he not disqualified by alienage, such citizen or subject shall be allowed a reasonable time to sell the same, and to withdraw the proceeds without molestation, and exempt from all duties of detraction on the part of the government of the respective States.

The capitals and effects which the citizens or subjects of the respective parties, in changing their residence, shall be desirous of removing from the place of their domicil, shall likewise be exempt from all duties of detraction or emigration on the part of their respective governments.

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renden Theils sind, so sollen diese in ihr Vermögen durch Testament oder ab intestato nachfolgen.

Sie können davon selbst oder durch für sie handelnde Andere, nach ihrem Willen, Besitz nehmen und darüber verfügen, indem sie nur diejenige Abgift entrichten, welche die Einwohner des Landes, in welchem das besagte Vermögen befindlich ist, in gleichen Fällen zu bezahlen verbunden sein werden.

Im Fall der Abwesenheit der Erben soll für das besagte Vermögen bis dahin, dass der gesetzliche Eigenthümer Massregeln zu Empfangnahme desselben treffen kann, die nämliche Sorge getroffen werden, welche für das Vermögen eines Eingebornen in gleichem Falle getragen werden würde.

Wenn zwischen verschiedenen Prätendenten Streit darüber entstehen sollte, wem von ihnen das besagte Vermögen gehöre, so soll selbiger nach den Gesetzen und durch die Richter des Landes, worin selbiges sich befindet, definitive entscheiden werden.

Wo, bei dem Ableben einer innerhalb der Gebiete des einen Theils Grundeigenthum besitzenden Person, dieses Grundeigenthum, nach den Gesetzen des Landes, auf einem Bürger oder Unterthan des andern Theils übergehen würde, wenn derselbe nicht als Fremder unfähig wäre es zu besitzen, so soll einem solchen Bürger oder Unterthan eine angemessene Frist nachgelassen werden, um dasselbe zu verkaufen und den Erlös ohne Beschwerde und frei von allem Abzug von Seiten der Regierung der respectiven Staaten, aus dem Lande zu ziehen.

Die Capitalien und Fonds, welche die Bürger oder Unterthanen der respectiven Theile, bei Veränderung ihres Aufenthalts, von ihrem Wohnorte fortzubringen wünschen, sollen ebenfalls von allen Abzugs-Abgaben von Seiten ihrer respectiven Regierungen frei sein.

Property of absent heirs to be taken care of.

Questions of ownership to be decided according to the laws of the country where the property is situate.

Heirs of real estate allowed a reasonable time to sell the same and withdraw the proceeds.

ARTICLE XI.

This treaty to continue in force till 10th June, 1858, and further until 12 months after notice shall have been given by one of the parties to the other of its intention to abrogate it; but upon the condition that if the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin shall during said term levy a duty on rice in the husk, or augment the duties on tobacco, whale oil, &c., it shall give one year's notice to the United States, and thereupon the United States shall have the right to abrogate this treaty upon giving 6 months' notice &c. &c.

The present treaty shall continue in force until the tenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and further until the end of twelve months after the government of Mecklenburg-Schwerin on the one part, or that of the United States on the other part, shall have given notice of its intention of terminating the same, but upon the condition hereby expressly stipulated and agreed, that if the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin shall deem it expedient, or find it compulsory, during the said term, to levy a duty on paddy, or rice in the husk, or augment the duties upon leaves, strips, or stems of tobacco, on whale oil and rice, mentioned in Article VIII. (eight) of the present treaty, the government of Mecklenburg-Schwerin shall give notice of one year to the government of the United States before proceeding to do so; and, at the expiration of that year, or any time subsequently, the government of the United States shall have full power and right to abrogate the present treaty, by giving a previous notice of six months to the government of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, or to continue it (at its option) in full force, until the operation thereof shall have been arrested in the manner first specified in the present article.

Signed December 9, 1847.

Now, therefore, the undersigned, L. de Lutzow, president of the privy council and first minister of his Royal Highness, on the part of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and A. Dudley Mann, special agent on the part of the United States, invested with full powers to this effect, found in good and due form, have this day signed in triplicate, and have exchanged this declaration. The effect of this agreement is hereby declared to be to estab-

ARTIKEL XI.

Der gegenwärtige Vertrag, soll, bis zum zehnten Juni, achtzehn hundert und sechs und fünfzig, in Kraft bleiben, und ferner, bis zum Ablauf von zwölf Monaten, nachdem die Mecklenburg-Schwerinsche Regierung einerseits, oder die Regierung der Vereinigten Staaten anderer Seits, ihre Absicht zu erkennen gegeben hat, denselben zu Ende gehen zu lassen; jedoch, mit der hiedurch ausdrücklich stipulirten Bedingung, dass, wenn das Grossherzogthum Mecklenburg-Schwerin während des gedachten Zeitraums, es seinem Interesse für angemessen erachten, oder dazu veranlasst sein sollte, einen Zoll auf Paddy (ungeschälten Reis) zu legen, oder die in Artikel 8, des gegenwärtigen Vertrags, gedachten Zölle auf Tabaksblätter, Stängel, oder Strüfen, auf Wallfischthran, und Reis zu erhöhen, die Grossherzoglich Mecklenburg Schwerinsche Regierung, ein Jahr vor der Ausführung dieser Maassregel der Regierung der Vereinigten Staaten, Anzeige davon geben, und nach Ablauf dieses Jahres, oder zu jeder spätern Zeit, die Regierung der Vereinigten Staaten volle Gewalt und Befugnis haben soll, den gegenwärtigen Vertrag durch vorgängige sechsmonatliche Kündigung bei der Mecklenburg Schwerinschen Regierung aufzuheben, oder (nach ihrer Wahl) ihn in voller Kraft fortbestehen zu lassen, bis die Wirksamkeit desselben, in der im gegenwärtigen Artikel, zuerst angegebenen Weise seine Endschaft erreicht hat.

So haben demnach, die Unterzeichneten L. Von Lutzow, Geheim Rath's Präsident und Erster Minister Seiner Königlichen Hoheit, Von Seiten Mecklenburg-Schwerins, und A. Dudley Mann, Special Agent Seitens der Vereinigten Staaten, versehen mit den hiezu erforderlichen Vollmachten, welche in guter und richtiger Form befunden sind, am heutigen Tage gegenwärtige Erklärung, in dreifacher Ausfertigung unterzeichnet

lish the aforesaid treaty between the high parties to this declaration, as fully and perfectly, to all intents and purposes, as if all the provisions therein contained, in the manner as they are above explicitly stated, had been agreed to in a separate treaty, concluded and ratified between them in the ordinary form.

und ausgewechselt. Die Wirkung dieser übereinkunft wird hiemitelst dahin erklärt, dass der vorge-dachte Vertrag, zwischen den Ho-hen Parteien, durch gegenwärtige Declaration, festgestellt sein soll, in jeder Hinsicht, und für alle Zwecke, ebenso völlig und voll-kommen, als wenn alle darin ent-haltene Bestimmungen, in der Weise wie sie oben ausdrücklich festgestellt sind, in einem besonders zwischen ihnen in ganz ähnlicher Form abgeschlossenen und ratifi-cirten Verträge, vereinbart wären.

In witness whereof, the above-named plenipotentiaries have here-to affixed their names and seals.

Dessen zu Urkund, haben die obengenannten Bevollmächtigten hierunter ihre Namen und Siegel gesetzt.

Done at Schwerin, this 9th (ninth) day of December, 1847.

Gegeben zu Schwerin, den 9ten Tag des Monats December, 1847.

A. DUDLEY MANN. [L. S.]
L. OF LUTZOW. [L. S.]

A. DUDLEY MANN. [L. S.]
L. VON LUTZOW. [L. S.]

And whereas the said declaration of accession has been duly ratified on both parts :

Now, therefore, be it known that I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, have caused the said declaration to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizen^s thereof.

Proclaimed by the President of the United States August 2, 1848.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this second day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the seventy-third.

JAMES K. POLK.

By the President :
JAMES BUCHANAN, *Secretary of State*

Feb. 2, 1848.

Ratifications
exchanged at
Queretaro, May
30, 1848.Proclamation
made, July 4,
1848.

TREATY OF PEACE, FRIENDSHIP, LIMITS, AND SETTLEMENT WITH THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.

In the name of Almighty God:

EN el nombre de Dios Todo-
Poderoso:

Preamble.

The United States of America and the United Mexican States, animated by a sincere desire to put an end to the calamities of the war which unhappily exists between the two republics, and to establish upon a solid basis relations of peace and friendship, which shall confer reciprocal benefits upon the citizens of both, and assure the concord, harmony, and mutual confidence wherein the two people should live, as good neighbors, have for that purpose appointed their respective plenipotentiaries — that is to say, the President of the United States has appointed

Negotiators.

Nicholas P. Trist, a citizen of the United States, and the President of the Mexican republic has appointed Don Luis Gonzaga Cuevas, Don Bernardo Couto, and Don Miguel Atristain, citizens of the said republic, who, after a reciprocal communication of their respective full powers, have, under the protection of Almighty God, the author of peace, arranged, agreed upon, and signed the following

Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Limits, and Settlement between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic.

Los Estados Unidos Mexicanos y los Estados Unidos de América, animados de un sincero deseo de poner término á las calamidades de la guerra que desgraciadamente existe entre ambas repúblicas, y de establecer sobre bases sólidas relaciones de paz y buena amistad, que procuren recíprocas ventajas á los ciudadanos de uno y otro país, y afianzen la concordia, armonia y mútua seguridad en que deben vivir, como buenos vecinos, los dos pueblos han nombrado á este efecto sus respectivos plenipotenciarios; á saber, el Presidente de la república Mexicana á Don Bernardo Couto, Don Miguel Atristain, y Don Luis Gonzaga Cuevas, ciudadanos de la misma república; y el Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América á Don Nicolas P. Trist, ciudadano de dichos Estados; quienes despues de haberse comunicado sus plenos poderes, bajo la proteccion del Señor Dios Todo Poderoso autor de la paz, han ajustado, convenido, y firmado el siguiente

Tratado de Paz, Amistad, Límites y Arreglo definitivo entre la República Mexicana y los Estados Unidos de América.

ARTICLE I.

Firm and universal peace to prevail between the two republics.

There shall be firm and universal peace between the United States of America and the Mexican republic, and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns, and people, without exception of places or persons.

ARTICULO I.

Habrá paz firme y universal entre la república Mexicana y los Estados Unidos de América, y entre sus respectivos países, territorios, ciudades, villas, y pueblos, sin escepcion de lugares ó personas.

ARTICLE II.

Convention to be entered into

Immediately upon the signature of this treaty, a convention shall

ARTICULO II.

Luego que se firme el presente tratado, habrá un convenio entre

be entered into between a commissioner or commissioners appointed by the General-in-chief of the forces of the United States, and such as may be appointed by the Mexican government, to the end that a provisional suspension of hostilities shall take place, and that, in the places occupied by the said forces, constitutional order may be reestablished, as regards the political, administrative, and judicial branches, so far as this shall be permitted by the circumstances of military occupation.

ARTICLE III.

Immediately upon the ratification of the present treaty by the government of the United States, orders shall be transmitted to the commanders of their land and naval forces, requiring the latter (provided this treaty shall then have been ratified by the government of the Mexican republic, and the ratifications exchanged) immediately to desist from blockading any Mexican ports; and requiring the former (under the same condition) to commence, at the earliest moment practicable, withdrawing all troops of the United States then in the interior of the Mexican republic, to points that shall be selected by common agreement, at a distance from the seaports not exceeding thirty leagues; and such evacuation of the interior of the republic shall be completed with the least possible delay; the Mexican government hereby binding itself to afford every facility in its power for rendering the same convenient to the troops, on their march and in their new positions, and for promoting a good understanding between them and the inhabitants. In like manner orders shall be despatched to the persons in charge of the custom-houses at all ports occupied by the forces of the United States, requiring them (under the same condition) immediately to deliver possession of the same to the persons authorized by the Mexican government to receive it, together

el comisionado ú comisionados del gobierno Mexicano, y el ó los que nombre el General-en-gefe de las fuerzas de los Estados Unidos, para que cesen provisionalmente las hostilidades, y se restablezca en los lugares ocupados por las mismas fuerzas el orden constitucional en lo político, administrativo, y judicial, en cuanto lo permitan las circunstancias de ocupacion militar.

for the provisional suspension of hostilities.

ARTICULO III.

Luego que este tratado sea ratificado por el gobierno de los Estados Unidos, se expedirán órdenes á sus comandantes de tierra y mar previniendo á estos ségundos (siempre que el tratado haya sido ya ratificado por el gobierno de la república Mexicana y cangeadas las ratificaciones,) que inmediatamente alcen el bloqueo de todos los puertos Mexicanos, y mandando á los primeros (bajo la misma condicion) que á la mayor posible brevedad comiencen á retirar todas las tropas de los Estados Unidos que se hallären entonces en el interior de la república Mexicana, á puntos que se elegirán de comun acuerdo, y que no distarán de los puertos mas de treinta leguas; esta evacuacion del interior de la república se consumará con la menor dilacion posible, comprometiéndose á la vez el gobierno Mexicano á facilitar, cuanto quepa en su arbitrio, la evacuacion de las tropas Americanas; á hacer cómodas su marcha y su permanencia en los nuevos puntos que se elijan; y á promover una buena inteligencia entre ellas y los habitantes. Igualmente se librarán órdenes á las personas en cargadas de las aduanas maritimas en todos los puertos ocupados por las fuerzas de los Estados Unidos, previniéndoles (bajo la misma condicion) que pongan inmediatamente en posesion de dichas aduanas á las personas autorizadas por el gobierno Mexicano para

Immediately upon the ratification of this treaty, blockade of the Mexican ports to cease.

Troops of the United States to be withdrawn from the interior to certain points near the seacoast, and evacuation of the interior to be completed with the least possible delay.

Custom-houses to be delivered up to the Mexican authorities, &c.

An account to be made out of the amount of all duties collected by the United States after the ratification of this treaty by Mexico; the same, after deducting costs, to be paid over to the government of Mexico within three months after exchange of ratifications.

with all bonds and evidences of debt for duties on importations and on exportations, not yet fallen due. Moreover, a faithful and exact account shall be made out, showing the entire amount of all duties on imports and on exports, collected at such custom-houses, or elsewhere in Mexico, by authority of the United States, from and after the day of the ratification of this treaty by the government of the Mexican republic; and also an account of the cost of collection; and such entire amount, deducting only the cost of collection, shall be delivered to the Mexican government, at the city of Mexico, within three months after the exchange of ratifications.

Evacuation of the capital of Mexico to be completed in one month.

The evacuation of the capital of the Mexican republic by the troops of the United States, in virtue of the above stipulation, shall be completed in one month after the orders there stipulated for shall have been received by the commander of said troops, or sooner if possible.

ARTICLE IV.

All castles, forts, &c., taken and occupied by the United States within the limits of Mexico established by this treaty to be restored immediately after exchange of ratifications.

Immediately after the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, all castles, forts, territories, places, and possessions, which have been taken or occupied by the forces of the United States during the present war, within the limits of the Mexican republic, as about to be established by the following article, shall be definitively restored to the said republic, together with all the artillery, arms, apparatus of war, munitions, and other public property, which were in the said castles and forts when captured, and which shall remain there at the time when this treaty shall be duly ratified by the government of the Mexican republic. To this end, immediately upon the signature of this treaty, orders shall be despatched to the American officers commanding such castles and forts, securing against the

recibir las, entregándoles al mismo tiempo todas las obligaciones y constancias de deudas pendientes por derechos de importacion y exportacion, cuyos plazos no estén vencidos. Ademas se formará una cuenta fiel y exacta que manifieste el total monto de los derechos de importacion y exportacion, recaudados en las mismas aduanas maritimas ó en cualquiera otro lugar de México por autoridad de los Estados Unidos desde el dia de la ratificacion de este tratado por el gobierno de la república Mexicana; y tambien una cuenta de los gastos de recaudacion; y la total suma de los derechos cotrados, deducidos solamente los gastos de recaudacion, se entregará al gobierno Mexicano en la ciudad de México á los tres meses del cange de las ratificaciones.

La evacuacion de la capital de la república Mexicana por las tropas de los Estados Unidos, en consecuencia de lo que queda estipulado, se completará al mes de recibirse por el comandante de dichas tropas las órdenes convenidas en el presente artículo, ó antes si fuere posible.

ARTICULO IV.

Luego que se verifique el cange de las ratificaciones del presente tratado, todos los castillos, fortalezas, territorios, lugares, y posesiones que hayan tomado ú ocupado las fuerzas de los Estados Unidos, en la presente guerra, dentro de los limites que por el siguiente artículo van á fijarse á la república Mexicana, se devolverán definitivamente á la misma república, con toda la artilleria, armas, aparejos de guerra, municiones, y cualquiera otra propiedad pública existentes en dichos castillos y fortalezas, cuando fueron tomados, y que se conserve en ellos al tiempo de ratificarse por el gobierno de la república Mexicana el presente tratado. A este efecto, inmediatamente despues que se firme, se expedirán órdenes á los oficiales Americanos que mandan dichos castillos y fortalezas para asegurar

removal or destruction of any such artillery, arms, apparatus of war, munitions, or other public property. The city of Mexico, within the inner line of intrenchments surrounding the said city, is comprehended in the above stipulations, as regards the restoration of artillery, apparatus of war, &c.

The final evacuation of the territory of the Mexican republic, by the forces of the United States, shall be completed in three months from the said exchange of ratifications, or sooner if possible: the Mexican government hereby engaging, as in the foregoing article, to use all means in its power for facilitating such evacuation, and rendering it convenient to the troops, and for promoting a good understanding between them and the inhabitants.

If, however, the ratification of this treaty by both parties should not take place in time to allow the embarkation of the troops of the United States to be completed before the commencement of the sickly season, at the Mexican ports on the Gulf of Mexico, in such case a friendly arrangement shall be entered into between the General-in-chief of the said troops and the Mexican government, whereby healthy and otherwise suitable places, at a distance from the ports not exceeding thirty leagues, shall be designated for the residence of such troops as may not yet have embarked, until the return of the healthy season. And the space of time here referred to as comprehending the sickly season, shall be understood to extend from the first day of May to the first day of November.

All prisoners of war taken on either side, on land or on sea, shall be restored as soon as practicable after the exchange of ratifications of this treaty. It is also agreed that if any Mexicans should now be held as captives by any savage tribe within the limits of the United States, as about to

toda la artilleria, armas, aparejos de guerra, municiones, y cualquiera otra propiedad pública, la cual no podrá en adelante removerse de donde se halla, ni destruirse. La ciudad de México dentro de la linea interior de atrinchamientos que la circundan queda comprendida en la precedente estipulacion en lo que toca á la devolucion de artilleria, aparejos de guerra, etc.

La final evacuacion del territorio de la república Mexicana por las fuerzas de los Estados Unidos quedará consumada á los tres meses del cange de las ratificaciones, ó antes si fuere posible, comprometiéndose á la vez el gobierno Mexicano, como en el artículo anterior, á usar de todos los medios que estén en su poder para facilitar la tal evacuacion, hacerla cómoda á las tropas Americanas, y promover entre ellas y los habitantes una buena inteligencia.

Sin embargo, si la ratification del presente tratado por ambas partes no tuviéra efecto en tiempo que permita que el embarque de las tropas de los Estados Unidos se complete, antes de qui comience la estacion malsana en los puertos Mexicanos del Golfo de México; en tal caso, se hará un arreglo amistoso entre el gobierno Mexicano y el General-en-gefe de dichas tropas, y por medio de este arreglo se señalarán lugares salubres y convenientes (que no disten de los puertos mas de treinta leguas) para que residan en ellos hasta la vuelta de la estacion sana las tropas que aun no se hayan embarcado. Y queda entendido que el espacio de tiempo de que aquí se habla, como comprensivo de la estacion malsana, se extiende desde el dia primero de Mayo hasta el dia primero de Noviembre.

Todos los prisioneros de guerra tomados en ó mar tierra por ambas partes, se restituirán á la mayor brevedad posible despues del cange de las ratificaciones del presente tratado. Queda tambien convenido que si algunos Mexicanos estuviéren ahora cautivos en poder de alguna tribu salvage dentro de

Final evacuation of Mexican territory to be completed in three months from exchange of ratifications.

If ratifications should not take place in time to allow of embarkation of United States troops before commencement of the sickly season, healthy places to be designated for their residence until return of healthy season.

Prisoners of war to be restored.

be established by the following article, the government of the said United States will exact the release of such captives, and cause them to be restored to their country.

ARTICLE V.

Boundary line between the two republics established.

The boundary line between the two republics shall commence in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, otherwise called Rio Bravo del Norte, or opposite the mouth of its deepest branch, if it should have more than one branch emptying directly into the sea; from thence up the middle of that river, following the deepest channel, where it has more than one, to the point where it strikes the southern boundary of New Mexico; thence, westwardly, along the whole southern boundary of New Mexico (which runs north of the town called *Paso*) to its western termination; thence, northward, along the western line of New Mexico, until it intersects the first branch of the River Gila; (or if it should not intersect any branch of that river, then to the point on the said line nearest to such branch, and thence in a direct line to the same;) thence down the middle of the said branch and of the said river, until it empties into the Rio Colorado; thence across the Rio Colorado, following the division line between Upper and Lower California, to the Pacific Ocean.

Southern and western limits of New Mexico, as referred to in this article, defined.

The southern and western limits of New Mexico, mentioned in this article, are those laid down in the map entitled "*Map of the United Mexican States, as organized and defined by various acts of the Congress of said republic, and constructed according to the best authorities. Revised edition. Published at New York, in 1847, by J. Disturnell.*" Of which map a copy is added to this treaty, bearing the signatures and seals of the undersigned plenipotentiaries.

los limites que poreal siguiente artículo van á fijarse á los Estados Unidos, el gobierno de los mismos Estados Unidos exigirá su libertad y los hará restituir á su pais.

ARTICULO V.

La linea divisoria entre las dos repúblicas comenzará en el Golfo de México, tres leguas fuera de tierra frente á la desembocadura del Rio Grande, llamado por otro nombre Rio Bravo del Norte, ó del mas profundo de sus brazos, si en la desembocadura tuviere varios brazos: correrá por mitad de dicho rio, siguiendo el canal mas profundo, donde tenga mas de un canal, hasta el punto en que dicho rio corta el lindero meridional de Nuevo México; continuará luego hácia occidente por todo este lindero meridional (que corre al norte del pueblo llamado *Paso*) hasta su término por el lado de occidente: desde alli subirá la linea divisoria hácia el norte por el lindero occidental de Nuevo México, hasta donde este lindero esté cortado por el primer brazo del Rio Gila; (y si no está cortado por ningun brazo del Rio Gila, entonces hasta el punto del mismo lindero occidental mas cercano al tal brazo, y de alli en una linea recta al mismo brazo;) continuará despues por mitad de este brazo y del Rio Gila hasta su confluencia con el Rio Colorado; y desde la confluencia de ambos rios la linea divisoria, cortando el Colorado, seguira el límite que separa la Alta de la Baja California hasta el Mar Pacífico.

Los linderos meridional y occidental de Nuevo Mexico, de que habla este artículo, son los que se marcan en la carta titulada: *Mapa de los Estados Unidos de México segun lo organizado y definido por las varias actas del Congreso de dicha república, y construido por las mejores autoridades. Edicion revisada que publico en Nueva York en 1847, J. Disturnell;* de la cual se agrega un ejemplar al presente tratado, firmado y sellado por los plenipotenciarios infra-

And, in order to preclude all difficulty in tracing upon the ground the limit separating Upper from Lower California, it is agreed that the said limit shall consist of a straight line drawn from the middle of the Rio Gila, where it unites with the Colorado, to a point on the coast of the Pacific Ocean distant one marine league due south of the southernmost point of the port of San Diego, according to the plan of said port made in the year 1782 by Don Juan Pantoja, second sailing-master of the Spanish fleet, and published at Madrid in the year 1802, in the Atlas to the voyage of the schooners *Sutil* and *Mexicana*, of which plan a copy is hereunto added, signed and sealed by the respective plenipotentiaries.

In order to designate the boundary line with due precision, upon authoritative maps, and to establish upon the ground landmarks which shall show the limits of both republics, as described in the present article, the two governments shall each appoint a commissioner and a surveyor, who, before the expiration of one year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, shall meet at the port of San Diego, and proceed to run and mark the said boundary in its whole course to the mouth of the Rio Bravo del Norte. They shall keep journals and make out plans of their operations; and the result agreed upon by them shall be deemed a part of this treaty, and shall have the same force as if it were inserted therein. The two governments will amicably agree regarding what may be necessary to these persons, and also as to their respective escorts, should such be necessary.

The boundary line established by this article shall be religiously respected by each of the two republics, and no change shall ever be made therein, except by the express and free consent of both nations, lawfully given by the general government of each, in con-

scriptos. Y para evitar toda dificultad al trazar sobre la tierra el límite que separa la Alta de la Baja California, queda convenido que dicho límite consistirá en una línea recta tirada desde la mitad del Rio Gila en el punto donde se une con el Colorado, hasta un punto en la costa del Mar Pacífico, distante una legua marina al sur del punto mas meridional del puerto de San Diego, segun este puerto está dibujado en el plano que levantó el año de 1782 el segundo piloto de la armada Española Don Juan Pantoja, y se publicó en Madrid el de 1802, en el Atlas para el viage de las goletas *Sutil* y *Mexicana*; del cual plano se agrega copia firmada y sellada por los plenipotenciarios respectivos.

Para conseguir la línea divisoria con la precisión debida en mapas fehacientes, y para establecer sobre la tierra mojones que pongan á la vista los límites de ambas repúblicas, segun quedan descritos en el presente artículo, nombrará cada uno de los dos gobiernos un comisario y un agrimensor, que se juntarán antes del término de un año contado desde la fecha del cange de las ratificaciones de este tratado, en el puerto de San Diego, y procederán á señalar y demarcar la expresada línea divisoria en todo su curso hasta la desembocadura del Rio Bravo del Norte. Llevarán diarios y levantarán planos de sus operaciones: y el resultado convenido por ellos se tendrá por parte de este tratado, y tendrá la misma fuerza que si estuviere inserto en él; debiendo convenir amistosamente los dos gobiernos en el arreglo de cuanto necesiten estos individuos, y en la escolta respectiva que deban llevar, siempre que se crea necesario.

La línea divisoria que se establece por este artículo será religiosamente respetada por cada una de las dos repúblicas, y ninguna variación se hará jamás en ella, sino de expreso y libre consentimiento de ambas naciones, otorgado legalmente por el gobierno general de

A commissioner and surveyor to be appointed by each government to run and mark the boundary lines, who shall meet at San Diego within one year from exchange of ratifications.

They shall keep journals, &c.

Boundary line to be religiously respected.

formity with its own constitution.

cada una de ellas, con arreglo á su propia constitucion.

ARTICLE VI.

Free passage by the Gulf of California and River Colorado to vessels of the United States.

The vessels and citizens of the United States shall, in all time, have a free and uninterrupted passage by the Gulf of California, and by the River Colorado below its confluence with the Gila, to and from their possessions situated north of the boundary line defined in the preceding article; it being understood that this passage is to be by navigating the Gulf of California and the River Colorado, and not by land, without the express consent of the Mexican government.

An agreement to be entered into respecting the construction of a road, canal, or railway to run on the banks of the River Gila.

If, by the examinations which may be made, it should be ascertained to be practicable and advantageous to construct a road, canal, or railway, which should in whole or in part run upon the River Gila, or upon its right or its left bank, within the space of one marine league from either margin of the river, the governments of both republics will form an agreement regarding its construction, in order that it may serve equally for the use and advantage of both countries.

ARTICLE VII.

Navigation of Rivers Gila and Rio Bravo below the boundary line to be common to vessels and citizens of both countries

The River Gila, and the part of the Rio Bravo del Norte lying below the southern boundary of New Mexico, being agreeably to the fifth article, divided in the middle between the two republics, the navigation of the Gila and of the Bravo below said boundary shall be free and common to the vessels and citizens of both countries; and neither shall, without the consent of the other, construct any work that may impede or interrupt, in whole or in part, the exercise of this right; not even for the purpose of favoring new methods of navigation. Nor shall any tax or contribution, under any denomination or title, be levied upon vessels, or persons navigating the same, or upon merchandise or

Navigation of said rivers not to be obstructed, and no tax to be levied on vessels or persons navigating

ARTICULO VI

Los buques y ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos tendrán en todo tiempo un libre y no interrumpido tránsito por el Golfo de California y por el Rio Colorado desde su confluencia con el Gila, para sus posesiones y desde sus posesiones sitas al norte de la linea divisoria que queda marcada en el artículo precedente; entendiéndose que este tránsito se ha de hacer navegando por el Golfo de California y por el Rio Colorado, y no por tierra, sin expreso consentimiento del gobierno Mexicano:

Si por reconocimientos que se practiquen se comprobare la posibilidad y conveniencia de construir un camino, canal, ó ferro-carril, que en todo ó en parte corra sobre el Rio Gila ó sobre alguna de sus márgenes derecha ó izquierda en la latitud de una legua marina de uno ó de otro lado del rio, los gobiernos de ambas repúblicas se pondrán de acuerdo sobre su construccion á fin de que sirva igualmente para el uso y provecho de ambos paises.

ARTICULO VII.

Como el Rio Gila y la parte del Rio Bravo del Norte que corre bajo el lindero meridional de Nuevo Mexico se dividen por mitad entre las dos repúblicas, segun lo establecido en el artículo quinto, la navegacion en el Gila y en la parte que queda indicada del Bravo, será libre y comun á los buques y ciudadanos de ambos paises, sin que por alguno de ellos pueda hacerse (sin consentimiento del otro) ninguna obra que impida ó interrumpa en todo ó en parte el ejercicio de este derecho, ni aun con motivo de favorecer nuevos metodos de navegacion. Tampoco se podrá cobrar (sino en el caso de desembarco en alguna de sus riberas) ningun impuesto ó contribucion bajo ninguna denomina-

effects transported thereon, except in the case of landing upon one of their shores. If, for the purpose of making the said rivers navigable, or for maintaining them in such state, it should be necessary or advantageous to establish any tax or contribution, this shall not be done without the consent of both governments.

The stipulations contained in the present article shall not impair the territorial rights of either republic within its established limits.

ARTICLE VIII.

Mexicans now established in territories previously belonging to Mexico, and which remain for the future within the limits of the United States, as defined by the present treaty, shall be free to continue where they now reside, or to remove at any time to the Mexican republic, retaining the property which they possess in the said territories, or disposing thereof, and removing the proceeds wherever they please, without their being subjected, on this account, to any contribution, tax, or charge whatever.

Those who shall prefer to remain in the said territories, may either retain the title and rights of Mexican citizens, or acquire those of citizens of the United States. But they shall be under the obligation to make their election within one year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty; and those who shall remain in the said territories after the expiration of that year, without having declared their intention to retain the character of Mexicans, shall be considered to have elected to become citizens of the United States.

In the said territories, property of every kind, now belonging to Mexicans not established there, shall be inviolably respected. The present owners, the heirs of these, and all Mexicans who may hereafter acquire said property by contract, shall enjoy with respect to it

ción ó título á los buques, efectos, mercancías ó personas que naveguen en dichos rios. Si para hacerlos ó mantenerlos navegables fuere necesario ó conveniente establecer alguna contribucion ó impuesto, no podrá esto hacerse sin el consentimiento de los dos gobiernos.

Las estipulaciones contenidas en el presente artículo dejan ilesos los derechos territoriales de una y otra república dentro de los límites que les quedan marcados.

ARTICULO VIII.

Los Mexicanos establecidos hoy en territorios pertenecientes antes á México, y que quedan para lo futuro dentro de los límites señaladoos por el presente tratado á los Estados Unidos, podrán permanecer en donde ahora habitan, ó trasladarse en cualquier tiempo á la república Mexicana, conservando en los indicados territorios los bienes que poseen, ó enagenándolos y pasando su valor á donde les convenga, sin que por esto pueda exigirseles ningun género de contribucion, gravamen ó impuesto.

Los que prefieran permanecer en los indicados territorios, podrán conservar el título y derechos de ciudadanos Mexicanos, ó adquirir el título y derechos de ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos. Mas la eleccion entre una y otra ciudadanía deberán hacerla dentro de un año contado desde la fecha del cange de las ratificaciones de este tratado. Y los que permanecieren en los indicados territorios despues de transcurrido el año, sin haber declarado su intencion de retener el carácter de Mexicanos, se considerará que han elegido ser ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos.

Las propiedades de todo género existentes en los expresados territorios, y que pertenecen ahora á Mexicanos no establecidos en ellos, serán respetadas inviolablemente. Sus actuales dueños, los herederos de estos, y los Mexicanos que en lo venidero puedan adquirir por

the same without the consent of both governments.

Mexicans established in territories ceded to the United States to be free to continue where they are, or to remove at any time, retaining their property or disposing of the same at pleasure.

Those who remain may either retain the title and rights of Mexican citizens or become citizens of the United States.

Election to be made within one year.

Property to be inviolably respected.

guaranties equally ample as if the same belonged to citizens of the United States.

ARTICLE IX.

How Mexicans remaining in the ceded territories may become citizens of the United States.

Mexicans who, in the territories aforesaid, shall not preserve the character of citizens of the Mexican republic, conformably with what is stipulated in the preceding article, shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and be admitted at the proper time (to be judged of by the Congress of the United States) to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States, according to the principles of the constitution; and in the mean time shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, and secured in the free exercise of their religion without restriction.

ARTICLE X.

[Stricken out.]

ARTICLE XI.

Considering that a great part of the territories which, by the present treaty, are to be comprehended for the future within the limits of the United States, is now occupied by savage tribes, who will hereafter be under the exclusive control of the government of the United States, and whose incursions within the territory of Mexico would be prejudicial in the extreme, it is solemnly agreed that all such incursions shall be forcibly restrained by the government of the United States whenever this may be necessary; and that when they cannot be prevented, they shall be punished by the said government, and satisfaction for the same shall be exacted—all in the same way, and with equal diligence and energy, as if the same incursions were meditated or committed within its own

Incursions of savage tribes into the territory of Mexico to be restrained by the government of the United States or punished.

contrato las indicadas propiedades, disfrutarán respecto de ellas tan amplia garantía, como si perteneciesen á ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos.

ARTICULO IX.

Los Mexicanos que en los territorios antedichos no conserven el carácter de ciudadanos de la república Mexicana según lo estipulado en el artículo precedente, serán incorporados en la Union de los Estados Unidos, y se admitirán en tiempo oportuno (á juicio del Congreso de los Estados Unidos) al goce de todos los derechos de ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos conforme á los principios de la constitucion, y entretanto serán mantenidos y protegidos en el goce de su libertad y propiedad, y asegurados en el libre ejercicio de su religion sin restriccion alguna.

ARTICULO X.

[Suprimido.]

ARTICULO XI.

En atencion á que una gran parte de los territorios que por el presente tratado van á quedar para lo futuro dentro de los límites de los Estados Unidos, se halla actualmente ocupada por tribus salvages, que han de estar en adelante bajo la exclusiva autoridad del gobierno de los Estados Unidos, y cuyas incursiones sobre los distritos Mexicanos serian en extremo perjudiciales; está solemnemente convenido que el mismo gobierno de los Estados Unidos contendrá las indicadas incursiones por medio de la fuerza siempre que así sea necesario; y cuando no pudiese prevenir las, castigará y escarmenatará á los invasores, exigiéndoles además la debida reparacion: todo del mismo modo, y con la misma diligencia y energia con que obraría, si las incursiones se hubiesen meditado ó ejecutado sobre terri-

territory, against its own citizens.

It shall not be lawful, under any pretext whatever, for any inhabitant of the United States to purchase or acquire any Mexican, or any foreigner residing in Mexico, who may have been captured by Indians inhabiting the territory of either of the two republics, nor to purchase or acquire horses, mules, cattle, or property of any kind, stolen within Mexican territory by such Indians.

And in the event of any person or persons, captured within Mexican territory by Indians, being carried into the territory of the United States, the government of the latter engages and binds itself, in the most solemn manner, so soon as it shall know of such captives being within its territory, and shall be able so to do, through the faithful exercise of its influence and power, to rescue them and return them to their country, or deliver them to the agent or representative of the Mexican government. The Mexican authorities will, as far as practicable, give to the government of the United States notice of such captures; and its agent shall pay the expenses incurred in the maintenance and transmission of the rescued captives; who, in the mean time, shall be treated with the utmost hospitality by the American authorities at the place where they may be. But if the government of the United States, before receiving such notice from Mexico, should obtain intelligence, through any other channel, of the existence of Mexican captives within its territory, it will proceed forthwith to effect their release and delivery to the Mexican agent, as above stipulated.

For the purpose of giving to these stipulations the fullest possible efficacy, thereby affording the security and redress demanded by their true spirit and intent, the government of the United States will now and hereafter pass, without unnecessary delay, and always vigilantly enforce, such

torios suyos ó contra sus propios ciudadanos.

A ningun habitante de los Estados Unidos será lícito, bajo ningun pretesto, comprar ó adquirir cautivo alguno, Mexicano ó extranjero, residente en México, apresado por los Indios habitantes en territorio de cualquiera de las dos repúblicas, ni los caballos, mulas, ganados, ó cualquiera otro género de cosas que hayan robado dentro del territorio Mexicano.

Y en caso de que cualquier persona ó personas cautivadas por los Indios dentro del territorio Mexicano sean llevadas al territorio de los Estados Unidos, el gobierno de dichos Estados Unidos se compromete y liga de la manera mas solemne, en cuanto le sea posible, á rescatarlas, y á restituir las á su pais, ó entregarlas al agente ó representante del gobierno Mexicano; haciendo todo esto, tan luego como sepa que los dichos cautivos se hallan dentro de su territorio, y empleando al efecto el leal ejercicio de su influencia y poder. Las autoridades Mexicanas darán á las de los Estados Unidos, segun sea practicable, una noticia de tales cautivos; y el agente Mexicano pagará los gastos erogados en el mantenimiento y remision de los que se rescaten, los cuales entre tanto serán tratados con la mayor hospitalidad por las autoridades Americanas del lugar en que se encuentren. Mas si el gobierno de los Estados Unidos antes de recibir aviso de México, tuviere noticia por cualquiera otro conducto de existir en su territorio cautivos Mexicanos, procederá desde luego á verificar su rescate y entrega al agente Mexicano, segun queda convenido.

Con el objeto de dar á estas estipulaciones la mayor fuerza posible, y afianzar al mismo tiempo la seguridad y las reparaciones que exige el verdadero espíritu é intencion con que se han ajustado, el gobierno de los Estados Unidos dictará sin inútiles dilaciones, ahora y en lo de adelante, las leyes

Inhabitants of the United States not to purchase any Mexicans, &c., captured by Indians, nor to purchase horses, mules, &c., stolen by them within Mexican territory.

Persons captured in Mexican territory and carried into the territory of the United States to be rescued and returned to their country.

Government of the United States to pass such laws as may be necessary to give effect to the foregoing stipulations.

laws as the nature of the subject may require. And finally, the sacredness of this obligation shall never be lost sight of by the said government when providing for the removal of the Indians from any portion of the said territories, or for its being settled by citizens of the United States; but on the contrary, special care shall then be taken not to place its Indian occupants under the necessity of seeking new homes, by committing those invasions which the United States have solemnly obliged themselves to restrain.

ARTICLE XII.

Amount of money to be paid to Mexico in consideration of the extension acquired by the boundaries of the United States.

In consideration of the extension acquired by the boundaries of the United States, as defined in the fifth article of the present treaty, the government of the United States engages to pay to that of the Mexican republic the sum of fifteen millions of dollars.

How the same shall be paid.

Immediately after this treaty shall have been duly ratified by the government of the Mexican republic, the sum of three millions of dollars shall be paid to the said government by that of the United States, at the city of Mexico, in the gold or silver coin of Mexico. The remaining twelve millions of dollars shall be paid at the same place, and in the same coin, in annual instalments of three millions of dollars each, together with interest on the same at the rate of six per centum per annum. This interest shall begin to run upon the whole sum of twelve millions from the day of the ratification of the present treaty by the Mexican government, and the first of the instalments shall be paid at the expiration of one year from the same day. Together with each annual instalment, as it falls due, the whole interest accruing on such instalment from the beginning shall also be paid.

que requiera la naturaleza del asunto, y vigilará siempre sobre su ejecucion. Finalmente, el gobierno de los mismos Estados Unidos tendrá muy presente la santidad de esta obligacion siempre que tenga que desalojar á los Indios de cualquier punto de los indicados territorios, ó que establecer en él á ciudadanos suyos; y cuidará muy especialmente de que no se ponga á los Indios que habitaban antes aquel punto, en necesidad de buscar nuevos hogares por medio de las incursiones sobre los distritos Mexicanos, que el gobierno de los Estados Unidos se ha comprometido solemnemente á reprimir.

ARTICULO XII.

En consideracion á la estension que adquieren los límites de los Estados Unidos, segun quedan descritos en el artículo quinto del presente tratado, el gobierno de los mismos Estados Unidos se compromete á pagar al de la república Mexicana la suma de quince millones de pesos.

Inmediatamente despues que este tratado haya sido ratificado por el gobierno de la república Mexicana, se entregará al mismo gobierno por el de los Estados Unidos, en la ciudad de México, y en moneda de plata ú oro del cuño Mexicano, la suma de tres millones de pesos. Los doce millones de pesos restantes se pagarán en Mexico, en moneda de plata ú oro del cuño Mexicano, en abonos de tres millones de pesos cada año, con un rédito de seis por ciento anual: este rédito comienza á correr para toda la suma de los doce millones el dia de la ratificacion del presente tratado por el gobierno Mexicano, y con cada abono anual de capital se pagará el rédito que corresponda á la suma abonada. Los plazos para los abonos de capital corren desde el mismo dia que empiezan á causarse los réditos.

ARTICLE XIII.

The United States engage, moreover, to assume and pay to the claimants all the amounts now due them, and those hereafter to become due, by reason of the claims already liquidated and decided against the Mexican republic, under the conventions between the two republics severally concluded on the eleventh day of April, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and on the thirtieth day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-three; so that the Mexican republic shall be absolutely exempt, for the future, from all expense whatever on account of the said claims.

ARTICLE XIV.

The United States do furthermore discharge the Mexican republic from all claims of citizens of the United States, not heretofore decided against the Mexican government, which may have arisen previously to the date of the signature of this treaty; which discharge shall be final and perpetual, whether the said claims be rejected or be allowed by the board of commissioners provided for in the following article, and whatever shall be the total amount of those allowed.

ARTICLE XV.

The United States, exonerating Mexico from all demands on account of the claims of their citizens mentioned in the preceding article, and considering them entirely and forever cancelled, whatever their amount may be, undertake to make satisfaction for the same, to an amount not exceeding three and one quarter millions of dollars. To ascertain the validity and amount of those claims, a board of commissioners shall be established by the government of the United States, whose awards shall be final and conclusive: provided, that in deciding upon the validity of each

ARTICULO XIII.

Se obliga ademas el gobierno de los Estados Unidos á tomar sobre sí, y satisfacer cumplidamente á los reclamantes, todas las cantidades que hasta aquí se les deben y cuantas se venzan en adelante por razon de las reclamaciones ya liquidadas y sentenciadas contra la república Mexicana conforme á los convenios ajustados entre ambas repúblicas el once de Abril de mil ochocientos treinta y nueve, y el treinta de Enero de mil ochocientos cuarenta y tres; de manera que la república Mexicana nada absolutamente tendrá que lastar en lo venidero, por razon de los indicados reclamos.

ARTICULO XIV.

Tambien exoneran los Estados Unidos á la república Mexicana de todas las reclamaciones de ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos no decididas aun contra el gobierno Mexicano, y que puedan haberse originado antes de la fecha de la firma del presente tratado: esta exoneracion es definitiva y perpetua, bien sea que las dichas reclamaciones se admitan, bien sea que se desechen por el tribunal de comisarios de que habla el artículo siguiente, y cualquiera que pueda ser el monto total de las que queden admitidas.

ARTICULO XV.

Los Estados Unidos, exonerando á México de toda responsabilidad por las reclamaciones de sus ciudadanos mencionadas en el artículo precedente, y considerándolas completamente canceladas para siempre, sea cual fuere su monto, toman á su cargo satisfacerlas hasta una cantidad que no exceda de tres millones doscientos cincuenta mil pesos. Para fijar el monto y validez de estas reclamaciones, se establecerá por el gobierno de los Estados Unidos un tribunal de comisarios, cuyos fallos serán definitivos y concluyentes, con tal que al decidir sobre la

The United States also to assume and pay the amounts due on the claims liquidated against Mexico under the conventions between the two governments.

Mexican government discharged from all claims of citizens of the United States which have arisen previous to the signature of this treaty.

The United States to make satisfaction for the same to an amount not exceeding three and a quarter millions of dollars.

Board of commissioners to be established to ascertain the validity of such claims.

claim, the board shall be guided and governed by the principles and rules of decision prescribed by the first and fifth articles of the unratified convention, concluded at the city of Mexico on the twentieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three; * and in no case shall an award be made in favor of any claim not embraced by these principles and rules.

Books, records, and documents in the possession of the government of Mexico necessary to the decision of any claim, how to be obtained from that government.

If, in the opinion of the said board of commissioners, or of the claimants, any books, records, or documents in the possession or power of the government of the Mexican republic, shall be deemed necessary to the just decision of any claim, the commissioners, or the claimants through them, shall, within such period as Congress may designate, make an application in writing for the same, addressed to the Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs, to be transmitted by the Secretary of State of the United States; and the Mexican government engages, at the earliest possible moment after the receipt of such demand, to cause any of the books, records, or documents, so specified, which shall be in their possession or power, (or authenticated copies or extracts of the same,) to be transmitted to the said Secretary of State, who shall immediately deliver them over to the said board of commissioners: *Provided*, That no such application shall be made by, or at the instance of, any claimant, until the facts which it is expected to prove by such books, records, or documents, shall have been stated under oath or affirmation.

ARTICLE XVI.

Each party reserves the right to fortify any part of its territory.

Each of the contracting parties reserves to itself the entire right to fortify whatever point within its

validez de dichas reclamaciones, el tribunal se haya guiado y gobernado por los principios y reglas de decision establecidos en los artículos primero y quinto de la convencion, no ratificada, que se ajustó en la ciudad de México el veinte de Noviembre de mil ochocientos cuarenta y tres: * y en ningun caso se dará fallo en favor de ninguna reclamacion que no esté comprendida en las reglas y principios indicados.

Si en juicio del dicho tribunal de comisarios, ó en el de los reclamantes, se necesitáre para la justa decision de cualquier reclamacion algunos libros, papeles de archivo ó documentos que posea el gobierno Mexicano, ó que estén en su poder; los comisarios, ó los reclamantes per conducto de ellos, los pedirán por escrito (dentro del plazo que designe el Congreso) dirigiéndose al Ministro Mexicano de Relaciones Exteriores, á quien transmitirá las peticiones de esta clase el Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos: y el gobierno Mexicano se compromete á entregar á la mayor brevedad posible, despues de recibida cada demanda, los libros, papeles de archivo ó documentos, así especificados, que posea ó estén en su poder, ó copias ó extractos auténticos de los mismos, con el objeto de que sean transmitidos al Secretario de Estado, qui en los pasará inmediatamente al expresado tribunal de comisarios. Y no se hára peticion alguna de los enunciados libros, papeles ó documentos, por ó á instancia de ningun reclamante, sin que antes se haya aseverado bajo juramento ó con afirmacion solemne la verdad de los hechos que con ellos se pretende probar.

ARTICULO XVI.

Cada una de las dos repúblicas se reserva la completa facultad de fortificar todos los puntos que

* For these articles, see the end of this treaty, p. 128.

territory it may judge proper so to fortify, for its security.

ARTICLE XVII.

The treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, concluded at the city of Mexico on the fifth day of April, A. D. 1831, between the United States of America and the United Mexican States, except the additional article, and except so far as the stipulations of the said treaty may be incompatible with any stipulation contained in the present treaty, is hereby revived for the period of eight years from the day of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, with the same force and virtue as if incorporated therein; it being understood that each of the contracting parties reserves to itself the right, at any time after the said period of eight years shall have expired, to terminate the same by giving one year's notice of such intention to the other party.

ARTICLE XVIII.

All supplies whatever for troops of the United States in Mexico, arriving at ports in the occupation of such troops previous to the final evacuation thereof, although subsequently to the restoration of the custom-houses at such ports, shall be entirely exempt from duties and charges of any kind; the government of the United States hereby engaging and pledging its faith to establish, and vigilantly to enforce, all possible guards for securing the revenue of Mexico, by preventing the importation, under cover of this stipulation, of any articles other than such, both in kind and in quantity, as shall really be wanted for the use and consumption of the forces of the United States during the time they may remain in Mexico. To this end, it shall be the duty of all officers and agents of the United States to denounce to the Mexican authorities at the respective ports any attempts

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para su seguridad estime convenientes en su propio territorio.

ARTICULO XVII.

El tratado de amistad, comercio y navegacion, concluido en la ciudad de México el cinco de Abril, del año del Señor 1831, entre la república Mexicana y los Estados Unidos de América, exceptuandose el artículo adicional y cuanto pueda haber en sus estipulaciones incompatible con alguna de las contenidas en el presente tratado, queda restablecido por el periodo de ocho años desde el dia del cange de las ratificaciones del mismo presente tratado, con igual fuerza y valor que si estuviese inserto en él; debiendo entenderse que cada una de las partes contratantes se reserva el derecho de poner término al dicho tratado de comercio y navegacion en cualquier tiempo luego que haya expirado el periodo de los ocho años, comunicando su intencion á la otra parte con un año de anticipacion.

ARTICULO XVIII.

No se exigirán derechos ni gravámen de ninguna clase á los artículos todos que lleguen para las tropas de los Estados Unidos á los puertos Mexicanos ocupados por ellas, antes de la evacuacion final de los mismos puertos, y despues de la devolucion á México de las aduanas situadas en ellos. El gobierno de los Estados Unidos se compromete á la vez, y sobre esto empeña su fé, á establecer y mantener con vigilancia cuantos guardas sean posibles para asegurar las rentas de México, precaviendo la importacion, á la sombra de esta estipulacion, de cualesquiera artículos que realmente no sean necesarios, ó que excedan en cantidad de los que se necesiten para el uso y consumo de las fuerzas de los Estados Unidos mientras ellas permanescan en México. A este efecto, todos los oficiales y agentes de los Estados Unidos tendran obligacion de

Treaty of 5th April, 1831, between the United States and Mexico, with certain exceptions, revived;

But may be terminated by either party's giving one year's notice.

Supplies for the troops of the United States arriving in Mexico previous to the evacuation to be exempt from duty.

at a fraudulent abuse of this stipulation which they may know of or may have reason to suspect, and to give to such authorities all the aid in their power with regard thereto; and every such attempt, when duly proved and established by sentence of a competent tribunal, shall be punished by the confiscation of the property so attempted to be fraudulently introduced.

ARTICLE XIX.

Rules to be observed with respect to merchandise imported into Mexican ports whilst in the occupation of the forces of the United States.

With respect to all merchandise, effects, and property whatsoever, imported into ports of Mexico whilst in the occupation of the forces of the United States, whether by citizens of either republic, or by citizens or subjects of any neutral nation, the following rules shall be observed:—

Merchandise, &c., imported previous to the restoration of the custom-houses, exempt from confiscation.

1. All such merchandise, effects, and property, if imported previously to the restoration of the custom-houses to the Mexican authorities, as stipulated for in the third article of this treaty, shall be exempt from confiscation, although the importation of the same be prohibited by the Mexican tariff.

The same exemption as to merchandise, &c., imported subsequently to the restoration of the custom-houses; but the same may be subject to payment of duties as provided for in the 20th article.

2. The same perfect exemption shall be enjoyed by all such merchandise, effects, and property, imported subsequently to the restoration of the custom-houses, and previously to the sixty days fixed in the following article for the coming into force of the Mexican tariff at such ports respectively; the said merchandise, effects, and property being, however, at the time of their importation, subject to the payment of duties, as provided for in the said following article.

Merchandise, effects, &c., during continuance at place of importation, and upon leaving such place for the interior, exempt from duty, &c.

3. All merchandise, effects, and property described in the two rules foregoing shall, during their continuance at the place of importation, and upon their leaving such place for the interior, be exempt

denunciar á las autoridades Mexicanas en los mismos puertos, cualquier conato de fraudulento abuso de esta estipulacion que pudiéren conocer ó tuvieren motivo de sospechar; asi como de impartir á las mismas autoridades todo el auxilio que pudiéren con este objeto: y cualquier conato de esta clase, que fuére legalmente probado, y declarado por sentencia de tribunal competente, será castigado con el comiso de la cosa que se haya intentado introducir fraudulentamente.

ARTICULO XIX.

Respecto de los efectos, mercancías y propiedades importados en los puertos Mexicanos durante el tiempo que han estado ocupados por las fuerzas de los Estados Unidos, sea por ciudadanos de cualquiera de las dos repúblicas, sea por ciudadanos ó subditos de alguna nacion neutral, se observarán las reglas siguientes:—

1. Los dichos efectos, mercancías y propiedades siempre que se hayan importado antes de la devolución de las aduanas á las autoridades Mexicanas conforme á lo estipulado en el artículo tercero de este tratado, quedarán libres de la pena de comiso, aun cuando sean de los prohibidos en el arancel Mexicano.

2. La misma exencion gozarán los efectos, mercancías y propiedades que lleguen á los puertos Mexicanos, despues de la devolución á Mexico de las aduanas maritimas, y antes de que expiren los sesenta dias que van á fijarse en el artículo siguiente para que empiece á regir el arancel Mexicano en los puertos; debiendo al tiempo de su importacion sujetarse los tales efectos, mercancías y propiedades, en cuanto al pago de derechos, á lo que en el indicado siguiente artículo se establece.

3. Los efectos, mercancías y propiedades designados en las dos reglas anteriores quedarán exentos de todo derecho, alcabála ó impuesto, sea bajo el titulo de internacion, sea bajo cualquiera otro, mi-

from all duty, tax, or impost of every kind, under whatsoever title or denomination. Nor shall they be there subjected to any charge whatsoever upon the sale thereof.

4. All merchandise, effects, and property, described in the first and second rules, which shall have been removed to any place in the interior whilst such place was in the occupation of the forces of the United States, shall, during their continuance therein, be exempt from all tax upon the sale or consumption thereof, and from every kind of impost or contribution, under whatsoever title or denomination.

5. But if any merchandise, effects, or property, described in the first and second rules, shall be removed to any place not occupied at the time by the forces of the United States, they shall, upon their introduction into such place, or upon their sale or consumption there, be subject to the same duties which, under the Mexican laws, they would be required to pay in such cases if they had been imported in time of peace, through the maritime custom-houses, and had there paid the duties conformably with the Mexican tariff.

6. The owners of all merchandise, effects, or property described in the first and second rules, and existing in any port of Mexico, shall have the right to reship the same, exempt from all tax, impost, or contribution whatever.

With respect to the metals, or other property, exported from any Mexican port whilst in the occupation of the forces of the United States, and previously to the restoration of the custom-house at such port, no person shall be required by the Mexican authorities, whether general or state, to pay any tax, duty, or contribution upon any such exportation, or in any manner to account for the same to the said authorities.

entras permanescan en los puntos donde se hayan importado, y á su salida para el interior; y en los mismos puntos no podrá jamás exigirse impuesto alguno sobre su venta.

4. Los efectos, mercancías, y propiedades, designados en las reglas primera y segunda que hayan sido internados á cualquier lugar ocupado por fuerzas de los Estados Unidos, quedaran exentos de todo derecho sobre su venta ó consumo, y de todo impuesto ó contribucion bajo cualquier título ó denominacion, mientras permanescan en el mismo lugar.

5. Mas si algunos efectos, mercancías, ó propiedades de los designados en las reglas primera y segunda se trasladaren á algun lugar no ocupado á la sazón por las fuerzas de los Estados Unidos; al introducirse á tal lugar, ó al venderse ó consumirse en él, quedarán sujetos á los mismos derechos que bajo las leyes Mexicanas deberian pagar en tales casos si se hubieran importado en tiempo de paz por las aduanas marítimas, y hubiesen pagado en ellas los derechos que establece el arancél Mexicano.

6. Los duenos de efectos, mercancías, y propiedades designados en las reglas primera y segunda, y existentes en algun puerto de México, tienen derecho de reembarcarlos, sin que pueda exigirseles ninguna clase de impuesto, alcabúla ó contribucion.

Respecto de los metales y de toda otra propiedad exportados por cualquier puerto Mexicano durante su ocupacion por las fuerzas Americanas, y antes de la devolucion de su aduana al gobierno Mexicano, no se exigirá á ninguna persona por las autoridades de Mexico, ya dependan del gobierno general, ya de algun estado que pague ningun impuesto, alcabúla ó derecho por la indicada exportacion, ni sobre ella podrá exigirse por las dichas autoridades cuenta alguna.

Merchandise, &c., removed to places in the interior whilst in the occupation of the troops of the United States, also exempt from duty, &c.

But merchandise, &c., removed to places not occupied by the forces of the United States, may be subject to the payment of duties under Mexican laws, &c.

Owners of merchandise, &c., to have the right to reship the same free of duty.

Metals and other property exported from Mexican ports whilst occupied by the forces of the United States previous to the restoration of the custom-houses.

ARTICLE XX.

The tariff established by the United States at places occupied by their forces in Mexico to be in force for sixty days after the signature of this treaty.

Through consideration for the interests of commerce generally, it is agreed, that if less than sixty days should elapse between the date of the signature of this treaty and the restoration of the custom-houses, conformably with the stipulation in the third article, in such case all merchandise, effects, and property whatsoever, arriving at the Mexican ports after the restoration of the said custom-houses, and previously to the expiration of sixty days after the day of the signature of this treaty, shall be admitted to entry; and no other duties shall be levied thereon than the duties established by the tariff found in force at such custom-houses at the time of the restoration of the same. And to all such merchandise, effects, and property, the rules established by the preceding article shall apply.

ARTICLE XXI.

In case of disagreement between the governments of the two countries, mutual representations and pacific negotiations to be used to settle such differences.

If unhappily any disagreement should hereafter arise between the governments of the two republics, whether with respect to the interpretation of any stipulation in this treaty, or with respect to any other particular concerning the political or commercial relations of the two nations, the said governments, in the name of those nations, do promise to each other that they will endeavor, in the most sincere and earnest manner, to settle the differences so arising, and to preserve the state of peace and friendship in which the two countries are now placing themselves; using, for this end, mutual representations and pacific negotiations. And if, by these means, they should not be enabled to come to an agreement, a resort shall not, on this account, be had to reprisals, aggression, or hostility of any kind, by the one republic against the other, until the government of that which deems itself aggrieved shall have maturely considered, in the spirit of peace and good neighborhood, whether it

ARTICULO XX.

Por consideracion á los intereses del comercio de todas las naciones, queda convenido que si pasáren menos de sesenta dias desde la fecha de la firma de este tratado hasta que se haga la devolucion de las aduanas marítimas, segun lo estipulado en el artículo tercero; todos los efectos, mercancias, y propiedades que lleguen á los puertos Mexicanos desde el dia en que se verifique la devolucion de las dichas aduanas hasta que se completen sesenta dias contados desde la fecha de la firma del presente tratado, se admitirán no pagando otros derechos que los establecidos en la tarifa que esté vigente en las expresadas aduanas al tiempo de su devolucion, y se extenderán á dichos efectos, mercancias, y propiedades las mismas reglas establecidas en el artículo anterior.

ARTICULO XXI.

Si desgraciadamente en el tiempo futuro se suscitáre algun punto de desacuerdo entre los gobiernos de las dos repúblicas, bien sea sobre la inteligencia de alguna estipulacion de este tratado, bien sobre cualquiera otra materia de las relaciones políticas ó comerciales de las dos naciones, los mismos gobiernos, á nombre de ellas, se comprometen á procurar de la manera mas sincera y empeñosa a llanar las diferencias que se presenten y conservar el estado de paz y amistad en que ahora se ponen los dos paises, usando al efecto de representaciones mútuas y de negociaciones pacíficas. Y si por estos medios no se logrará todavia ponerse de acuerdo, no por eso se apelará á represalia, agresion ni hostilidad de ningun género de una república contra otra, hasta que el gobierno de la que se crea agraviada haya considerado maduramente y en espíritu de paz y buena vecindad, si no seria mejor que la diferencia se terminara por un arbitramento de comisarios nombrados por ambas partes, ó de

would not be better that such difference should be settled by the arbitration of commissioners appointed on each side, or by that of a friendly nation. And should such course be proposed by either party, it shall be acceded to by the other, unless deemed by it altogether incompatible with the nature of the difference, or the circumstances of the case.

ARTICLE XXII.

If (which is not to be expected, and which God forbid!) war should unhappily break out between the two republics, they do now, with a view to such calamity, solemnly pledge themselves to each other and to the world, to observe the following rules; absolutely where the nature of the subject permits, and as closely as possible in all cases where such absolute observance shall be impossible:—

1. The merchants of either republic then residing in the other shall be allowed to remain twelve months, (for those dwelling in the interior,) and six months (for those dwelling at the seaports,) to collect their debts and settle their affairs; during which periods, they shall enjoy the same protection, and be on the same footing, in all respects, as the citizens or subjects of the most friendly nations; and, at the expiration thereof, or at any time before, they shall have full liberty to depart, carrying off all their effects without molestation or hinderance, conforming therein to the same laws which the citizens or subjects of the most friendly nations are required to conform to. Upon the entrance of the armies of either nation into the territories of the other, women and children, ecclesiastics, scholars of every faculty, cultivators of the earth, merchants, artisans, manufacturers, and fishermen, unarmed and inhabiting unfortified towns, villages, or places, and in general all persons whose occupations are for the

una nacion amiga. Y si tal medio fuere propuesto por cualquiera de las dos partes, la otra accederá á él, á no ser que lo juzgue absolutamente incompatible con la naturaleza y circunstancias del caso.

ARTICULO XXII.

Si (lo que no es de esperarse, y Dios no permita) desgraciadamente se suscitáre guerra entre las dos repúblicas, estas para el caso de tal calamidad se comprometen ahora solemnemente, ante si mismas y ante el mundo, á observar las reglas siguientes de una manera absoluta si la naturaleza del objeto á que se contraen lo permite; y tan exstrictamente como sea dable en todos los casos en que la absoluta observancia de ellas fuere imposible:—

1. Los comerciantes de cada una de las dos repúblicas que á la sazón residan en territorio de la otra, podrán permanecer doce meses los que residan en el interior, y seis meses los que residan en los puertos, para recoger sus deudas y arreglar sus negocios; durante estos plazos-disputarán la misma proteccion y estarán sobre el mismo pié en todos respectos que los ciudadanos ó súbditos de las naciones mas amigas; y al expirar el término, ó antes de él, tendrán completa libertad para salir y llevar todos sus efectos sin molestia ó embarazo, sujetándose en este particular á las mismas leyes á que estén sujetos, y deban arreglarse los ciudadanos ó súbditos de las naciones mas amigas. Cuando los ejércitos de una de las dos naciones entren en territorios de la otra, las mujeres y niños, los eclesiasticos, los estudiantes de cualquier facultad, los labradores, comerciantes, artesanos, manufactureros, y pescadores que estén desarmados y residan en ciudades, pueblos ó lugares no fortificados, y en general todas las personas

Rules to be observed in case war should unhappily break out.

Merchants to be allowed time to settle their affairs and collect their debts, and at the end of that time to have liberty to depart with their effects.

Upon the entrance of the armies of either republic into the territories of the other, women, children, ecclesiastics, &c., to be unmolested.

Their property to be respected; and if taken, in case of necessity, to be paid for.

Churches, hospitals, schools, &c., to be respected.

Prisoners of war; their treatment.

common subsistence and benefit of mankind, shall be allowed to continue their respective employments unmolested in their persons. Nor shall their houses or goods be burnt or otherwise destroyed, nor their cattle taken, nor their fields wasted, by the armed force into whose power, by the events of war, they may happen to fall; but if the necessity arise to take any thing from them for the use of such armed force, the same shall be paid for at an equitable price. All churches, hospitals, schools, colleges, libraries, and other establishments for charitable and beneficent purposes, shall be respected, and all persons connected with the same protected in the discharge of their duties, and the pursuit of their vocations.

2. In order that the fate of prisoners of war may be alleviated, all such practices as those of sending them into distant inclement or unwholesome districts, or crowding them into close and noxious places, shall be studiously avoided. They shall not be confined in dungeons, prison-ships, or prisons; nor be put in irons, or bound, or otherwise restrained in the use of their limbs. The officers shall enjoy liberty on their paroles, within convenient districts, and have comfortable quarters; and the common soldier shall be disposed in cantonments, open and extensive enough for air and exercise, and lodged in barracks as roomy and good as are provided by the party in whose power they are for its own troops. But if any officer shall break his parole by leaving the district so assigned him, or any other prisoner shall escape from the limits of his cantonment, after they shall have been designated to him, such individual; officer, or other prisoner, shall forfeit so much of the benefit of this article as provides for his liberty on parole or in cantonment. And if any officer so breaking his parole, or any common soldier so escaping from the

cuya ocupacion sirva para la comun subsistencia y beneficio del género humano, podrán continuar en sus ejercicios, sin que sus personas sean molestadas. No serán incendiadas sus casas ó bienes, ó destruidos de otra manera; ni serán tomados sus ganados, ni devastados sus campos por la fuerza armada en cuyo poder puedan venir á care por los acontecimientos de la guerra; pero si hubiere necesidad de tomarlos alguna cosa para el uso de la misma fuerza armada, se les pagará lo tomado á un precio justo. Todas las iglesias, hospitales, escuelas, colegios, librerías, y demas establecimientos de caridad y beneficencia serán respetados; y todas las personas que dependan de los mismos serán protegidas en el desempeño de sus deberes y en la continuacion de sus profesiones.

2. Para aliviar la suerte de los prisioneros de guerra se evitarán cuidadosamente, las prácticas de enviarlos á distritos distantes, inclementes ó malsanos, ó de aglomerarlos en lugares estrechos y enfimizados. No se confinarán en calabozos, prisiones ni pontones; no se les aherrojar, ni se les atará, ni se les impedirá de ningun otro modo el uso de sus miembros. Los oficiales que darán en libertad bajo su palabra de honor, dentro de distritos convenientes y tendrán alojamientos comodios; y los soldados rasos se colocarán en acantonamientos bastante despejados y extensos para la ventilacion y el ejercicio, y se alojáran en cuarteles tan amplios y comodios como los que use para sus propias tropas la parte que los tenga en su poder. Pero si algun oficial faltare á su palabra, saliendo del distrito que se le ha señalado; ó algun otro prisionero se fugáre de los limites de su acantonamiento despues que estos se les hayan fijado, tal oficial ó prisionero perderá el beneficio del presente artículo por lo que mira á su libertad bajo su palabra ó en acantonamiento; y si algun oficial faltando así á su palabra, ó algun soldado raso saliendo de los limites que se le han asignado,

limits assigned him, shall afterwards be found in arms, previously to his being regularly exchanged, the person so offending shall be dealt with according to the established laws of war. The officers shall be daily furnished by the party in whose power they are, with as many rations, and of the same articles, as are allowed, either in kind or by commutation, to officers of equal rank in its own army; and all others shall be daily furnished with such ration as is allowed to a common soldier in its own service: the value of all which supplies shall, at the close of the war, or at periods to be agreed upon between the respective commanders, be paid by the other party, on a mutual adjustment of accounts for the subsistence of prisoners; and such accounts shall not be mingled with or set off against any others, nor the balance due on them be withheld, as a compensation or reprisal for any cause whatever, real or pretended. Each party shall be allowed to keep a commissary of prisoners, appointed by itself, with every cantonment of prisoners, in possession of the other; which commissary shall see the prisoners as often as he pleases; shall be allowed to receive, exempt from all duties or taxes, and to distribute, whatever comforts may be sent to them by their friends; and shall be free to transmit his reports in open letters to the party by whom he is employed.

And it is declared that neither the pretence that war dissolves all treaties, nor any other whatever, shall be considered as annulling or suspending the solemn covenant contained in this article. On the contrary, the state of war is precisely that for which it is provided; and during which, its stipulations are to be as sacredly observed as the most acknowledged obligations under the law of nature or nations.

fuere encontrado despues con las armas en la mano antes de ser debidamente cangeado, tal persona en esta actitud ofensiva será tratada conforme á las leyes comunes de la guerra. A los oficiales se proveerá diariamente por la parte en cuyo poder estén, de tantas raciones compuestas de los mismos artículos como las que gozan en especie ó en equivalente los oficiales de la misma graduacion en su propio ejército: á todos los demas prisioneros se proveerá diariamente de una racion semejante á la que se ministra al soldado raso en su propio servicio: el valor de todas estas suministraciones se pagará por la otra parte al concluirse la guerra, ó en los periodos que se convengan entre sus respectivos comandantes, precediendo una mutua liquidacion de las cuentas que se lleven del mantenimiento de prisioneros: y tales cuentas no se mezclarán ni compensarán con otras; ni el saldo que resulte de ellas, se reusará bajo pretexto de compensacion ó represalia por cualquiera causa, real ó figurada. Cada una de las partes podrá mantener un comisario de prisioneros nombrado por ella misma en cada acantonamiento de los prisioneros que esten en poder de la otra parte: este comisario visitará á los prisioneros siempre que quiera; tendrá facultad de recibir, libres de todo derecho ó impuesto, y de distribuir todos los auxilios que pueden enviarles sus amigos, y podra libremente transmitir sus partes en cartas abiertas á la autoridad por la cual esta empleado.

Y se declara que ni el pretexto de que la guerra destruye los tratados, ni otro alguno, sea el que fuere, se considerará que anula ó suspende el pacto solemne contenido en este artículo. Por el contrario, el estado de guerra es cabalmente el que se ha tenido presente al ajustarlo, y durante el cual sus estipulaciones se han de observar tan santamente como las obligaciones mas reconocidas de la ley natural ó de gentes.

The solemn covenant herein entered into not to be annulled on the pretence that war dissolves all treaties.

ARTICLE XXIII.

Treaty subject to ratification, and ratifications to be exchanged in four months from date of signature.

This treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof; by the President of the Mexican republic, with the previous approbation of its General Congress; and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the city of Washington, or at the seat of government of Mexico, in four months from the date of the signature hereof, or sooner if practicable.

Signed in February, 1848.

In faith whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty of peace, friendship, limits, and settlement; and have hereunto affixed our seals respectively. Done in quintuplicate, at the city of Guadalupe Hidalgo, on the second day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

N. P. TRIST, [L. S.]
 LUIS G. CUEVAS, [L. S.]
 BERNARDO COUTO, [L. S.]
 MIGL. ATRISTAIN, [L. S.]

ARTICULO XXIII.

Este tratado será ratificado por el Presidente de la república Mexicana, previa la aprobacion de su Congreso General; y por el Presidente de los Estados Unidos de America con el consejo y consentimiento del Senado; y las ratificaciones se cangearán en la ciudad de Washington, ó donde estuviere el gobierno Mexicano, á los cuatro meses de la fecha de la firma del mismo tratado, ó antes si fuere posible.

En fé de lo cual, nosotros los respectivos plenipotenciarios hemos firmado y sellado por quintuplicado este tratado de paz, amistad, limites, y arreglo definitivo, en la ciudad de Guadalupe Hidalgo, el dia dos de Febrero del año de nuestro Señor mil ochocientos cuarenta y ocho.

BERNARDO COUTO, [L. S.]
 MIGL. ATRISTAIN, [L. S.]
 LUIS G. CUEVAS, [L. S.]
 N. P. TRIST, [L. S.]

ARTICLES REFERRED TO IN THE FIFTEENTH ARTICLE OF THE PRECEDING TREATY.

First and Fifth Articles of the unratified Convention between the United States and the Mexican Republic of the 20th November, 1843.

ARTICLE I.

ALL claims of citizens of the Mexican republic against the government of the United States, which shall be presented in the manner and time hereinafter expressed, and all claims of citizens of the United States against the government of the Mexican republic, which, for whatever cause, were not submitted to, nor considered, nor finally decided by, the commission, nor by the arbiter appointed by the convention of 1839, and which shall be presented in the manner and time hereinafter

ARTICULO I.

TODAS las reclamaciones de ciudadanos de la república Mexicana contra el gobierno de los Estados Unidos, que se presentáren del modo y en el tiempo que en adelante se espresa, y todas las reclamaciones de ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos contra el gobierno de la república Mexicana, que por cualquier motivo no se presentáron á la junta ó que no fueron examinadas ó decididas finalmente por ella ó por el árbitro establecido por la convencion de 1839, y que se presentáren del

specified, shall be referred to four commissioners, who shall form a board, and shall be appointed in the following manner, that is to say: Two commissioners shall be appointed by the President of the Mexican republic, and the other two by the President of the United States, with the approbation and consent of the Senate. The said commissioners, thus appointed, shall, in presence of each other, take an oath to examine and decide impartially the claims submitted to them, and which may lawfully be considered, according to the proofs which shall be presented, the principles of right and justice, the law of nations, and the treaties between the two republics.

ARTICLE V.

All claims of citizens of the United States against the government of the Mexican republic, which were considered by the commissioners, and referred to the umpire appointed under the convention of the eleventh April, 1839, and which were not decided by him, shall be referred to, and decided by, the umpire to be appointed, as provided by this convention, on the points submitted to the umpire under the late convention, and his decision shall be final and conclusive. It is also agreed, that if the respective commissioners shall deem it expedient, they may submit to the said arbiter new arguments upon the said claims.

modo y en el tiempo que en adelante se espresará se someterán á cuatro comisionados que formarán junta, y serán nombrados del modo siguiente, á saber: Dos comisionados serán nombrados por el Presidente de la república Mexicana, y los otros dos lo serán por el Presidente de los Estados Unidos, con consentimiento y aprobacion del Senado de los mismos. Los dichos comisionados, de ese modo nombrados, prestarán juramento en presencia unos de otros, de examinar y decidir imparcialmente las reclamaciones que se les sometan, y que legalmente deban considerarse segun las pruebas que se les presentáren y segun los principios de derecho y justicia de la ley de las naciones y de los tratados entre ambas repúblicas.

ARTICULO V.

Todas las reclamaciones de ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos contra el gobierno de la república Mexicana, que fueron examinadas por los comisionados y sometidas al árbitro nombrado con arreglo á la convencion de once de Abril de 1839, y que no fueren por el decididas, se someterán y decidirán por el árbitro que debe nombrarse conforme á esta convencion por lo relativo á los puntos que se sujetaron al árbitro establecido par la anterior convencion; y su decision será final y definitiva. A la vez se ha convenido que, si se juzga oportuno por los comisionados respectivos, podrán someterse por ellos al espresado árbitro, nuevas esposiciones sobre dichas reclamaciones.

May 8, 1848.

Ratifications
exchanged at
Washington
Feb. 23, 1850.Proclamation
made Feb. 25,
1850.TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN
THE UNITED STATES AND AUSTRIA.

Convention for the Extension of certain Stipulations, contained in the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of 27th August, 1829, between the United States of America, and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria.

Vertrag über die Ausdehnung gewisser in dem Handels- und Schifffahrts-Vertrage vom 27 August, 1829, enthaltenen Bestimmungen zwischen Seiner Majestät dem Kaiser von Oesterreich, und den Vereinigten Staaten von Nord-America.

Preamble.

THE United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria having agreed to extend to all descriptions of property the exemption from dues, taxes, or charges, which was secured to the personal goods of their respective citizens and subjects by the eleventh article of the treaty of commerce and navigation which was concluded between the parties on the twenty-seventh of August, 1829; and also for the purpose of increasing the powers granted to their respective consuls by the tenth article of said treaty of commerce and navigation, have chosen for this purpose their respective plenipotentiaries; namely, the President of the United States of America has conferred full powers on James Buchanan, Secretary of State of the United States, and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria upon his Chargé d'Affaires to the United States, John George Hülsemann; who, after having exchanged their said full powers, found in due and proper form, have agreed to and signed the following articles:

Negotiators.

ARTICLE I.

Reciprocal privileges of acquiring and inheriting property to be enjoyed.

The citizens or subjects of each of the contracting parties shall have power to dispose of their personal property within the States of the other, by testament, donation, or otherwise; and their heirs, legatees, and donees, being citizens or

NACHDEM Seine Majestät der Kaiser von Oesterreich und die Vereinigten Staaten von Nord-America übereingekommen sind, die in dem Artikel XI des Handels- und Schifffahrts-Tractats vom 27 August, 1829, den beiderseitigen Staatsangehörigen für ihr bewegliches Vermögen zugesicherte Befreiung von Taxen und Abgaben auf alle Arten von Eigenthum auszudehnen und ebenfalls die in dem Artikel X erwähnten Handels- und Schifffahrts-Tractats den respectiven Consuln zugesicherten Befugnisse zu vermehren, so sind hierzu von beiden Seiten Bevollmächtigte ernannt worden, als nämlich von Seiten Seiner Majestät des Kaisers von Oesterreich, Allerhöchst dessen Geschäftsträger bei den Vereinigten Staaten, Herr Johann Georg Hülsemann, und des Praesidenten der Vereinigten Staaten von Nord-America, Herr James Buchanan, Staats-Secretair der Vereinigten Staaten, welche Bevollmächtigte, nach vollzogener Auswechslung ihrer in guter und gehöriger Form befundenen Vollmachten, nachstehende Artikel festgesetzt und unterzeichnet haben:

ARTIKEL I.

Den Staatsangehörigen eines jeden der abschliessenden Theile soll in den Staaten des andern die Freiheit zustehen, über ihre beweglichen Güter durch Testament, Schenkung, oder auf andere Weise zu verfügen; deren Erben, durch

subjects of the other contracting party, shall succeed to their said personal property, and may take possession thereof, either by themselves or by others acting for them, and dispose of the same at their pleasure, paying such duties only as the inhabitants of the country, where the said property lies, shall be liable to pay in like cases.

ARTICLE II.

Where, on the death of any person holding real property, or property not personal, within the territories of one party, such real property would, by the laws of the land, descend on a citizen or subject of the other, were he not disqualified by the laws of the country where such real property is situated, such citizen or subject shall be allowed a term of two years to sell the same; which term may be reasonably prolonged, according to circumstances; and to withdraw the proceeds thereof, without molestation, and exempt from any other charges than those which may be imposed in like cases upon the inhabitants of the country from which such proceeds may be withdrawn.

ARTICLE III.

In case of the absence of the heirs, the same care shall be taken, provisionally, of such real or personal property as would be taken in a like case of property belonging to the natives of the country, until the lawful owner, or the person who has a right to sell the same, according to Article II., may take measures to receive or dispose of the inheritance.

Testament, oder ab intestato, oder durch Schenkung hiezu berechtigt sollen, wenn sie die Staatsangehörigen des andern der beiden abschliessenden Theile sind, ihnen in dem Besitze dieser ihrer beweglichen Güter folgen, auch in Person sowohl, als durch andere, welche an ihrer Stelle handeln, davon Besitz ergreifen und nach Gutdünken damit shalten können, ohne andere Steuern zu bezahlen, als solche, welche die Einwohner des Landes, worin sich die genannten Güter befinden, bei gleichem Anlasse unterworfen sind.

ARTIKEL II.

Wenn durch den Tod irgend eines Besitzers von Immobilien oder Grundeigenthum, welche sich auf dem Gebiete des einen der abschliessenden Theile befinden, diese Immobilien oder Grundeigenthum nach den Gesetzen des Landes auf einen Staats-Angehörigen des andern Theiles übergehen sollen, so wird diesem, wenn er nach den Gesetzen des Landes, wo des unbewegliche Vermögen liegt, zu dessen Besitze unfähig ist, ein Aufschub von zwey Jahren gewährt, welcher Termin nach Umständen in angemessener Weise verlängert werden kann, um dieselben zu verkaufen, und um den Ertrag davon ohne Anstand und frey von allen andern Abgaben zu beziehen, als solchen, die in dergleichen Fällen den Einwohnern des Landes auferlegt werden, aus welchem dieser Ertrag exportirt wird.

ARTIKEL III.

In Fall der Abwesenheit der Erben wird man hinsichtlich der erwähnten, beweglichen, or unbeweglichen Güter provisorisch ganz dieselbe Sorgfalt anwenden, welche man bei gleichem Anlasse hinsichtlich der Güter der Eingeborenen angewendet hätte, bis der gesetzmässige Eigenthümer, oder derjenige, welcher nach Artikel II das Recht hat, dieselben zu verkaufen, Anordnungen zu treffen für gut finden wird, um die Erbschaft anzutreten, oder darüber zu verfügen.

On the death of any person holding real property, or property not personal: how it is to be disposed of.

Property of absent heirs to be taken care of.

ARTICLE IV.

Liberty granted by both parties of having, each in the ports of the other, consuls, vice-consuls, commercial agents, and vice-commercial agents, who shall enjoy the same privileges as those of the most favored nations

The high contracting parties grant to each other the liberty of having, each in the ports of the other, consuls, vice-consuls, commercial agents, and vice-commercial agents, of their own appointment, who shall enjoy the same privileges and powers as those of the most favored nations; but if any of the said consuls shall carry on trade, they shall be subjected to the same laws and usages to which private individuals of their nation are subjected in the same place.

The officers named shall have the right, as such, to sit as judges and arbitrators in cases of difference between masters of vessels, belonging to the country they represent, and their crews.

The said consuls, vice-consuls, commercial and vice-commercial agents, shall have the right, as such, to sit as judges and arbitrators in such differences as may arise between the masters and crews of the vessels belonging to the nation whose interests are committed to their charge, without the interference of the local authorities, unless the conduct of the crews or of the captain should disturb the order or tranquillity of the country; or the said consuls, vice-consuls, commercial agents, or vice-commercial agents, should require their assistance in executing or supporting their own decisions. But this species of judgment or arbitration shall not deprive the contending parties of the right they have to resort, on their return, to the judicial authority of their own country.

Their judgment not to preclude a resort to judicial authority upon returning home.

Local authorities to aid in the search for, arrest, and imprisonment of deserters, from ships of war and the merchant marine.

The said consuls, vice-consuls, commercial agents, and vice-commercial agents, are authorized to require the assistance of the local authorities for the search, arrest, and imprisonment of the deserters from the ships of war and merchant vessels of their country. For this purpose they shall apply in writing to the competent tribunals, judges, and officers, and shall demand said deserters, proving by the exhibition of the registers of

ARTIKEL IV.

Die hohen contrahirenden Theile gestehen einander die Befugniss zu, jeder in den Häfen des andern selbstbestellte Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Handels-Agenten, und Vice-Handels-Agenten, zu unterhalten, welche die nämlichen Privilegien und Befugnisse, wie diejenigen der begünstigtesten Nationen, geniessen sollen; wenn jedoch der eine oder der andere der genannten Consuls Handel treiben will, so sollen dieselben den nämlichen Gesetzen und Gebräuchen unterworfen seyn, welchen Privatpersonen ihrer Nation in demselben Orte unterliegen.

Die Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Handels- und Vice-Handels-Agenten sollen des Recht haben, als solche, bei Streitigkeiten, welche zwischen den Capitains und Mannschaften der Schiffe der Nation, deren Interessen sie wahrzunehmen beauftragt sind, entstehen mögen, als Richter und Schiedsmänner zu handeln, ohne Dazwischenkunft der Orts-Behörden, wenn nicht etwa das Benehmen der Mannschaften oder des Capitains die Ordnung oder Ruhe des Landes stört, oder die besagten Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Handels-Agenten, oder Vice-Handels-Agenten, deren Beistand zu Vollziehung oder Aufrechthaltung ihrer Entscheidungen in Anspruch nehmen. Es versteht sich jedoch, dass diese Art vom Urtheil oder schiedsrichterlichen Entscheidung, die streitenden Theile nicht des ihnen zustehenden Rechts berauben soll, bei ihrer Zurückkunft an die richterliche Behörde ihres eigenen Landes sich zu wenden.

Die Besagten Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Handels-Agenten und Vice-Handels-Agenten sind befugt, den Beistand der Ortsbehörden zu Aufsuchung, Festnehmung und Gefangensetzung der Deserteurs von den Kriegs und Handels-Schiffen ihres Landes in Anspruch zu nehmen. Zu diesem Behufe haben sie sich schriftlich an die competenten Gerichte, Richter und Beamten zu wenden und die besagten Deserteurs zu reclamiren,

the vessels, the muster-rolls of the crews, or by any other official documents, that such individuals form legally part of the crews; and, on such claim being substantiated, the surrender shall not be refused.

Such deserters, when arrested, shall be placed at the disposal of the said consuls, vice-consuls, commercial agents, and vice-commercial agents, and may be confined in the public prisons, at the request and cost of those who shall claim them, in order to be sent to the vessels to which they belong, or to others of the same country. But if not sent back within three months from the day of their arrest, they shall be set at liberty, and shall not be again arrested for the same cause. If, however, the deserter shall be found to have committed any crime or offence requiring trial, his surrender may be delayed, until the tribunal before which his case shall be pending, shall have pronounced its sentence, and such sentence shall have been carried into effect.

ARTICLE V.

The present treaty shall continue in force for two years, counting from the day of the exchange of its ratifications; and if, twelve months before the expiration of that period, neither of the high contracting parties shall have announced, by an official notification to the other, its intention to arrest the operation of said treaty, it shall remain binding for one year beyond that time, and so on, until the expiration of the twelve months which will follow a similar notification, whatever the time at which it may take place.

indem sie durch Beibringung der Schiffsregister, Muster-Rollen der Mannschaften oder anderer amtlicher Urkunden darthun, dass jene Individuen gesetzlich zu den Mannschaften gehören, und wenn diese Reclamation also begründet ist, so soll die Auslieferung nicht versagt werden.

Wenn dergleichen Deserteurs festgenommen sind, so sollen sie zur Verfügung der besagten Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Handels-Agenten und Vice-Handels-Agenten gestellt werden, und können sie, auf Requisition und Kosten derer, welche sie reclamiren, in den öffentlichen Gefängnissen festgehalten werden, um auf die Schiffe, zu welchen sie gehören, oder auf andere desselben Landes, gesandt zu werden. Wenn sie aber binnen drei Monaten, vom Tage ihrer Festnehmung an, nicht zurück geschickt sind, so sollen sie in Freiheit gesetzt und wegen desselben Grundes nicht wieder verhaft werden. Wenn jedoch befunden werden sollte, dass Deserteur irgend ein Verbrechen oder Vergehen begangen hätte, wegen dessen er vor Gericht zu stellen wäre, so kann dessen Auslieferung ausgesetzt werden, bis das Gericht, vor welchem seine Sache anhängig ist, das Urtheil gesprochen haben und dieses Urtheil zur Vollstreckung gebracht sein wird.

Disposal of such deserters, when arrested.

ARTIKEL V.

Gegenwärtiger Vertrag soll vom Tage der Auswechslung der Ratifications-Urkunden zwei Jahre in Wirksamkeit bleiben. Doch erlischt selber nach Verlauf dieses Zeitraums nur in dem Falle, wenn er von dem einen oder von dem andern Theile zwölf Monate früher aufgekündigt wurde. Geschieht keine aufkündigung zu der bestimmten Frist, so danert der Vertrag auf unbestimmte Zeit fort, bis eine der contrahirenden Mächte ihn aufkündigt, wo sodann derselbe zwölf Monate nach erfolgter Aufkündigung aufzuhören hat, wenn immer diese Aufkündigung geschehen sollte.

Treaty to continue in force two years.

ARTICLE VI.*

This convention to be ratified, and ratifications to be exchanged within one year from the signing thereof. Signed 8th May, 1848.

This convention is concluded subject to the ratification of the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria; and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged in Washington, within the term of one year from the date of the signature thereof, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles, as well in German as in English, and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done in the city of Washington, on the eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, in the seventy-second year of the independence of the United States of America, and in the fourteenth year of the reign of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria.

JAMES BUCHANAN, [L. s.]

ARTIKEL VI.

Gegenwärtiger Vertrag ist abgeschlossen worden, vorbehaltlich der Ratification Sr. Majestät des Kaisers von Oesterreich und vorbehaltlich der Ratification des Praesidenten der Vereinigten Staaten von Nord-America nach und mit dem Rathe und der Einwilligung des Nord-Americanischen Senates; und es soll die Auswechslung der Ratifications urkunden innerhalb Jahresfrist vom Tage der Unterzeichnung des gegenwärtigen Vertrages an gerechnet oder früher, wenn es möglich ist, in Washington statt finden.

Urkundlich dessen haben die beiderseitigen Bevollmächtigten oben stehende Artikel so wohl in Deutscher als Englischer Sprache unterzeichnet und ihre Siegel beigedrückt.

Ausgestellt zu Washington den achten May ein tausend acht hundert und acht und vierzig, im vierzehnten Jahre der Regierung Seiner Majestät des Kaisers von Oesterreich, und im zwei und siebenzigsten Jahre der Unabhängigkeit der Vereinigten Staaten von Nord-America.

HÜLSEMANN, [L. s.]

* RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

February 13th, 1850.

Whereas the time limited by the 6th article of the convention for the extension of certain stipulations contained in the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of August 27, 1829, between the United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, concluded at the city of Washington, the 8th May, 1848, has expired before the ratification of the said convention by the Senate, be it therefore,

Resolved, (two thirds of the senators present concurring,) That the Senate advise and consent to the exchange of ratifications of the convention aforesaid, at any time prior to the fourth day of July next, whenever the same shall be offered by his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, and the said ratifications shall be deemed and taken to have been regularly exchanged, the limitation contained in said convention to the contrary notwithstanding.

Attest:

ASBURY DICKINS, *Secretary*.

TREATY WITH THE PAWNEES.

Articles of Agreement and Convention made this sixth Day of August, A. D. 1848, at Fort Childs, near the Head of Grand Island, on the south Side of the Nebraska or Great Platte River, between Lieutenant-Colonel Ludwell E. Powell, commanding Battalion Missouri Mounted Volunteers, en route to Oregon, in Behalf of the United States, and the Chiefs and Headmen of the Four Confederated Bands of Pawnees, viz.: Grand Pawnees, Pawnee Loups, Pawnee Republicans, and Pawnee Tappage, at present residing on the south Side of the Platte River.

Aug. 6, 1848.

Treaty ratified
Jan. 8, 1849.

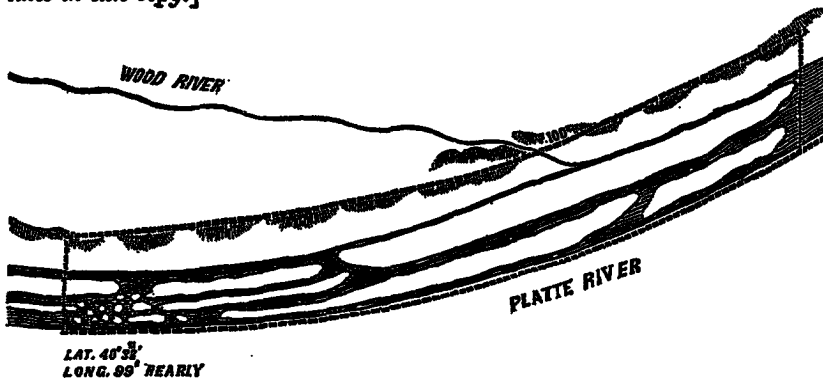
ARTICLE I.

The confederated bands of the Pawnees hereby cede and relinquish to the United States all their right, title, and interest in and to all that tract of land described as follows, viz.: Commencing on the south side of the Platte River five miles west of this post, "Fort Childs;" thence due north to the crest of the bluffs north of said Platte River; thence east and along the crest of said bluffs to the termination of Grand Island, supposed to be about sixty miles distant; thence south to the southern shore of said Platte River; and thence west and along the southern shore of the said Platte River to the place of beginning.

Land ceded to
the U. States.

The land hereby conveyed is designated within the red lines of the following plat.

[NOTE.— *The red lines in the original plat are designated by dotted lines in this copy.*]



ARTICLE II.

In consideration of the land hereby ceded and relinquished, the United States has this day paid, through Captain Stewart Van Vliet, assistant quartermaster United States army, under an order from Lieutenant-Colonel Ludwell E. Powell, commanding battalion Missouri mounted volunteers, to the said four bands collectively, on the execution of this treaty, the amount of two thousand dollars in goods and merchandise, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged.

In consideration of the foregoing cession, the U. States has paid to the said four bands two thousand dollars in goods and merchandise.

ARTICLE III.

The U. States to have the privilege of using timber upon Wood River.

The United States shall have the privilege of using any hard timber that may at any time be needed, situate upon Wood River, immediately north of the land hereby conveyed.

ARTICLE IV.

Friendship and fidelity to the U. States pledged by the Pawnees.

Should difficulties arise, the matter in dispute to be left to arbitration.

The Pawnee nation renew their assurance of friendship for the white men, their fidelity to the United States, and their desire for peace with all the neighboring tribes of Indians.

The Pawnee nation, therefore, faithfully promise not to molest or injure the property or person of any white citizen of the United States, wherever found, nor to make war upon any tribes with whom said Pawnee tribes now are, or may hereafter be, at peace; but, should any difficulty arise, they agree to refer the matter in dispute to such arbitration as the President of the United States may direct.

ARTICLE V.

These articles of agreement and convention shall be binding and obligatory from this sixth day of August, A. D. 1848.

In testimony whereof, the said Lieutenant-Colonel Ludwell E. Powell, commanding battalion Missouri mounted volunteers, and the chiefs and headmen of the four confederated bands of Grand Pawnees, Pawnee Loups, Pawnee Republicans, and Pawnee Tappage, have hereunto signed their names, and affixed their seals, on the day and year aforesaid.

LUDWELL E. POWELL,

Lt. Col. Com'g Bat. Mo. Mounted Volunteers.

CHEF MA-LAIGNE,

Principal Chief of the Four Confederated Bands.

Chiefs of—

Grand Pawnees.

Sha-re-ta-riche,

Ah-tah-ra-scha.

Pawnee Loups.

Ish-Ka-top-ps,
French Chief,

Big Chief,

Pawnee Republicans.

La-lo-che-la-sa-ro,
A-sa-la-la-cot-sa-lo,

American Chief.

Pawnee Tappage.

La-pa-ko-lo-lo-ho-la-sa,
La-sa-pit-ko,

Ta-ra-re-tappage.

[To each of the Indian names is affixed his mark.]

Executed and delivered in the presence of—

Thomas J. Todd, *Ajt. Bat. Mo. Mt. Vets., Secretary.*

A. W. Sublette, *Capt. Co. A.*

J. Walker, *A. S. U. S. Army.*

W. H. Rodgers, *Capt. Co. L.*
David McCausland, *Capt. Co. B.*
Stewart Van Vlist, *Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.*
D. P. Woodbury, *Lieutenant Engineers.*
J. W. Kelly, *2d Lieut. commanding Co. C.*
Saml. J. Lingenfelter.
Ant. Le Faivre.
Peter A. Carnes, *Forage Master.*
J. B. Small, *A. S. U. S. Army.*
F. Jeffrey Deroine, *Interpreter.*

TREATY WITH THE MENOMONEE TRIBE OF INDIANS.

Oct. 18, 1848.

Ratified Jan.
23, 1849.

Articles of a Treaty made and concluded at Lake Pow-aw-hay-kon-nay, in the State of Wisconsin, on the eighteenth Day of October, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, between the United States of America, by William Medill, a Commissioner duly appointed for that purpose, and the Menomonee Tribe of Indians, by the Chiefs, Headmen, and Warriors of said Tribe.

ARTICLE I.

Peace and
friendship to be
perpetual.

It is stipulated and solemnly agreed that the peace and friendship now so happily subsisting between the government and people of the United States and the Menomonee Indians shall be perpetual.

ARTICLE II.

The Menomonee
cede to the
U. S. all their
lands in Wisconsin.

The said Menomonee tribe of Indians agree to cede, and do hereby cede, sell, and relinquish to the United States all their lands in the State of Wisconsin wherever situated.

ARTICLE III.

In consideration
of the foregoing
cession the U. S.
give to said
tribe for a home
certain lands
ceded by the
Chippewas.

In consideration of the foregoing cession, the United States agree to give, and do hereby give, to said Indians for a home, to be held as Indians' lands are held, all that country or tract of land ceded to the said United States by the Chippewa Indians of the Mississippi and Lake Superior, in the treaty of August 2, 1847, and the Pillager band of Chippewa Indians, in the treaty of August 21, 1847, which may not be assigned to the Winnebago Indians, under the treaty with that tribe of October 13, 1846, and which is guaranteed to contain not less than six hundred thousand acres.

ARTICLE IV.

In further
consideration
the U. S. agree
to pay three
hundred and
fifty thousand
dollars, viz:
To the chiefs
to settle the
affairs of the
tribe, &c.,
\$30,000.To certain
persons of
mixed blood,
\$40,000.For expenses
of removal,
\$20,000.For subsistence
for one year
after removal,
\$20,000.

For a manual

In further and full consideration of said cession, the United States agree to pay the sum of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, at the several times, in the manner and for the purposes following, viz.:

To the chiefs, as soon after the same shall be appropriated by Congress as may be convenient to enable them to arrange and settle the affairs of their tribe preparatory to their removal to the country set apart for and given to them as above, thirty thousand dollars.

To such persons of mixed blood, and in such proportion to each, as the chiefs in council, and a commissioner to be appointed by the President, shall designate and determine, and as soon after the appropriation thereof as may be found practicable and expedient, forty thousand dollars.

In such manner and at such times as the President shall prescribe, in consideration of their removing themselves, which they agree to do, without further cost or expense to the United States, twenty thousand dollars.

In such manner and at such times as the President shall prescribe, in consideration of their subsisting themselves the first year after their removal, which they agree to do, without further cost or expense on the part of the United States, twenty thousand dollars.

To be laid out and applied, under the direction of the President, in

the establishment of a manual labor school, the erection of a grist and saw mill, and other necessary improvements in their new country, fifteen thousand dollars.

labor school, mill &c., \$15,000.

To be laid out and applied, under the direction of the President, in procuring a suitable person, to attend and carry on the said grist and saw mill for a period of fifteen years, nine thousand dollars.

For hire of persons to attend upon mills \$9,000.

To be laid out and applied, under the direction of the President, in continuing and keeping up a blacksmith's shop, and providing the usual quantity of iron and steel for the use and benefit of said tribe, for a period of twelve years, commencing with the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and when all provision for blacksmiths' shops under the treaty of 1836 shall cease, eleven thousand dollars.

For a blacksmith's shop, and iron, steel, &c., \$11,000.

To be set apart, applied, and distributed under the direction of the President, in payment of individual improvements of the tribe upon the lands above ceded to the United States, five thousand dollars.

For payments for individual improvements, \$5000.

And the balance, amounting to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, to be paid over to the tribe, as Indian annuities are required to be paid, in ten equal annual instalments, commencing with the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and when their annuities or annual instalments under the treaty of 1836 shall have ceased.

Balance, \$200,000, to be paid in ten annual instalments.

ARTICLE V.

It is stipulated and agreed, that the sum now invested in stocks, under the Senate's amendment to the treaty of 1836, with the interest due thereon at this time, shall be and remain invested, under the direction of the President, and that the interest hereafter arising therefrom shall be disposed of as follows: that is to say, so much thereof as may be necessary to the support and maintenance of the said manual labor school, and other means of education, and the balance be annually paid over in money as other annuities, or applied for the benefit and improvement of said tribe, as the President, on consultation with the chiefs, may, from time to time, determine.

The sum now invested in stocks under the treaty of 1836: how to be applied.

ARTICLE VI.

To enable the said Indians to explore and examine their new country, and as an inducement to an early removal thereto, it is agreed that the United States will pay the necessary expenses of a suitable delegation to be selected for that purpose, under the direction of the President.

The United States to pay the expenses of a delegation to explore the country ceded to said tribe.

ARTICLE VII.

It is alleged that there were less goods delivered to the said Indians at the annuity payment of 1837 than were due and required to be paid and delivered to them under the stipulations of their treaties with the United States then in force; and it is therefore agreed that the subject shall be properly investigated, and that full indemnity shall be made to them for any loss which they may be shown to have sustained.

Deficiency in goods at the annual payment of 1837 to be accounted for.

ARTICLE VIII.

It is agreed that the said Indians shall be permitted, if they desire to do so, to remain on the lands hereby ceded for and during the period of two years from the date hereof, and until the President shall notify them that the same are wanted.

Said Indians permitted to remain on the lands ceded by them for two years from date.

ARTICLE IX.

It is stipulated that Robert Grignon, who has erected a saw mill

Robert Grignon

to have the right of preëmption to the land on which he erected a saw mill.

upon the Little Wolf River, at his own expense, for the benefit and at the request of said Indians, shall have the right of a preëmptor to the lands upon which such improvements are situated, not exceeding in quantity on both sides of said river one hundred and sixty acres.

ARTICLE X.

Treaty to be binding as soon as ratified by the President and Senate.

This treaty to be binding on the contracting parties as soon as it is ratified by the President and Senate of the United States.

In testimony whereof, the said William Medill, Commissioner as aforesaid, and the chiefs, headmen, and warriors of the said Menomonee tribe of Indians, have hereunto set their hands and seals, at the place and on the day and year aforesaid.

W. MEDILL, [SEAL.]

Commissioner on the Part of the United States.

Signed and sealed in the presence of us, —

Albert G. Ellis, *Sub-Agent*,
Chas. A. Grignon, *U. S. Interpreter*,
F. J. Bouduel, *Missionary Priest among the Menomonee Indians*.
M. L. Martin,
P. B. Grignon,
Samuel Ryan,
A. G. Grignon,
John B. Jacobs.

Osh-Kush,
Jau-ma-tau,
Waw-kee-che-un,
Sage-toke,
Wy-tah-sauh,
Kee-chee-new,
Chee-cheequon-away,
Corron Glaude,
Sho-nee-nieu,
Lamotte,
Che-quo-tum,
Shaw-wan-on,
Ah-ko-no-may,
Shaw-poc-tuk,
Wau-po-nan-ah,

Sho-na-new, Jr.,
Fah-maw-po-may,
Naw-kaw-chis-ka,
Show-anno-penessee,
Tah-ko,
Osh-kish-he-nay-new,
Little Wave,
Muck-atah-penessee,
Wa-pee-men-shaw,
Ah-ke-na-pe-new,
Ah-kaw-inut,
Kee-she-teu-ke-tau,
She-pau-na-ko,
Naw-kaw-niah-kan-wa.

[To each of the names of the Indians is affixed his mark.]

Witnesses —

William Powell,
John B. Dube,
John G. Kittson,
Robt. Grignon,
Charles Caron,
Antoine Gothein,
F. Desnoyers,
Louis G. Porhir,
O. W. F. Bruce.

TREATY WITH THE STOCKBRIDGE TRIBE OF INDIANS.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, entitled "An Act for the relief of the Stockbridge tribe of Indians, in the Territory of Wisconsin," approved on the third day of March, A. D., 1843, it was provided that the township of land on the east side of Winnebago Lake, secured to said tribe by the treaty with the Menomonee Indians of February 8th, 1831, as amended by the Senate of the United States, and not heretofore ceded by said tribe to the United States, should be divided and allotted among the individual members of said tribe, by commissioners to be elected for that purpose, who were to make report of such division and allotment, and thereupon the persons composing said tribe were to become citizens of the United States.

Nov. 24, 1848.

1843, ch. 101.
Preamble.

Ratified March 1, 1849.

And whereas a portion of said tribe refused to recognize the validity of said act of Congress, or the proceedings which were had under it, or to be governed by its provisions, and upon their petition a subsequent act was passed by the Congress of the United States, on the 6th day of August, 1846, repealing the said act of March 3d, 1843, and providing, among other things, that such of said tribe as should enrol themselves with the sub-agent of Indian affairs at Green Bay, should be and remain citizens of the United States, and the residue of said tribe were restored to their ancient form of government as an Indian tribe. It was also provided that the said township of land should be divided into two districts, one of which was to be known as the "Indian district," the other as the "citizen district;" the former to be held in common by the party who did not desire citizenship, and the latter to be divided and allotted among such as were citizens and desired to remain so.

1846, ch. 85.

And whereas it has been found impracticable to carry into full effect the provisions of the act of August 6th, 1846, by dividing the said township of land in the manner specified in said act, without infringing upon private rights acquired in good faith under the act of 1843 hereinbefore referred to, with a view of relieving both the Indian and citizen parties of said Stockbridge tribe of Indians from their present embarrassments, and to secure to each their just rights, articles of agreement and compromise have been entered into, as follows:—

Articles of Agreement and Treaty made and concluded at Stockbridge, in the State of Wisconsin, on the 24th day of November, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, by and between the undersigned, acting Commissioners on the Part of the United States of America, and the Stockbridge Tribe of Indians.

ARTICLE I.

The said Stockbridge tribe of Indians renounce all participation in any of the benefits or privileges granted or conferred by the act of Congress entitled "An Act for the relief of the Stockbridge tribe of Indians, in the Territory of Wisconsin," approved March 3, 1843, and

The said tribe renounce all participation in the benefits of the act of March 3,

1843, ch. 101, for their relief, and acknowledge themselves under the guardianship of the U. S.

relinquish all rights secured by said act; and they do hereby acknowledge and declare themselves to be under the protection and guardianship of the United States, as other Indian tribes.

ARTICLE II.

A roll or census to be taken to determine who compose said tribe.

[For roll see post p. 958.]

That no misunderstanding may exist, now or hereafter, in determining who compose said tribe and are parties hereto, it is agreed that a roll or census shall be taken and appended to this agreement, and in like manner taken annually hereafter, and returned to the Secretary of the War Department of the United States, containing the names of all such as are parties hereto, and to be known and recognized as the Stockbridge tribe of Indians, who shall each be entitled to their due proportion of the benefits to be derived from the provisions made for their tribe by this and former agreements; and whenever any of them shall separate themselves from said tribe, or abandon the country which may be selected for their future home, the share or portion of such shall cease, and they shall forfeit all claims to be recognized as members of said tribe.

ARTICLE III.

Lands ceded by said tribe to the United States.

The said Stockbridge tribe of Indians hereby sell and relinquish to the United States the township of land on the east side of Lake Winnebago, (granted and secured to said tribe by the treaty with the Menomonee tribe of Indians of February 8, 1831, as amended by the resolution of the Senate of the United States,) and situated in the State of Wisconsin.

ARTICLE IV.

Said land to be surveyed into lots, and such as were allotted to members of said tribe under the act of March 3, 1843, confirmed to them.

1843, ch. 101.

[Post p. 990.]

The said township of land shall be surveyed into lots, in conformity with the plan adopted by the commissioners elected under the act of March 3, 1843, and such of said lands as were allotted by said commissioners to members of said tribe who have become citizens of the United States (a schedule of which is hereunto annexed) are hereby confirmed to such individuals respectively, and patents therefor shall be issued by the United States. The residue of said lands belonging to the United States shall be brought into market, but shall not be sold at less than the appraised value, unless the Senate of the United States shall otherwise determine.

ARTICLE V.

In consideration of the above cession, the U. S. to pay to said tribe \$16,500, to enable them to settle their affairs.

In consideration of the cession and relinquishment hereinbefore made by the said Stockbridge tribe of Indians, it is agreed that the United States shall pay to said tribe within six months after the ratification of this agreement the sum of sixteen thousand five hundred dollars, to enable them to settle their affairs, obtain necessaries, and make provision for establishing themselves in a new home.

ARTICLE VI.

The U. S. also to pay \$14,504 36 to said tribe, being the appraised value of their improvements.

The United States shall also pay to said tribe, within six months after the ratification of this agreement, the sum of fourteen thousand five hundred and four dollars and eighty-five cents, being the appraised value of their improvements upon the lands herein ceded and relin-

quished to the United States, and to be paid to the individuals claiming said improvements according to the schedule and assessment herewith transmitted.

ARTICLE VII.

It is further stipulated and agreed that the said Stockbridge tribe may remain upon the lands they now occupy for one year after the ratification of this agreement, and that they will remove to the country set apart for them, or such other west of the Mississippi River as they may be able to secure, where all their treaty stipulations with the government shall be carried into effect. Said tribe may remain on the lands now occupied by them for one year after ratification of this treaty.

ARTICLE VIII.

Whenever the said Stockbridge tribe shall signify their wish to emigrate, the United States will defray the expenses of their removal west of the Mississippi, and furnish them with subsistence for one year after their arrival at their new home. Whenever said tribe signify their wish to emigrate the U. S. to defray the expenses of their removal, and subsistence for one year thereafter.

ARTICLE IX.

It is further stipulated and agreed, that, for the purpose of making provision for the rising generation of said tribe, the sum of sixteen thousand five hundred dollars shall be invested by the United States in stock, bearing an interest of not less than five per cent. per annum, the interest of which shall be paid annually to said tribe, as other annuities are paid by the United States. \$16,500 to be vested in stocks, the interest of which is to be paid annually.

ARTICLE X.

It is agreed that nothing herein shall prevent a survey of said lands, at any time after the ratification of this agreement, and that said tribe shall commit no waste or do unnecessary damage upon the premises occupied by them. Survey of said lands provided for.

ARTICLE XI.

The United States will pay the expenses incurred by the sachem and headmen, amounting to three thousand dollars, in attending to the business of said tribe since the year 1843. U. States to pay the expenses of the sachem and headmen in attending to the business of said tribe.

ARTICLE XII.

This agreement to be binding and obligatory upon the contracting parties from and after its ratification by the government of the United States. Treaty to be binding as soon as ratified by the U. States.

In witness whereof, the said commissioners, and the sachem, councillors, and headmen of said tribe, have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year above written.

Morgan L. Martin, [L. s.] John Metoxen, } Coun- [L. s.]
Albert G. Ellis, [L. s.] John W. Quinney, } cillors. [L. s.]
Augustin E. Quinney, sachem, [L. s.] Samuel Miller, } [L. s.]

Zeba T. Peters,	} <i>Coun- cillors.</i>	[L. s.]	*David Palmer,	[L. s.]
Peter D. Littleman,		[L. s.]	Ezekiel Robinson,	[L. s.]
*Abram Pye,		[L. s.]	*James Joshua,	[L. s.]
Joseph M. Quinney,		[L. s.]	*Garrett Thompson,	[L. s.]
Samuel Stephens,		[L. s.]	*Laurens Yocron,	[L. s.]
Jeremiah Slingerland,		[L. s.]	*Thomas Schenandoah,	[L. s.]
*Benjamin Pye, 2d,		[L. s.]	*John W. Quinney, Jr.,	[L. s.]
Simon S. Metoxen,		[L. s.]	*Nicolas Palmer,	[L. s.]
Daniel Metoxen,		[L. s.]	John P. Quinney,	[L. s.]
*Moses Charles,		[L. s.]	*Washington Quinney,	[L. s.]
*Benjamin Pye, 3d,	[L. s.]	*Aaron Turkey.	[L. s.]	
*Jacob Jehoiakim,	[L. s.]			

[To each of the names of the Indians marked with an asterisk is affixed his mark.]

In presence of—

CHARLES A. GRIGNON, *U. S. Interpreter.*
Lemuel Goodell,
Eleazer Williams,
Charles Poreuninozer.

Roll or census of said tribe, as provided for by 2d article of this treaty.

Roll or Census of the Stockbridge Tribe of Indians, taken in conformity with the provisions of the second article of the within agreement.

Heads of Families.	Male.	Female.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Austin E. Quinney	1	1	3	4	9
John Metoxen	1	1	-	-	2
Benjamin Pye, Sen.	1	1	-	1	3
Garret Thompson	1	1	2	-	4
Elisha Konkapot	1	1	1	-	3
John W. Quinney	1	-	-	-	1
John P. Quinney	1	1	1	-	3
Peter D. Littleman	1	1	1	2	5
Jonas Thompson	1	1	1	1	4
James Joshua	1	-	-	-	1
Joseph M. Quinney	1	1	2	1	5
Simon L. Metoxen	1	1	2	5	9
Benjamin Pye, 2d	1	1	1	3	6
Thomas Schenandoah	1	1	-	-	2
Aaron Turkey	1	1	2	2	6
Abram Pye	1	1	4	1	7
Benjamin Pye, 4th	1	1	-	1	3
Benjamin Doxtater	1	1	1	1	4
Moses Charles	1	1	1	1	4
Benjamin Pye, 3d	1	1	1	1	4
Eli Williams	1	-	-	-	1
David Palmer	1	1	1	-	3
Jacob Konkapot	1	1	-	1	3
Daniel Metoxen	1	1	-	-	2
Elizabeth Palmer, (widow)	-	1	1	1	3
Elizabeth Aaron	-	1	1	2	4
Catharine Butterfield	-	1	-	1	2

Roll or Census of Stockbridge Indians. — Continued.

Heads of Families.	Male.	Female.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Samuel Miller	1	1	4	2	8
Louisa Jamison	—	1	—	—	1
Jacob Jahoicum	1	—	—	—	1
Anna Turkey	—	1	—	—	1
Jeremiah Slingerland	1	—	3	—	4
John Yocum	1	1	—	2	4
Elizabeth Wilber	—	1	1	3	5
John W. Quinney, Jr., and sister	1	1	—	—	2
Clarissa Miller and son	1	1	—	—	2
Elizabeth Pye	—	1	—	1	2
Phoebe S. Ricket	—	1	—	—	1
Josiah Abrams, wife, and sister	1	2	—	—	3
Jeremiah Bennet	1	2	—	2	5
Paul Pye	1	1	1	—	3
Peter Bennet	1	—	—	—	1
Ziba T. Peters	1	1	2	—	4
Ezekiel Robinson and brother	—	—	2	—	2
Lawrence Yocum	1	—	—	—	1
Moses Doxtater	1	—	—	1	2
Lucinda Quinney	—	1	2	1	4
Jemima Doxtater	—	1	—	—	1
Amelia Quinney	—	1	1	—	2
Peter Bennet, Sen.	1	1	1	3	6
John Bennet	1	1	1	1	4
Levi Konkapot	1	—	—	—	1
Samuel Stevens	1	—	—	—	1
John Killsnake	1	—	—	—	1
Lewis Hendricks	1	—	—	—	1
Diana Davids	—	1	—	—	1
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M. L. MARTIN,
ALBERT G. ELLIS,
JUSTIN E. QUINNEY.

STOCKBRIDGE, Nov. 24, 1848.

John Metoxen,
John W. Quinney,
Samuel Miller,
Ziba T. Peters,
Peter D. Littleman,
Abram Pye,
Joseph M. Quinney,
Samuel Stephens,
Jeremiah Slingerland,
Benjamin Pye, 2d,
Simon S. Metoxen,
Daniel Metoxen,
Moses Charles

Benjamin Pye, 3d,
Jacob Jehotakim,
David Palmer,
Ezekiel Robinson,
James Joshua,
Garret Thompson,
Laurens Yocum,
Thomas Schanandoah,
Joshua W. Quinney, Jr.,
Nicolas Palmer,
John P. Quinney,
Washington Quinney,
Aaron Turkey.

Schedule of lands to be patented to individuals under 4th article of this treaty.

Schedule of Lands to be patented to individuals under the 4th article of the above agreement.

Names.	No. of Lot.	No. of Acres.
Josiah Chicks	1	
Nancy Chicks	2	
John N. Chicks	4	
Jacob Davids	5	
Harvey Johnson	8	
Hannah P. Chicks	10	
Dindemia, Big Deer	$\frac{1}{2}$ E. end 14	22.66
Puella Jourdain	16	
Jacob Chicks	17	
John N. Chicks	18	
Josiah Chicks	20	
Jacob Chicks	21	
Jos. L. Chicks	22	
Jacob Chicks	23	
John N. Chicks	24	
Moses E. Merrill	25, 26, 27	
John N. Chicks	28, 29	
Jane Dean	30	
Marietta Abrams	31	
Catharine Mills	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 32	30.62
Joseph L. Chicks	33	
John Dick	37	
John More	38	
Isaac Jacobs	40	
Benjamin Welch	41	
Lucy Jacobs	44	
Daniel Davids	47	
Daniel Davids	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 48	
John W. Abrams	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 48	
Louisa Davids	50	
Harry E. Eastman	51	
Eunice Abrams	52	
Daniel Davids	53	
John N. Chicks	54	
Hoel S. Wright	S. part of 55	5
Oscar Wright	N. part of 55	57 $\frac{1}{2}$
John Littleman	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 56	
Daniel Davids	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 56	
Darius Davids	57	
Margaret Davids	58	
Daniel Davids	60	
Erastus Welch, (a strip) E. of road, 65		6 chains 25 lks. wide off S. side of lot.
Richard Fidler	E. of road, 65	balance of the lot.
Henry Modlin	part 65	W. of road, 54 $\frac{3}{4}$.
Henry Jacobs	63	
Lucy Jacobs	frac'l part of 66	W. of road, 50.50
John W. Abrams	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 68	
John Dick	70	
Eunice Abrams	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 76	
Mary Hendrick	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 78	
Isaac Jacobs and } George Bennet }	79	
John N. Chicks	81	

Schedule. — Continued.

Names.	No. of Lot.	No. of Acres.
John N. Chicks and } Jacob Davids }	82	.
Nancy Hunt	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 83	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
James Menagre and } Betsy Menagre }	part of 84 E. end	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Betsy Wyatt	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 85 & 86	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
William Gardner	87	.
Timothy Jourdain	90	.
Timothy Jourdain	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 91	31.25
Charles Stevens	92 & 94	.
Nancy Homm	98	.
Joseph L. Chicks	102	.
John N. Chicks	103	.
John Moore	105	.
Josiah Chicks	106	.
John N. Chicks	110	.
Timothy Jourdain	111, 112	.
John Littleman	113	.
Nathan Goodell	115	.
Charles Stevens	S. part 119	50
Catharine Littleman	E. part 128	54.60
John Moore	129	.
John W. Abrams	130	.
Jacob Davids	131	.
Adam Sheriff	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 132	31.25
Jacob Davids	133	.
Joseph L. Chicks	134	.
Catharine Mills	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 136	.
Joseph Duxtater	144 & 145	.
Isaac Jacobs	151	.
Alexander Abrams	154	.
Jacob Davids	155	.
Darius Davids	156	.
John Littleman	157	.
Isaac Jacobs	158	.
Hannah W. Chicks	159	.
Catharine Mills	160	.
Nathan Goodell	170	.
John N. Chicks	173	.
James N. Lane	174	.
Jacob Davids	175	.
Job More	176	.
Thomas J. Chicks	179	.
Harvey Johnson	180	.
Nancy Gardner	181	.
Abigail Jourdain	182	.
Abram Chicks	184	.
Bartholomew Bowman	186	.
Harriet Jourdain	187	.
Andrew Chicks	188	.
Sarah Davids	189	.
Job Moore	191	.
William Gardner	S. part of 192, and 221	50
Mordy Mann	N. part of 192, and 221	70
Mary N. Chicks	194	.

Schedule.—Continued.

Names.	No. of Lot.	No. of Acres
William Gardner	220	
Triphane E. Jourdain	222	
Calèb Moore	223	
Isaac Simmons	224	
Isabel Chicks	225	
Sophia M. Jourdain	226	
Jesse Bowman	227	
Catharine Franks	228	
Jonathan Chicks	229	
Jonas Davids	231	
Adam Davids	232	
Linke Jourdain	233	
Elizabeth Moore	234	
Joseph Duxtater	235	
George Bennet	237	
Isaac Simmons	240	
Abigail Moore	263	
Henry Moore	264	
William Scott	265	
William Scott	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 266	
George Bennet	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 266	
Reuben Johnson	267	
Silas Jourdain	268	
Jesse M. Jourdain	271	
Simon Gardner	274	
Hannah Moore	276	
Solomon Davids	277	
Edward Howell	279	
Harriet Johnson	280	
Lucinda Gardner	282	
Hope Moore	284	
Jemison C. Chicks	308	
Obadiah Gardner	309	
Rachael Davids	313	
Julius Davids	314	
Elizabeth Bowman	315	
Jeremiah Gardner	316	
Mary Jane Bowman	317	
Nancy Johnson	319	
Jason Simmons	320	
Betsy Menagre	321	
Darius Davids	323	
Humble M. Jourdain	325	
Stephen Gardner	326	
Francis T. Davids	327	
Mary McCallister	328	
Mary Hendrick	335	
Susannah Hendrick	349	
Jacob Moore	355	
David Gardner	357	
George Gardner	359	
Catharine Bowman	360	
Serepta Johnson	361	
Thankful Stevens	362	
William Gardner	364	

Schedule.—Continued.

Names	No. of Lot.	No. of Acres.
Joseph Chicks	365	
John Chicks	366	
Charles Stephens	367, 368	
Timothy Jourdain	369, 370, 371	
Jacob Chicks	372, 373	
Paul D. Hayward	375	
State of Wisconsin	383	School purposes.
Timothy Jourdain	384	
Jeremiah Johnson	385, 389	
American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. }	386, 390	
Jacob Chick	387, 391	
Timothy Jourdain	388	
John N. Chicks	392, 396	
William Gardner	393, 394, 397, 398	
Lemuel Goodell	N. end 395	2 acres.

M. L. MARTIN,
ALBERT G. ELLIS.

Valuation of Improvements. (Vide Art. 6.)

	Acres.	Dollars.	Valuation of improvements under article 6 of this treaty.
Austin E. Quinney	163.38	2,760 63	
.	49.50	718 25	
Joseph M. Quinney	30.90	617 15	
Samuel Stevens	38.76	703 26	
Moses Chicks	43.00	980 50	
Elizabeth Palmer	29.06	512 41	
Samuel Miller	55.62	880 87	
Elisha Konkapot	5.00	142 50	
Peter D. Littleman	3.25	168 88	
John P. Quinney	15.50	267 50	
Heirs of J. Yocum	5.78	78 03	
Aaron Turkey	6.00	311 00	
Benjamin Pye, 2d	40.00	640 00	
John Metoxen	50.00	825 00	
Mrs. B. Wright	5.00	67 50	
Abraham Pye	30.00	495 00	
Benjamin Pye, 4th	40 00	
Benjamin Pye, Sr.	40 00	
Benjamin Pye, 3d	20.00	350 00	
Garrett Thompson	30.00	485 00	
Ziba T. Peters	10.00	215 00	
Betsy T. Aaron	3.00	85 00	
Thomas Skenandeah	17.00	349 50	
Simon S. Metoxen	30.00	535 00	
Elizabeth Wilber	41.62	711 87	
Ezekiel Robinson	4.00	60 00	
J. W. Quinney	60.00	1,315 00	
School-House	150 00	

\$14,504 85

M. L. MARTIN,
ALBERT G. ELLIS.

Amended by
the Senate, Mar.
1st, 1849.

In Executive Session, Senate of the United States, March 1st, 1849.

Resolved, (two thirds of the Senators present concurring,) That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the articles of agreement and treaty made and concluded at Stockbridge, in the State of Wisconsin, on the 24th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1848, by and between Morgan L. Martin and Albert G. Ellis, commissioners on the part of the United States of America, and the Stockbridge tribe of Indians, with the following

AMENDMENT.

Add the following as supplemental articles :

Whereas the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians consider that they have a claim against the United States for indemnity for certain lands on White River in the State of Indiana, and for certain other lands in the State of Wisconsin, which they allege they have been deprived of by treaties entered into with the Miamies and Delawares, or to the lands claimed by them in Indiana, and with the Menomonees and Winnebagoes, or to the lands in Wisconsin, without their consent; and whereas the said Stockbridge and Munsee Indians, by their chiefs and agents, have continued to prosecute their said claims during the last twenty years at their own expense, except the sum of three thousand dollars paid them in 1821; and whereas it is desirable that all ground of discontent on the part of said Indians shall be removed, the United States do further stipulate, in consideration of the relinquishment by them of said claims, and all others, except as provided in this treaty, to pay to the sachems or chiefs of said Indians, on the ratification of this article by them, with the assent of their people, the sum of five thousand dollars, and the further sum of twenty thousand dollars, to be paid in ten annual instalments, to commence when the said Indians shall have selected and removed to their new homes, as contemplated by the seventh article of this treaty.

Payment for re-
linquishing cer-
tain claims.

The President of the United States, within two years from the ratification of this treaty, shall procure for the use of said Stockbridge Indians a quantity of land west of the Mississippi River, upon which they shall reside, not less than seventy-two sections, said Indians to be consulted as to the location of said land, and to be holden by the same tenure as other Indian lands.

JAMES K POLK.

By the President.

JAMES BUCHANAN,
Secretary of State.

POSTAL CONVENTION WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous to promote the friendly relations existing between their respective citizens and subjects, by placing the communications by post between the territories of the United States and those of her Britannic Majesty upon a more liberal and advantageous footing, have resolved to conclude a convention for this purpose, and have named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say :

The President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, George Bancroft, a citizen of the United States, their envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to her Britannic Majesty :

And her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the right honorable Henry John Viscount Palmerston, Baron Temple, a peer of Ireland, a member of her Britannic Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, a member of Parliament, Knight Grand Cross of the most honorable Order of the Bath, and her Britannic Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs :

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles :

ARTICLE I.

There shall be charged upon all letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, conveyed either by United States or by British packets, between a port in the United States and a port in the United Kingdom, an uniform sea rate of eight pence, or sixteen cents ; and such postage shall belong to the country by which the packet conveying the letters is furnished.

Dec. 15, 1848.
Ratifications
exchanged at
London, Jan. 26,
1849.
Preamble.

Negotiators.

Rate of postage
on letters con-
veyed either by
United States or
British packets.

ARTICLE II.

There shall be charged by the post-office of the United Kingdom, upon all letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, posted in the United Kingdom, and forwarded to the United States, or brought from the United States and delivered in the United Kingdom, whether such letters shall be conveyed by British or by United States packets, an inland postage rate of one penny halfpenny.

Inland postage
chargeable by
the post-office of
Great Britain.

There shall be charged by the post-office of the United States, upon all letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, posted in the United States, and forwarded to the United Kingdom, or brought from the United Kingdom and delivered in the United States, whether such letters shall be conveyed by United States or by British packets, an inland postage rate of five cents.

Inland postage
chargeable in
the U. States.

ARTICLE III.

Upon all letters posted in one country and delivered in the other, these rates of postage, both sea and inland, shall be combined into one rate, of which payment in advance shall be optional in either country. It shall, however, not be permitted to pay less than the whole combined rate.

Sea and inland
postage com-
bined into one
rate, and on
which payment
may be made in
advance.

ARTICLE IV.

Letters of above half an ounce in weight

With respect to letters above the weight of half an ounce, each country shall be at liberty to employ, as regards the collection of the whole combined rate, the scale of progression in operation in its own territory for charging inland rates of postage.

ARTICLE V.

Transit of British closed mails through the U. States to the British North American provinces, at inland rates of postage, granted.

The United States engage to grant to the United Kingdom the transit in closed mails, through the territory of the United States, of the correspondence and newspapers from the United Kingdom to the British North American provinces, and from those provinces to the United Kingdom, at the rate of inland postage to be charged under this convention for letters and newspapers between the United Kingdom and the United States.

A British officer shall be permitted to accompany the closed mails during their transit.

ARTICLE VI.

Transit of American closed mails through the British N. American provinces, at inland rates of postage, granted.

On the other hand, her Britannic Majesty engages to grant to the United States the transit in closed mails, through the British North American provinces, of the correspondence and newspapers from one part of the territory of the United States to any other part of the territory of the United States, at rates not exceeding the rates of inland postage now charged, or to be hereafter charged, in the North American provinces, according to the distance such closed mails may be conveyed within the North American provinces.

An officer of the United States shall be permitted to accompany the closed mails during their transit.

ARTICLE VII.

Transit of closed mails through the territory of each country, its colonies or possessions, to and from the territory, colonies, and possessions of the other, and to and from any foreign country, mutually granted.

The United States further engage to grant to the United Kingdom the transit in closed mails, through the United States, or through any country where the post communication may be under the control or management of the United States, of letters and newspapers forwarded from the United Kingdom, its colonies or possessions, to any other British colony or possession, or to any foreign country, and from any foreign country or British colony or possession, to the United Kingdom, its colonies or possessions.

ARTICLE VIII.

Her Britannic Majesty engages, on her part, to grant to the United States the transit in closed mails, through the United Kingdom, or through any country where the post communication may be under the control or management of the United Kingdom, of letters and newspapers forwarded from the United States, their colonies, or possessions, to any other colony or possession of the United States, or to any foreign country, and from any foreign country, or from any colony or possession of the United States, to the United States, their colonies or possessions.

ARTICLE IX.

How postages shall be computed on letters forwarded in closed mails.

When letters shall be forwarded in closed mails under the stipulations of articles V. VI. VII. or VIII. of the present convention, the payment to be made to the post-office of the United Kingdom or the United States, as the case may be, shall be made by the ounce, according to the net weight of the letters, at two rates to the ounce, with the

addition of twenty-five per cent. on the amount of postage, to compensate the loss that would otherwise be sustained by this mode of computation.

ARTICLE X.

The country which sends or receives closed mails through the other, is to render an account of the letters and newspapers sent or received in such closed mails, and to account to such country for the postage due thereon.

Accounts of letters forwarded in closed mails to be kept and rendered.

ARTICLE XI.

Letters posted in the United States, addressed to foreign countries, and intended to pass in transit through the United Kingdom, shall be delivered to the British post-office free of all United States postage, whether packet or inland; and letters from foreign countries addressed to the United States, passing in transit through the United Kingdom, shall be delivered to the United States post-office free of all British postage, whether packet or inland.

Transit letters to be delivered to the post-offices of either country free of postage.

In the case of those countries to which letters cannot be forwarded unless the British postage be paid in advance, such British postage shall be collected in the United States, (in addition to the United States rates of postage,) and accounted for to the British post-office.

Transit letters on which postage must be prepaid.

In the case of those countries to which letters cannot be forwarded unless the United States postage be paid in advance, such United States postage shall be collected in the United Kingdom, (in addition to the British postage,) and accounted for to the United States post-office.

ARTICLE XII.

The rate of postage to be taken by the British post-office upon letters arriving in the United Kingdom from the United States, either by British or by United States packets, and to be forwarded through the United Kingdom to colonies or possessions of the United Kingdom, or of the United States, or to foreign countries — and *vice versa* — shall be the same as the rate which is now, or which may hereafter be, taken by the British post-office upon letters to or from such colonies or possessions, or foreign countries respectively, when posted at the port of arrival or delivered at the port of departure of the packets conveying the mails between the United Kingdom and the United States.

Rate of postage at the British post-office on transit letters from the United States, &c.

The above postage is irrespective of and beyond the inland rate to be taken in the United States upon such letters, if posted or delivered therein, according to the stipulations of Article II. of this convention, and also irrespective of and beyond the sea rate upon such letters payable according to the stipulations of Article I.

The rate of postage to be taken by the United States post-office upon letters arriving in the United States, either by British or by United States packets, from the United Kingdom, and to be forwarded through the United States, to the colonies or possessions of the United States, or of the United Kingdom, or to those territories which, according to the law of the United States, are beyond the limit of their established post routes, or to foreign countries — and *vice versa* — shall be the same as the rate which is now, or which may hereafter be, taken by the United States post-office upon letters conveyed, whether by sea or land, to or from such colonies, possessions, territories, or foreign countries respectively, when posted at the port of arrival or delivered at the port of departure of the packets conveying the mails between the United States and the United Kingdom.

Rate of postage at the United States post-office on transit letters from Great Britain, &c.

The above postage is irrespective of and beyond the inland rate to be taken in the United Kingdom upon such letters, if posted or delivered therein, according to the stipulations of Article II. of this convention, and also irrespective of and beyond the sea rate upon such letters payable according to the stipulations of Article I.

Letters and newspapers to and from France excepted.

There shall be excepted from the above stipulations, letters and newspapers passing through the United Kingdom, to and from France, as to which certain rates are fixed by the postal convention existing between that country and the United Kingdom. But the two contracting parties agree to invite France to enter into communication with them, without loss of time, in order to effect such arrangements for the conveyance of letters and newspapers, and closed mails, through the territories of the United States, of the United Kingdom, and of France, respectively, as may be most conducive to the interests of the three countries.

ARTICLE XIII.

Inland postage on letters from the United States to the British North American provinces, and vice versa.

Letters posted in the United States, addressed to the British North American provinces, or *vice versa*, when not conveyed by sea, shall be charged according to the rates of postage which are now, or which shall hereafter be, in operation in the United States, and in the British North American provinces, for inland letters.

ARTICLE XIV.

Sea and inland postage from the United States to the British North American provinces combined into one rate, which may be prepaid.

Upon all letters posted in the United States, and addressed to the British North American provinces, or *vice versa*, the rates of postage fixed by the preceding article shall be combined into one rate, of which payment in advance shall be optional, both in the United States and in the British North American provinces. It shall, however, not be permitted to pay less than the whole rate.

ARTICLE XV.

Rates of postage on newspapers conveyed by sea.

The rates to be taken on newspapers published in the United Kingdom, when conveyed between the United Kingdom and the United States, either by British or by United States packets, shall be one penny for each newspaper in the United Kingdom, and two cents in the United States. Conversely, no higher charges than those above stated shall be made by the British or by the United States post-office, or newspapers published in the United States, either when despatched from that country, or when delivered in the United Kingdom.

Accounts to be kept.

There shall be no accounts between the two offices for the transmission of newspapers: each office shall retain the postage it shall have charged, according to the preceding stipulations.

ARTICLE XVI.

Rates of postage on newspapers passing in transit through either country.

The rate of postage to be charged in the United Kingdom upon newspapers to and from the United States, passing in transit through the United Kingdom, shall be one penny for each newspaper, except where a lower rate is provided by any treaty between the United Kingdom and a foreign country; and the rate of postage to be charged in the United States upon newspapers to and from the United Kingdom, passing in transit through the United States, shall be two cents for each newspaper.

ARTICLE XVII.

Periodical works, not of daily publication, posted in the United Kingdom or in the United States, may be forwarded from one country to the other, either by British or by United States packets, by means of the two offices, under the following conditions, namely:

Periodical works: how they may be forwarded from one country to the other.

1st. There shall be no accounts between the two offices for the transmission of such works: each office shall retain the postage it shall have charged.

2dly. They must be sent in bands or covers open at the sides or end, so that they may be easily examined.

3dly. They shall be in every respect subject to the conditions prescribed by the laws and regulations of both countries.

The rates to be levied in Great Britain, as well on the above mentioned works addressed to the United States, as on those from the United States addressed to Great Britain, shall be as follows:

1st. For every work not exceeding two ounces in weight, one penny.

2dly. For every work above two ounces in weight, and not exceeding three ounces, six pence.

3dly. For every work above three ounces in weight, and not exceeding four ounces, eight pence.

4thly. And for every ounce above four up to sixteen ounces, (the limit imposed on the transmission of such articles by the British office,) two pence additional, every fraction of an ounce being reckoned as a full ounce.

The rates to be levied by the post-office of the United States on similar works, addressed to or coming from the United States, shall not exceed the rates to be charged in the United Kingdom.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Printed pamphlets not exceeding the weight of eight ounces, posted in the United Kingdom or in the United States, may be forwarded from one country to the other, either by British or by United States packets, by means of the two offices, at the same rates and under the same conditions as those fixed for periodical works by Article XVII.

Printed pamphlets.

ARTICLE XIX.

In consideration of two cents United States currency not being precisely equivalent to one penny sterling, the British post-office shall account to the United States post-office at the rate of four hundred and eighty-four cents to the pound sterling; and the United States post-office shall account to the British post-office at the rate of four hundred and eighty cents to the pound sterling.

Difference between the U. States and British currency to be accounted for.

ARTICLE XX.

In case of war between the two nations, the mail packets of the two offices shall continue their navigation without impediment or molestation until six weeks after a notification shall have been made on the part of either of the two governments, and delivered to the other, that the service is to be discontinued; in which case they shall be permitted to return freely, and under special protection, to their respective ports.

Case of war between the two nations provided for.

ARTICLE XXI.

Forms in which accounts between the respective post-offices shall be made out, with other details, &c., to be settled after exchange of ratifications.

Measures of detail may be modified.

The forms in which the accounts between the respective post-offices for the transmission and conveyance of letters are to be made out, the time and mode in which payment shall be made by either post-office to the other, together with all other measures of detail arising out of the stipulations of the present convention, shall be settled between the post-office of the United States and the British post-office, as soon as possible after the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention.

It is also agreed that the measures of detail mentioned in the present article may be modified by the two post-offices whenever, by mutual consent, those offices shall have decided that such modification would be beneficial to the post-office service of the two countries.

ARTICLE XXII.

Present convention indefinite; and can only be annulled after a year's notice.

The present convention is concluded for an indefinite period. It cannot be annulled by either of the two governments, except after the expiration of a year's notice given to the other government.

ARTICLE XXIII.

This convention to be ratified, and ratifications to be exchanged within three months from date.

To go into operation as soon as practicable thereafter.

The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by her Britannic Majesty; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London within three months from the date hereof. It shall come into operation as soon as possible after the exchange of the ratifications.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the fifteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

GEORGE BANCROFT, [L. S.]
PALMERSTON, [L. S.]

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL,

Jan. 27, 1849.

Ratifications
exchanged Jan.
18, 1850.

Proclamation
made Jan. 19,
1850.

FOR THE SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS OF CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES ON THE BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT.

In the name of the Most Holy and Indivisible Trinity.

Em nome da Santissima e Indivisivel Trindade.

The United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, desiring to remove every cause that might interfere with the good understanding and harmony which now happily exist between them, and which it is so much the interest of both countries to maintain; and to come for that purpose to a definitive understanding, equally just and honorable to each, as to the mode of settling the long-pending questions arising out of claims of citizens of said States, have for the same appointed, and conferred full powers, respectively, to wit:

The President of the United States of America, on David Tod, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the said States near the court of Brazil, and his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, upon the most illustrious and most excellent Viscount of Olinda, of his Council, and of the Council of State, Senator and Grandee of the Empire, Grand Cross of the Order of Saint Stephen of Hungary, of the Legion of Honor of France, and of Saint Maurice and Saint Lazarus of Sardinia, Officer of the Imperial Order of the Cross, Commander of the Order of Christ, President of the Council of Ministers, Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; who, after exchanging their full powers, which were found in good and proper form, agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The two high contracting parties, appreciating the difficulty of agreeing upon the subject of said

Sua Magestade o Imperador do Brazil, e os Estados Unidos da America, desejando para removerem qualquer motivo que empeça a boa harmonia e intelligencia que felizmente subsistem entre os dous paizes, e tanto lhes interessa manter, chegar á um accordo definitivo, igualmente justo e honroso para ambos, sobre o modo de pôr termo ás questões ha tanto tempo pendentes, provenientes de reclamações de cidadãos dos ditos Estados, nomearão e munirão com plenos poderes para aquelle fim, respectivamente, a saber:

Sua Magestade o Imperador do Brazil ao Illustrissimo e Excellentissimo Sñr. Visconde de Olinda, do Seu Conselho, e do de Estado, Senador e Grande do Imperio, Grão Cruz das Ordens de Santo Estevão da Hungria, da Legião de Honra da França, e de S. Mauricio e S. Lazaro de Sardenha, Official da Imperial Ordem do Cruzeiro, Commendador da de Christo, Presidente do Conselho de Ministros, Ministro e Secretario d'Estado dos Negocios Estrangeiros; e o Presidente dos Estados Unidos d'America ao Sñr. David Tod, Enviado Extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario dos mesmos Estados na Córte do Brazil; os quaes, de pois de terem trocado seus plenos poderes, que forão achados em boa e devida fórma, concordarão nos seguintes artigos:

ARTIGO I.

Conhecendo as duas altas partes, 580,000 mizeas, contractantes a difficuldade de se to be placed at the disposition of the President of entenderem sobre o assumpto da-

Preamble.

Negotiators.

the U. S. to settle the claims of citizens of the U. S. against Brazil.

reclamations, from the belief entertained by each,—one of the justice of the claims, and the other of their injustice,—and being convinced that the only equitable and honorable method by which the two countries can arrive at a perfect understanding of said questions is to adjust them by a single act; they mutually agreed, after a mature examination of these claims; and, in order to carry this agreement into execution, it becomes the duty of Brazil to place at the disposition of the President of the United States the amount of five hundred and thirty thousand milreis, current money of Brazil, as a reasonable and equitable sum, which shall comprehend the whole of the reclamations, whatever may be their nature and amount, and as full compensation for the indemnifications claimed by the government of said States; to be paid in a round sum, without reference to any one of said claims, upon the merits of which the two high contracting parties refrain from entering; it being left to the government of the United States to estimate the justice that may pertain to the claimants, for the purpose of distributing among them the aforesaid sum of five hundred and thirty thousand milreis, as it may deem most proper.

ARTICLE II.

Brazil exonerated from responsibility springing out of the aforesaid claims.

In conformity to what is agreed upon in the preceding article, Brazil is exonerated from all responsibility springing out of the aforesaid claims presented by the government of the United States up to the date of this convention, which can neither be reproduced nor reconsidered in future.

ARTICLE III.

Documents which throw light upon the claims to be furnished to the government of the U. S.

In order that the government of the United States may be enabled properly to consider the claims of the citizens of said States,—they remaining, as above declared, subject to its judgment,—

quellas reclamações pela convicção, em que ambas estão, uma da justiça, e outra da injustiça das mesmas reclamações, e convencidas que o unico meio justo e honroso para chegarem os dous paizes á um perfeito accôrdo em taes questões será resolve-las por via de uma transacção; concordarão mutuamente, depois de maduro exame sobre aquellas reclamações; e para o fim de poder levar se a effeito aquella transacção, em que por parte do Brazil se ponha á disposição do Presidente dos Estados Unidos a quantia de quinhentos e trinta contos de reis, moeda corrente do Brazil, como quantitativo razoavel e equitativo, que comprehenderá a generalidade das reclamações, qualquer que seja a sua natureza e importancia, e como compensação plena pelas indemnidades reclamadas pelo governo dos ditos Estados; as quaes serão satisfeitas em globo, sem referencia á nenhuma dessas reclamações, em cujo merito prescindem de entrar as altas partes contractantes; ficando ao governo dos Estados Unidos o avaliar a justiça, que assista dos reclamantes, para distribuir por elles a supradita soma de quinhentos e trinta contos de reis como julgue mais conveniente.

ARTIGO II.

Em conformidade do que fica concordado no artigo antecedente é exonerado o Brazil de qualquer responsabilidade proveniente das ditas reclamações, apresentadas pelo governo dos Estados Unidos até á data desta convenção; as quaes não poderão ser mais reproduzidas, é nem attendidas no futuro.

ARTIGO III.

A fim de que o governo dos Estados Unidos possa attender devidamente ás reclamações dos cidadãos dos mesmos Estados, que pela forma acima declarada ficão sujeitas á sua apreciação, ser-lhe-

the respective documents which throw light upon them shall be delivered by the imperial government to that of the United States, so soon as this convention shall receive the ratification of the government of said States.

ARTICLE IV.

The sum agreed upon shall be paid by the imperial government to that of the United States, in the current money of Brazil, as soon as the exchange of the ratifications of this convention is made known in this capital, for which his Majesty, the Emperor of Brazil, pledges himself to obtain the necessary funds at the next session of the legislature.

ARTICLE V.

The payment of the sum above named of five hundred and thirty thousand milreis shall not be made until after the reception of the notice in this capital of the exchange of ratifications; but the said sum shall bear interest, at six per centum per annum, from the first day of July next; the imperial government, however, obliges itself to make good that interest only when, in conformity to the preceding article of this convention, the amount stipulated shall be paid.

ARTICLE VI.

The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged, in Washington, within twelve months after it is signed in this capital; or sooner, if possible.

In faith of which we, Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, and of his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, sign and seal the same.

Done in the city of Rio de Janeiro this twenty-seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

DAVID TOD, [L. s.]
VISCONDE DE OLINDA. [L. s.]

ão entregues pelo governo imperial os respectivos documentos que lhes servão de illustração, logo que a presente convenção tenha a ratificação do governo dos Estados Unidos.

ARTIGO IV.

A soma estipulada será entregue pelo governo imperial ao dos Estados Unidos em moeda corrente do Brazil, logo que conste nesta corte a troca das ratificações desta convenção para o que sua Magestade o Imperador do Brazil se compromette a obter os precisos fundos na proxima sessão legislativa.

The sum agreed upon to be paid in current money of Brazil, as soon as the ratification of this convention is made known.

ARTIGO V.

Ainda que o pagamento da quantia supra mencionada de quinhentos e trinta contos de reis não se effectue, senão depois de chegar à esta côrte a noticia da troca das ratificações, a dita quantia vencerá o juro de seis por cento ao anno, desde o primeiro de Julho proximo futuro; obrigando-se o governo imperial a fazer bom esse juro, só quando, na fórma do precedente artigo desta convenção, se verificar o pagamento da soma ajustada.

Payment of the sum named not to be made until after the reception at the capital of the exchange of ratifications, but to bear interest at six per cent.

ARTIGO VI.

A presente convenção será ratificada, e as ratificações trocadas em Washington, dentro de doze mezes depois de sua assignatura nesta côrte, ou mais cedo se for possível.

Em fé do que nós Plenipotenciarios de sua Magestade o Imperador do Brazil e dos Estados Unidos da America assignamos e selamos a presente.

Feita na cidade do Rio de Janeiro aos vinte e sete de Janeiro do anno do Nascimento de Nosso Senhor Jesus Christo de mil oitocentos e quarenta e nove.

Convention to be ratified, and ratifications exchanged within twelve months.

Signed, 27th Jan. 1849.

VISCONDE DE OLINDA. [L. s.]
DAVID TOD. [I. s.]

Sept. 9, 1849.

Consent of Senate
Sept. 9, 1850.
Proclamation
made Sept. 24,
1850.

Contracting
parties.

Navajo tribe
placed under the
jurisdiction of
the U. S. by the
treaty of Guadalupe
Hidalgo.

Perpetual peace
to exist between
the contracting
parties.

Laws now in
force for regulat-
ing trade and
preserving peace
with the Indian
tribes to be bind-
ing upon the Na-
vajoes.

The Navajoes
to deliver to the
military authori-
ties of the U. S.
the murderer or
murderers of M.
Garcia.

All American
and Mexican
captives to be
delivered to the

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE NAVAJO TRIBE OF INDIANS.

THE following acknowledgements, declarations, and stipulations, have been duly considered, and are now solemnly adopted and proclaimed by the undersigned: that is to say, John M. Washington, Governor of New Mexico, and Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the troops of the United States in New Mexico, and James S. Calhoun, Indian agent, residing at Santa Fé, in New Mexico, representing the United States of America, and Mariano Martinez, Head Chief, and Chapitone, second Chief, on the part of the Navajo tribe of Indians.

I. The said Indians do hereby acknowledge that, by virtue of a treaty entered into by the United States of America and the United Mexican States, signed on the second day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight, at the city of Guadalupe Hidalgo, by N. P. Trist, of the first part, and Luis G. Cuevas, Bernardo Couto, and Mgl Atristain, of the second part, the said tribe was lawfully placed under the exclusive jurisdiction and protection of the government of the said United States, and that they are now, and will forever remain, under the aforesaid jurisdiction and protection.

II. That from and after the signing of this treaty, hostilities between the contracting parties shall cease, and perpetual peace and friendship shall exist; the said tribe hereby solemnly covenanting that they will not associate with, or give countenance or aid to, any tribe or band of Indians, or other persons or powers, who may be at any time at enmity with the people of the said United States; that they will remain at peace, and treat honestly and humanely all persons and powers at peace with the said States; and all cases of aggression against said Navajoes by citizens or others of the United States, or by other persons or powers in amity with the said States, shall be referred to the government of said States for adjustment and settlement.

III. The government of the said States having the sole and exclusive right of regulating the trade and intercourse with the said Navajoes, it is agreed that the laws now in force regulating the trade and intercourse, and for the preservation of peace with the various tribes of Indians under the protection and guardianship of the aforesaid government, shall have the same force and efficiency, and shall be as binding and as obligatory upon the said Navajoes, and executed in the same manner, as if said laws had been passed for their sole benefit and protection; and to this end, and for all other useful purposes, the government of New Mexico, as now organized, or as it may be by the government of the United States, or by the legally constituted authorities of the people of New Mexico, is recognized and acknowledged by the said Navajoes; and for the due enforcement of the aforesaid laws, until the government of the United States shall otherwise order, the territory of the Navajoes is hereby annexed to New Mexico.

IV. The Navajo Indians hereby bind themselves to deliver to the military authority of the United States in New Mexico, at Santa Fe, New Mexico, as soon as he or they can be apprehended, the murderer or murderers of Micente Garcia, that said fugitive or fugitives from justice may be dealt with as justice may decree.

V. All American and Mexican captives, and all stolen property taken from Americans or Mexicans, or other persons or powers in amity with the United States, shall be delivered by the Navajo Indians to the afore-

said military authority at Jemez, New Mexico, on or before the 9th day of October next ensuing, that justice may be meted out to all whom it may concern; and also all Indian captives and stolen property of such tribe or tribes of Indians as shall enter into a similar reciprocal treaty, shall, in like manner, and for the same purposes, be turned over to an authorized officer or agent of the said States by the aforesaid Navajoes.

VI. Should any citizen of the United States, or other person or persons subject to the laws of the United States, murder, rob, or otherwise maltreat any Navajo Indian or Indians, he or they shall be arrested and tried, and, upon conviction, shall be subjected to all the penalties provided by law for the protection of the persons and property of the people of the said States.

VII. The people of the United States of America shall have free and safe passage through the territory of the aforesaid Indians, under such rules and regulations as may be adopted by authority of the said States.

VIII. In order to preserve tranquility, and to afford protection to all the people and interests of the contracting parties, the government of the United States of America will establish such military posts and agencies, and authorize such trading-houses, at such time and in such places as the said government may designate.

IX. Relying confidently upon the justice and the liberality of the aforesaid government, and anxious to remove every possible cause that might disturb their peace and quiet, it is agreed by the aforesaid Navajoes that the government of the United States shall, at its earliest convenience, designate, settle, and adjust their territorial boundaries, and pass and execute in their territory such laws as may be deemed conducive to the prosperity and happiness of said Indians.

X. For and in consideration of the faithful performance of all the stipulations herein contained, by the said Navajo Indians, the government of the United States will grant to said Indians such donations, presents, and implements, and adopt such other liberal and humane measures, as said government may deem meet and proper.

XI. This treaty shall be binding upon the contracting parties from and after the signing of the same, subject only to such modifications and amendments as may be adopted by the government of the United States; and, finally, this treaty is to receive a liberal construction, at all times and in all places, to the end that the said Navajo Indians shall not be held responsible for the conduct of others, and that the government of the United States shall so legislate and act as to secure the permanent prosperity and happiness of said Indians.

In faith whereof, we, the undersigned, have signed this treaty, and affixed thereunto our seals, in the valley of Cheille, this the ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

military authority of the United States by the 9th October, 1850; also all Indian captives and stolen property of friendly tribes to be given up.

Citizens of the U. S. committing outrages upon the Navajoes to be subjected to the penalties of the law, if convicted upon trial.

Free passage through their territory.

Military posts and agencies to be established.

The government of the U. S. to adjust territorial boundaries, and pass such laws as will promote the happiness of the Navajoes.

Donations, presents, and implements to be given.

To be binding after being signed, and to receive a liberal construction.

Signed, September 9, 1849.

J. M. WASHINGTON, [L. S.]
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding.

JAMES S. CALHOUN, [L. S.]
Indian Agent, residing at Santa Fe.

Mariano Martinez, his x mark, [L. S.]
Head Chief.

Chapitone, his x mark, [L. S.]
Second Chief.

J. L. Collins.
James Conklin.
Lorenzo Force.

TREATY WITH THE NAVAJOS. SEPT. 9, 1849.

Antonio Sandoval, his x mark.
Francisco Josto, his x mark.
Governor of Jemez.

Witnesses—

H. L. Kendrick, *Brevet Major U. S. A.*
J. N. Ward, *Brevet 1st Lieut. 3d Inf'ry.*
John Peck, *Brevet Major U. S. A.*
J. F. Hammond, *Assistant Surg'n U. S. A.*
H. L. Dodge, *Capt. comd'g Ent. Rg's.*
Richard H. Kern.
J. H. Nones, *Second Lieut. 2d Artillery.*
Cyrus Choice.
John H. Dickerson, *Second Lieut. 1st Art.*
W. E. Love.
John G. Jones.
J. H. Simpson, *First Lieut. Corps Top. Engrs.*

TREATY WITH THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS,
DEC. 20, 1849.

Dec. 20, 1849.

Ratifications
exchanged at
Honolulu Aug.
24, 1850.
Proclamation
made Nov. 3,
1850.
Preamble.

WHEREAS a treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation, between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, was concluded and signed at Washington, on the twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, the original of which treaty is, word for word, as follows:—

The United States of America and his Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, equally animated with the desire of maintaining the relations of good understanding which have hitherto so happily subsisted between their respective states, and consolidating the commercial intercourse between them, have agreed to enter into negotiations for the conclusion of a treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation, for which purpose they have appointed plenipotentiaries, that is to say: The President of the United States of America, John M. Clayton, Secretary of State of the United States; and his Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, James Jackson Jarves, accredited as his special commissioner to the government of the United States; who, after having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have concluded and signed the following articles:—

ARTICLE I.

There shall be perpetual peace and amity between the United States and the King of the Hawaiian Islands, his heirs and his successors.

Peace and
amity.

ARTICLE II.

There shall be reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation between the United States of America and the Hawaiian Islands. No duty of customs, or other impost, shall be charged upon any goods, the produce or manufacture of one country, upon importation from such country into the other, other or higher than the duty or impost charged upon goods of the same kind, the produce or manufacture of, or imported from, any other country; and the United States of America and his Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands do hereby engage, that the subjects or citizens of any other state shall not enjoy any favor, privilege, or immunity, whatever, in matters of commerce and navigation, which shall not also, at the same time, be extended to the subjects or citizens of the other contracting party, gratuitously, if the concession in favor of that other state shall have been gratuitous, and in return for a compensation, as nearly as possible of proportionate value and effect, to be adjusted by mutual agreement, if the concession shall have been conditional.

Reciprocal
freedom of
trade.

"Most-favored
nation" stipulation.

ARTICLE III.

All articles, the produce or manufacture of either country, which can legally be imported into either country from the other, in ships of that other country, and thence coming, shall, when so imported, be subject to the same duties, and enjoy the same privileges, whether imported in ships of the one country, or in ships of the other; and in like manner, all goods which can legally be exported or re-exported

Same subject

from either country to the other, in ships of that other country, shall, when so exported or re-exported, be subject to the same duties, and be entitled to the same privileges, drawbacks, bounties, and allowances, whether exported in ships of the one country, or in ships of the other; and all goods and articles, of whatever description, not being of the produce or manufacture of the United States, which can be legally imported into the Sandwich Islands, shall, when so imported in vessels of the United States, pay no other or higher duties, imposts, or charges, than shall be payable upon the like goods and articles, when imported in the vessels of the most favored foreign nation, other than the nation of which the said goods and articles are the produce or manufacture.

ARTICLE IV.

Tonnage &c. duties. No duties of tonnage, harbor, lighthouses, pilotage, quarantine, or other similar duties, of whatever nature, or under whatever denomination, shall be imposed in either country upon the vessels of the other, in respect of voyages between the United States of America and the Hawaiian Islands, if laden, or in respect of any voyage, if in ballast, which shall not be equally imposed in the like cases on national vessels.

ARTICLE V.

Provisions of this treaty not to extend to coasting trade. It is hereby declared, that the stipulations of the present treaty are not to be understood as applying to the navigation and carrying trade between one port and another, situated in the states of either contracting party, such navigation and trade being reserved exclusively to national vessels.

ARTICLE VI.

Privileges of steam vessels carrying mails. Steam vessels of the United States which may be employed by the government of the said States, in the carrying of their public mails across the Pacific Ocean, or from one port in that ocean to another, shall have free access to the ports of the Sandwich Islands, with the privilege of stopping therein to refit, to refresh, to land passengers and their baggage, and for the transaction of any business pertaining to the public mail service of the United States, and shall be subject in such ports to no duties of tonnage, harbor, lighthouses, quarantine, or other similar duties of whatever nature or under whatever denomination.

ARTICLE VII.

Privileges of whale ships. The whale ships of the United States shall have access to the ports of Hilo, Kealakekua, and Hanalei, in the Sandwich Islands, for the purposes of refitment and refreshment, as well as to the ports of Honolulu and Lahaina, which only are ports of entry for all merchant vessels; and in all the above-named ports, they shall be permitted to trade or barter their supplies or goods, excepting spirituous liquors, to the amount of two hundred dollars *ad valorem* for each vessel, without paying any charge for tonnage or harbor dues of any description, or any duties or imposts whatever upon the goods or articles so traded or bartered. They shall also be permitted, with the like exemption from all charges for tonnage and harbor dues, further to trade or barter, with the same exception as to spirituous liquors, to the additional amount of one thousand dollars *ad valorem*, for each vessel, paying upon the additional goods and articles so traded and bartered, no other or higher duties than are payable on like goods and articles, when imported in the vessels and by the citizens or subjects of the most favored foreign nation. They shall also be permitted to pass from port to port of the Sandwich Islands, for the purpose of procuring refreshments, but they

shall not discharge their seamen or land their passengers in the said Islands, except at Lahaina and Honolulu; and in all the ports named in this article, the whale ships of the United States shall enjoy, in all respects whatsoever, all the rights, privileges, and immunities, which are enjoyed by, or shall be granted to, the whale ships of the most favored foreign nation. The like privilege of frequenting the three ports of the Sandwich Islands, above named in this article, not being ports of entry for merchant vessels, is also guaranteed to all the public armed vessels of the United States. But nothing in this article shall be construed as authorizing any vessel of the United States, having on board any disease usually regarded as requiring quarantine, to enter, during the continuance of such disease on board, any port of the Sandwich Islands, other than Lahaina or Honolulu.

ARTICLE VIII.

The contracting parties engage, in regard to the personal privileges, that the citizens of the United States of America shall enjoy in the dominions of his Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, and the subjects of his said Majesty in the United States of America, that they shall have free and undoubted right to travel and to reside in the states of the two high contracting parties, subject to the same precautions of police which are practiced towards the subjects or citizens of the most favored nations. They shall be entitled to occupy dwellings and warehouses, and to dispose of their personal property of every kind and description, by sale, gift, exchange, will, or in any other way whatever, without the smallest hindrance or obstacle; and their heirs or representatives, being subjects or citizens of the other contracting party, shall succeed to their personal goods, whether by testament or *ab intestato*; and may take possession thereof, either by themselves or by others acting for them, and dispose of the same at will, paying to the profit of the respective governments, such dues only as the inhabitants of the country wherein the said goods are, shall be subject to pay in like cases. And in case of the absence of the heir and representative, such care shall be taken of the said goods as would be taken of the goods of a native of the same country in like case, until the lawful owner may take measures for receiving them. And if a question should arise among several claimants as to which of them said goods belong, the same shall be decided finally by the laws and judges of the land wherein the said goods are. Where, on the decease of any person holding real estate within the territories of one party; such real estate would, by the laws of the land, descend on a citizen or subject of the other, were he not disqualified by alienage, such citizen or subject shall be allowed a reasonable time to sell the same, and to withdraw the proceeds without molestation, and exempt from all duties of detraction on the part of the government of the respective states. The citizens or subjects of the contracting parties shall not be obliged to pay, under any pretence whatever, any taxes or impositions other or greater than those which are paid, or may hereafter be paid, by the subjects or citizens of the most favored nations, in the respective states of the high contracting parties. They shall be exempt from all military service, whether by land or by sea; from forced loans; and from every extraordinary contribution not general and by law established. Their dwellings, warehouses, and all premises appertaining thereto, destined for the purposes of commerce or residence, shall be respected. No arbitrary search of, or visit to, their houses, and no arbitrary examination or inspection whatever of the books, papers, or accounts of their trade, shall be made; but such measures shall be executed only in conformity with the legal sentence of a competent tribunal; and

Privileges of citizens of U. S. in Hawaiian Islands, and *vice versa*.

Travel.

Trade.

Heirship.

Real estate.

Taxes.

Military service.

Right of search of tenements.

each of the two contracting parties engages that the citizens or subjects of the other residing in their respective states shall enjoy their property and personal security, in as full and ample manner as their own citizens or subjects, or the subjects or citizens of the most favored nation, but subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively.

ARTICLE IX.

Trade in either country with citizens of the country.

The citizens and subjects of each of the two contracting parties shall be free in the states of the other to manage their own affairs themselves, or to commit those affairs to the management of any persons whom they may appoint as their broker, factor, or agent; nor shall the citizens and subjects of the two contracting parties be restrained in their choice of persons to act in such capacities; nor shall they be called upon to pay any salary or remuneration to any person whom they shall not choose to employ.

Absolute freedom shall be given in all cases to the buyer and seller to bargain together, and to fix the price of any goods or merchandise imported into, or to be exported from, the states and dominions of the two contracting parties, save and except generally such cases wherein the laws and usages of the country may require the intervention of any special agents in the states and dominions of the contracting parties. But nothing contained in this or any other article of the present treaty shall be construed to authorize the sale of spirituous liquors to the natives of the Sandwich Islands, farther than such sale may be allowed by the Hawaiian laws.

ARTICLE X.

Consuls, &c.

Each of the two contracting parties may have, in the ports of the other, consuls, vice-consuls, and commercial agents, of their own appointment, who shall enjoy the same privileges and powers with those of the most favored nations; but if any such consuls shall exercise commerce, they shall be subject to the same laws and usages to which the private individuals of their nation are subject in the same place.

Deserters from vessels.

The said consuls, vice-consuls, and commercial agents, are authorized to require the assistance of the local authorities for the search, arrest, detention and imprisonment of the deserters from the ships of war and merchant vessels of their country. For this purpose they shall apply to the competent tribunals, judges, and officers, and shall, in writing, demand the said deserters, proving, by the exhibition of the registers of the vessels, the rolls of the crews, or by other official documents, that such individuals formed part of the crews; and this reclamation being thus substantiated, the surrender shall not be refused. Such deserters, when arrested, shall be placed at the disposal of the said consuls, vice-consuls, or commercial agents, and may be confined in the public prisons, at the request and cost of those who shall claim them, in order to be detained until the time when they shall be restored to the vessel to which they belonged, or sent back to their own country by a vessel of the same nation, or any other vessel whatsoever. The agents, owners, or masters of vessels on account of whom the deserters have been apprehended, upon requisition of the local authorities, shall be required to take or send away such deserters from the states and dominions of the contracting parties, or give such security for their good conduct as the law may require. But if not sent back nor reclaimed within six months from the day of their arrest, or if all the expenses of such imprisonment are not defrayed by the party causing such arrest and imprisonment, they shall be set at liberty, and shall not be again arrested for the same cause. However, if the deserters should

be found to have committed any crime or offence, their surrender may be delayed until the tribunal before which their case shall be depending shall have pronounced its sentence, and such sentence shall have been carried into effect.

ARTICLE XI.

It is agreed that perfect and entire liberty of conscience shall be enjoyed by the citizens and subjects of both the contracting parties, in the countries of the one and the other, without their being liable to be disturbed or molested on account of their religious belief. But nothing contained in this article shall be construed to interfere with the exclusive right of the Hawaiian government to regulate for itself the schools which it may establish or support within its jurisdiction.

Liberty of conscience.

Proviso as to schools.

ARTICLE XII.

If any ships of war or other vessels be wrecked on the coasts of the states or territories of either of the contracting parties, such ships or vessels, or any parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereunto, and all goods and merchandise which shall be saved therefrom, or the produce thereof, if sold, shall be faithfully restored with the least possible delay to the proprietors, upon being claimed by them, or by their duly authorized factors; and if there are no such proprietors or factors on the spot, then the said goods and merchandise, or the proceeds thereof, as well as all the papers found on board such wrecked ships or vessels, shall be delivered to the American or Hawaiian consul, or vice-consul, in whose district the wreck may have taken place; and such consul, vice-consul, proprietors, or factors, shall pay only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, together with the rate of salvage and expenses of quarantine which would have been payable in the like case of a wreck of a national vessel; and the goods and merchandise saved from the wreck shall not be subject to duties unless entered for consumption, it being understood that in case of any legal claim upon such wreck, goods, or merchandise, the same shall be referred for decision to the competent tribunals of the country.

Wrecks.

ARTICLE XIII.

The vessels of either of the two contracting parties which may be forced by stress of weather or other cause into one of the ports of the other, shall be exempt from all duties of port or navigation paid for the benefit of the state, if the motives which led to their seeking refuge be real and evident, and if no cargo be discharged or taken on board, save such as may relate to the subsistence of the crew, or be necessary for the repair of the vessels, and if they do not stay in port beyond the time necessary, keeping in view the cause which led to their seeking refuge.

Vessels driven into port by stress of weather.

ARTICLE XIV.

The contracting parties mutually agree to surrender, upon official requisition, to the authorities of each, all persons who, being charged with the crimes of murder, piracy, arson, robbery, forgery, or the utterance of forged paper, committed within the jurisdiction of either, shall be found within the territories of the other, provided that this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the person so charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime had there been committed; and the respective judges and other magistrates of the two governments shall have authority, upon complaint made under oath, to

Extradition of criminals.

issue a warrant for the apprehension of the person so charged, that he may be brought before such judges or other magistrates respectively, to the end that the evidence of criminality may be heard and considered; and if, on such hearing, the evidence be deemed sufficient to sustain the charge, it shall be the duty of the examining judge or magistrate to certify the same to the proper executive authority, that a warrant may issue for the surrender of such fugitive. The expense of such apprehension and delivery shall be borne and defrayed by the party who makes the requisition and receives the fugitive.

ARTICLE XV.

Mail arrange-
ments.

So soon as steam or other mail packets under the flag of either of the contracting parties shall have commenced running between their respective ports of entry, the contracting parties agree to receive at the post-offices of those ports all mailable matter, and to forward it as directed, the destination being to some regular post-office of either country, charging thereupon the regular postal rates as established by law in the territories of either party receiving said mailable matter, in addition to the original postage of the office whence the mail was sent. Mails for the United States shall be made up at regular intervals at the Hawaiian post-office, and despatched to ports of the United States; the postmasters at which ports shall open the same, and forward the enclosed matter as directed, crediting the Hawaiian government with their postages as established by law, and stamped upon each manuscript or printed sheet.

All mailable matter destined for the Hawaiian Islands shall be received at the several post-offices in the United States, and forwarded to San Francisco, or other ports on the Pacific coast of the United States, whence the postmasters shall despatch it by the regular mail packets to Honolulu, the Hawaiian government agreeing on their part to receive and collect for and credit the post-office department of the United States with the United States' rates charged thereupon. It shall be optional to prepay the postage on letters in either country, but postage on printed sheets and newspapers shall in all cases be prepaid. The respective post-office departments of the contracting parties shall in their accounts, which are to be adjusted annually, be credited with all dead letters returned.

ARTICLE XVI.

Continuance
of this treaty.

The present treaty shall be in force from the date of the exchange of the ratifications, for the term of ten years, and further, until the end of twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same, each of the said contracting parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice at the end of the said term of ten years, or at any subsequent term.

Any citizen or subject of either party infringing the articles of this treaty shall be held responsible for the same, and the harmony and good correspondence between the two governments shall not be interrupted thereby, each party engaging in no way to protect the offender, or sanction such violation.

ARTICLE XVII.

Ratification.

The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the said States, and by his Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, by and with the advice of his Privy Council of State, and the

ratification shall be exchanged at Honolulu within eighteen months from the date of its signature, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same in triplicate, and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done at Washington, in the English language, the twentieth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine. Date.

JOHN M. CLAYTON, [SEAL.]
JAMES JACKSON JARVES. [SEAL.]

Dec. 30, 1849.

Consent of Senate Sept. 9, 1850.
Proclamation made Sept. 9, 1850.

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE UTAH INDIANS.

THE following articles have been duly considered and solemnly adopted by the undersigned — that is to say, James S. Calhoun, Indian Agent, residing at Santa Fe, acting as commissioner on the part of the United States of America, and Quixiachigiate, Nanito, Nincocunachi, Abaganixe, Ramahi, Subleta, Rupallachi, Saguasoxego, Paguisachi, Cobaxanor, Amuche, Puigniachi, Panachi, Sichuga, Uvicaxinape, Cuchiticay, Nachitope, Pueguate, Guano Juas, Pacachi, Saguanchi, Acaguate nochi, Puibuquiacte, Quixache tuate, Saxiabe, Pichiute, Nochichigue, Uvive, principal and subordinate chiefs, representing the Utah tribe of Indians.

Utah Indians acknowledge themselves lawfully under the authority of the U. States.

Cessation of hostilities and perpetual peace and amity to exist.

All American and Mexican captives to be restored to an officer of the U. S. before March 1, 1850.

Stolen property to be returned, or restitution made.

Laws now in force for regulating trade and preserving peace with the Indian tribes to be extended over the Utahs, and the territory occupied by them is annexed to New Mexico.

Free passage through their territory.

I. The Utah tribe of Indians do hereby acknowledge and declare, they are lawfully and exclusively under the jurisdiction of the government of said States: and to its power and authority they now unconditionally submit.

II. From and after the signing of this treaty, hostilities between the contracting parties shall cease, and perpetual peace and amity shall exist, the said tribe hereby binding themselves most solemnly never to associate with, or give countenance or aid to, any tribe or band of Indians, or other persons or powers, who may be, at any time, at enmity with the people or government of said States; and that they will, in all future time, treat honestly and humanely every citizen of the United States, and all persons and powers at peace with the said States, and all cases of aggression against said Utahs shall be referred to the aforesaid government for adjustment and settlement.

III. All American and Mexican captives, and others, taken from persons or powers at peace with the said States, shall be restored and delivered by said Utahs to an authorized officer or agent of said States, at Abiquin, on or before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty. And, in like manner, all stolen property, of every description, shall be restored by or before the aforesaid first day of March, 1850. In the event such stolen property shall have been consumed or destroyed, the said Utah Indians do agree, and are hereby bound, to make such restitution and under such circumstances as the government of the United States may order and prescribe. But this article is not to be so construed, or understood, as to create a claim against said States, for any losses or depredations committed by said Utahs.

IV. The contracting parties agree that the laws now in force, and such others as may be passed, regulating the trade and intercourse, and for the preservation of peace with the various tribes of Indians under the protection and guardianship of the government of the United States, shall be as binding and obligatory upon the said Utahs as if said laws had been enacted for their sole benefit and protection. And that said laws may be duly executed, and for all other useful purposes, the territory occupied by the Utahs is hereby annexed to New Mexico as now organized, or as it may be organized, or until the government of the United States shall otherwise order.

V. The people of the United States, and all others in amity with the United States, shall have free passage through the territory of said Utahs, under such rules and regulations as may be adopted by authority of said States.

VI. In order to preserve tranquility, and to afford protection to all the people and interests of the contracting parties, the government of the United States will establish such military posts and agencies, and authorize such trading-houses, at such time and in such places as the said government may designate.

Military posts and agencies to be established.

VII. Relying confidently upon the justice and liberality of the United States, and anxious to remove every possible cause that might disturb their peace and quiet, it is agreed by the Utahs that the aforesaid government shall, at its earliest convenience, designate, settle, and adjust their territorial boundaries, and pass and execute such laws, in their territory, as the government of said States may deem conducive to the happiness and prosperity of said Indians. And the said Utahs, further, bind themselves not to depart from their accustomed homes or localities unless specially permitted by an agent of the aforesaid government; and so soon as their boundaries are distinctly defined, the said Utahs are further bound to confine themselves to said limits, under such rules as the said government may prescribe, and to build up pueblos, or to settle in such other manner as will enable them most successfully to cultivate the soil, and pursue such other industrial pursuits as will best promote their happiness and prosperity: and they now, deliberately and considerately, pledge their existence, as a distinct tribe, to abstain, for all time to come, from all depredations; to cease the roving and rambling habits which have hitherto marked them as a people; to confine themselves strictly to the limits which may be assigned them; and to support themselves by their own industry, aided and directed as it may be by the wisdom, justice, and humanity of the American people.

The U. S. to limit boundaries and provide laws.

The Utahs to live within their limits, and cultivate the soil.

VIII. For, and in consideration of the faithful performance of all the stipulations contained in this treaty by the said Utahs, the government of the United States will grant to said Indians such donations, presents, and implements, and adopt such other liberal and humane measures, as said government may deem meet and proper.

The U. S. to grant presents, donations, and implements.

IX. This treaty shall be binding upon the contracting parties from and after the signing of the same, subject, in the first place, to the approval of the civil and military governor of New Mexico, and to such other modifications, amendments, and orders as may be adopted by the government of the United States.

Obligation of this treaty.

In faith whereof, the undersigned have signed this treaty, and affixed thereunto their seals, at Abiquin, in New Mexico, this the thirtieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Signed December 30, 1849.

JAMES S. CALHOUN, [L. s.]
Indian Agent, Commissioner, U. S.
 QUIXIACHIGIATE, his x mark, [L. s.]
Principal Chief.

Nanito,	his x mark,	[L. s.]
Nincoconachi,	his x mark,	[L. s.]
Abaganixe,	his x mark,	[L. s.]
Ramahi,	his x mark,	[L. s.]
Subleta,	his x mark,	[L. s.]
Rupallachi,	his x mark,	[L. s.]
Sagnasoxego,	his x mark,	[L. s.]
Paguisachi,	his x mark,	[L. s.]
Cobaxanor,	his x mark,	[L. s.]
Amuche,	his x mark,	[L. s.]
Puigniachi,	his x mark,	[L. s.]
Panachi,	his x mark,	[L. s.]
Sichuga,	his x mark,	[L. s.]
Uvicaxinape,	his x mark,	[L. s.]

Cuchaticay,	his x mark,	L. S.
Nachitope,	his x mark,	L. S.
Pueguate,	his x mark,	L. S.
Guano Juas,	his x mark,	L. S.
Pacachi,	his x mark,	L. S.
Saguanchi,	his x mark,	L. S.
Acaguato nochi,	his x mark,	L. S.
Puibuquiacte,	his x mark,	L. S.
Quixache tuate,	his x mark,	L. S.
Saxiabe,	his x mark,	L. S.
Pichiute,	his x mark,	L. S.
Nochichigue,	his x mark,	L. S.
Uvive,	his x mark,	L. S.

Subordinates.

Witnesses —

Anto. Jesus Solosa,
 Franco Tomas Baco,
 Vicente Vilarde, his x mark, *Interpreter.*
 Antoine Leroux, *Interpreter.*
 James Conklin, *Interpreter.*
 J. H. Whittlesey, *1st Lieut. 1st Dragoons.*
 Edward M. Kern,
 George W. Martin,
 Wm. H. Mitchell.

Approved:

JOHN MUNROE,

Brevet Colonel U. S. Army, Civil and Military Gov.

TREATY WITH THE WYANDOT INDIANS.

April 1, 1850.

Articles of a Convention concluded in the city of Washington, this first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, by and between Ardavan S. Loughery, Commissioner especially appointed by the President of the United States, and the undersigned, Head Chief and Deputies of the Wyandot Tribe of Indians, duly authorized and empowered to act for their tribe.

Consent of Senate Sept. 24, 1850.
Proclamation made Sept 30, 1850.

[WHEREAS, the people composing the Wyandot tribe or nation of Indians have manifested an anxious desire to extinguish their *tribal* or *national* character and become citizens of the United States—believing their condition will, thereby, not only be ameliorated, but their welfare and prosperity greatly promoted. They have arrived at this conviction in view of the fact that a new territory will, at no distant period, be organized by the government of the United States, which will embrace within its limits their present lands and possessions, and thus they will again be surrounded by citizens of the United States. After a full consultation with their people, and upon mature reflection, the undersigned, representatives of the Wyandot nation, entertain the belief, that the evil effects always to be apprehended from such a state of things will be avoided by their becoming citizens of the United States, and having the lands and other property accruing under treaty stipulations, now held in *common* by their people, fairly and equally divided among the individual owners, and secured to them in *severalty* :

Preamble.

And, whereas, by the first article of the treaty concluded between the United States and the Wyandot nation or tribe of Indians, on the 17th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, the said nation ceded and relinquished to the United States all the lands and possessions owned or claimed by them, within the limits of the States of Ohio and Michigan—in consideration of which cession, the United States, by the second article of the treaty aforesaid, stipulate and agree to “grant to the Wyandot nation a tract of land west of the Mississippi River, to contain one hundred and forty-eight thousand acres, and to be located upon any lands owned by the United States, now set apart, or may in future set apart, for Indian use, and not already assigned to any other tribe or nation.” And in further consideration of the aforesaid cession by the Wyandot nation, the United States, by the third and succeeding articles of said treaty, agree “to pay the Wyandot nation a perpetual annuity of seventeen thousand five hundred dollars (\$17,500) in specie,” beside making other provision for the benefit of said nation, as follows: Blacksmith and assistant, \$750—iron and steel for shop, \$270—and for education purposes, \$500—all of which to be furnished and paid annually. It being expressly stipulated in the 3d article of the treaty before mentioned, that the annuity of seventeen thousand five hundred dollars should include “*all former annuities.*”

And, whereas, the Wyandot tribe of Indians were not put in possession of the one hundred and forty-eight thousand acres of land, as stipulated in the second article of the treaty aforesaid; and they aver that, in consequence of the United States having failed to comply with that stipulation, by not designating and conveying to them a country fit for farming purposes and suited to their wants, they were compelled to purchase a home, of which they were then destitute, from another tribe of Indians. Accordingly, on the fourteenth day of December, one

thousand eight hundred and forty-three, they entered into a contract with the Delaware nation of Indians, by which they purchased of the last-mentioned nation a tract of land containing thirty-six sections, (or twenty-three thousand and forty acres,) and had granted to them, as a donation, three sections, (or nineteen hundred and twenty acres,) in addition, as set forth in the 1st and 2d articles of said contract or treaty, wherein these two tracts or sections of land are described as follows: "Three sections of land, containing six hundred and forty acres each, lying and being situated at the point of the junction of the Missouri and Kansas Rivers" — and the "thirty-six sections of land, each containing 640 acres, situated between the aforesaid Missouri and Kansas Rivers, and adjoining on the west the aforesaid three donated sections, making in all thirty-nine sections of land, bounded as follows, viz.: Commencing at the point at the junction of the aforesaid Missouri and Kansas Rivers, running west along the Kansas River sufficiently far to include the aforesaid thirty-nine sections; thence running north to the Missouri River; thence down the said river with its meanders to the place of beginning; to be surveyed in as near a square form as the rivers and territory ceded will admit of."

And, whereas, this said contract or treaty was ratified and confirmed by the United States, by a joint resolution of Congress, approved July 25, 1848; and which contains only the following *proviso*: "That the Wyandot Indian nation shall take no better right or interest in and to said lands than is now vested in the Delaware nation of Indians."

The representatives of the Wyandot nation, therefore, present a claim against the United States for the price of one hundred and forty-eight thousand acres of land granted by the 2d article of the aforesaid treaty of March 17, 1842, — fixing that price at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, — and which claim, they conceive, is strengthened, if not rendered valid, by the recognition of their purchase from the Delaware Indians on the part of the United States, as shown by the resolution confirmatory thereof, above cited. And they now ask that the sum of one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars be allowed and paid to the Wyandot people in commutation of said claim.

And, whereas, the commissioner on behalf of the United States, having carefully and attentively examined the application presented to him on behalf of the Wyandot nation, both in regard to their desire to become citizens of the United States, and of their claim for payment, in money, for the lands granted to them by the treaty of 1842; and having, also, examined the public documents and other proofs having reference to the subject, he is induced to believe, *first*, that the Wyandot people have so far advanced in civilization as to be capable, generally, of managing their own affairs, and are qualified and calculated to become useful citizens, a large portion whereof being already engaged in agricultural pursuits; and, *secondly*, that they have an equitable claim on the United States for the value of the lands granted to them by the treaty of 1842, aforesaid, but of which lands they were not possessed, in compliance with the stipulations of said treaty. In arriving at this conclusion, however, it is expressly understood, that it is not to be considered as an admission by the United States of either the policy or expediency of commuting lands granted to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations, for money, or in fixing the value of such lands so as to serve as a precedent hereafter. . . But, under the peculiar circumstances of this case, and especially in view of the Wyandot tribe of Indians agreeing to extinguish their national existence, and become citizens of the United States, thereby relinquishing all claims now held, in their *national* or *collective* capacity, against the United States, the commissioner aforesaid has agreed with the Wyandot chief and deputies, parties hereto, to conclude the following articles, to wit:

ARTICLE I.

For and in consideration of the stipulations set forth in the following articles, the Wyandot tribe or nation of Indians hereby cede, relinquish, and forever quit claim to the United States all the right, title, and interest in the lands they now possess and occupy, or have ever possessed and held in common, either as original occupants of the soil, or acquired by virtue of treaty stipulations.

The Wyandots cede and relinquish to the U. S. all the right and title in the lands they now possess or have possessed.

ARTICLE II.

The Wyandot nation aforesaid, in further consideration of the stipulations contained in the following articles, hereby stipulate and agree that their existence, as a nation or tribe, shall terminate and become extinct upon the ratification of this treaty by the President and Senate of the United States, and by the Chiefs and National Council of their nation. And in like manner do they relinquish all claims held by the Wyandot people, in their national or collective capacity, against the United States, either on account of annuities arising out of treaty stipulations, or of any other character or description whatsoever; and that, after the ratification of this treaty in the manner before mentioned, they will have no claim to be recognized by the government of the United States in their *tribal* or *national* capacity, except so far as it may be necessary to carry into effect the several stipulations of this treaty.

They surrender their national existence, and relinquish all claims against the U. S., except such as are necessary to carry this treaty into effect.

ARTICLE III.

In consideration of the foregoing grants and conditions, and for the purpose of gratifying the laudable desire expressed by the Wyandot people to become citizens of the United States, it is hereby stipulated and agreed, that the United States will pay them (the Wyandot people) for the one hundred and forty-eight thousand acres of land, promised to them by the treaty of March 17, 1842, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, amounting to the sum of one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars; in the manner following, *to wit*: One hundred thousand dollars shall be invested in United States stock, to bear interest from the ratification of this treaty, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, redeemable at the pleasure of the government of the United States — certificates of which stock shall be issued to the individuals now composing the Wyandot nation, in the manner and form hereinafter prescribed. And for the purpose of enabling the Wyandot Indians (preparatory to their becoming citizens of the United States) to pay and extinguish all their just debts and liabilities, contracted in their *national* or *collective* capacity, either on account of the purchase of their lands from the Delaware nation or otherwise, the balance of eighty-five thousand dollars shall, upon the ratification of this treaty by the Senate, be advanced by the United States, in specie, to the chief and deputies, signers hereto, or upon the draft or drafts drawn by them, or any two of them. And as the said chief and deputies are hereby made accountable for the faithful application of this fund, each and every draft or order they may draw upon it, will explicitly state the nature and character of the claim, and show that the debt or debts were fairly contracted by the properly constituted authorities of the Wyandot nation, and on account of the business of said nation; and after discharging all the national debts and liabilities of their tribe, they will distribute the balance, if any among their people, *per capita*.

The U. States stipulate to pay the Wyandots \$185,000 for the lands promised them, \$100,000 of which is to be vested in government stock, and the balance paid to their chief and deputies in cash.

Disposition to be made of the cash paid to them.

ARTICLE IV.

The U. S. to commute all annuities and claims under the treaty of March 17, 1842, for the sum of \$379,800; which is to be funded with the \$100,000 mentioned in art. 3.

The United States further agree to a commutation of the annuity and other claims of the Wyandot Indians arising out of former treaty stipulations, and which are to be considered as being all embraced in the treaty of March 17, 1842. These annuities and other claims, producing an annual payment to the Wyandot nation of eighteen thousand nine hundred and ninety dollars, are hereby commuted for the sum of three hundred and seventy-nine thousand eight hundred dollars, (\$379,800.) And this sum of three hundred and seventy-nine thousand eight hundred dollars shall be added to the sum of one hundred thousand dollars stipulated to be funded, by the third article of this treaty; and the aggregate amount of four hundred and seventy-nine thousand eight hundred dollars shall constitute a general fund, to be equally divided among the Wyandot people, and certificates of stock to be issued therefor, as mentioned in the preceding article, so that each and every Wyandot citizen shall have an equal share of the common property thus to be divided.

ARTICLE V.

Retrocession of the lands in fee simple to the Wyandots, which they acquired from the Delawares, and the title of which they surrendered to the U. S.

The Wyandot tribe or nation having, by the first article of this treaty, extinguished their *Indian* or *occupant* title to all lands claimed or occupied by them, the United States, for the consideration hereinbefore set forth, do hereby retrocede, convey, and guaranty in *fee simple* to the Wyandot people, all the lands conveyed or intended to be conveyed to them by the Delaware nation, in the treaty or contract entered into on the 14th of December, 1842, and ratified by the President and Congress of the United States, July 25, 1848, as fully shown in the preamble to this treaty; said tract or tracts of land containing thirty-nine sections, or twenty-four thousand nine hundred and sixty acres. And the United States agree to cause an accurate survey of the boundary of these lands to be made as soon after the ratification of this treaty as possible, in accordance with the stipulations contained in the said contract between the Delaware and Wyandot tribes.

ARTICLE VI.

A board of commissioners constituted for the apportionment of the Wyandot lands, and for the taking of a census of the nation.

In order that a fair and equitable partition and apportionment of the Wyandot lands mentioned in the foregoing article may be made, so that they may hereafter be held individually and severally, it is hereby mutually agreed between the contracting parties, that a commissioner on the part of the United States, and three commissioners on the part of the Wyandot people, shall be appointed for that purpose — the latter to be appointed by the chiefs and national council of the Wyandot nation. The duty of the board of commissioners, thus constituted, shall be to take a census of all the individuals belonging to the Wyandot nation, and entitled to personal benefits accruing under this treaty — to make an accurate register of their names, ages, occupations, and general condition. And after these facts are ascertained to the satisfaction of said board of commissioners, then they shall proceed to make a just partition and apportionment of the lands aforesaid among the individuals of the Wyandot nation who, at the ratification of this treaty, reside upon the lands as citizens of said nation, and who are ascertained to be entitled to a share therein, according to the laws, usages, or agreements of said nation.

ARTICLE VII.

It is expressly agreed and understood between the parties to this treaty, that the commissioners aforesaid, in making the partition and division provided for in the preceding article, shall not interfere with the buildings and improvements of individual Wyandots; and in all cases of this kind, such buildings and other improvements shall be embraced within the portion of the land allotted to the person who is properly in possession, and owner of the same, unless, by doing so, palpable injustice will be done to other Wyandot citizens; and in all cases, the quality and location of the land must be taken into consideration in making allotment of quantity to individuals: *Provided, however,* That nothing herein shall be so construed as to authorize the value of the buildings or improvements (being individual property) in estimating the value of the lands.

In the division of lands, buildings and improvements are not to be interfered with.

Proviso.

ARTICLE VIII.

The commissioners agreed upon in the foregoing articles shall be appointed within six months after the ratification of this treaty; notice of which appointment on behalf of the United States shall be previously given to the Wyandot chiefs and council. And after the said commissioners shall have performed the duties hereinbefore assigned to them, they shall make up a full report of their proceedings, setting forth the name of each person to whom they may have apportioned and allotted any part of said lands, with the name and condition of such person; showing who, upon proper proofs, are considered incompetent to take charge of their property, either as orphans, minors, insane persons, or for other causes; and also exhibit the quantity of land assigned to each person, with the metes and bounds of such allotments. And said commissioners shall make an accurate map of the whole survey and proceeding, to accompany their report, showing the partition and division aforesaid. This report and map, when completed, shall be submitted to a convention of the Wyandot people, to be assembled for the purpose, after due notice given by the chiefs and national council; and after having all matters embraced in said report and map fully explained to them, their decision for or against the same shall be taken, in accordance with the usages of the tribe in such cases. If a full majority of those qualified to judge for themselves should declare themselves dissatisfied, it will be the duty of the commissioners to remove the cause of dissatisfaction, if it can be properly done, in order that there shall be no just grounds of complaint. And whenever a majority of the persons interested, whose vote shall be taken as aforesaid, declare in favor of the partition and division made by the commissioners, and said report and proceedings are approved by the chiefs and national councils of the nation, they shall be considered as adopted by the Wyandot people—one copy whereof, with the accompanying map, shall be given to the chiefs and national council, to be hereafter deposited by them in the office of the Secretary of the State or Territory wherein their lands may be situated; and another copy to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior at Washington; and whenever the report and proceedings aforesaid are approved by the President of the United States, a patent shall be granted to each individual for his or her portion of said land, in the same manner that patents are issued to other citizens of the United States; and upon the same report, and in like manner, shall certificates of stock, as stipulated for in the 3d and 4th articles, be issued to the individuals thus shown to be entitled thereto, with the reservation and restriction, only, contained in the following article:

Duties and report of commissioners.

Map and report to be submitted to a convention of the Wyandots.

ARTICLE IX.

The right to alienate either lands or stock, for five years after the ratification of this treaty, mutually forbidden.

Proviso.

For the purpose of protecting the Wyandots, made citizens by this treaty, in the lands and other property which they are hereafter to hold in severalty, it is hereby mutually agreed between the commissioner on behalf of the United States, and the chief and deputies of the Wyandot nation, that they shall not possess the right, until after the expiration of five years from the ratification of this treaty, to alienate, by sale or otherwise, either their land or stock herein provided for. And any sale or transfer made of such land or stock, or any portion thereof, before the expiration of five years as aforesaid, shall be considered null and void: *Provided, however,* That if any individual or individuals of the Wyandot people produce satisfactory proof that such sale or transfer can be made, beneficially to themselves, then it may be done under the approval and sanction of the President of the United States.

ARTICLE X.

Persons incompetent to take care of their property to become wards of the U. States.

Trustees and guardians to be appointed for them, who are to give security for the discharge of their duties.

All persons adjudged to be incompetent to take care of their property, for the reasons and in the manner set forth in the 8th article of this treaty, shall become the wards of the United States; and all property acquired by them under the provisions of this treaty shall be held in trust accordingly, until trustees and guardians can be legally appointed by a court of law possessing competent jurisdiction over the same; and, in the mean time, trustees and guardians shall be designated by the board of commissioners hereinbefore mentioned, who shall in this respect take into consideration and act upon the recommendation of the chiefs and council of the Wyandot nation, and the selections thus made shall be approved by said chiefs and council. Each and every trustee and guardian thus to be designated and appointed over the persons and property of the orphans or others not qualified to manage their own affairs, as before mentioned, shall be required to give bonds with sufficient security to the President of the United States, conditioned for the faithful performance of the trust confided in them, and said bonds be approved by the President before any moneys or other property accruing under this treaty shall be placed in their hands for the education and maintenance of these wards of the United States, or for any other purpose whatsoever on their account.

ARTICLE XI.

All former treaties abrogated.

All former treaties between the United States and the Wyandot nation of Indians are abrogated and declared null and void by this treaty — except such provisions as may have been made for the benefit of private individuals of said nation, by grants of reservations of lands, or otherwise, which are considered as *vested* rights, and not to be affected by any thing contained in this treaty.

ARTICLE [XII.] — 2.

Expenses of negotiating this treaty to be paid by the U. States.

All the reasonable expenses attending the negotiation of this treaty, including a reasonable allowance for the expenses of the delegation, signers hereto, in coming to Washington, whilst here on the business connected herewith, and in returning to their nation, shall be defrayed by the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

To be binding when ratified by

This treaty shall take effect and be binding and obligatory upon the contracting parties as soon as it shall be ratified by the President, by

and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and by the chiefs and national council of the Wyandot nation.

the President
and by the chiefs
of the Wyandot
nation.
Signed April
1, 1850.

In testimony whereof, the said commissioner on the part of the United States, and the said head chief and deputies, delegates on the part of the Wyandot tribe or nation of Indians, have hereunto set their hands, at the city of Washington, D. C., this first day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty.

ARDAVAN S. LOUGHERY, [L. S.]
United States Commissioner.
F. A. HICK, [L. S.]
GEO. J. CLARK, [L. S.]
JOEL WALKER, [L. S.]
WILLIAM B. WAUGH, *Secretary.*

In presence of—

R. W. Johnson,
James X. MacLanahan,
Geo. F. Wood,
James Myer,
A. M. Mitchell,
Jno. G. Camp,
Richard Fields,
S. C. Stambaugh,
Sam. J. Potts.

And whereas, The said treaty having been submitted to the Senate of the United States for its constitutional action thereon, the Senate did, on the twenty-fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, resolve as follows, viz.:

Amended by
the Senate, Sep-
tember 24, 1850.

“*Resolved,* (two thirds of the senators present concurring,) That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the articles of a convention concluded in the city of Washington, the 1st day of April, 1850, by and between Ardavan S. Loughery, commissioner especially appointed by the President of the United States, and the undersigned, head chief and deputies of the Wyandot tribe of Indians, duly authorized and empowered to act for their tribe, with the following

AMENDMENT.

Strike out the preamble, and all the other articles of the treaty, except the twelfth, and insert as follows:

Whereas, By the treaty of March 17, 1842, between the United States and the Wyandot nation of Indians, then chiefly residing within the limits of the State of Ohio, the said nation of Indians agreed to sell and transfer, and did thereby sell and transfer, to the United States their reservations of land, one hundred and nine thousand acres of which was in the State of Ohio, and six thousand acres was in the State of Michigan, and to remove to the west of the Mississippi River: *And whereas,* among other stipulations it was agreed that the United States should convey to said Indians a tract of country for their permanent settlement in the Indian territory west of the Mississippi River, to contain one hundred and [and] forty-eight thousand acres of land: *And whereas,* The said Indians never did receive the said one hundred and forty-eight thousand acres of land from the United States, but were forced to purchase lands from the Delaware nation of Indians, which purchase was agreed to and ratified by the United States: Now, in order to settle the claim of the Wyandot tribe of Indians to said land, the United States having appointed A. S. Loughery a commissioner on their part, who, with the undersigned delegates from the Wyandot nation, have agreed to the following treaty:

Preamble.

ARTICLE I.

In consideration that the Wyandots relinquish all claim to certain lands, the U. S. agree to pay to them \$100,000, to be invested in government stocks at five per cent. per annum, and \$85,000 shall be paid to them or on their drafts

The United States, in consideration that the Wyandot nation of Indians shall and do hereby release, relinquish, and give up all claim to the said one hundred and forty-eight thousand acres of land agreed to be assigned and given to them by the treaty of March 17, 1842, hereby stipulate and agree to pay to the said Wyandot tribe of Indians the sum of one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars, being at and after the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, in the manner and form following, to wit: One hundred thousand dollars to be invested in United States stocks, bearing five per cent. interest per annum, which interest shall be paid to them at the time and in the manner in which their present annuities are paid — and for the purpose of enabling the Wyandot Indians to pay and extinguish all their just debts, as well what is now due to the Delawares for the purchase of their lands as to others, the balance of said sum, being the sum of eighty-five thousand dollars, shall be paid to the Wyandot nation, or on their drafts, specifically describing for what the drafts are given.

Article II.

Change article twelve to article two."

Attest —

ASBURY DICKINS, *Secretary.*"

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY.

April 19, 1850.

Ratifications
exchanged at
Washington Ju-
ly 4, 1850.
Proclamation
made July 4,
1850.

THE United States of America and her Britannic Majesty, being desirous of consolidating the relations of amity which so happily subsist between them, by setting forth and fixing in a convention their views and intentions with reference to any means of communication by ship canal, which may be constructed between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, by the way of the River San Juan de Nicaragua, and either or both of the lakes of Nicaragua or Managua, to any port or place on the Pacific Ocean: the President of the United States has conferred full powers on John M. Clayton, Secretary of State of the United States; and her Britannic Majesty on the Right Honorable Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, a member of her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of her Britannic Majesty to the United States, for the aforesaid purpose; and the said plenipotentiaries, having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in proper form, have agreed to the following articles:

Negotiators.

ARTICLE I.

The governments of the United States and Great Britain hereby declare, that neither the one nor the other will ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over the said ship canal; agreeing that neither will ever erect or maintain any fortifications commanding the same or in the vicinity thereof, or occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America; nor will either make use of any protection which either affords or may afford, or any alliance which either has or may have, to or with any State or people, for the purpose of erecting or maintaining any such fortifications, or of occupying, fortifying, or colonizing Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America, or of assuming or exercising dominion over the same; nor will the United States or Great Britain take advantage of any intimacy, or use any alliance, connection, or influence that either may possess, with any State or government through whose territory the said canal may pass, for the purpose of acquiring or holding, directly or indirectly, for the citizens or subjects of the one, any rights or advantages in regard to commerce or navigation through the said canal which shall not be offered on the same terms to the citizens or subjects of the other.

Exclusive control over the proposed canal, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, not to be exercised by either power.

ARTICLE II.

Vessels of the United States or Great Britain traversing the said canal shall, in case of war between the contracting parties, be exempted from blockade, detention, or capture by either of the belligerents; and this provision shall extend to such a distance from the two ends of the said canal as may hereafter be found expedient to establish:

Vessels of either power traversing the canal to be exempted from blockade, detention, or capture, in case of war.

ARTICLE III.

In order to secure the construction of the said canal, the contracting parties engage, that, if any such canal shall be undertaken upon fair

Property of the parties engaged

in constructing the canal to be protected from unjust detention, confiscation, and seizure.

and equitable terms, by any parties having the authority of the local government or governments through whose territory the same may pass, then the persons employed in making the said canal, and their property used or to be used for that object, shall be protected, from the commencement of the said canal to its completion, by the governments of the United States and Great Britain, from unjust detention, confiscation, seizure, or any violence whatsoever.

ARTICLE IV.

The contracting parties agree to facilitate the construction of the work.

Good offices to be used for the establishment of two free ports.

The contracting parties will use whatever influence they respectively exercise with any State, states, or governments, possessing, or claiming to possess, any jurisdiction or right over the territory which the said canal shall traverse, or which shall be near the waters applicable thereto, in order to induce such states or governments to facilitate the construction of the said canal by every means in their power; and furthermore, the United States and Great Britain agree to use their good offices, wherever or however it may be most expedient, in order to procure the establishment of two free ports, one at each end of the said canal.

ARTICLE V.

On the completion of the canal, the contracting parties guarantee its neutrality, so that it may forever remain open and free.

Conditions of said guarantee.

Which is not to be withdrawn without six months' notice being given.

The contracting parties further engage that, when the said canal shall have been completed, they will protect it from interruption, seizure, or unjust confiscation, and that they will guarantee the neutrality thereof, so that the said canal may forever be open and free, and the capital invested therein secure. Nevertheless, the governments of the United States and Great Britain, in according their protection to the construction of the said canal, and guaranteeing its neutrality and security when completed, always understand that this protection and guarantee are granted conditionally, and may be withdrawn by both governments, or either government, if both governments, or either government should deem that the persons or company undertaking or managing the same adopt or establish such regulations concerning the traffic thereupon as are contrary to the spirit and intention of this convention, either by making unfair discriminations in favor of the commerce of one of the contracting parties over the commerce of the other, or by imposing oppressive exactions or unreasonable tolls upon passengers, vessels, goods, wares, merchandize, or other articles. Neither party, however, shall withdraw the aforesaid protection and guarantee, without first giving six months' notice to the other

ARTICLE VI.

The contracting parties in this convention invite every state in friendly intercourse to enter into similar stipulations with them.

Treaty stipulations to be made with such of the Central American States as they may deem advisable.

If differences arise between the

The contracting parties in this convention engage to invite every State with which both or either have friendly intercourse, to enter into stipulations with them similar to those which they have entered into with each other, to the end that all other States may share in the honor and advantage of having contributed to a work of such general interest and importance as the canal herein contemplated. And the contracting parties likewise agree that each shall enter into treaty stipulations with such of the Central American States as they may deem advisable, for the purpose of more effectually carrying out the great design of this convention, namely, that of constructing and maintaining the said canal as a ship communication between the two oceans, for the benefit of mankind, on equal terms to all, and of protecting the same; and they also agree, that the good offices of either shall be employed, when requested by the other, in aiding and assisting the negotiation of such treaty stipulations; and should any differences arise as to right or property over the territory through which the said canal shall pass, — be

tween the States or governments of Central America, — and such differences should, in any way, impede or obstruct the execution of the said canal, the governments of the United States and Great Britain will use their good offices to settle such differences in the manner best suited to promote the interests of the said canal, and to strengthen the bonds of friendship and alliance which exist between the contracting parties.

Central American States, respecting territory, the good offices of the respective governments to be used to settle them.

ARTICLE VII.

It being desirable that no time should be unnecessarily lost in commencing and constructing the said canal, the governments of the United States and Great Britain determine to give their support and encouragement to such persons or company as may first offer to commence the same, with the necessary capital, the consent of the local authorities, and on such principles as accord with the spirit and intention of this convention; and if any persons or company should already have, with any State through which the proposed ship canal may pass, a contract for the construction of such a canal as that specified in this convention, to the stipulations of which contract neither of the contracting parties in this convention have any just cause to object, and the said persons or company shall, moreover, have made preparations, and expended time, money, and trouble, on the faith of such contract, it is hereby agreed that such persons or company shall have a priority of claim, over every other person, persons, or company, to the protection of the governments of the United States and Great Britain, and be allowed a year from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this convention for concluding their arrangements, and presenting evidence of sufficient capital subscribed to accomplish the contemplated undertaking; it being understood that if, at the expiration of the aforesaid period, such persons or company be not able to commence and carry out the proposed enterprize, then the governments of the United States and Great Britain shall be free to afford their protection to any other persons or company that shall be prepared to commence and proceed with the construction of the canal in question.

Contract to be entered into without delay for the commencement and completion of the canal.

Priority of claim granted to certain persons on certain conditions.

ARTICLE VIII.

The governments of the United States and Great Britain having not only desired, in entering into this convention, to accomplish a particular object, but also to establish a general principle, they hereby agree to extend their protection, by treaty stipulations, to any other practicable communications, whether by canal or railway, across the isthmus which connects North and South America, and especially to the inter oceanic communications, should the same prove to be practicable, whether by canal or railway, which are now proposed to be established by the way of Tehuantepec or Panama. In granting, however, their joint protection to any such canals or railways as are by this article specified, it is always understood by the United States and Great Britain that the parties constructing or owning the same shall impose no other charges or conditions of traffic thereupon than the aforesaid governments shall approve of as just and equitable; and that the same canals or railways, being open to the citizens and subjects of the United States and Great Britain on equal terms, shall also be open on like terms to the citizens and subjects of every other State which is willing to grant thereto such protection as the United States and Great Britain engage to afford.

Protection to be extended by treaty stipulations to any other communications, either by canal or railway, across the isthmus.

Citizens of nations other than the U. States and Great Britain granted the same privileges, conditionally.

ARTICLE IX.

Ratifications
to be exchanged
within six
months.

Signed 19th
April, 1850.

The ratifications of this convention shall be exchanged at Washington within six months from this day, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this convention, and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done at Washington, the nineteenth day of April, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

JOHN M. CLAYTON, [L. S.]
HENRY LYTTON BULWER. [L. S.]

APPENDIX.

1. *Lewiston made a Port entitled to Privilege of Drawback.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of the Congress of the United States of the 3d of March, 1845, entitled "An Act allowing Drawback upon Foreign Merchandise exported in the original Packages to Chihuahua and Santa Fé, in Mexico, and to the British North American Provinces adjoining the United States," certain privileges are extended in reference to drawback to ports therein specially enumerated in the 7th section of said act, which also provides "That such other ports situated on the frontiers of the United States, adjoining the British North American Provinces as may hereafter be found expedient, may have extended to them the like privileges on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, and proclamation duly made by the President of the United States, specially designating the ports to which the aforesaid privileges are to be extended :"

Preamble.

And whereas the Secretary of the Treasury has duly recommended to me the extension of the privileges of the law aforesaid to the port of Lewiston, in the collection district of Niagara, in the State of New York :

Now, therefore, I, James K. Polk, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim that the port of Lewiston, in the collection district of Niagara, in the State of New York, is and shall be entitled to all the privileges extended to the other ports enumerated in the seventh section of the act aforesaid, from and after the date of this proclamation.

Privileges of drawback extended to port of Lewiston, New York.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this seventeenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the seventieth.

JAMES K. POLK.

By the President.

JAMES BUCHANAN,
Secretary of State.

2. *Respecting the War with Mexico.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States, by virtue of the constitutional authority vested in them, have declared by their act, bearing date this day, that, "by the act of the Republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between that government and the United States :"

Existence of war between Republic of Mexico and U. S.

Now, therefore, I, James K. Polk, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the same to all whom it may concern ; and I do specially enjoin on all persons holding offices, civil or military, under the authority of the United States, that they be vigilant and zealous in discharging the duties respectively incident thereto : and I do moreover exhort all the good people of the United States, as they love their country, as they feel the wrongs which have forced on them the last resort of injured nations, and as they consult the best means, under the blessing of Divine Providence, of abridging its calamities, that they exert themselves in preserving order, in promoting concord, in maintaining the authority and the efficacy of the laws, and in support-

Persons holding office under U. S. exhorted to be vigilant in discharge of their duties, and citizens exhorted to exert themselves to preserve order, &c., and in supporting all proper measures

of the constituted
authorities, &c.

ing and invigorating all the measures which may be adopted by the constituted authorities for obtaining a speedy, a just, and an honorable peace.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents.

Done at the City of Washington, the thirteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and of the Independence of the United States, the seventieth.

JAMES K. POLK.

By the President.

JAMES BUCHANAN,
Secretary of State.

3. *Declaring Alexandria County to be retroceded to Virginia.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

A PROCLAMATION.

Ante, p. 35

WHEREAS, by the act of Congress, approved July 9, 1846, entitled "An Act to retrocede the County of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, to the State of Virginia," it is enacted, That, with the assent of the people of the county and town of Alexandria, to be ascertained in the manner therein prescribed, all that portion of the District of Columbia ceded to the United States by the State of Virginia, and all the rights and jurisdiction therewith ceded over the same, shall be ceded and forever relinquished to the State of Virginia, in full and absolute right and jurisdiction, as well of soil as of persons residing or to reside thereon: And whereas, it is further provided, that the said act "shall not be in force until after the assent of the people of the county and town of Alexandria shall be given to it, in the mode therein provided;" and if a majority of the votes should be in favor of accepting the provisions of the said act, it shall be the duty of the President to make proclamation of the fact:

Statement of
vote.

And whereas, on the 17th day of August, 1846, after the close of the late session of the Congress of the United States, I duly appointed five citizens of the county or town of Alexandria, being freeholders within the same, as commissioners, who, being duly sworn to perform the duties imposed on them, as prescribed in the said act, did proceed, within ten days after they were notified, to fix upon the first and second days of September, 1846, as the time, the court-house of the county of Alexandria, as the place, and *visa voce* as the manner of voting; and gave due notice of the same; and at the time, and at the place, in conformity with the said notice, the said commissioners presiding, and deciding all questions arising in relation to the right of voting under the said act, the votes of the citizens qualified to vote were taken *visa voce*, and recorded in poll-books, duly kept, and on the third day or [of] September instant, after the said polls were closed, the said commissioners did make out, and on the next day did transmit to me, a statement of the polls so held, upon oath, and under their seals; and of the votes so cast and polled, there were, in favor of accepting the provisions of the said act, seven hundred and sixty-three votes, and against accepting the same, two hundred and twenty-two — showing a majority of five hundred and forty-one votes for the acceptance of the same:

Act declared to
be in full force.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, James K. Polk, President of the United States of America, in fulfilment of the duty imposed upon me by the said act of Congress, do hereby make proclamation of the "result" of said "poll," as above stated, and do call upon all and singular the persons whom it doth or may concern, to take notice, that the act aforesaid, "is in full force and effect."

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and of the Independence of the United States, the seventy-first.

JAMES K. POLK.

By the President.

N. P. TRIST,
Acting Secretary of State.

4. *Commercial Intercourse with French Vessels from Miquelon and St. Pierre.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

April 20, 1847.

WHEREAS, by an act of the Congress of the United States, approved the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, entitled "An Act regulating commercial intercourse within the Islands of Miquelon and St. Pierre," it is provided, that all French vessels coming directly from those islands, either in ballast or laden with articles the growth or manufacture of either of said islands, and which are permitted to be exported therefrom in American vessels, may be admitted into the ports of the United States on payment of no higher duties of tonnage, or on their cargoes aforesaid, than are imposed on American vessels, and on like cargoes imported in American vessels, provided that this act shall not take effect until the President of the United States shall have received satisfactory information that similar privileges have been allowed to American vessels and their cargoes at said islands by the government of France, and shall have made proclamation accordingly:

And whereas satisfactory information has been received by me that similar privileges have been allowed to American vessels and their cargoes at said islands by the government of France:

Now, therefore, I, James K. Polk, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim that all French vessels coming directly from the Islands of Miquelon and Saint Pierre, either in ballast or laden with articles the growth or manufacture of either of said islands, and which are permitted to be exported therefrom in American vessels, shall from this date be admitted into the ports of the United States on payment of no higher duties on tonnage, or on their cargoes aforesaid, than are imposed on American vessels, and on like cargoes imported in American vessels.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the twentieth day of April, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy-first.

JAMES K. POLK.

By the President.

JAMES BUCHANAN,
Secretary of State.

Preamble.
1845, ch. 66.

French vessels coming directly from the ports of Miquelon and St. Pierre admitted into the ports of the United States on the same footing with American vessels.

5. *Suspension of Discriminating Duties on Vessels from Brazil, and on their cargoes.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Nov. 4, 1847.

WHEREAS, by an act of the Congress of the United States of the twenty-fourth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, entitled "An Act in addition to an act entitled 'An Act concerning discriminating duties of tonnage and impost, and to equalize the duties on Prussian vessels and their cargoes,'" it is provided, that upon satisfactory evidence being given to the President of the United States, by the government of any foreign nation, that no discriminating duties of tonnage or impost are imposed or levied in the ports of the said nation upon vessels wholly belonging to citizens of the United States, or upon the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported in the same from the United States, or from any foreign country, the President is thereby authorized to issue his proclamation, declaring that the foreign discriminating duties of tonnage and impost within the United States are, and shall be, suspended and discontinued, so far as respects the vessels of the said foreign nation, and the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported into the United States in the same from the said foreign nation, or from any other foreign country, the said suspension to take effect from the time of such notification being given to the President of the United States, and to continue so long as the reciprocal exemption of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States, and their cargoes, as aforesaid, shall be continued, and no longer:

Preamble reciting act relative to discriminating duties.
1828, ch. 111

Satisfactory evidence that no discriminating duties are levied on vessels of the United States in the ports of Brazil.

Discriminating duties on Brazilian vessels and their cargoes suspended.

From 25th October, 1847.

And whereas satisfactory evidence has lately been received by me, from his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, through an official communication of Mr. Felipe Jose Pereira Leal, his chargé d'affaires in the United States, under date of the 25th of October, 1847, that no other or higher duties of tonnage and impost are imposed or levied in the ports of Brazil upon vessels wholly belonging to citizens of the United States, and upon the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported in the same from the United States, and from any foreign country whatever, than are levied on Brazilian ships and their cargoes in the same ports under like circumstances:

Now, therefore, I, James K. Polk, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim, that so much of the several acts imposing discriminating duties of tonnage and impost within the United States are, and shall be, suspended and discontinued so far as respects the vessels of Brazil, and the produce, manufactures, and merchandise imported into the United States in the same, from Brazil and from any other foreign country whatever, the said suspension to take effect from the day above mentioned, and to continue thenceforward so long as the reciprocal exemption of the vessels of the United States, and the produce, manufactures, and merchandise imported into Brazil in the same as aforesaid, shall be continued on the part of the government of Brazil.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and the seventy-second of the Independence of the United States.

JAMES K. POLK.

By the President.

JAMES BUCHANAN,
Secretary of State.

6. *Whitehall, N. Y., made a Port, with Privileges of Drawback.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

March 2, 1849.

Preamble.

1849, ch. 14.

WHEREAS, by an act of the Congress of the United States of the tenth January, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, entitled "An Act to extend certain privileges to the town of Whitehall, in the State of New York," the President of the United States, on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, is authorized to extend to the town of Whitehall the same privileges as are conferred on certain ports named in the seventh section of an act entitled "An Act allowing drawback upon foreign merchandise exported in the original packages to Chihuahua and Santa Fe, in Mexico, and to the British North American provinces adjoining the United States," passed third March, eighteen hundred and forty-five, in the manner prescribed by the proviso contained in said section.

And whereas the Secretary of the Treasury has duly recommended to me the extension of the privileges of the law aforesaid to the port of Whitehall, in the collection district of Champlain, in the State of New York:

Privileges of drawback extended to port of Whitehall, N. Y.

Now, therefore, I, James K. Polk, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim that the port of Whitehall, in the collection district of Champlain, in the State of New York, is and shall be entitled to all the privileges extended to the other ports enumerated in the seventh section of the act aforesaid, from and after the date of this proclamation.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and of the independence of the United States of America the seventy-third.

JAMES K. POLK.

By the President.

JAMES BUCHANAN,
Secretary of State.

7. *Respecting an Invasion of Cuba.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

THERE is reason to believe that an armed expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States, with an intention to invade the Island of Cuba, or some of the Provinces of Mexico. The best information which the executive has been able to obtain, points to the Island of Cuba as the object of this expedition. It is the duty of this government to observe the faith of treaties, and to prevent any aggression by our citizens upon the territories of friendly nations. I have therefore thought it necessary and proper to issue this proclamation, to warn all citizens of the United States who shall connect themselves with an enterprise so grossly in violation of our laws and our treaty obligations, that they will thereby subject themselves to the heavy penalties denounced against them by our acts of Congress, and will forfeit their claim to the protection of their country. No such persons must expect the interference of this government, in any form, on their behalf, no matter to what extremities they may be reduced in consequence of their conduct. An enterprise to invade the territories of a friendly nation, set on foot and prosecuted within the limits of the United States, is in the highest degree criminal, as tending to endanger the peace, and compromise the honor, of this nation:—and, therefore, I exhort all good citizens, as they regard our national reputation; as they respect their own laws, and the laws of nations; as they value the blessings of peace and the welfare of their country, to discountenance and prevent, by all lawful means, any such enterprise; and I call upon every officer of this government, civil or military, to use all efforts in his power to arrest, for trial and punishment, every such offender against the laws providing for the performance of our sacred obligations to friendly powers.

Given under my hand, the 11th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and the seventy-fourth of the Independence of the United States.

Z. TAYLOR.

By the President:

J. M. CLAYTON,
Secretary of State.

Aug. 11, 1849.

8. *Nesqually and Portland, in Oregon, made Ports of Delivery.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of the Congress of the United States of the fourteenth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, entitled, "An Act to establish the territorial government of Oregon," the President of the United States is authorized to establish such ports of delivery in the collection district created by that act, not exceeding two in number, (one of which shall be located on Fugot's Sound,) as he may deem proper:—

Now, therefore, I, Zachary Taylor, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim the ports of Nesqually (on Fugot's Sound) and Portland, in the collection district of Oregon, in the Territory of Oregon, to be constituted ports of delivery, with all the privileges authorized by law to such ports.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this tenth day of January, in the [L. S.] year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy-fourth.

Z. TAYLOR.

By the President:

J. M. CLAYTON,
Secretary of State.

Jan. 10, 1850.

1848, ch. 177.

Nesqually and
Portland, in the
district of Ore-
gon, created
ports of delivery.

9. *Respecting Duties on Ships and Imports from Chili.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Nov. 1, 1850.

Preamble.
1828, ch. 111.

WHEREAS, by an act of the Congress of the United States of the twenty-fourth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, entitled "An Act in addition to an act, entitled 'An Act concerning discriminating duties of tonnage and impost,' and to equalize the duties on Prussian vessels and their cargoes," it is provided that upon satisfactory evidence being given to the President of the United States, by the government of any foreign nation, that no discriminating duties of tonnage or impost are imposed or levied in the ports of the said nation, upon vessels wholly belonging to citizens of the United States, or upon the produce, manufactures, or merchandise, imported in the same, from the United States or from any foreign country, the President is thereby authorized to issue his proclamation, declaring that the foreign discriminating duties of tonnage and impost, within the United States, are, and shall be, suspended and discontinued, so far as respects the vessels of the said foreign nation, and the produce, manufactures, or merchandise, imported into the United States in the same from the said foreign nation, or from any other foreign country; the said suspension to take effect from the time of such notification being given to the President of the United States, and to continue so long as the reciprocal exemption of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States, and their cargoes, as aforesaid, shall be continued, and no longer:

And whereas satisfactory evidence has lately been received by me, from the government of the Republic of Chile, through an official communication of Señor Don Manuel Carvallo, accredited to this government as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of that Republic, under date of the thirty-first of October, 1850, that no other or higher duties of tonnage and impost are imposed or levied in the ports of Chile, upon vessels wholly belonging to citizens of the United States, and upon the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported in the same from the United States, and from any foreign country whatever, than are levied on Chilean ships and their cargoes, in the same ports, and under like circumstances:

Discriminating duties of tonnage and impost discontinued as respects ships and imports of Chile.

Now, therefore, I, Millard Fillmore, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim, that so much of the several acts imposing discriminating duties of tonnage and impost within the United States, are, and shall be, suspended and discontinued, so far as respects the vessels of Chile, and the produce, manufactures, and merchandise imported into the United States in the same, from Chile and from any other foreign country whatever; the said suspension to take effect from the day above mentioned, and to continue thenceforward, so long as the reciprocal exemption of the vessels of the United States, and the produce, manufactures, and merchandise, imported into Chile in the same, as aforesaid, shall be continued on the part of the government of Chile.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and the seventy-fifth of the independence of the United States.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

By the President:

W. S. DERRICK,
Acting Secretary of State.

10. *Declaring Act of 1850, ch. 49, respecting the Boundaries of Texas, to be in force.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of the Congress of the United States of the ninth of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, entitled "An Act proposing to the State of Texas the establishment of her northern and western boundaries, the relinquishment by the said State of all territory claimed by her exterior to said boundaries, and of all her claims upon the United States, and to establish a territorial government for New Mexico," it was provided, that the following propositions should be, and the same were thereby, offered to the State of Texas, which, when agreed to by the said State, in an act passed by the General Assembly, should be binding and obligatory upon the United States and upon the said State of Texas: *Provided*, The said agreement by the said General Assembly should be given on or before the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty; namely:—

Dec. 13, 1850.
1850, ch. 49.

"*First.* The State of Texas will agree that her boundary on the north shall commence at the point at which the meridian of one hundred degrees west from Greenwich is intersected by the parallel of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, and shall run from said point due west to the meridian of one hundred and three degrees west from Greenwich; thence her boundary shall run due south to the thirty-second degree of north latitude; thence on the said parallel of thirty-two degrees of north latitude to the Rio Bravo del Norte, and thence with the channel of said river to the Gulf of Mexico."

"*Second.* The State of Texas cedes to the United States all her claim to territory exterior to the limits and boundaries which she agrees to establish by the first article of this agreement."

"*Third.* The State of Texas relinquishes all claim upon the United States for liability of the debts of Texas, and for compensation or indemnity for the surrender to the United States of her ships, forts, arsenals, custom-houses, custom-house revenues, arms and munitions of war, and public buildings with their sites, which became the property of the United States at the time of the annexation."

"*Fourth.* The United States, in consideration of said establishment of boundaries, cession of claim to territory, and relinquishment of claims, will pay to the State of Texas the sum of ten millions of dollars in a stock bearing five per cent. interest, and redeemable at the end of fourteen years, the interest payable half-yearly at the treasury of the United States."

"*Fifth.* Immediately after the President of the United States shall have been furnished with an authentic copy of the act of the General Assembly of Texas accepting these propositions, he shall cause the stock to be issued in favor of the State of Texas, as provided for in the fourth article of this agreement: *Provided also*, That no more than five millions of said stock shall be issued until the creditors of the State holding bonds and other certificates of stock of Texas for which duties on imports were specially pledged, shall first file at the treasury of the United States releases of all claim against the United States for or on account of said bonds or certificates in such form as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury and approved by the President of the United States. *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to impair or qualify any thing contained in the third article of the second section of the 'joint resolution for annexing Texas to the United States,' approved March first, eighteen hundred and forty-five, either as regards the number of States, that may hereafter be formed out of the State of Texas, or otherwise."

And whereas it was further provided, by the eighteenth section of the same act of Congress, "That the provisions of this act be, and they are hereby, suspended until the boundary between the United States and the State of Texas shall be adjusted, and when such adjustment shall have been effected, the President of the United States shall issue his proclamation declaring this act to be in full force and operation:"

And whereas the Legislature of the State of Texas, by an act approved the twenty-fifth of November last, entitled "An Act accepting the propositions made by the United States to the State of Texas, in an Act of the Congress of the United States approved the ninth day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and entitled 'An Act proposing to the State of Texas

the establishment of her northern and western boundaries, the relinquishment by the said State of all territory claimed by her exterior to said boundaries, and of all her claims upon the United States, and to establish a territorial government for New Mexico," — of which act a copy authenticated under the seal of the State has been furnished to the President, — enacts "that the State of Texas hereby agrees to and accepts said propositions, and it is hereby declared that the said State shall be bound by the terms thereof, according to their true import and meaning:"

Act of 1850,
ch. 49, declared
to be in full operation.

Now, therefore, I, Millard Fillmore, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim that the said act of the Congress of the United States of the ninth of September last, is in full force and operation.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this thirteenth day
[L. s.] of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred
and fifty, and the seventy-fifth of the independence of these United
States.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

By the President:

DAN'L WEBSTER,
Secretary of State.

11. *Respecting the Rescue of an alleged Fugitive Slave at Boston.*

A PROCLAMATION.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Feb. 18, 1851.

WHEREAS information has been received, that sundry lawless persons, principally persons of color, combined and confederated together, for the purpose of opposing by force the execution of the laws of the United States, did, at Boston, in Massachusetts, on the fifteenth of this month, make a violent assault on the Marshal or Deputy Marshals of the United States, for the district of Massachusetts, in the Court-House, and did overcome the said officers, and did, by force, rescue from their custody a person arrested as a fugitive slave, and, then and there, a prisoner lawfully holden by the said Marshal or Deputy Marshals of the United States, and other scandalous outrages did commit, in violation of law:

Now, therefore, to the end that the authority of the laws may be maintained, and those concerned in violating them brought to immediate and condign punishment, I have issued this my Proclamation, calling on all well-disposed citizens to rally to the support of the Laws of their Country, and requiring and commanding all officers, civil and military, and all other persons, civil or military, who shall be found within the vicinity of this outrage, to be aiding and assisting, by all means in their power, in quelling this, and other such combinations, and assisting the Marshal and his Deputies in recapturing the above-mentioned prisoner; and I do, especially, direct, that prosecutions be commenced against all persons who shall have made themselves aiders or abettors in or to this flagitious offence; and I do further command, that the District Attorney of the United States, and all other persons concerned in the administration or execution of the Laws of the United States, cause the foregoing offenders, and all such as aided, abetted, or assisted them, or shall be found to have harbored or concealed such fugitive, contrary to law, to be immediately arrested and proceeded with according to law.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the United States, this 18th day
[L. s.] of February, 1851.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

DAN'L WEBSTER,
Secretary of State.

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